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 on citation data when making evaluations (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/
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.
Before starting, click on Information for New Users and read “Using the JCR Wisely.”

Science and Social Science editions must be searched separately.
You can search by Full Journal Title, Journal Abbreviation, Title Word, or ISSN. Select Title Word from the menu.
Journal Summary List

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Journal Citation Reports®

Journal Summary List

Journals from: search Full Journal Title for ‘HUMAN’

Sorted by: Journal Title

Journals 1 - 19 (of 19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Abbreviated Journal Title</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-Year Impact Factor</th>
<th>Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Cited Half-life</th>
<th>Eigenvector® Score</th>
<th>Article Influence® Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HUM BIOI</td>
<td>0010-7143</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>1.346</td>
<td>0.107</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>6602</td>
<td>5.395</td>
<td>6.022</td>
<td>1.205</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>HUM EXP TOXICOL</td>
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<td>1.456</td>
<td>1.661</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>0.00369</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>HUM FACTOR ERGON MAN</td>
<td>1090-8471</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>0.164</td>
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<td>0018-7208</td>
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<td>1.529</td>
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<td>0.00407</td>
<td>0.582</td>
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<tr>
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<td>HUM GENE THER</td>
<td>1043-0542</td>
<td>6357</td>
<td>4.104</td>
<td>4.062</td>
<td>0.991</td>
<td>110</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>HUM GENET</td>
<td>0340-6717</td>
<td>8221</td>
<td>4.042</td>
<td>3.746</td>
<td>0.853</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>0.02700</td>
<td>1.570</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Click on title link to display full record.

Ranking is based on the journal and sort selections.

THOMSON REUTERS
### Journal: HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-Year Impact Factor</th>
<th>Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Citable Items</th>
<th>Cited Half-life</th>
<th>Citing Half-life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1.205</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Journal Information
- **Full Journal Title:** HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING
- **ISO Abbrev. Title:** Hum. Brain Mapp
- **JCR Abbrev. Title:** HUM BRAIN MAPP
- **ISSN:** 1065-9471
- **Issues/Year:** 12
- **Language:** ENGLISH
- **Journal Country/Territory:** UNITED STATES
- **Publisher:** WILEY-LISS
- **Publisher Address:** Dow John Wiley & Sons Inc., 111 River St., Hoboken, NJ 07030
- **Subject Categories:** NEUROSCIENCES, NEUROIMAGING, RADIOLGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE & MEDICAL IMAGING
- **Journal Rank in Categories:**

#### Additional Links
- **Eigenfactor™ Metrics**
  - **Eigenfactor™ Score:** 0.02367
  - **Article Influence™ Score:** 2.387
- **Go To Ulrich's**
- **Go To CC Connect**
- **Holdings:** 60

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Hyperlinks lead to data calculations below

View category data here.
Impact Factor

**Journal Impact Factor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation:</th>
<th>Cites to recent items</th>
<th>Number of recent items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

= 5.395

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Citations</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum:</strong> 2716</td>
<td><strong>Sum:</strong> 451</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Calculation:**

\[
\text{Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{2716}{451} = 6.022
\]

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).
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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>6602</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation</td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Factor</td>
<td>5.395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self Cites</th>
<th>326 (4% of 6602)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation</td>
<td>47 (4% of 1133)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Factor without Self Cites</td>
<td>5.171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Journal Rank in Category

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category Name</th>
<th>Total Journals in Category</th>
<th>Journal Rank in Category</th>
<th>Quartile in Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEUROIMAGING</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEUROSCIENCES</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIOLOGY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE &amp; MEDICAL IMAGING</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation:</th>
<th>Cites to current items</th>
<th>141</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of current items</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Cited Half Life

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

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Cites from 2008</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>1559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative %</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>10.60</td>
<td>19.30</td>
<td>31.20</td>
<td>37.78</td>
<td>43.27</td>
<td>53.42</td>
<td>60.65</td>
<td>67.81</td>
<td>76.39</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 in the calculation.

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

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

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

The citing half-life for the journal is the median age of the items the journal cites in its article references.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Cites from 2008</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>2120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative %</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>10.68</td>
<td>20.22</td>
<td>29.57</td>
<td>38.58</td>
<td>46.63</td>
<td>54.64</td>
<td>61.28</td>
<td>67.94</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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)

Review articles are often more highly cited than original research articles: consider a journal’s source data by document type.
Journal Citation Reports®

Eigenfactor Metrics™: Eigenfactor™ and Article Influence™:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-Year Impact Factor</th>
<th>Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Cited Half-life</th>
<th>Eigenfactor™ Score</th>
<th>Article Influence Score™</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>EARTH PLANET SC LETT</td>
<td>0012-821X</td>
<td>26486</td>
<td>3.873</td>
<td>4.445</td>
<td>0.563</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>0.12507</td>
<td>2.422</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GEOCHIM COSMOCHIM AC</td>
<td>0016-7037</td>
<td>32873</td>
<td>3.665</td>
<td>4.419</td>
<td>0.719</td>
<td>395</td>
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<td>0.08079</td>
<td>1.939</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>CHEM GEOL</td>
<td>0009-2541</td>
<td>12562</td>
<td>3.231</td>
<td>4.146</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>254</td>
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<td>0.04291</td>
<td>1.768</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GEOPHYS J INT</td>
<td>0956-540X</td>
<td>10960</td>
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<td>2.370</td>
<td>0.438</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>9.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>1525-2027</td>
<td>2926</td>
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<td>2.933</td>
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<td>0.03249</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>TECTONOPHYSICS</td>
<td>0040-1951</td>
<td>12310</td>
<td>1.729</td>
<td>2.179</td>
<td>0.255</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>&gt;10.0</td>
<td>0.03074</td>
<td>1.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>IEEE T GEOSCI REMOTE</td>
<td>0196-2892</td>
<td>9167</td>
<td>2.344</td>
<td>2.598</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>0.03053</td>
<td>0.891</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>AM MINERAL</td>
<td>0003-004X</td>
<td>10676</td>
<td>2.203</td>
<td>2.329</td>
<td>0.442</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>&gt;10.0</td>
<td>0.02707</td>
<td>1.065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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™ 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.
Journal Citation Reports

Journal: HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING

Mark | Journal Title | ISSN | Total Citations | Impact Factor | 5-Year Impact Factor | Immediacy Index | Citable Items | Cited Half-life | Citing Half-life
-----|--------------|------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
   | HUM BRAIN MAPP | 1065-9471 | 8602 | 5.395 | 6.022 | 1.205 | 117 | 6.7 | 2.4

Journal Information

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ISO Abbrev. Title: Hum. Brain Mapp.
JCR Abbrev. Title: HUM BRAIN MAPP
ISSN: 1065-9471
Issues/Year: 12
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Country/Territory: UNITED STATES
Publisher: WILEY-LISS
Publisher Address: DIV JOHN WILEY & SONS INC, 111 RIVER ST, HOBOoken, NJ 07030
Subject Categories: NEUROSCIENCES

Additional Links

Eigenfactor Metrics

Eigenfactor Score: 0.02397
Article Influence Score: 2.387

Journal Rank in Categories: 5 JOURNAL RANKING

THOMSON REUTERS
Cited Journal List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>All Journals</td>
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<td>670</td>
<td>477</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.694</td>
<td>NEUROIMAGE</td>
<td>1074</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All OTHERS (252)</td>
<td>All OTHERS</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30</td>
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References to all older articles.

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

Publication year of cited article.
# Citing Journal List

## Journal Citation Reports®

**ISI Web of Knowledge**

**HUMAN BRAIN MAPPING**

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

### Journals 1 - 20 (of 349)

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</table>

The publication year of the articles being cited.

A list of journals that Human Brain Mapping has cited in 2008.
Related Journals

These journals have a subject relationship to the journal Human Brain Mapping based on citations given or received.
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

\[ R_{i>j} = \frac{H_{i>j} \times 10^6}{(Pap_j \times Ref_i)} \]
\[ R_{j>i} = \frac{H_{j>i} \times 10^6}{(Pap_i \times Ref_j)} \]
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:

  \[ P_{Ap_j} : \text{the number of papers in the cited journal} \]

  \[ R_{eFi} : \text{the total number of references given by journal } i \text{ to any journal} \]
Impact Factor Trend Graph

Journal Citation Reports®

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

*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

ISI Web of Knowledge™
Journal Citation Reports®

Select a JCR edition and year:
- JCR. Science Edition 2008
- JCR. Social Sciences Edition 2008

Select an option:
- View a group of journals by
- Search for a specific journal
- View all journals

This product is best viewed in 800x600 or higher resolution

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

Acceptable Use Policy
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View Journal Data

View journal-level data for publications in this subject category.
Sort Journals in the Category

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Journal Citation Reports®

Journal Summary List

Journals from: subject categories NEUROIMAGING

Sorted by: [Choose a sorting option]

Journals 1 - 12:

You may check here for journal name changes occurring within the past two years. This may affect a journal’s Impact Factor.
View Category Data in context

1) Select one or more categories from the list.
(How to select more than one)
- MINERALOGY
- MINING & MINERAL PROCESSING
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES
- MYCOLOGY
- NANOSCIENCE & NANOTECHNOLOGY
- NEUROIMAGING
- NEUROSCIENCES
- NUCLEAR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
- NURSING

2) Select to view Journal data or aggregate Category data.
- View Journal Data - sort by: Journal Title
- View Category Data - sort by: Category Title

Use Control-click to select multiple categories
Aggregate Data

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Category (linked to category information)</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Median Impact Factor</th>
<th>Aggregate Impact Factor</th>
<th>Aggregate Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Aggregate Cited Half-Life</th>
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<th>Articles</th>
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</table>
Category Level Data

- **Median Impact Factor** — the Impact Factor mid-point for journals in the category. 50% of journals rank above, 50% rank below.

- **Aggregate Impact Factor**
  - 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

## Aggregate Data Calculations for Category: NEUROIMAGING

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- **Cited Category Data**:
  - Cited Category Data
  - Citing Category Data
  - Source Data
  - Publication Frequency

- **Aggregate Impact Factor**: 3.504
  - Calculation: \( \frac{12790}{3650} = 3.504 \)

- **Aggregate Immediacy Index**: 0.533
  - Calculation: \( \frac{913}{1713} = 0.533 \)

More category data
Cited Category Table

A list of journals which cited titles within the Neuroimaging category
# Citing Category Table

## Journal Citation Reports®

**2008 JCR Science Edition**

### Citing Subject Category: NEUROIMAGING

Number of times articles published in journals below (in years below) were cited in the subject category NEUROIMAGING in 2007. ([How to read this table](#))

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A list of titles that received citations from journals in this subject category

---

**THOMSON REUTERS**
Related Journals – Subject Category

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

**Click the Marked List button to access output options.**

Mark individual journals or all in the list for later output.
Output from Marked List

Format the list for printing, or save the list as a text file.
### Output Options

**Print your list** (using your browser’s Print function)

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

---

**Journal Citation Reports**

**MARKED JOURNAL LIST**

Sorted by: Journal Title

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