Journal Citation Reports on the Web

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Introduction

- JCR distills citation trend data for over 10,000 journals from more than 28 million cited references indexed by Thomson Reuters – Science and Scholarly Research division (formally ISI) every year

- Science Edition and Social Science Edition released annually

  - The 2010 edition was released in June 2011

  - The JCR typically takes 6 months to produce

- No Arts and Humanities edition

- No plans for a Book Citation Index Edition

- All journals in JCR appear in Web of Science

New in 2010 edition

- 500 titles receiving Impact Factor for the first time
  - 800 regional titles added in past 4 years

- Total of over 10,000 journals representing:
  - 2,200 publishers
  - 230 disciplines
  - 78 countries

Uses of the JCR

What do librarians, researchers, and publishers do with the JCR?

- Discover highest-impact journals

- Develop and manage journal collections

- Find related journals

- Identify review journals

- View citation information for subject categories

Using the JCR Wisely

- JCR metrics provide useful perspectives for evaluating journals, but users should not depend solely of citation data when making evaluation (Peer review, local usage, etc.)

- Citation rates and citation patterns are different in different disciplines

- Compare Similar Journals (Journals from same/similar subject categories.)

- Changes in format, frequency of publication, and percentage of original research articles can affect a journal's citation rate

- Language of publication can affect a journal's citation rate

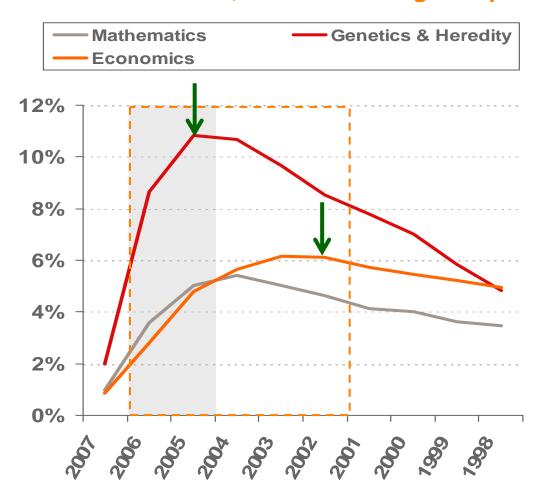- Impact Factor data should not be used to evaluate individual articles or researchers

New Metrics (Since 2009)

- Five year Impact Factor

- Impact factor controlled for self citations

- Rank in Category

- Eigenfactor™ Metrics

- Eigenfactor™ Score

- Article Influence™

  – More information on Eigen Factor metrics at http://eigenfactor.org/
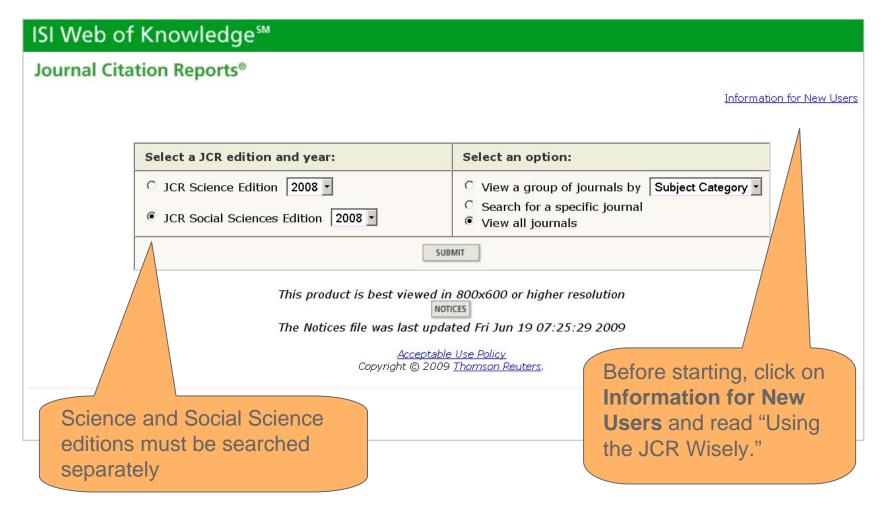
Citation Behavior, variance among disciplines:

There are inherent differences between different fields with regards to citation behavior. For some fields such as Mathematics or Economics it takes longer to reach the peak of citation activity.
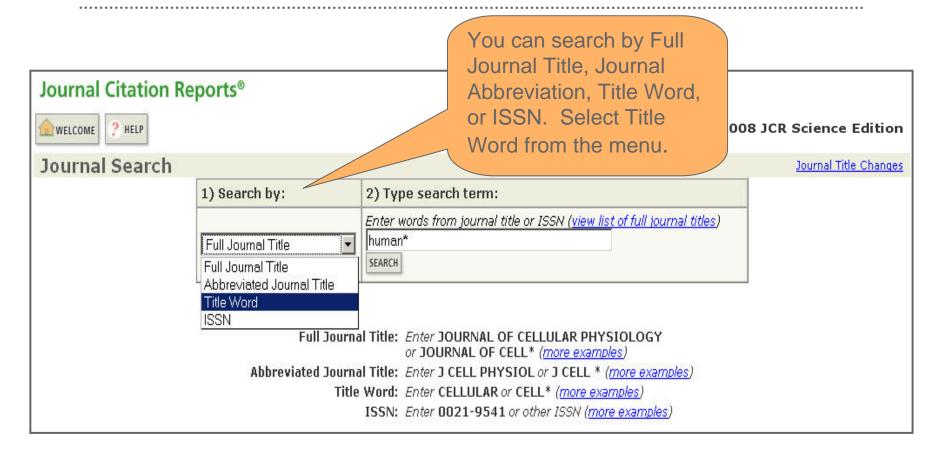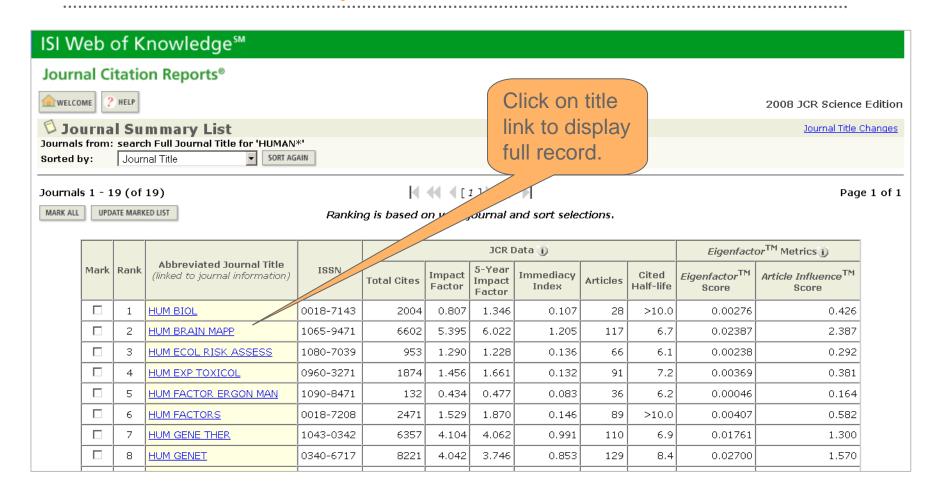
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JCR Home Page

ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

Information for New Users

Select a JCR edition and year:	Select an option:
○ JCR Science Edition 2008 ▾	○ View a group of journals by Subject Category ▾
	○ Search for a specific journal
⦿ JCR Social Sciences Edition 2008 ▾	⦿ View all journals

SUBMIT

This product is best viewed in 800x600 or higher resolution

NOTICES

The Notices file was last updated Fri Jun 19 07:25:29 2009

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Science and Social Science editions must be searched separately

Before starting, click on **Information for New Users** and read "Using the JCR Wisely."

Journal Search Screen

You can search by Full Journal Title, Journal Abbreviation, Title Word, or ISSN. Select Title Word from the menu.
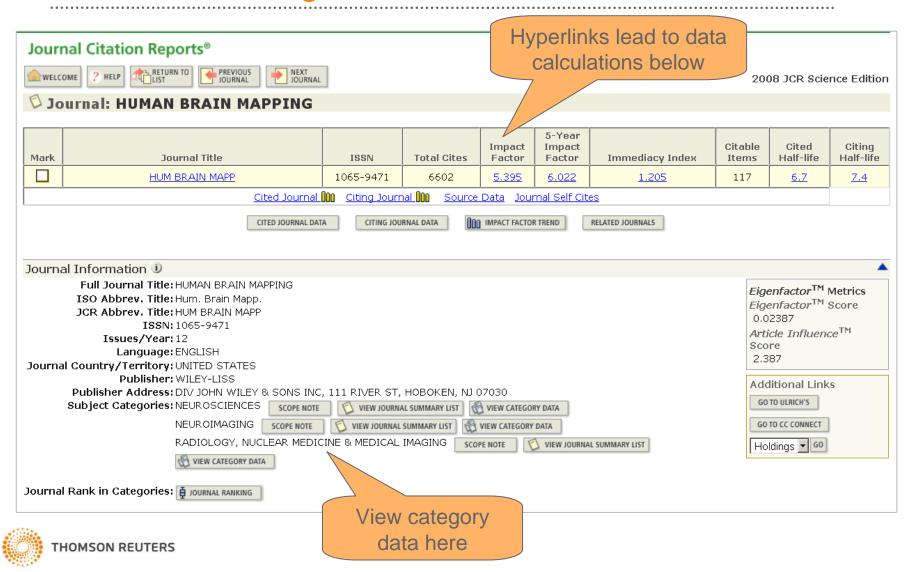
Journal Summary List

Full Record Page

Impact Factor

Journal Impact Factor ⓘ

Cites in 2008 to items published in: 2007 = 559   Number of items published in: 2007 = 121
                                       2006 = 574   2006 = 89
                                       Sum: 1133   Sum: 210

Calculation: Cites to recent items   1133 = 5.395
             Number of recent items   210

ISI calculates the impact factor by:

dividing the number of citations in 2008 to articles published in previous two years (2006-2007) by the total number of articles published in the previous two years (2006-2007).

Five-Year Impact Factor

5-Year Journal Impact Factor ⓘ

Cites in {2008} to items published in:	2007 = 559		Number of items published in:	2007 = 121	
	2006 = 574			2006 = 89	
	2005 = 786			2005 = 96	
	2004 = 430			2004 = 73	
	2003 = 367			2003 = 72	
	Sum: 2716			Sum: 451	

$$\text{Calculation: } \frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} \quad \frac{2716}{451} = 6.022$$

Calculated similarly to the traditional Impact Factor: the number of citations in 2008 to articles published in previous five years (2003-2007) by the total number of articles published in the previous two years (2003-2007).

Journal Self-Cites

Journal Self Cites ⓘ

The tables show the contribution of the journal's self cites to its impact factor. This information is also represented in the cited journal graph.

Total Cites	6602		Self Cites	326 (4% of 6602)
Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation	1133		Self Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation	47 (4% of 1133)
Impact Factor	5.395		Impact Factor without Self Cites	5.171

This table provides the ability to easily compare self-citation rates among journals. The Impact Factor (2-year) is recalculated to exclude self-cites. The self-citation percentage is also included.

Journal Rank in Category

Journal Ranking ⓘ

For **2008**, the journal **HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING** has an Impact Factor of **5.395**.

This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
NEUROIMAGING	12	2	Q1
NEUROSCIENCES	219	30	Q1
RADIOLOGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE & MEDICAL IMAGING	90	4	Q1

The rank in category table displays each category assigned to the journal and the journal's rank in each based on Impact Factor.

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Journal Rank in Category – Box Plot

Category Box Plot ⓘ

For **2008**, the journal **HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING** has an Impact Factor of **5.395**.

This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.

HUM BRAIN MAPP, IF = 5.395.

Key

A - NEUROIMAGING
B - NEUROSCIENCES
C - RADIOLOGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE & MEDICAL IMAGING

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Immediacy Index

Calculated by dividing the number of citations to articles published in a year (2008) by the total number of articles published in that year (2008).

Journal Immediacy Index ⓘ

Cites in 2008 to items published in 2008 = 141
Number of items published in 2008 = 117
Calculation: Cites to current items = 141 = 1.205
Number of current items = 117

Tells you how often articles published in a journal are cited during their year of publication

This can be an indication of how "hot" a journal is

Cit*ed* Half Life

Journal Cited Half-Life ⓘ

The cited half-life for the journal is the median age of its items cited in the current

Cited Half-Life: 6.7 years

Breakdown of the citations *to the journal* by the cumulative percent of 2008 cites to items published in the following years:

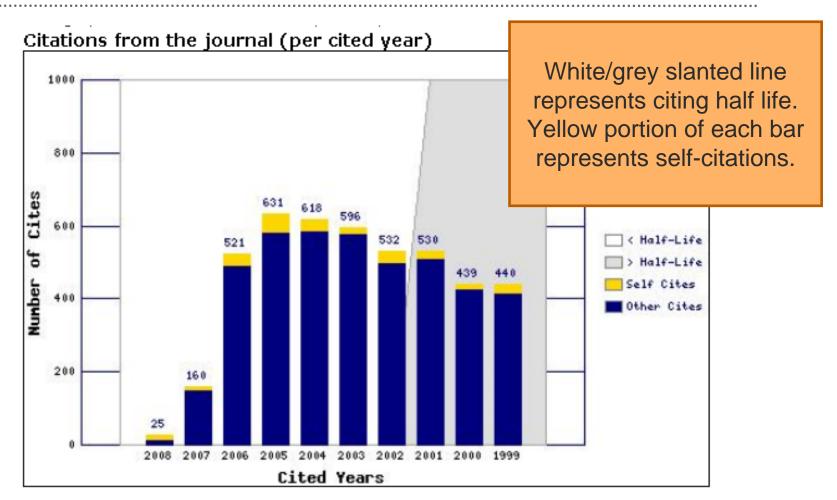| Cited Year	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998-all
# Cites from 2008	141	559	574	786	430	367	670	477	473	566	1559
Cumulative %	2.14	10.60	19.30	31.20	37.72	43.27	53.42	60.65	67.81	76.39	100

Cited Half-Life Calculations:
The cited half-life calculation finds the number of publication years from the current JCR year that account for 50% of citations the calculation.

> Half of the citations received in 2008 were to articles published in 2002/2003 or later

- Median age of the articles published in this journal that were cited in 2008

Cited Journal Graph

Citations to the journal (per cited year)

White/grey slanted line indicates cited half life. Yellow portion of each bar represents self-citations.

□ < Half-Life
▨ > Half-Life
▨ Self Cites
■ Other Cites

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Cit*ing* Half Life

Over half of the articles *cited by* the selected journal were published in 2001/2002 or later.

Journal Citing Half-Life ⓘ

The citing half-life for the journal is the median age of the items the journ... half-life.

Citing Half-Life: 7.4 years

Breakdown of the citations *from the journal* by the cumulative percent of 2008 cites to items published in the following years:

Cited Year	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998-all
# Cites from 2008	25	160	521	631	618	596	532	530	439	440	2120
Cumulative %	0.38	2.80	10.68	20.22	29.57	38.58	46.63	54.64	61.28	67.94	100

Citing Half-Life Calculations:
The citing half-life calculation finds the number of publication years from the current JCR year that account for 50% of citations calculation.

- Median age of articles cited by the selected journal in its article references

Cit*ing* Journal Graph

Citations from the journal (per cited year)

White/grey slanted line represents citing half life. Yellow portion of each bar represents self-citations.

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Source Data

Journal Source Data ⓘ

	Citable items			Other items
	Articles	**Reviews**	**Combined**	**Other items**
Number in JCR year 2008 (A)	110	7	117	3
Number of references (B)	5855	738	6593	19.00
Ratio (B/A)	53.2	105.4	56.4	6.3

Review articles are often more highly cited than original research articles: *consider a journal's source data by document type.*

Tallies the number of original research and review articles published in the current year (2008)

Also tallies the number of references published by the selected journal in the current year

Other Items = document types not included in the number of citable items published by this journal (e.g. letters, news items, editorials, etc

Journal Citation Reports®

Eigenfactor Metrics[TM]: Eigenfactor[TM] and Article Influence[TM]:

To compliment Impact Factor and other JCR metrics by providing a broader perspective on Journal Influence through specific measures now widely accepted by the scholarly community.

These metrics are developed through The Eigenfactor Project™ -- a non-commercial academic research project sponsored by the Bergstrom lab in the Department of Biology at the University of Washington. – www.eigenfactor.org
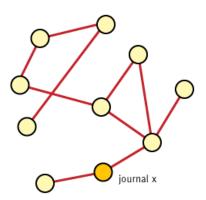
Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	JCR Data ⓘ						Eigenfactor[TM] Metrics ⓘ	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	Eigenfactor[TM] Score	Article Influence[TM] Score
☐	1	EARTH PLANET SC LETT	0012-821X	26488	3.873	4.445	0.563	503	8.3	0.12507	2.422
☐	2	GEOCHIM COSMOCHIM AC	0016-7037	32873	3.665	4.419	0.719	395	>10.0	0.08079	1.939
☐	3	CHEM GEOL	0009-2541	12562	3.231	4.146	0.500	254	8.5	0.04291	1.768
☐	4	GEOPHYS J INT	0956-540X	10960	2.112	2.370	0.438	402	9.5	0.04057	1.179
☐	5	GEOCHEM GEOPHY GEOSY	1525-2027	2926	2.354	2.933	0.401	172	4.1	0.03249	1.744
☐	6	TECTONOPHYSICS	0040-1951	12310	1.729	2.179	0.255	161	>10.0	0.03074	1.069
☐	7	IEEE T GEOSCI REMOTE	0196-2892	9167	2.344	2.598	0.283	375	6.8	0.03053	0.891
☐	8	AM MINERAL	0003-004X	10676	2.203	2.329	0.442	226	>10.0	0.02707	1.065

Journal Citation Reports®

Eigenfactor™ Score:

- Scholarly references join journals together in a vast network of citations. **The Eigenfactor Score algorithm uses the structure of the entire network to evaluate the importance of each journal, cutting across all disciplines. Self-citations are excluded.**

- This corresponds to a simple model of research in which readers follow chains of citations as they move from journal to journal.

- Eigenfactor calculations take into consideration a 5-year span of citation activity utilizing data from the *Journal Citation Reports.*

- **Journals are considered to be influential if they are cited often by other *influential journals*.**

Journal Citation Reports® – Enhancements

Article Influence^{TM} Score:

- As with Eigenfactor Score, Article Influence Score:

- Uses the structure of the entire citation network to evaluate the importance of each journal, based on *JCR* data.

- Does not consider self-citations

- The calculation of Article Influence Score does in fact incorporate Eigenfactor Score.

- However, as Eigenfactor Score can be described as presenting the total collective value provided by all of the articles published in a journal in a year – **Article Influence Score measures the average influence of individual articles appearing in the same journal, translating to the importance of an article published in that journal.**

- Because it does present an average for article-level influence, Article Influence is more like the Impact Factor than Eigenfactor Score – though keep in mind the methodology is quite different and therefore provides a perspective different from but complimentary to Impact Factor.

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More data from the Full Record

Cited Journal List

ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

WELCOME | HELP | RETURN TO JOURNAL

2008 JCR Science Edition

Cited Journal: HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING

Number of times articles published in 2008 (in journals below) cited articles published in HUM BRAIN MAPP (in years below). (How to read this table)

Journals 1 - 20 (of 438) |◀ ◀◀ ◀ [1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10] ▶ ▶▶ ▶| Page 1 of 22

Impact	Citing Journal	All Yrs	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	Rest
	All Journals	6602	141	559	574	786	430	367	67	477	473	566	1559
5.694	NEUROIMAGE	1074	15	109	100	104	45	72	11	72	75	104	265
5.395	HUM BRAIN MAPP	326	15	13	34	52	36	21	3	21	14	26	59
	ALL OTHERS (252)	252	2	24	13	30	14	25		22	28	21	46
5.907	CEREB CORTEX	222	0	18	22	30	11	8		14	9	26	59
4.074	NEUROPSYCHOLOGIA	214	3	16	19	30	16	12		16	24	17	41
2.494	BRAIN RES	166	4	15	12	15	10	11		12	13	16	37
4.867	J COGNITIVE NEUROSCI	164	1	7	11	18	10	5		18	8	22	56
7.452	J NEUROSCI		8	16	15	11	4	6		4	10	19	39
1.871	MAGN RESON IMAGING	79		5	4	4	5						29
9.603	BRAIN												21
2.972	CLIN NEUROPHYSIOL												6
2.929	BRAIN LANG												16
											11	5	19

References to all older articles.

A list of journals which have cited Human Brain Mapping within 2008

Publication year of cited article.

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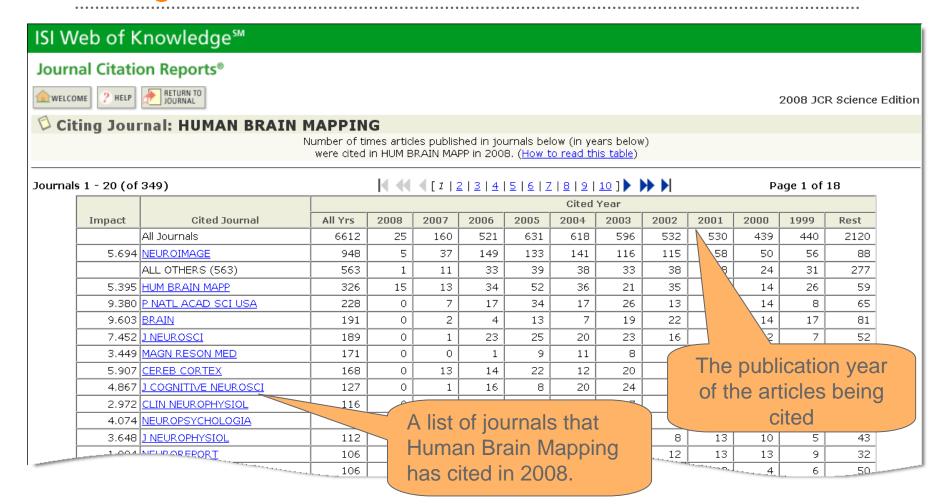
Citing Journal List

Related Journals

Relatedness: Journal Level

- Considers bi-directional citation pairs:

Journal i cites Journal j

AND

Journal j cites Journal i

- The specific relatedness calculation we are using was developed by *Garfield and Pudovkin (2002). "Algorithmic procedure for finding semantically related journals." JASIST 53: 1113-1119*.

Related Journals

- The Relatedness between journals is characterized by two calculations

$$R_{i>j} = \frac{H_{i>j} * 10^6}{(Pap_j * Ref_i)} \qquad R_{j>i} = \frac{H_{j>i} * 10^6}{(Pap_i * Ref_j)}$$

What does "relatedness" mean?

- The relatedness calculation is like a measure of the "citation density" between two journals.

- $H_{i>j}$

The numerator considers the number of citations going from journal i to journal j

- The denominator includes two factors that normalize for the size of the journals:

Pap_j: the number of papers in the cited journal

Ref_i: the total number of references given by journal i to any journal

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Impact Factor Trend Graph

Journal Citation Reports®
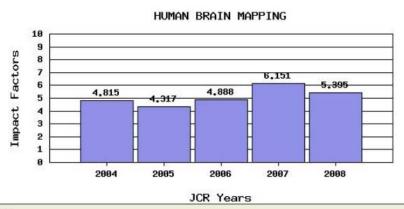
WELCOME | ? HELP | RETURN TO JOURNAL

2008 JCR Science Edition

Impact Factor Trend Graph: HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING
Click on the "Return to Journal" button to view the full journal information.

HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING

Impact Factors

Year	Value
2004	4.815
2005	4.317
2006	4.888
2007	6.151
2008	5.395

JCR Years

Impact Factor -- see below for calculations

The journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The impact factor will help you evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when you compare it to others in the same field. For more bibliometric data and information on this and other journal titles click on the "Return to Journal" button.

NOTE: Title changes and coverage changes may result in no impact factor for one or more years in the above graph.

- **Indicates Impact Factor over a period of five years**
- **Entry point into JCR from Web of Science**

Examine Subject Categories

View Journal Data

Sort Journals in the Category

View Category Data in context

Aggregate Data

Calculations are similar to those for journals, but are created from an entire category's citation data

Category Level Data

- <u>Median Impact Factor</u> – the Impact Factor mid-point for journals in the category. 50% of journals rank above, 50% rank below.

- <u>Aggregate Impact Factor</u>

- Citation rate of the "average" article in a subject category

- Use as benchmarking tool to compare a journal to its overall subject category.

Category Data

Cited Category Table

Citing Category Table

Related Journals – Subject Category

Journal Citation Reports®

WELCOME | HELP | RETURN TO CATEGORY   **2008 JCR Science Edition**

Journals Related to Subject Category: NEUROIMAGING

Relatedness is based on the strength of cited and citing relationships.
The table below lists journals that likely cover topics related to those covered in the category NEUROIMAGING.
For more information about this calculation.

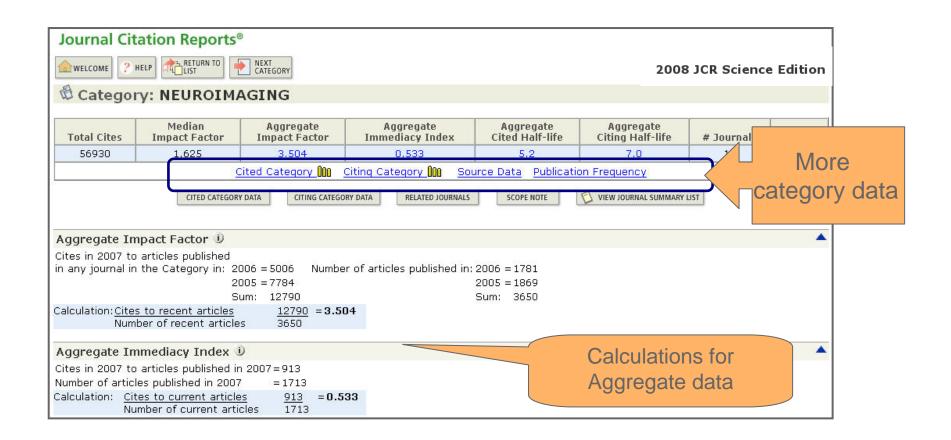Sorted by: R max [▼] SORT AGAIN

Journals 1 - 20 (of 954) |◄ ◄◄ ◄ [1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10] ► ►► ►| Page 1 of 48

R_{max}	Related journal (j)	Relatedness (R)	
		Subject Category to j	j to Subject Category
552.79	BEHAV BRAIN SCI	552.79	2.75
154.63	HUM BRAIN MAPP	154.63	104.56
130.32	J NEURORADIOLOGY	30.50	130.32
120.56	NEUROIMAGE	120.56	94.54
120.50	NEURORADIOLOGY	77.32	120.50
114.16	INTERV NEURORADIOL		114.16
113.23	ANNU REV NEUROSCI		
102.40	AM J NEURORADIOL		
78.48	BRAIN		
77.52	TRENDS COGN SCI		

These journals have a subject relationship to the Neuroimaging subject category by citations either given or received

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Marking Journals

Output from Marked List

Output Options

Journal Citation Reports®

RETURN TO MARKED LIST

MARKED JOURNAL LIST

Sorted by: Journal Title

Print your list

(using your browser's Print function)

	A10	f_x						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	JCR Year and Edition: 2007 Science							
2								
3	Abbreviated Journal Title	ISSN	2007 Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	2007 Articles	Cited Half-Life	
4	AM J NEURORADIOL	0195-6108	11928	2.338	0.3	390	6.8	
5	COGNITIVE BRAIN RES	0926-6410	3832	3.769		0	4.9	
6	HUM BRAIN MAPP	1065-9471	5685	6.151	0.868	121	6.5	
7	J NEUROIMAGING	1051-2284	891	1.625	0.342	73	4.8	
8	NEUROIMAGE	1053-8119	26201	5.457	0.9	677	4.3	
9								
10								
11								

Or save as a text file which can be imported into a spreadsheet

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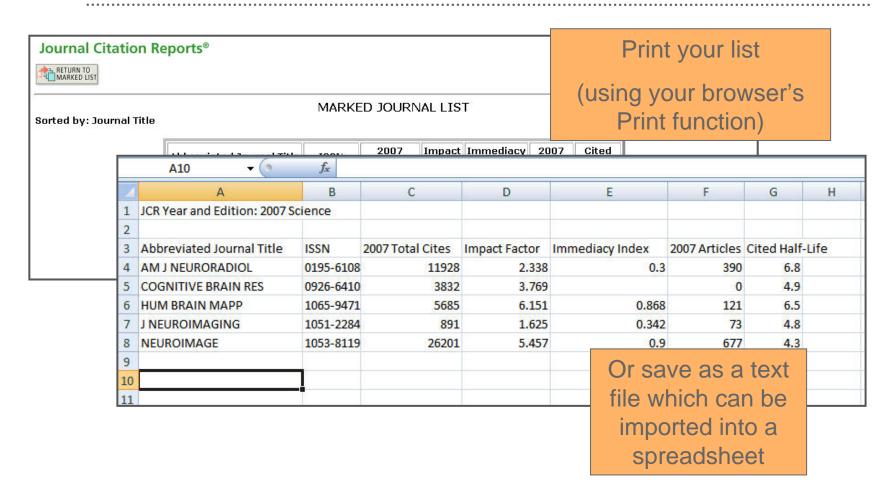# Contacting Thomson Reuters

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