

# Impact factor and citation index of Publication

# The man who started it all!

## Eugene Garfield



# The article that got the ball rolling:

## Citation Indexes for Science

A New Dimension in Documentation  
through Association of Ideas

Eugene Garfield

"The uncritical citation of disputed data by a writer, whether it be deliberate or not, is a serious matter. Of course, knowingly propagandizing unsubstantiated claims is particularly abhorrent, but just as many naive students may be swayed by unfounded assertions presented by a writer who is unaware of the criticisms. Buried in scholarly journals, critical notes are increasingly likely to be overlooked with the passage of time, while the studies to which they pertain, having been reported more widely, are apt to be rediscovered." (1)

In this paper I propose a bibliographic system for science literature that can eliminate the uncritical citation of fraudulent, incomplete, or obsolete data by making it possible for the conscientious scholar to be aware of criticisms of earlier papers. It is too much to expect a research worker to spend an inordinate amount of time searching for the bibliographic descendants of antecedent papers. It would not be excessive to de-

mand a subject control of the literature of science. By virtue of its different construction, it tends to bring together material that would never be collated by the usual subject indexing. It is best described as an association-of-ideas index, and it gives the reader as much leeway as he requires. Suggestiveness through association-of-ideas is offered by conventional subject indexes but only within the limits of a particular subject heading.

If one considers the book as the macro unit of thought and the periodical article the micro unit of thought, then the citation index in some respects deals in the submicro or molecular unit of thought. It is here that most indexes are inadequate, because the scientist is quite often concerned with a particular idea rather than with a complete concept. "Thought" indexes can be extremely useful if they are properly conceived and developed.

In the literature-searching process, indexes play only a small, although significant, part. Those who seek comprehensive indexes to the literature of science fail to

case. Classified indexes are also dependent upon a subject analysis of individual articles and, at best, offer us better consistency of indexing rather than greater specificity or multiplicity in the subject approach. Similarly, terminology is important, but even an ideal standardization of terminology and nomenclature will not solve the problem of subject analysis.

What seems to be needed, then, in addition to better and more comprehensive indexes, alphabetical and classified, are new types of bibliographic tools that can help to span the gap between the subject approach of those who create documents—that is, authors—and the subject approach of the scientist who seeks information.

Since 1873 the legal profession has been provided with an invaluable research tool known as *Shepard's Citations*, published by Shepard's Citations, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colo. (2). A citation index is published for court cases in the 48 states as well as for cases in Federal courts. Briefly, the Shepard citation system is a listing of individual American court cases, each case being followed by a complete history, written in a simple code. Under each case is given a record of the publications that have referred to the case, the other court decisions that have affected the case, and any other references that may be of value to the lawyer. This type of listing is particularly important to the lawyer, because, in law, much is based on precedent.

Citation indexes depend on a simple system of coding entries, one that requires minimum space and facilitates the gathering together of a great volume of

# Why is this different?

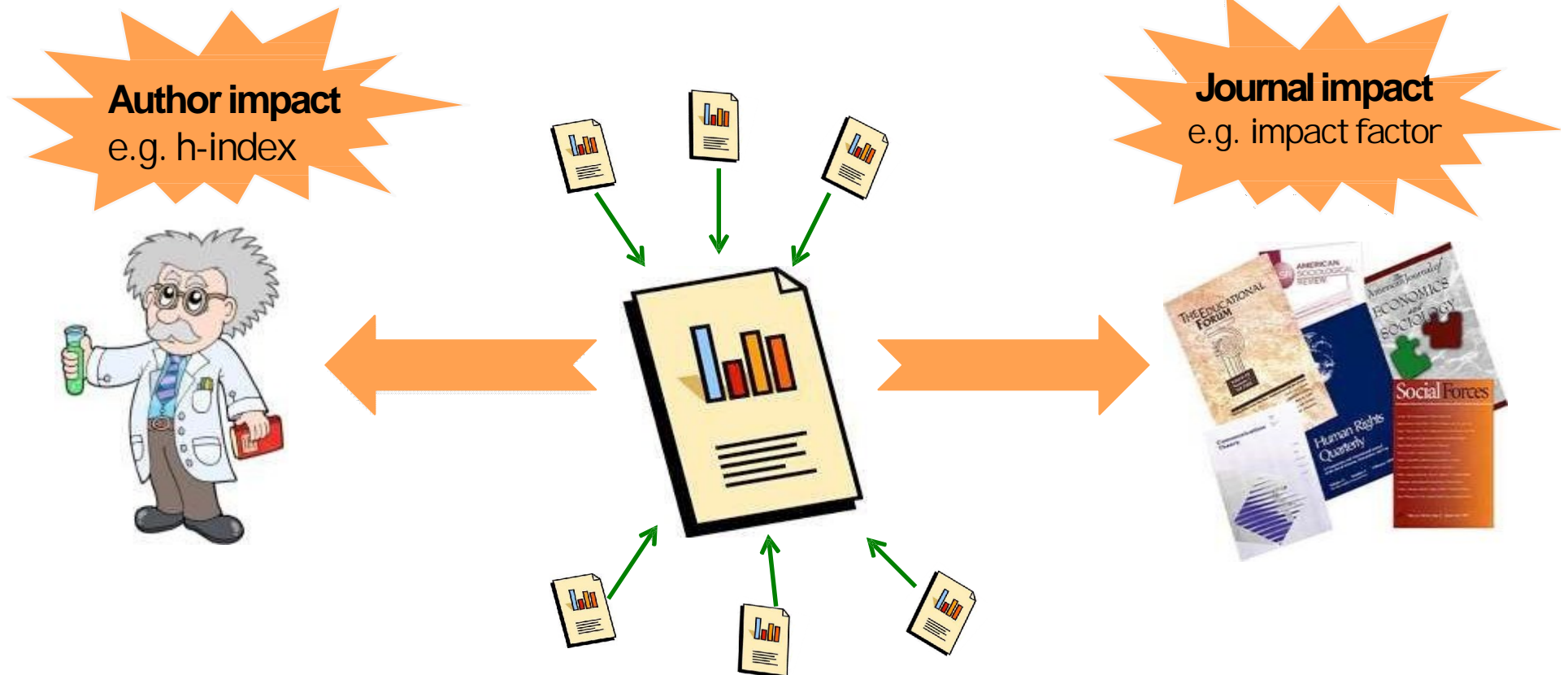
- Based on law indexing (Shepard's Citations) 1873
- Subject indexes to scientific literature were in existence
- Garfield suggests that each article is given a code and all works that cited that article would be linked to the original article.

# Citation Analysis

- Citation analysis provides the ability to track the work of authors, the influence of papers and the trajectory of research ideas by examining citation counts in key research databases and online sources
- A citation count refers to the number of times one paper has been cited or referenced in the work of another



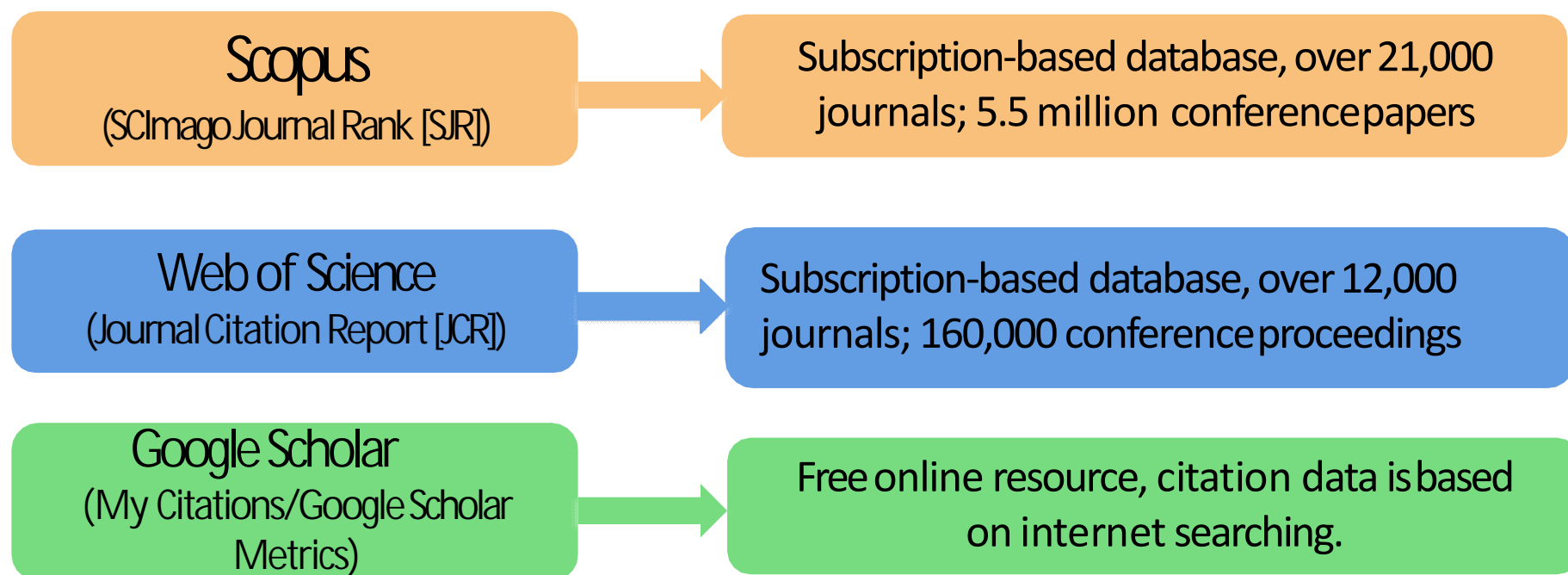
# It All Starts With A Citation...



# Which Tools To Use?

- There are three key databases/online resources that are used as sources of citation data
- Due to their differing coverage – citation counts will also differ.

\*There is no one source that will index all scholarly publications, therefore it is important to search all three available sources



# Journal Impact Factor Formula

The number of times articles published in  
(2 years) were cited by indexed journals

---

Total number of citable items (2 years)



# In Simpler Terms

The impact factor is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to articles published in science and social science journals.

# Journal Impact Factor

- Journal of Hypothetical Examples

100

Citing references appearing in 2010, to articles published in Journal in 2009 and 2008

200

Total number of articles in Journal published in 2009 and 2008

0.50

JIF

# Other Methods

- H Index (or H factor)
- i10 index

# What is a H-index?

- An index that quantifies both the actual scientific productivity and the apparent scientific impact of a scientist
- A scholar with an index of 40 means that the scholar has published 40 papers each of which has been cited by others at least 40 times

Source: Wikipedia

# h-Index

- h-index developed in 2005 by Jorge Hirsch, University of California in San Diego
- Attempts to quantify productivity and apparent scientific impact of a scientist.

“A scientist has index  $h$  if  $h$  of his/her  $N_p$  papers have at least  $h$  citations each, and the other  $(N_p - h)$  papers have no more than  $h$  citations each”.
- For example, an h-index of 20 means that the researcher has 20 papers each of which has been cited 20 or more times
- Calculated by Scopus, WoS, Google Scholar, but only for those papers within the database



**C. N. R. Rao**

Professor of Chemistry  
Verified email at jncasr.ac.in

Materials Chemistry Solid State Chemistry

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	All	Since 2015
Citations	102818	36806
h-index	145	86
i10-index	1209	588

TITLE

CITED BY

YEAR

[Graphene: the new two-dimensional nanomaterial](#)

CNR Rao, AK Sood, KS Subrahmanyam, A Govindaraj  
Angewandte Chemie International Edition 48 (42), 7752-7777

3133

2009

[Chemical applications of infrared spectroscopy](#)

CNR Rao  
Academic Press,

2136

1963

[Metal carboxylates with open architectures](#)

CNR Rao, S Natarajan, R Vaidhyanathan  
Angewandte Chemie International Edition 43 (12), 1466-1496

1911

2004

[MoS2 and WS2 analogues of graphene](#)

HSS Ramakrishna Matte, A Gomathi, AK Manna, DJ Late, R Datta, ...  
Angewandte Chemie International Edition 49 (24), 4059-4062

1258

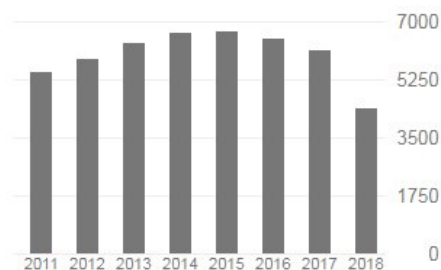
2010

[Synthesis, structure, and properties of boron-and nitrogen-doped graphene](#)

LS Panchakarla, KS Subrahmanyam, SK Saha, A Govindaraj, ...  
Advanced Materials 21 (46), 4726-4730

1253

2009



Co-authors



A. K. Sood  
Professor of Physics, Indian Insti...



★ h-index is the largest number  $h$  such that  $h$  publications have at least  $h$  citations. The second column has the "recent" version of this metric which is the largest number  $h$  such that  $h$  publications have at least  $h$  new citations in the last 5 years

★ i10-index is the number of publications with at least 10 citations. The second column has the "recent" version of this metric which is the number of publications that have received at least 10 new citations in the last 5 years



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**T. Medhat** [Edit](#)

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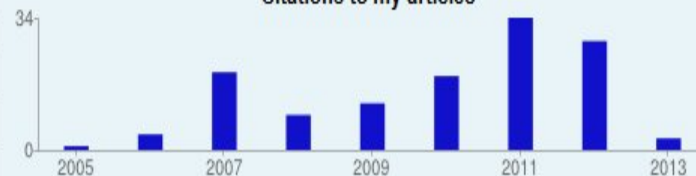


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#### Citation indices

	All	Since 2008
Citations	132	105
h-index	4	3
i10-index	2	2

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Select: [All](#), [None](#) Actions [▼](#)

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Title / Author

Cited by

Year

[Rough set theory for topological spaces](#)

☐ EF Lashin, AM Kozae, AA Abo Khadra, T Medhat

73

2005

[International Journal of Approximate Reasoning 40 \(1\): 35-43](#)

[Topological reduction of information systems](#)

☐ EF Lashin, T Medhat

39

2005

[Chaos, Solitons & Fractals 25 \(2\): 277-286](#)

[Topological Applications on information Analysis by Rough Sets](#)

☐ T Medhat

5

2004

[Faculty of Engineering, Tanta University, Egypt](#)

[Dimensionality Reduction Using Rough Set Approach for Two Neural Networks-Based Applications](#)

☐

M Sammany, T Medhat

4

2007

[Rough Sets and Intelligent Systems Paradigms, 639-647](#)

<http://www.kfs.edu.eg/drtamer.html>

[Topological Approach for Approximation Space \(TAS\)](#)

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# i10 Index

- i10 Index

i10-index is the number of publications with at least 10 citations



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My profile is public [Edit](#) [Link](#) [Add homepage](#)

## Citation indices

	All	Since 2008
Citations	33	11
h-index	2	2
i10-index	1	0

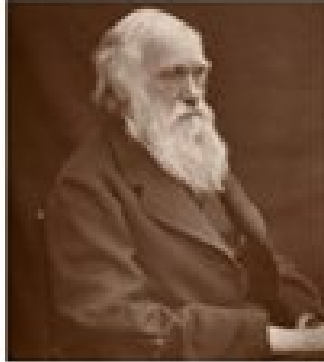
## Citations to my articles



Select: [All](#), [None](#) [Actions](#) [▼](#)

1-10

Title / Author		Cited by	Year
<input type="checkbox"/> IT strategies for information management	D Bawden, K Blakeman Butterworths	24	1990
<input type="checkbox"/> Part II: Social media: Essential for research, marketing and branding	K Blakeman, S Brown Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 37 ...	4	2010



# Charles Robert Darwin

naturalist (1809-1882)

[life sciences](#) - [evolution](#) - [biogeography](#) - [speciation](#) - [natural selection](#)

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## Citation indices

	All	Since 2008
Citations	77539	27837
h-index	80	49
i10-index	331	159

## Citations to my articles



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Show:  [1-20](#) [Next >](#)

Title / Author	Cited by	Year
<a href="#">Origin of species</a> <input type="checkbox"/> CMA Darwin DMP	21606 *	1978
<a href="#">The descent of man</a> <input type="checkbox"/> C Darwin Digireads. Com	11815	2009
<a href="#">The expression of the emotions in man and animals</a> <input type="checkbox"/> C Darwin	9556	2002

« Back to list Edit Export Delete

Title [Rough set theory for topological spaces](#) [\[PDF\] from researchgate.net](#)

Authors EF Lashin, AM Kozae, AA Abo Khadra, T Medhat

Publication date 2005/7/31

Journal name International Journal of Approximate Reasoning

Volume 40

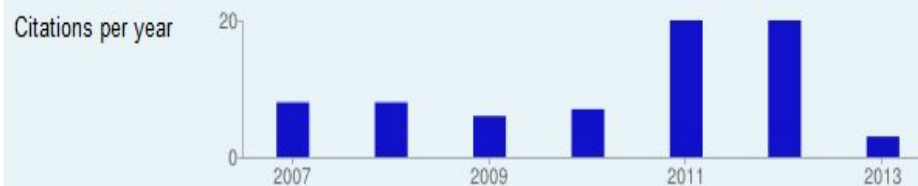
Issue 1

Pages 35-43

Publisher Elsevier

Description The topology induced by binary relations is used to generalize the basic rough set concepts. The suggested topological structure opens up the way for applying rich amount of topological facts and methods in the process of granular computing, in particular, the notion of topological membership functions is introduced that integrates the concept of rough and fuzzy sets.

Total citations Cited by 73



Scholar articles [Rough set theory for topological spaces](#)

EF Lashin, AM Kozae, AA Abo Khadra, T Medhat - International Journal of Approximate Reasoning, 2005

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MOJEDDIN GHAEMI

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Lashin: Rough set theory for topolo... x جامعة كفر الشيخ x English - Google Scholar Metrics x Nature - Google Scholar Metrics x google scholar ppt - Google Search x

scholar.google.com.eg/scholar?start=0&hl=en&as\_sdt=0,5&sciodt=0,5&cites=10066689272929899237&scipsc=

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All citations

Articles

Legal documents

Any time

Since 2013

Since 2012

Since 2009

Custom range...

Sort by relevance

Sort by date

☒ include patents

☒ include citations

☒ Create alert

**Rough set theory for topological spaces**

☐ Search within citing articles

Topological approaches to covering rough sets  
W Zhu - Information Sciences, 2007 - Elsevier  
Rough sets, a tool for data mining, deal with the vagueness and granularity in information systems. This paper studies covering-based rough sets from the topological view. We explore the topological properties of this type of rough sets, study the interdependency ...  
Cited by 258 Related articles All 4 versions Cite

Invertible approximation operators of generalized rough sets and fuzzy rough sets  
G Liu, Y Sai - Information Sciences, 2010 - Elsevier  
This paper studies the classes of rough sets and fuzzy rough sets. We discuss the invertible lower and upper approximations and present the necessary and sufficient conditions for the lower approximation to coincide with the upper approximation in both rough sets and ...  
Cited by 18 Related articles All 2 versions Cite

Topology vs generalized rough sets  
Z Pei, D Pei, L Zheng - International Journal of Approximate Reasoning, 2011 - Elsevier  
This paper investigates the relationship between topology and generalized rough sets induced by binary relations. Some known results regarding the relation based rough sets are reviewed, and some new results are given. Particularly, the relationship between ...  
Cited by 15 Related articles All 3 versions Cite

Axiomatization and conditions for neighborhoods in a covering to form a partition  
Z Yun, X Ge, X Bai - Information Sciences, 2011 - Elsevier  
In this paper, we study the axiomatic issue of a type of covering upper approximation operations. This issue was proposed as an open problem. We also further some known results by using only a single covering approximation operator to characterize the ...  
Cited by 12 Related articles All 4 versions Cite

On intuitionistic fuzzy rough sets and their topological structures  
L Zhou, WZ Wu, WX Zhang - International Journal of General ..., 2009 - Taylor & Francis  
In this paper, lower and upper approximations of intuitionistic fuzzy sets with respect to an intuitionistic fuzzy approximation space are first defined. Properties of intuitionistic fuzzy

[PDF] from umassd.edu

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2013/02/18

## g-index

The g-index is a cumulative index, suggested by Leo Egghe quoted here from (Wikipedia 2014d):

Given a set of articles ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the g-index is the (unique) largest number such that the top  $g$  articles received (together) at least  $g^2$  citations.

The g-index should be evaluated according to the method in the box and can be written as

# g-index

The g-index should be evaluated according to the method in the box and can be written as

$$g^2 \leq \sum_{i \leq g} c_i$$

Transformed it can be seen that  $g$  is compared with the average of the first  $g$  papers:

$$g \leq \frac{1}{g} \sum_{i \leq g} c_i$$

## g-index for Professor X

The top  $g$  articles received (altogether) at least  $g$  squared citations.

Document no. ( $g$ )	Citation count	Square of $g$	Total no. of citations
Document 1	50 cites	1	50
Document 2	18 cites	4	$50+18 = 68$
Document 3	11 cites	9	$68+11 = 79$
Document 4	7 cites	16	$79+7 = 86$
Document 5	4 cites	25	$86+4 = 90$
Document 6	3 cites	36	$90+3 = 93$
Document 7	1 cites	49	$93+1=94$
Document 8	1 cites	64	$94+1=95$
Document 9	1 cites	81	$95+1=96$
Document 10	1 cites	100	$96+1=97$



# Journal Citation Reports

## JCR

- JCR distills citation trend data for 10,000+ journals from more than 25 million cited references indexed by Thomson Reuters every year
- Science Edition and Social Sciences Edition released annually
- Science Edition covers 7,200+ journals in 171 subject categories
- Social Sciences Edition covers 2,100+ journals in 55 subject categories



# When we talk about impact...

## 4 levels

Level 1: Article-level impact

Level 2: Journal-level impact

Level 3: Author-level impact

Level 4: Institutional impact

## Basic Search

norton

Author

Select from Index

AND

"current state of Korean paleoanthropology"

Title

Search

+ Add Another Field | Reset Form

☐ Select Page



Save to EndNote online

Add to Marked List

☐ 1. **The current state of Korean paleoanthropology**

By: Norton, CJ

JOURNAL OF HUMAN EVOLUTION Volume: 38 Issue: 6 Pages: 803-825 Published: JUN 2000

AUS Check for full-text

[View Abstract](#)

☐ Select Page



Save to EndNote online

Add to Marked List

Analyze Results

Create Citation Report

**Times Cited: 40**

(from Web of Science Core Collection)

# Journal-level impact

Main Metrics:	Available:	Access:
Journal Impact Factor (JIF)	Journal Citation Reports (JCR) Thomson Reuters	AUS Subscription
SCImago Journal Ranking (SJR)	SCImago website	Free
Source Normalized XX (SNIP)	SCOPUS - Elsevier	Subscription
H5-index	Google Scholar Metrics	Free

# Journal Citation Reports

ISI Web of Knowledge<sup>SM</sup>

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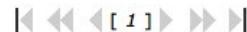
## Journal Summary List

[Journal Title](#)

Journals from: search Full Journal Title for 'JOURNAL OF HUMAN EVOLUTION'

Sorted by:

Journals 1 - 1 (of 1)



Page

Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	JCR Data <sup>i</sup>						Eigenfactor® Metrics <sup>i</sup>	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	Eigenfactor® Score	Article Influence® Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<a href="#">J HUM EVOL</a>	0047-2484	6538	3.867	4.229	0.704	98	8.7	0.01276	1.462

Norton, C.J. (2000). The current state of Korean paleoanthropology. Journal of Human Evolution, 38(6), 803-825.

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## Journal Rankings

Ranking Parameters

Subject Area:

Arts and Humanities

Subject Category:

Language and Linguistics

Region/Country:

All

Year:

2013

Order By:

SJR

Display journals with at least:

0

Citable Docs. (3 years)

Refresh

Subject Area: Arts and Humanities.

Subject Category: Language and Linguistics

Year: 2013.

## SCImago Journal Rank

**SCImago Journal Rank** (SJR indicator) is a measure of scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from.

## Related product



SCIMAGO  
INSTITUTIONS  
RANKINGS

1 - 50 of 560 << First | < Previous | Next > | Last

	Title	Type	SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2013)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs.	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc.	Cites / Doc. (3years)
1	Computational Linguistics	j	Q1 3,083	64	32	84	1.961	329	82	4,36	61,28	
2	Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience	j	Q1 3,058	160	170	737	9.721	4.183	732	5,10	57,18	
3	Artificial Intelligence	j	Q1 2,858	107	76	200	3.874	909	196	4,53	50,97	
4	Cognition	j	Q1 2,572	132	182	490	8.763	2.169	479	3,82	48,15	
5	Communication Research	j	Q1 2,310	65	35	108	2.099	354	108	2,64	59,97	
6	Studies in Second	i	Q1 2.175	29	26	59	1.633	158	59	2.28	62.81	

▼ English

Business, Economics & Management

Chemical & Material Sciences

Engineering & Computer Science

Health & Medical Sciences

▼ Humanities, Literature & Arts

Middle Eastern & Islamic Studies

Life Sciences & Earth Sciences

Physics & Mathematics

Social Sciences

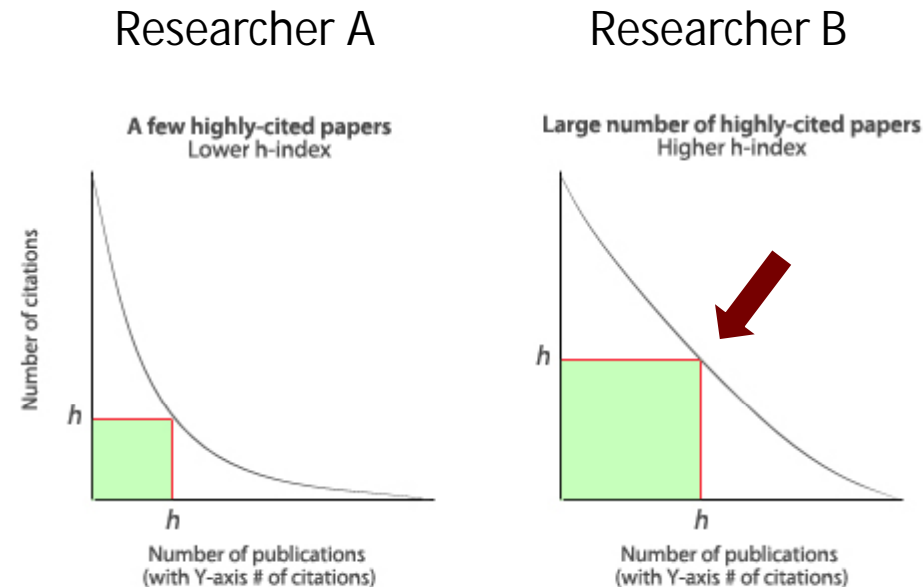
Top publications - Middle Eastern & Islamic Studies [Learn more](#)

Publication	h5-index	h5-median
1. Turkish Studies	17	22
2. Middle East Policy	16	28
3. Insight Turkey	15	24
4. The Middle East Journal	15	20
5. International Journal of Middle East Studies	12	16
6. Journal of Middle East Women's Studies	12	16
7. The Journal of North African Studies	12	15
8. Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs	10	13
9. Middle East Quarterly	10	13

H5-index of 15 means that the journal has published 15 articles in the last 5 years that have 15 or more citations each.

h5-median for a publication is the median number of citations for the articles that make up its h5-index

# The h-index



Two researchers with the same number of publications

Researcher B has a higher number of cited papers than researcher A

Researcher B's h-index will be higher than researcher A.

The h-index relies on citations to your papers, not the journals

h-index is most useful for comparison within disciplines.



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**Analytical Tools:**

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Journal performance metrics offer a systematic, objective means to critically evaluate the world's leading journals

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- Evaluate potential employees, collaborators, reviewers, and peers


# Scenario I

(We all have our dreams!)

- You have written an article and would like to have the most visibility possible. You have a choice between publishing in Science and Nature.
- Which should you choose, based on Impact Factor?

# Search for individual journals

Select a JCR edition and year:	Select an option:
<input checked="" type="radio"/> JCR Science Edition <input type="text" value="2009"/>	<input type="radio"/> View a group of journals by <input type="text" value="Country/Territory"/>
<input type="radio"/> JCR Social Sciences Edition <input type="text" value="2009"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Search for a specific journal
	<input type="radio"/> View all journals
<input type="button" value="SUBMIT"/>	



Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title <i>(linked to journal information)</i>	ISSN	JCR Data ⓘ						Eigenfactor™ Metrics ⓘ	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	Eigenfactor™ Score	Article Influence™ Score
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	<a href="#">NATURE</a>	0028-0836	483039	34.480	32.906	8.209	866	8.9	1.74605	18.062

ⓘ UPDATE MARKSHEET

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title <i>(linked to journal information)</i>	ISSN	JCR Data <sup>i)</sup>						Eigenfactor™ Metrics <sup>i)</sup>	
				2009 Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	2009 Items	Cited Half-life	Eigenfactor™ Score	Article Influence™ Score
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	<a href="#">NATURE</a>	0028-0836	483039	34.480	32.906	8.209	866	8.9	1.74605	18.062
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<a href="#">SCIENCE</a>	0036-8075	444643	29.747	31.052	6.531	897	8.8	1.52308	16.580

# Subject Categories

Select a JCR edition and year:	Select an option:
<input checked="" type="radio"/> JCR Science Edition 2008 ▼	<input checked="" type="radio"/> View a group of journals by <div>Subject Category ▼</div>
<input type="radio"/> JCR Social Sciences Edition 2008 ▼	<input type="radio"/> Search for a specific journal
	<input type="radio"/> View all journals
<div>SUBMIT</div>	

Subject Category  
Subject Category  
Publisher  
Country/Territory

*This product is best viewed in 800x600 or higher resolution*

NOTICES

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# View Journal data

Journal Citation Reports®



## Subject Category Selection

<p>1) Select one or more categories from the list. <a href="#">(How to select more than one)</a></p>	<div><div>ORNITHOLOGY</div><div>ORTHOPEDICS</div><div>OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY</div><div>PALEONTOLOGY</div><div>PARASITOLOGY</div><div>PATHOLOGY</div><div>PEDIATRICS</div><div>PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE</div><div>PHARMACOLOGY &amp; PHARMACY</div></div>
<p>2) Select to view Journal data or aggregate Category data.</p>	<div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/>  View Journal Data - sort by:</div><div><input type="radio"/>  View Category Data</div></div>
<div><div>SUBMIT</div></div>	

Journal Title

Journal Title

Total Cites

Impact Factor

Immediacy Index

Current Articles

Cited Half-Life

5-Year Impact Factor

Eigenfactor(TM) Score

ArticleInfluence(TM) Score

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# Sort journals in the category

**Journal Summary List**

Journals from: **subject categories PEDIATRICS** [VIEW CATEGORY SUMMARY LIST](#)

Sorted by: **Impact Factor** [SORT AGAIN](#)

Journals 1 - 20

[MARK ALL](#) [UPDATE](#)

Journal Title  
Total Cites  
**Impact Factor**  
Immediacy Index  
Current Articles  
Cited Half-Life  
5-Year Impact Factor  
Eigenfactor(TM) Score  
ArticleInfluence(TM) Score

Journal Title (al information)

ISSN

JCR Data ⓘ

Total Cites

Impact Factor

5-Year Impact Factor

Immediacy Index

Articles

Cited Half-life

Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark		Journal Title (al information)	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<a href="#">J AM ACAD CHILD PSY</a>	0890-8567	14921	4.845	5.245	0.944	144	9.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<a href="#">PEDIATRICS</a>	0031-4005	46408	4.789	5.665	0.976	722	6.7
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<a href="#">ARCH PEDIAT ADOL MED</a>	1072-4710	7281	4.320	4.620	0.956	137	6.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<a href="#">J PEDIATR</a>	0022-3476	23075	4.122	4.706	0.923	285	>10.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<a href="#">INT J PEDIATR OBES</a>	1747-7166	257	3.984	3.984	0.151	53	2.4
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	<a href="#">SEMIN PERINATOL</a>	0146-0005	1603	3.574	3.058	0.200	65	6.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<a href="#">PEDIATR INFECT DIS J</a>	0891-3668	9613	3.176	3.378	0.523	262	6.5
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	<a href="#">J ADOLESCENT HEALTH</a>	1054-139X	5798	2.910	3.679	0.471	170	5.9
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	<a href="#">BIRTH-ISS PERINAT C</a>	0730-7659	1148	2.836	2.933	0.450	40	6.6
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	<a href="#">ARCH DIS CHILD</a>	0003-9888	12149	2.834	2.615	0.843	223	9.5
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	<a href="#">SEMIN FETAL NEONAT M</a>	1744-165X	571	2.824		0.474	57	2.7
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	<a href="#">MENT RETARD DEV D R</a>	1080-4013	1418	2.727	3.438		0	6.2



# Full Record Page

## Journal: JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">J PEDIATR</a>	0022-3476	23075	<a href="#">4.122</a>	<a href="#">4.706</a>	<a href="#">0.923</a>
<a href="#">Cited Journal</a>  <a href="#">Citing Journal</a>  <a href="#">Source Data</a> <a href="#">Journal Self Cites</a>						

[CITED JOURNAL DATA](#)[CITING JOURNAL DATA](#) [IMPACT FACTOR TREND](#)[RELATED JOURNALS](#)

## Journal Information

Full Journal Title: JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS

ISO Abbrev. Title: J. Pediatr.

JCR Abbrev. Title: J PEDIATR

ISSN: 0022-3476

Issues/Year: 12

Language: ENGLISH

Journal Country/Territory: UNITED STATES

Publisher: MOSBY-ELSEVIER

Publisher Address: 360 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NY 10010-1710

Subject Categories: PEDIATRICS

[SCOPE NOTE](#) [VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST](#) [VIEW CATEGORY DATA](#)

Journal Rank in Categories:  [JOURNAL RANKING](#)

# Journal Rank in categories

## Journal: BIRTH-ISSUES IN PERINATAL CARE

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">BIRTH-ISS PERINAT C</a>	0730-7659	1148	<a href="#">2.836</a>	<a href="#">2.933</a>

[Cited Journal](#)  [Citing Journal](#)  [Source Data](#) [Journal Self Cites](#)

CITED JOURNAL DATA

CITING JOURNAL DATA

 IMPACT FACTOR TREND

RELATED

## Journal Information

Full Journal Title: BIRTH-ISSUES IN PERINATAL CARE

ISO Abbrev. Title: Birth-Issue Perinat. Care

JCR Abbrev. Title: BIRTH-ISS PERINAT C

ISSN: 0730-7659

Issues/Year: 4

Language: ENGLISH

Journal Country/Territory: UNITED STATES

Publisher: WILEY-BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, INC

Publisher Address: COMMERCE PLACE, 350 MAIN ST, MALDEN 02148, MA,

Subject Categories: NURSING

SCOPE NOTE

 VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST

 VIEW CATEGORY DATA

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY

SCOPE NOTE

 VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST

 VIEW CATEGORY DATA

PEDIATRICS

SCOPE NOTE

 VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST

 VIEW CATEGORY DATA

Journal Rank in Categories:  JOURNAL RANKING

# Journal Rank in categories



## Rank in Category: BIRTH-ISSUES IN PERINATAL CARE

### Journal Ranking

For 2008, the journal BIRTH-ISSUES IN PERINATAL CARE has an Impact Factor of 2.836.

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
NURSING	60	1	Q1
OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY	61	13	Q1
PEDIATRICS	86	9	Q1



## Journal self citation

To provide one the ability to easily compare self-citation rates among journals particularly as this influences Impact factor calculations.

### 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	12149	Self Cites	444 (3% of 12149)
Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation	1352	Self Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation	117 (8% of 1352)
Impact Factor	2.834	Impact Factor without Self Cites	2.589



# Category Impact Data

## Journal: JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">J PEDIATR</a>	0022-3476	23075	<a href="#">4.122</a>
<a href="#">Cited Journal</a>  <a href="#">Citing Journal</a>  <a href="#">Source Data</a> <a href="#">Journal</a>				

CITED JOURNAL DATA

CITING JOURNAL DATA

 IMPACT FACTOR TREND

## Journal Information

Full Journal Title: JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS

ISO Abbrev. Title: J. Pediatr.

JCR Abbrev. Title: J PEDIATR

ISSN: 0022-3476

Issues/Year: 12

Language: ENGLISH

Journal Country/Territory: UNITED STATES

Publisher: MOSBY-ELSEVIER

Publisher Address: 360 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NY 10010-1710

Subject Categories: PEDIATRICS

SCOPE NOTE



VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST




VIEW CATEGORY DATA

Journal Rank in Categories:  JOURNAL RANKING

# Category Data – Median and Aggregate Impact Factors

Category: PEDIATRICS

Total Cites	Median Impact Factor	Aggregate Impact Factor	Aggregate Immediacy Index	Aggregate Cited Half-life	Aggregate Citing Half-life	# Journals	Articles
281268	1.252	1.932	0.349	7.2	7.5	86	12105

[Cited Category](#)  [Citing Category](#)  [Source Data](#) [Publication Frequency](#) [Impact Factor Box Plot](#)

CITED CATEGORY DATA

CITING CATEGORY DATA

RELATED JOURNALS

SCOPE NOTE

 VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST

- The Median Impact Factor for the subject category of Pediatrics is 1.252
- The Aggregate Impact Factor for Pediatrics is 1.932

## Aggregate Impact Factor

Cites in 2008 to articles published

in any journal in the Category in:

2007 = 17946
2006 = 26742
Sum: 44688

Number of articles published in:

2007 = 11411
2006 = 11725
Sum: 23136

Calculation:

Cites to recent articles	44688	= 1.932
Number of recent articles	23136	

# Access to JCR from the Web of Science

## Practice Variations in the Treatment of Febrile Infants Among Pediatric Emergency Physicians

Full Text →Links NCBI Print E-mail Add to Marked List Save to EndNote Web  
Holdings Go Save to EndNote, RefMan, ProCite more options

**Author(s):** Goldman RD (Goldman, Ran D.)<sup>1,4,5</sup>, Scolnik D (Scolnik, Dennis)<sup>6</sup>, Chauvin-Kimoff L (Chauvin-Kimoff, Laurel)<sup>7,8</sup>, Farion KJ (Farion, Ken J.)<sup>9,10</sup>, Ali S (Ali, Samina)<sup>13,12</sup>, Lynch T (Lynch, Tim)<sup>14,15</sup>, Gouin S (Gouin, Serge)<sup>11</sup>, Osmond MH (Osmond, Martin H.)<sup>9,10</sup>, Johnson DW (Johnson, David W.)<sup>2,3</sup>, Klassen TP (Klassen, Terry P.)<sup>13,12</sup>

**Group Author(s):** Fever Infants Grp Res Pediat Emerg

**Source:** PEDIATRICS **Volume:** 124 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 439-445 **Published:** AUG 2009

**Times Cited:** 1 **References:** 29  [Citation Map](#)

**Abstract:** OBJECTIVES: The objectives of this study were to characterize variations in treatment decisions for young febrile infants in pediatric emergency departments across Canada and to document the extent of practice variations among pediatric emergency department practitioners.

**METHODS:** This was a prospective, concurrent, cohort study of consecutive infants up to 90 days of age who presented to 6 pediatric emergency departments in Canada with fever (rectal temperature of  $\geq 38.0$  degrees C). We recorded information in the emergency department and contacted the families by telephone to confirm the final disposition.

**RESULTS:** A total of 257 infants were recruited over 2 to 4 months. Patients were similar across centers in terms of gestational age and weight, chronologic age at arrival, weight, and gender. Temperatures measured at home and during triage and durations of fever also were similar among centers. In one center, significantly more children arrived with cough; in another center, fewer parents reported sick contacts at home. Rates of blood culture testing were not significantly different across sites, but rates of lumbar puncture, respiratory virus testing, and chest radiography were different. A total of 55% of infants received antibiotics, and significant practice variations in the numbers and types of antibiotics used were documented.

### Cited by: 1

This article has been cited 1 times (from Web of Science).

Hampers LC [Practice Variation With Febrile Infants: Delight in Disorder?](#) PEDIATRICS 124 2 783-785 AUG 2009

[ [view all 1 citing articles](#) ]

[Create Citation Alert](#)

### Related Records:

Find similar records based on shared references (from Web of Science).

[ [view related records](#) ]

### References: 29

View the bibliography of this record (from Web of Science).

### Additional information

- [View the journal's impact factor \(in Journal Citation Reports\)](#)
- [View the journal's Table of Contents \(in Current Contents Connect\)](#)

### Additional information

- [View the journal's impact factor \(in Journal Citation Reports\)](#)
- [View the journal's Table of Contents \(in Current Contents Connect\)](#)



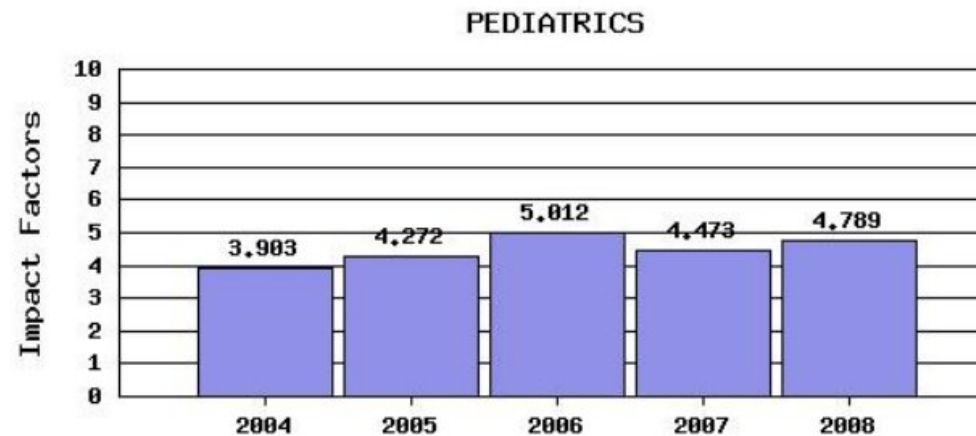
# Impact Factor Trend Graph



2008 JCR Science Editi

## Impact Factor Trend Graph: PEDIATRICS

Click on the "Return to Journal" button to view the full journal information.



*\*Impact Factor -- see below*

The journal impact factor is a particular year. The impact factor is calculated as the average number of citations for articles published in the same field. For more information, click on the "Return to Journal" button.

- Entry point into JCR from Web of Science
- Indicates the Journal's Impact Factor over the latest five years

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



# Limitations of the Impact Factor

- Self-citations
- Many times editors insist that authors cite works in that journal
- Some disciplines tend to cite more than others
- Journals change their names thus affecting impact factor for approximately two years
- Does not take into account negative citations

## Example

Paper 1: Author A, Author B

Paper 2: Author B, Author C, Author D

Paper 3: Author A, Author E

Paper 4: Author A, Author C

$Aa/P = 9/4 = 2.25$  authors per paper

Author A: 3 papers

Author B: 2 papers

Author C: 2 papers

Author D: 1 paper

Author E: 1 paper

$Pa \text{ papers} / A \text{ authors} = Pa/A = 9/5 = 1.8$  papers per author

Number of all references in all papers in all journal issues: Ref

Another interesting measure is the number of references per paper:  $Ref/P$

The higher  $Aa/P$  and  $Ref/P$  the higher will be the total number of citations  $C$ . All authors will share the news and distribute their new paper that will make citations more likely. If it is custom to put many references in a paper chances are higher that also the own paper will be cited more often.

