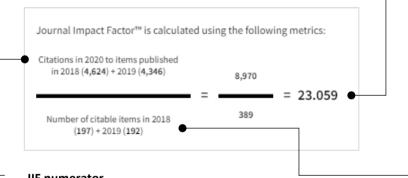


# **Journal Citation Reports**

## Journal Impact Factor (JIF)

The Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is a ratio which divides a journal's received citations by a count of its published articles. It's not a mathematical average, but it does provide an approximation of the mean citation rate for a typical article. The detailed explanation below will help you understand exactly what is counted in both the numerator and denominator of this ratio.

#### The anatomy of the Journal Impact Factor



JIF numerator

A subset of all citations to this journal in the calendar year: citations only to items with a publication date from the prior two years.

These citations are sourced from all item types included in Web of Science Core Collection indexes:

- Science Citation Index
- Social Science Citation Index
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index
- Proceedings Citation Indexes
- Book Citation Indexes
- Emerging Sources Citation Indexes

Citations to all document types, even those excluded from the denominator, are included. <u>Visit this site</u> for details on the inclusion of Early Access content.

#### Best practices when using the JIF:

- JIF values vary by discipline. What is good in one category may be very different than another
- JIF is most useful when considered through the category percentile or quartile data which allow comparison of relative citation impact across different fields.
- JIF is a journal-level metric. It does not measure the contribution of individual papers or authors.

**JIF number:** A typical article or review from this journal has been cited about 23 times, one or two years after publication.

**JIF denominator:** The number of citable items this journal published in the prior two years.

Items identified in Web of Science Core Collection as Articles or Reviews are included here as citable items. These represent the size of the scholarly contributions of the journal. Items like editorials, letters, and news items are excluded from the denominator. These serve a different communications role that is not generally reflected through scholarly citation. The contributions of these materials to JIF is visualized in the Citation Distribution graph.

#### Why two years?

It takes time for articles to be cited, and these rates vary by field. Articles typically begin to reach a citation peak after two years in many fields. Some fields have a slower velocity and reach their peak over longer periods of time. The Five-year Journal Impact Factor may be a better choice in those categories.

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## **Journal Citation Indicator**

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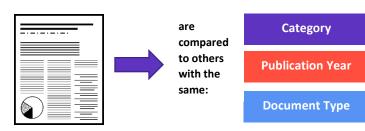
#### What is the Journal Citation Indicator?

- A category-normalized metric calculated for all journals in the Web of Science Core Collection, including the Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Science Citation Index, Arts & Humanities Citation Index, and Emerging Sources Citation Index
- Another impact metric, complementing the Journal Impact Factor, that helps you assess journal performance with added context

#### What is category normalization?

Citation counts tell an important story, but they can be affected by certain publication characteristics. It's important to view these counts in an appropriate context. Normalization is the process of putting a citation count into context by showing you how a paper or a group of papers performs relative to papers that are similar in age, topic and type. The Journal Citation Indicator normalizes for three variables:

Citation counts for each individual Article & Review...



How does a paper's actual citation count compare with those in its peer group? This is Category Normalized Citation Impact.

#### **Elements of the Journal Citation Indicator**

#### **Journal Citation Indicator is**

the average of the category-normalized citation impact (CNCI) of the journal's articles & reviews published in the prior three-year period

#### **Articles & Reviews only**

- Published in prior three years
- Each article or review receives a CNCI value
- Average CNCI is taken

#### For each article and review:

Category Normalized Citation Impact (CNCI) =

**Actual citations** 

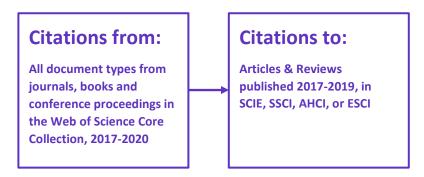
**Expected citations** -

**Expected citations =** Average cites to items of the same document type, year, and category



#### Data contributing to the 2020 Journal Citation Indicator:

Like other metrics in the JCR, the Journal Citation Indicator is static for the JCR year. It is created from a snapshot of data at the time the JCR is produced. It includes:



#### Interpretation and considerations for the Journal Citation Indicator value

#### **Journal Citation Indicator = 1.0**

Means that published papers, across the journal, received citations equal to the average (mean) for the category.



Greater than one is better than expected citation performance in category

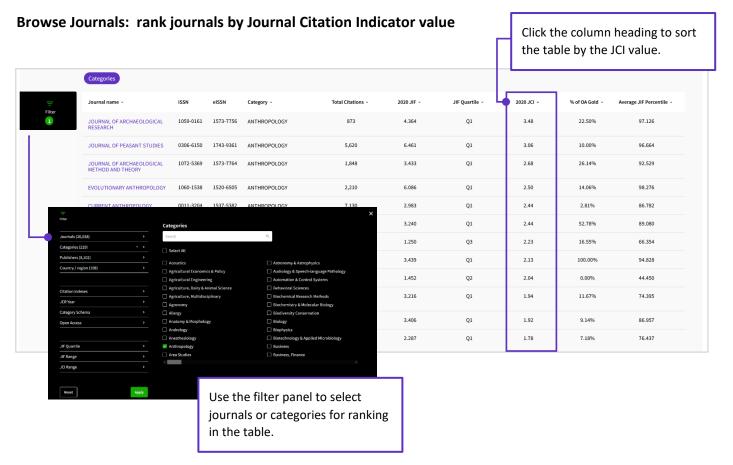


Less than one is below expected citation performance in category

- Journals that produce small numbers of articles and reviews may have less stable JCI values
- JCI values can be compared across categories, but comparisons are best made in adjacent fields that share similar citation patterns (within the Physical Sciences or Arts & Humanities, for example)
- The mean Category Normalized Citation Impact (CNCI) is used when items are assigned to more than one Web of Science Subject Category
- Using multiple indicators to evaluate a journal is always a best practice
- Read more about the Journal Citation Indicator in our discussion paper available here



### Finding the Journal Citation Indicator in the JCR



#### Journal Profile: see a journal's rank by Journal Citation Indicator

Each journal profile will contain the Journal Citation Indicator trend as well as the rank based on the JCI for that journal.

