

## Article Download Rates

(July 31, 2011 – September 2015)

Journal Title & Year of Inception	Total # of Downloads (a)	Total # of Articles Published (b)	Average Downloads per Article (c)	Copernicus Impact Rating (2014)
AJBE (2008)	641,135	586	109	6.54
AJEE (2010)	37,311	54	690	7.11
AJHS (2010)	83,790	105	798	6.85
CIER (2008)	406,289	371	1,095	7.48
IBER (2002)	2,078,692	1,668	1,246	6.62
IJMIS (2003)	439,540	237	1,854	6.90
JABR (1985)	2,307,586	1,935	1,192	6.81
JAESE (2014)	2,608	12	217	Not rated
JBER (2003)	2,220,353	1,293	1,717	7.86
JBCS (2005)	767,922	558	1,376	6.14
JDM (2006)	268,365	155	1,731	8.02
JIER (2005)	204,997	203	1,034	7.59
JIEP (2012)	11,347	14	810	6.02
JSM (2013)	5,863	11	533	Not rated
JSS (2008)	89,049	65	1,369	7.91
RBIS (1996)	544,304	531	1,025	7.68
TLC (2004)	954,848	901	1,059	7.96
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10,667,999</b>	<b>8,699</b>		

(a) This number represents the total of downloads from our server for each journal since July 31, 2011 when back issues of this journal were made available online. (b) This number represents the total number of articles published in this journal since inception. (c) This number is the result of dividing the total number of downloads by the total number of articles published.

Not included above are downloads from other servers of which there are several. Also not included are any download data for the time period prior to July 31, 2011 when our journals were first put online with open access. Hence, the numbers of downloads are understated.

Google Scholar shows the number of citations on a per article basis, but only for journals that post published articles with Google. Hence, their numbers are understated. Thompson Reuters (ISI) also publicizes citation statistics that represent the number of times an article appears in the reference section of the 1,000 or so most frequently cited academic journals. Open access downloads, Google Scholar citations, and ISI citations are different ways of measuring the impact of an article.