

**1995**  
Science  
Citation Index®



**JOURNAL  
CITATION  
REPORTS®**

9944

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A Bibliometric Analysis of Science Journals in the ISI Database.

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Printed Guide to the  
Microfiche Edition



Institute for Scientific Information®

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# 1995 Journal Citation Reports® (JCR®)

## An Essential Journal Guide: Current, Comprehensive, Quantitative

The JCR is an essential, comprehensive, and unique guide to scientific and technical publishing. Essential because it reports current information on nearly 6,000 of the world's leading journals. Comprehensive because the JCR's coverage is both multidisciplinary and international. It includes virtually all specialties in science, technology, and the social sciences as well as over 3,000 publishers from 60 nations.

Most important, the JCR is unique because it is the only source of citation data on journals. This provides a new set of quantitative tools for ranking, evaluating, categorizing, and comparing journals.

## New Perspectives on Science Publishing

Citation data provide a unique view of primary research journals, one that is unobtrusive, quantitative, and objective. A citation is the formal acknowledgment of 'intellectual debt' to previously published research, publicly recorded in the references listed by contemporary authors. That is, citations are an important indicator of how frequently current researchers are *using* the journal literature. By tabulating and aggregating citations, the JCR offers a unique perspective for journal evaluation and comparison.

## What the JCR Tells You

The JCR permits you to answer many important and fundamental questions about journals.

- **What are the largest journals?** The JCR conveniently ranks journals by the number of articles published in the current year. This lets you compare journals in terms of size and identify the small set of publications that typically accounts for the majority of articles in particular specialties or science overall.
- **What journals are most frequently used?** The JCR also ranks journals by the number of times they are cited in the current year. This tells you how often a journal was used—that is, formally referenced—by currently publishing researchers. Again, a small set typically accounts for the majority of citations.
- **What are the 'hottest' journals?** The JCR reports the average number of times a journal's current articles are cited in the same year they are published. This 'immediacy index' can indicate journals that are publishing the latest research in fast-moving specialties.
- **What journals have the highest impact?** The JCR also reports the average number of current citations to articles a journal published in the previous two years. This lets you compare a journal's 'impact factor' to the av-

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verage impact for an appropriate set of peer publications or to the baseline for all JCR®-indexed journals.

- **What publications does a journal cite—and which cite it?** The JCR specifically identifies those publications most frequently cited by a particular journal. Conversely, it also shows which publications most often cited that journal. These citation links can reveal a journal's subject orientation, point to its closest peer or competitor publications, and describe specialty-specific networks of journals.

## Diverse Users, Multiple Uses

The information reported exclusively in the *JCR* permits seemingly endless applications for comparing journals, publishers, research specialties and fields, and nations. *JCR* information is used daily by a broad range of professionals for many different purposes, including:

- **Librarians**, to help manage journal collections, make journal acquisition and deselection decisions, and plan subscription budgets;
- **Editors**, to assess how well they are meeting editorial objectives, evaluate their current and long-term performance, and compare their standing with peers;
- **Publishers**, to monitor strategic data on competitors, identify opportunities for new journal launches, and decide whether to expand, merge or discontinue existing titles;
- **Authors**, to choose where to publish, discover new or foreign publications in their specialty, and select a 'shortlist' of journals to be scanned regularly for current awareness; and
- **Information Analysts**, to track major bibliometric trends in the research literature, develop new quantitative indicators of journal performance, and develop various models of scientific communications processes.

## How to Use the *JCR*

While the *JCR* is an essential and unique guide to scientific and technical journals, it should not be relied on as the *sole* source of information when comparing and evaluating publications. The quantitative citation data it reports are intended to *complement*, not replace, traditional qualitative and subjective inputs, such as peer surveys and specialist opinions.

Users should be aware of general citation patterns when applying the information in the *JCR*. For example, citation frequency, impact, immediacy, and other indicators may vary widely between different research specialties. In some fields, five-year impact factors may be more appropriate than the two-year impact data presented in the *JCR*. Also, review articles (and review journals) tend to be cited more frequently than other types of research communications. On the other hand, letters and other shorter communications may be cited less. In addition, journals publishing in non-English languages or using non-Roman alphabets may be less accessible to researchers worldwide, which can influence their citation.

We encourage *JCR* users to become fully aware of the information provided here, especially the definition of terms and description of how the *JCR* is compiled. We also invite you contact the Institute for Scientific Information, Inc.® if you have any questions about the *JCR*.

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## How the JCR® is Compiled

Although the *Science Citation Index® (SCI®)* JCR provides citation data on science journals, it is compiled from the complete ISI® database, including cites processed for the *Social Sciences Citation Index® (SSCI®)* and *Arts & Humanities Citation Index® (A&HCI®)* as well as the *SCI* database. Citations to journals listed in the *JCR* are compiled annually from the current year's combined database, regardless of what kind of article was cited or when the cited article was published. Each unique article-to-article link is counted as a citation. For example, a single article may give 40 references, but if only 35 different articles are cited in those 40 references, it is the 35 unique citations that are distributed among the cited journals.

The number of publications, or source items, given for journals listed in the *JCR* include only original research articles, review articles, and technical notes. Editorials, letters, news items, and meeting abstracts are not counted as source items because they are not generally cited. Two notable exceptions are *FASEB Journal* and *Clinical Research*. These journals publish meeting abstracts in quantities large enough to account for a sizable percentage of the citations they receive each year.

We have, in compiling the *JCR*, refrained from combining journal counts on the basis of 'lineage', except where a title change has been so minor that it does not affect the title's position alphabetically. Nor does the *JCR* combine counts for 'sections' of the 'same' journal. It is up to the user to decide whether or not one's purpose recommends that counts be combined. Listings of journal title changes for the past two years are given on page 19. Citations are unified in the case of journals that publish both an original language edition and a cover-to-cover translation. These journals are marked with a plus sign (+).

A reasonable effort is made to include a full year's issues for journals covered in the *SCI/SSCI/A&HCI* database. However, it is necessary for material to be processed by mid-February each year for inclusion in the *JCR*.

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## Using the JCR Wisely

ISI does not recommend that *JCR* users depend solely on citation data in their journal evaluation. Citation data are not meant to replace informed peer review. Additionally, careful attention should be paid to the many conditions that can influence citation rates, such as language, journal history and format, publication schedule, and subject specialty. Users should also be aware of conditions that can affect the *JCR* journal rankings and impact factors. Four such conditions are discussed below.

**Impact factor by article type.** ISI manually codes each published source item, but it is not feasible to individually code the 12 million references processed each year. Therefore, citation counts in the *JCR* do not distinguish between letters, reviews, or original research articles even though article counts in the *JCR* include only original research articles, review articles, and technical notes or short articles. If a journal publishes a large number of letters one year there may be a temporary increase in the number of citations received. This increase will not be proportionately reflected in the *JCR* article count given. To identify and evaluate any such phenomena detailed article-by-article analyses can be conducted.

**Changes in journal format.** Sudden changes in a journal's size can affect the impact factor. The average number of cites per article is lowered when there are more one-year old articles than two-year old articles because article citation rates tend to peak in the second year after publication. Likewise, when an article count drops the impact factor may rise temporarily. In the *Journal Rankings*, article counts for the current year and the two previous years are given so that any sudden changes can be noted.

**Title changes and impact factor.** In the first year after a title change, the new title is listed without an impact factor because the article count for the two preceding years used in impact factor calculation is zero. The superseded title is listed with a normal impact factor. One year later, the *JCR®* lists separate impact factors for the new title and for the superseded title. In this second year, the impact factor for a new title may be lower than expected because the article count includes only younger articles. Similarly, the impact factor for the superseded title may be higher than expected because it is based on only older articles. The user can total the cites to the two previous years and divide that by the sum of the article counts for the two titles to calculate a unified impact factor. Listings of titles changes, where both the new title and the superseded title appear in the *JCR*, are provided on page 19. In the third year after a title change, the superseded title is no longer listed.

**Cited-only journals in the JCR.** Some of the journals listed in the *JCR* are not citing journals, but are cited-only journals. This is significant when comparing journals because self-citations from cited-only journals are not included in the *JCR* data. Self-citations often represent a significant portion of the citations that a journal receives. The cited-only journals may be ceased or suspended journals, superseded titles, or journals that are covered only in a science edition of *Current Contents®*. Users can identify cited-only journals by checking the *Citing Journal Listing*. Any journal that appears elsewhere in the *JCR*, but not in the *Citing Journal Listing* is a cited-only journal.

## Statistical Summary

The following 'quick reference', extracted from the *Journal Rankings*, is provided for the user's convenience.

**Table 1:**  
The 25 largest journals

RANK	JOURNAL	SOURCE ITEMS
1	P SOC PHOTO-OPT INST	10670
2	PHYS REV B	4792
3	J BIOL CHEM	4635
4	PHYS REV LETT	2651
5	P NATL ACAD SCI USA	2526
6	APPL PHYS LETT	2391
7	AM J PHYSIOL	2378
8	TETRAHEDRON LETT	2366
9	J PHYS CHEM-US	2334
10	J APPL PHYS	2223
11	J CHEM PHYS	2173
12	J AM CHEM SOC	2137
13	ASTROPHYS J	2095
14	J GEOPHYS RES	1957
15	BIOCHEMISTRY-US	1945
16	BIOCHEM BIOPH RES CO	1863
17	JPN J APPL PHYS	1776
18	BIOCHIM BIOPHYS ACTA	1713
19	J MAGN MAGN MATER	1606
20	PHYS REV E	1581
21	PHYS LETT B	1571
22	FEBS LETT	1524
23	ELECTRON LETT	1513
24	TRANSPLANT P	1485
25	PHYS REV D	1469

**Table 2:**  
The 25 most-cited journals

RANK	JOURNAL	CITATIONS
1	J BIOL CHEM	278026
2	PNATL ACAD SCI USA	268077
3	NATURE	257287
4	SCIENCE	203375
5	J AM CHEM SOC	160293
6	CELL	139106
7	PHYS REV LETT	117946
8	PHYS REV B	115854
9	J CHEM PHYS	111871
10	NEW ENGL J MED	103033
11	LANCET	89957
12	BIOCHEMISTRY-US	88290
13	J IMMUNOL	85042
14	AM J PHYSIOL	82253
15	CANCER RES	73902
16	BIOCHIM BIOPHYS ACTA	70496
17	ASTROPHYS J	67479
18	J CLIN INVEST	66718
19	J CELL BIOL	65782
20	BRAIN RES	64623
21	J PHYS CHEM-US	64535
22	J GEOPHYS RES	61455
23	EMBO J	59817
24	BIOCHEM BIOPH RES CO	57686
25	BLOOD	56738

**Table 3:**  
The 25 highest-impact journals

RANK	JOURNAL	IMPACT FACTOR
1	CLIN RES	58.286
2	ANNU REV IMMUNOL	49.509
3	ANNU REV BIOCHEM	44.414
4	CELL	40.481
5	ABSTR PAP AM CHEM S	31.000
6	ANNU REV CELL BIOL	30.548
7	PHARMACOL REV	30.387
8	ANNU REV NEUROSCI	29.083
9	NAT GENET	28.543
10	NATURE	27.074
11	IMMUNOL TODAY	25.228
12	NEW ENGL J MED	22.412
13	MICROBIOL REV	22.098
14	SCIENCE	21.911
15	PHYSIOL REV	20.545
16	TRENDS NEUROSCI	19.972
17	ENDOCR REV	19.921
18	REV MOD PHYS	19.407
19	ADV IMMUNOL	19.000
20	GENE DEV	18.793
21	TRENDS PHARMACOL SCI	17.556
22	LANCET	17.490
23	TRENDS BIOCHEM SCI	17.217
24	NEURON	16.619
25	BRAIN BEHAV SCI	15.625

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## Components of the SCI® JCR®

The microfiche edition of the SCI JCR is made up of six data listings and an abbreviated to full journal title listing. The six data listings are: I. *Journal Rankings*; II. *Source Data Listing*; III. *Journal Half-Life Listing*; IV. *Subject Category Listing*; V. *Citing Journal Listing*; and VI. *Cited Journal Listing*. Key figures from the *Journal Rankings* as well as the complete *Journal Title Abbreviations* and the *Subject Category Listing* are printed at the end of this Guide. See the **Sample Displays and Descriptions** for more information on each data listing.

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|---------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>ORANGE</b> | <b>Card 1</b>     | The <b>Journal Title Abbreviations</b> provides full titles for the abbreviated titles of journals that are covered in the <i>JCR</i> .   |
|               | <b>Cards 2-4</b>  | The <b>Journal Rankings</b> lists the science journals that are covered in the <i>SCI</i> and <i>Current Contents</i> ® in six sections. The first section gives journals in alphabetic order. The next five sections rank the journals by five different indicators.<br>Purpose: to provide citation data for individual journals and to determine overall rank. |
|               | <b>Card 5</b>     | The <b>Source Data Listing</b> gives both the number of articles published by each <i>SCI</i> source journal and the total number of references that those articles contained.<br>Purpose: to show the citation activity generated by individual journals.  |
|               | <b>Card 6</b>     | The <b>Journal Half-Life Listing</b> shows the chronological distribution of journal usage in three sections.<br>Purpose: to provide information on the currency or longevity of journals.  |
|               | <b>Card 7</b>     | The <b>Subject Category Listing</b> groups journal titles by subject categories. Within each category the journals are ranked by impact factor.<br>Purpose: to show a journal's standing within its field.  |
| <b>WHITE</b>  | <b>Cards 1-19</b> | The <b>Citing Journal Listing</b> links each <i>SCI</i> and <i>CMCI</i> ® journal with the journals it cited and the chronological distribution of items cited.<br>Purpose: to provide detail on the activity of citing journals.   |
| <b>YELLOW</b> | <b>Cards 1-16</b> | The <b>Cited Journal Listing</b> links the science journals cited in the <i>ISI</i> ® database with the journals that cite them and the chronological distribution of cited items. Main entries are limited to covered journals.<br>Purpose: to provide detail on the usage of cited journals.  |

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# Definitions

**Citation**

When one document (A) mentions or refers to another document (B), the latter has been cited by the former as a source of information, as support for a point of view, as authority for a statement of fact, etc. The term 'citation' is used to indicate not only the fact that document B has been cited in a reference of document A, but also the description of document B contained in the reference. In this sense, citation and reference are frequently used interchangeably.

**Citation Index**

The *Citation Index* is an alphabetic list, by first author, of items cited in references from footnotes or bibliographies of a source article. Each such citation is followed by a short bibliographic description of the source article which contained the cited reference.

**Cited Half-Life**

The number of journal publication years going back from the current year which account for 50% of the total citations received by the cited journal in the current year.

**Cited Journal**

A science journal cited by any journal in the ISI® database. A cited journal is not necessarily a source journal covered by SCI®, SSCI® or A&HCI®. The *Cited Journal Listing* may also include as cited 'journals' non-journal serial publications. The main entries are limited to covered journals.

**Citing Half-Life**

The number of journal publication years going back from the current year which account for 50% of the total citations given by the citing journal in the current year.

**Citing Journal**

A citing journal is any source journal covered in the combined ISI database. The *Citing Journal Listing* is limited to journals covered in the SCI and CMCI®.

**Immediacy Index**

A measure of how quickly the 'average article' in a specific journal is cited. A journal's immediacy index considers citations made during the year in which the cited items were published. Thus, the immediacy index of Journal X would be calculated by dividing the number of all current citations of current source items published in Journal X by the total number of articles Journal X published that year. An article published early in the year has a better chance of being cited than one published later in the year.

**Impact Factor**

A measure of the frequency with which the 'average article' in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The JCR® impact factor is basically a ratio between citations and recent citable items published. Thus, the impact factor of Journal X would be calculated by dividing the number of all current citations of source items published in Journal X during the previous two years by the number of articles Journal X published in those two years. There are other ways of calculating journal impact (see Garfield E. Citation analysis as a tool in journal evaluation. *Science* 178:471-79, 1972).

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The impact factor is useful in understanding the significance of absolute citation frequencies. It tends to discount the advantage of large journals over small ones, of frequently issued journals over less frequently issued ones, and of older journals over newer ones. In each such case the first is likely to produce or have produced a larger citable body of literature than the second. All things being equal, the larger that body, the more often a journal will be cited. By providing some qualification of the quantitative data in the JCR®, the impact factor is an important tool for journal evaluation.

<b>Journal Title</b>	In the JCR, periodical titles are usually abbreviated. The JCR abbreviations exclude subtitles and title run-ons. In alphabetic listing of journals, abbreviations are alphabetized letter by letter, with a space regarded as a 'letter' preceding A and a hyphen as a 'letter' preceding A but following a space. For example, J ZOOL will precede JPN HEART J and MED SCI LAW will precede MED-RIV ENC MED ITAL, while X-RAY SPECTROM will precede XENOBIOTICA.
<b>Reference</b>	The mention or description of one document (A) in another document (B), to indicate a source of information, to provide support for a point of view, to lend authority to some statement of fact, etc. Document B is said to make reference to document A; document A is said to be cited by document B. Reference is also used for the document description or bibliographic data given in making the reference. References are given in footnotes and in bibliographic listings at the end of an article. From such references are extracted the citations which become main-entries in the <i>Citation Index</i> .
<b>Self-Citation</b>	Self-citation of journals occurs when an article in a journal cites another article previously or simultaneously published in the same journal.
<b>Self-Citation Rate</b>	Self-citations expressed as a percentage of all citations. There are two self-citation rates, the self-citing and the self-cited rates. The self-citing rate relates a journal's self-citations to the total references it makes. For example, journal X made references to 10,000 items, including 2,000 of its own articles. Its self-citing rate is 2/10 or 20%. The self-cited rate relates a journal's self-citations to the number of times it is cited by all journals including itself. For example, journal X was cited 15,000 times by all journals, including 2,000 times it cited itself. Its self-cited rate is 2/15 or 13.3%. A journal's self-citation rate may indicate several things about its field: a high self-citation rate may mean that the field is small or isolated. Multidisciplinary journals tend to have low self-citation rates.
<b>Source Index</b>	The Source Index of the SCI®, SSCI® or A&HCI® gives a complete bibliographic description of all source items processed for the SCI, SSCI or A&HCI during a year. Items are arranged alphabetically by name of first author; co-authors are cross-referenced to first authors.
<b>Source Item</b>	Source item generally refers to an item published in any journals processed for coverage in a citation index. In the JCR, however, only original research articles and review articles are counted for all listed journals.
<b>Source Journal</b>	This is a journal that is covered in the SCI, SSCI or A&HCI, so called because it is the source of published items processed for compilation of the four sections of the citation indexes. In the JCR a source journal is a citing journal.

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<b>Times Cited: Articles</b>	As elsewhere in these definitions, the term ‘articles’ is used broadly for journal items, and includes technical communications, letters to the editor, editorials, etc. An article cited three times in the references of the same <i>SCI®</i> source item is counted as having been cited by that source item once. Thus, ‘times cited’ in the case of articles is the cumulative number of times the article has been cited once or more by all source items.
<b>Times Cited: Authors</b>	In the case of authors, ‘times cited’ is the sum of the citations of their cited items, as described above, including journal articles, books, etc.
<b>Times Cited: Journals</b>	In the case of journals, ‘times cited’ is a cumulation of the number of times a specific journal has been named in the different articles referenced by the source items processed for the <i>SCI/SSCI®/A&amp;HCI®</i> database.
<b>+ (plus sign):</b>	A plus sign appears following some journal titles to indicate that citation counts for cover-to-cover translations and original language versions of the journal have been combined.
<b>• (small bullet):</b>	A small bullet appears only in the <i>Journal Rankings</i> . It indicates that complete source data were not available for a particular journal before the final <i>JCR®</i> processing deadline.

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## **KEY FIGURES FROM THE JOURNAL RANKINGS**

This listing gives journal titles in alphabetic order with total citations, impact factor, immediacy index, and source items.











SCI JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS

JOURNALS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER WITH KEY FIGURES  
EXCERPTED FROM SECTION 1 OF THE JOURNAL RANKINGS

TOTAL CITATIONS IN 1995	IMPACT FACTOR	SOURCE ITEMS IN 1995	TOTAL CITATIONS IN 1995	IMPACT FACTOR	SOURCE ITEMS IN 1995
COMP HAEMATOL INT	0.329	23	CRYPTOGAMIE BRYOL L	0.109	0.000
COMP IMMUNOL MICROB	0.645	31	CRYPTOGAMIE MYCOL	0.231	0.000
COMP MATH MATH PHYS+	0.015	106	CRYST RES TECHNOL	0.321	0.098
COMP STAND INTER	0.119	48	CUBAN J AGR SCI	0.000	0.000
COMPEL	0.039	3	CURR BIOL	0.254	4.406
COMPLICATION SURG	0.034	7	CURR EYE RES	1.285	0.074
COMPOS ENG	0.620	140	CURR GENET	0.257	0.177
COMPOS MATH	0.470	594	CURR MED RES OPIN	0.171	0.337
COMPOS SCI TECHNOL	0.917	1065	CURR MICROBIOL	0.271	0.000
COMPOS STRUCT	0.517	553	CURR OPIN CARDIOL	0.962	0.191
COMPOSITES	0.812	833	CURR OPIN GASTROEN	0.156	0.035
COMPRES PSYCHIAT	1.622	1744	CURR OPIN IMMUNOL	0.164	0.064
COMPUT AIDED DESIGN	0.654	656	CURR OPIN INFECT DIS	0.318	0.736
COMPUT AIDED GEOM D	0.973	251	CURR OPIN NEUROBIOL	1.828	0.060
COMPUT APPPL BIOSCI	1.668	1552	CURR OPIN NEUROL	0.325	0.545
COMPUT APPPL MATH	0.067	1	CURR OPIN OBSTET GYN	0.198	0.711
COMPUT ARTIF INTELL	0.045	21	CURR OPIN PROB CANCER	0.271	0.138
COMPUT BIOL MED	0.351	326	CURR PROB CARDIOLOGY	0.248	0.012
COMPUT BIOMED RES	0.746	558	CURR PROB SURG	0.250	0.417
COMPUT CHEM	1.147	660	CURR SCI INDIA	1.016	0.187
COMPUT CHEM ENG	0.607	1216	CURR THER RES CLIN E	1.084	0.083
COMPUT COMMUN	0.213	148	CURR TOP BIOCENERG	0.205	0.367
COMPUT DES	0.009	41	CURR TOP DEV BIOL	0.389	0.286
COMPUT EDUC	0.321	152	CURR TOP MEMBR	0.509	1.125
COMPUT ELECTR ENG	0.111	32	CUTIS	0.898	0.942
COMPUT ENVIRON URBAN	0.120	44	CVGIP-GRAFH MODEL IM	0.152	0.049
COMPUT FLUIDS	0.519	388	CVGIP-IMAG UNDERSTAN	0.283	103
COMPUT GEOSCI	0.374	496	CYBERN SYST ANAL+	0.229	0.807
COMPUT GEOTECH	0.083	32	CYBERNET SYST	0.69	0.022
COMPUT GRAPH	0.653	1467	CYBERNETICA	0.23	0.000
COMPUT HUMANITIES	0.341	103	CYTogenet CELL GENET	0.394	0.056
COMPUT IND	0.303	181	CYTOKINE	1.385	0.745
COMPUT IND ENG	0.085	221	CYTOKINES MOL THER	0.1	0.367
COMPUT INTEGAR MANUF	0.113	25	CYTOMETRY	0.384	0.038
COMPUT J	0.453	1148	CYTOPATHOLOGY	0.182	0.373
COMPUT LANG	0.137	52	CYTOTECHNOLOGY	0.309	0.100
COMPUT MATH APPL	0.309	527	CZECH J PHYS	0.563	0.125
COMPUT MECH	0.620	187	CZECH MATH J	0.310	0.119
COMPUT MED IMAG GRAP	0.613	249	DAIRY IND INT	0.248	0.169
COMPUT METH PROG BIO	0.264	594	DAN MED BULL	0.95	0.021
COMPUT METHOD APPL M	0.938	3004	DATA BASE ADV INF SY	0.548	0.420
COMPUT MUSIC J	0.326	122	DATABASE	0.104	0.079
COMPUT NETWORKS ISDN	0.281	359	DATAMATION	0.131	0.136
COMPUT OPER RES	0.297	409	DECIS SUPPORT SYST	0.198	0.089
COMPUT PHYS COMMUN	1.598	3387	DEEP-SEA RES PT I	0.97	0.442
COMPUT STAT DATA AN	0.285	207	DEEP-SEA RES PT II	0.555	0.000
COMPUT STRUCT	0.294	2298	DEMENTIA	1.30	0.073
COMPUT SURV	1.364	368	DENKI KAGAKU	508	1.140
COMPUT SYST SCI ENG	0.018	7	DENT MATER	0.609	0.000
COMPUT VIS IMAGE UND	0.019	2	DERMATOL CLIN	0.699	0.236
COMPUMTER	0.683	1043	DERMATOL SURG	0.529	0.090
COMPUMTING	0.333	395	DERMATOLOGY	0.15	0.830
CONCURRENCY-PRACT EX	0.318	82	DERMATOS BER UMWELT	1.854	0.120
CONDOR	0.820	2014	DESALINATION	0.67	0.182
CONNECT TISSUE RES	1.082	927	DEUT ENTOMOL Z	0.30	0.064
CONSERV BIOL	0.234	1619	DEUT LEBENS-RUNDNSCH	0.221	0.016
CONSTR APPROX	0.077	211	DEUT MED WOCHENSCHR	0.567	0.050
CONT SHELF RES	0.770	1150	DEUT TIERARZTL WOCH	0.445	0.231
CONTACT DERMATITIS	0.116	2974	DEV BIOL	1.8002	0.694
CONTEMP PHYS	0.636	405	DEV BRAIN RES	0.5770	0.246
CONTINUUM MECH THERM	0.750	76	DEV COMP IMMUNOL	0.862	0.109
CONTR-THEOR ADV TECH	0.272	124	DEV DYNAM	0.968	0.385
CONTRACEPT FERTIL S	0.178	139	DEV GENET	0.938	0.236
CONTRACEPTION	0.254	1596	DEV GROWTH DIFFER	0.889	0.026
CONTRIB MINERAL PETR	0.291	2719	DEV IMMUNOL	0.141	0.193
CONTRIB PLASM PHYS	0.362	361	DEV MED CHILD NEUROL	0.141	0.136
CONTRIB ZOOL	0.158	3	DEV NEUROSCI-BASEL	0.2648	0.292
CONTROL CLIN TRIALS	0.360	965	DEV PHARMACOL THERAP	0.484	0.000
CONTROL ENG	0.035	46	DEV PSYCHOBIOL	0.361	0.756
CONTROL INSTRUM	0.015	5	DEVELOPMENT	0.864	0.033
CONVULSIVE THER	0.649	180	DIABETES	1.8794	1.717
COORDIN CHEM REV	0.250	3975	DIABETES METAB	0.623	0.506
COPEIA	0.252	2445	DIABETES CARE	0.1631	0.961
CORAL REEFS	0.132	644	DIABETES METAB REV	0.5869	6.248
CORNELL VET	0.132	530	DIABETES NUTR METAB	0.909	0.526
CORONARY ARTERY DIS	0.028	527	DIABETES RES CLIN PR	0.523	0.385
CORROS SCI	0.215	2313	DIABETIC MED	0.1819	0.103
CORROSION	0.086	1799	DIABETOLOGIA	0.8727	0.655
CORETEX	0.119	1953	DIAGN CYTOPATHOL	0.439	0.422
CR ACAD SCI I-MATH	0.086	1703	DIAGN MICR INFEC DIS	0.1110	0.015
CR ACAD SCI II	0.105	2386	DIAGN MOL PATHOL	0.387	0.288
CR ACAD SCI II A	0.006	1	DIAGN ONCOL	0.39	0.171
CR ACAD SCI II B	0.011	1	DIALYSIS TRANSPLANT	0.191	0.191
CR ACAD SCI III-VIE	0.055	1953	DIAM RELAT MATER	0.1501	0.207
CRANIO	0.168	162	DIE CAST ENG	0.2	0.000
CRETACEOUS RES	0.256	241	DIFF EQAT+	0.835	0.069
CRIME LAB DIGEST	0.000	30	DIFFERENTIATION	0.2539	0.227
CRIT CARE CLIN	0.600	324	DIGEST DIS	0.158	0.0552
CRIT CARE MED	0.734	7023	DIGEST DIS SCI	0.6614	0.000
CRIT REV ANAL CHEM	0.917	463	DIGESTION	0.1950	0.158
CRIT REV BIOCHEM MOL	0.900	2068	DIS AQUAT ORGAN	0.700	0.274
CRIT REV BIOMED ENG	1.615	317	DIS COLON RECTUM	0.3857	0.200
CRIT REV BIOTECHNOL	0.056	375	DIS MARKERS	0.211	0.069
CRIT REV CL LAB SCI	0.308	363	DISCOV INNOVAT	0.17	0.000
CRIT REV DIAGN MAG	0.467	75	DISCRETE APPL MATH	0.588	0.035
CRIT REV ENV SCI TEC	0.125	314	DISCRETE COMPUT GEOM	0.320	0.034
CRIT REV FOOD SCI	0.071	730	DISCRETE MATH	0.1230	0.054
CRIT REV IMMUNOL	0.000	648	DISPLAYS	0.71	0.286
CRIT REV MICROBIOL	0.077	670	DISTRIB COMPUT	0.143	0.622
CRIT REV ONCOGENESIS	0.500	443	DISTRIB PARALLEL DAT	0.21	0.231
CRIT REV ORCAL HEMAT	0.417	391	DM-DIS MON	0.134	0.875
CRIT REV ORAL BIOL M	0.111	352	DNA CELL BIOL	0.3335	0.806
CRIT REV PLANT SCI	0.5423	631	DNA SEQUENCE	0.249	0.930
CRIT REV SOLID STATE	0.000	469	DOC OPHTHALMOL	0.670	0.225
CRIT REV THER DRUG	0.000	374	DOKL AKAD NAUK BELAR	0.247	0.103
CRIT REV TOXICOL	0.400	1321	DOKL AKAD NAUK+*	0.8673	0.224
CROAT CHEM ACTA	0.054	544	DOMEST ANIM ENDOCRIN	0.468	0.129
CROP PROT	0.184	385	DR DOBBS J	0.50	0.045
CROP SCI	0.039	5671	DRUG AGING	0.156	0.847
CRUSTACEANA	0.098	694	DRUG ALCOHOL DEPEN	1.093	0.1269
CRYO-LETT	0.068	373	DRUG CHEM TOXICOL	0.162	0.277
CRYOBIOLOGY	0.185	1282	DRUG DEV IND PHARM	1.013	0.049
CRYOGENICS	0.085	1289	DRUG DEVELOP RES	1.596	0.402
CRYPTOGAMIE ALGOL	0.000	53			87





























## SCI JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS

JOURNALS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER WITH KEY FIGURES  
EXCERPTED FROM SECTION 1 OF THE JOURNAL RANKINGS

	TOTAL CITATIONS IN 1995	IMPACT FACTOR	IMMEDIACY INDEX	SOURCE ITEMS IN 1995		TOTAL CITATIONS IN 1995	IMPACT FACTOR	IMMEDIACY INDEX	SOURCE ITEMS IN 1995
ZEM-KALK-GIPS	151	0.099	0.000	64					
ZEOLITES	2509	1.989	0.369	103					
ZH EKSP TEOR FIZ+	10499	0.934	0.195	262					
ZH FIZ KHM+	2584	0.355	0.150	468					
ZH NAUCH PRIKL FOTOG	209	0.254	0.130	69					
ZH NEORG KHM+	2590	0.344	0.151	318					
ZH NEVRPATOL PSIKH	164	0.019	0.000	87					
ZH OBSHCH BIOL	239	0.289	0.063	48					
ZH OBSHCH KHM+	2360	0.224	0.087	150					
ZH ORG KHM+	1812	0.142	0.060	100					
ZH TEKH FIZ+	1151	0.145	0.009	214					
ZH VYSSH NERV DEYAT+	404	0.272	0.070	128					
ZIVOCISNA VYROBA	64	0.063	0.000	95					
ZOO BIOL	231	0.436	0.034	59					
ZOOL ANZ	558	0.262	0.167	12					
ZOOL J LINN SOC-LOND	579	0.477	0.325	40					
ZOOL JAHRB ALLG ZOOL	158	0.414	0.000	0					
ZOOL SCI	785	0.728	0.069	87					
ZOOL SCR	291	0.714	0.000	20					
ZOOL STUD	13	0.282	0.014	145					
ZOOL ZH	643	0.118	0.057	174					
ZOOL-ANAL COMPLEX SY	9	0.333	0.125	8					
ZOOMORPHOLOGY	365	0.932	0.000	19					
ZUCHTUNGSKUNDE	123	0.333	0.300	30					
ZUCKERINDUSTRIE	173	0.278	0.093	86					

RUN TOTALS:  
4625 JOURNALS      12098356      607409