

# Significant journals of science

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In 1974 the Science Citation Index (SCI) covered about 401,000 articles and communications in 2,443 scientific and technical journals. They cited about 3.2 million different publications an average of 1.8 times each. In this article some results of an analysis of more than 5 million citations in the references of journal articles indexed for the SCI in 1974 are presented and an attempt is made to interpret those results in the light of an earlier study of 1969 citations.

THE basic information recorded in the SCI for citing and cited papers is a "condensed citation." It gives first author, year, journal, volume, and page. The citing-cited pairs can be sorted and subsorted in various ways, as one's interests dictate. Sorting by cited author produces the *Citation Index* section of the SCI. Sorting by citing and cited journals produces the two major sections of the *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR).

ISI's *Journal Citation Reports* is an index of journal-journal links based on a grouping and summation of condensed citations using journal rather than author as the primary sorting key. A preliminary *JCR*, based on an analysis of 1969 references<sup>1</sup>, appeared in 1972. This year the *JCR* became a regular section and volume of the SCI<sup>2</sup>. It is the source of the 1974 citation data discussed here.

In this report I have used two indicators of journal significance: total citations and impact. The first is simply the number of times a journal was cited in 1974. Impact, on the other hand, is a measure of the relationship between citations and articles published. For this report, impact was calculated by dividing the number of 1974 citations of 1972 and 1973 articles by the number of articles published in 1972 and 1973. For example, the 817 articles published in 1972 and 1973 in the *Journal of Molecular Biology* were cited 6,129 times in 1974. The impact of the journal is therefore 7.502.

Fig. 1(a) lists the 204 journals most cited in 1974. Fig. 1(b) lists an additional 78 journals whose 1972 and 1973 articles only—rather than articles of any and all years, as in Fig. 1(a)—were highly cited in 1974. (The total of 284 journals in Fig. 1(a) and (b) corresponds to the number of journals listed in Fig. 2(a) and (b), which have impacts greater than 2.) In most cases (63%) these journals began publication in the 1960s and 70s. Older journals like the *Comptes Rendus* rank well in Fig. 1(a), mainly because there is so much that can be cited. Fig. 1(b) is a needed supplement to the list in Fig. 1(a), since the journals have high current citation but lack historical mass to push them up into the top of a list ranked by total citations.

Figures 2(a) and (b) show the 284 journals with impacts greater than 2. Fig. 2(a) lists 206 primary journals. Fig. 2(b) lists 78 review journals; the impact of review journals is generally higher than that of primary journals.

Figure 3 lists journals that rank highest in citation and

impact for three specialities: mathematics, botany, and astronomy/astrophysics. The differences in average impact and citation between the three illustrative categories indicate why comparisons between journals in different specialities may be invidious. For example, it would be foolish to conclude merely on the basis of citation counts that *Astrophysical Journal* is a "better" journal than *Annals of Mathematics*, or to hypothesise without a great deal of study which serves its own field "better."

Variation from field to field is determined by the interplay of several factors. Perhaps the most important is the average number of references per paper in the field<sup>3</sup>. In general, mathematicians cite less than half as many papers as do biochemists. Engineers on the other hand cite books as heavily as journals, as do social scientists. Furthermore, calculation of impact based on 1972 and 1973 publications is bound to affect the impact of journals in a field like mathematics, where citation of older literature is far more common than in others. Thus, the impact of mathematics journals would be higher if calculated on the basis of 1970 and 1971 publications.

It seems necessary to point out the obvious, as I have done in preparing Fig. 3, because one short-sighted criticism of the *JCR* has been that its listings and rankings are indiscriminating. One can get from the *JCR* information on journals within disciplines for intradisciplinary comparison. None of the mathematics journals listed in Fig. 3 was cited enough to appear in Fig. 1(a), but the citation counts and impact factors show plainly that the two leading mathematics journals are *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* (on the basis of total citations) and *Acta Mathematica* (on the basis of impact). In both citation and impact the average mathematics journal ranks lower than the average astronomy or botany journal.

If one wishes to add to a general-science collection the two or three leading journals of mathematics, botany, or astronomy/astrophysics, one must examine longer lists and select from them the top journals in each speciality, as I have done in preparing Fig. 3.

The remarkable stability of the significant journals of science is attested by their continued high citation and impact. Of the 206 journals most cited in 1969, 169 remain among the top 206 in 1974. One may regard the changes as the result of healthy competition. The 37 journals that dropped from the 206 most cited between 1969 and 1974 rank between 224 and 426 in the complete listing that appears in the *JCR*<sup>4</sup>.

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**Fig. 1a.** Journals most highly cited in 1974. Journals are listed in descending numerical order of total citations in the references of 1974 issues of journals processed for the *Science Citation Index*. A: rank in terms of total 1974 citations; B: rank in terms of total 1969 citations; C: total 1974 citations. D: 1974 impact factor; E: total 1974 citations; F: 1972 and 1973 articles. G: rank in terms of 1974 citations of 1972 and 1973 articles. An asterisk before a journal title indicates that counts for sections, retitled continuations, translated versions, and so on have been combined with those for the original; the number in parentheses after the journal title indicates the number of such sections, etc., that went into the combination, including the original. 8. Journals whose 1972 and 1973 articles were highly cited in 1974. Journals are listed in descending numerical order of total 1974 citations of their 1972 and 1973 articles. Journals ranking higher in this respect will be found among the journals listed in Fig. 1a. See the legend of Fig. 1e for significance of the column markers. An asterisk before a journal title indicates that counts for sections, retitled continuations, translated versions, etc., have been combined with those for the original; the number in parentheses after the journal title indicates the number of such sections, etc., that went into the combination, including the original. The date of a journal's inauguration follows its title.

140	160	4767	J. Biochem. Japan	1.715	1079	158	282	589	2831	Solar Phys. 1967	1.939	1059	141
141	184	4707	Nucl. Instrum. Meth.	1.050	1420	100	291	191	2725	NS Archs. Pharmacol. 1972	2.798	1033	145
142	187	4704	Z. anorg. alg. Chem.	1.019	593	286	230	319	5405	Annu. Rev. Biochem. 1952	19.358	1026	147
143	159	4697	J. comp. Neurol.	3.783	771	219	267	190	2946	Archs. gen. Psychiatry 1960	2.475	1022	150
144	105	4656	Can. J. Physics	1.058	774	218	237	500	3879	Psychopharmacologia 1959	8.347	1002	162
145	168	4655	Lab. Investigation	2.940	952	166	332	776	2526	Zh. analit. Khim. 1946 (2)	1.060	996	156
146	135	4604	Hoppe-Seylers Z. physiol. Chem.	2.891	1051	146	370	416	2171	IEEE J. Quantum Electronics 1965 3.367	2.620	158	
147	211	4605	Applied Optics	1.852	1559	89	232	587	3575	Biomaterials 1983	2.498	972	159
148	370	4600	Surface Science	3.540	1787	74	459	—	1592	Transplantation Rev. 1968	25.579	972	159
149	224	4511	*Comp. Biochem. Physiol. (3)	1.014	1380	116	236	286	3074	Chromosoma 1959	3.673	861	162
150	247	4480	Applied Microbiology	1.292	1196	122	556	—	2265	Metallurg. Trans. AIME 1970	1.054	939	164
151	155	4479	Am. J. clin. Pathol.	1.948	665	255	454	—	1707	Lettere Nuovo Cimento 1969 (2)	0.795	829	167
152	182	4462	Am. J. Surg.	1.185	751	231	357	687	2258	J. gen. Virology 1967	2.501	928	168
153	220	4453	Molecular Physics	1.354	1254	115	468	—	1553	Optics Communications 1969	1.551	820	169
154	442	4451	J. comp. Physiol. (3)	2.782	893	175	311	545	3551	Chest 1970 (2)	1.255	916	172
155	137	4416	J. Dev. Child.	1.495	809	202	323	506	2422	Mutation Res. 1964	2.365	894	174
156	162	4393	*Archa Dermatology (3)	1.784	835	192	289	533	2758	Accus. chem. Res. 1968	7.405	881	177
157	262	4369	Phytochemistry	1.103	1564	87	500	594	2650	Agrie. biol. Chem. Tokyo 1961 (2)	0.982	867	179
158	110	4356	Acta Metallurgica	1.705	583	291	505	470	2559	Carbohydrate Res. 1965	1.519	867	179
159	93	4353	J. comp. physiol. Psychol. (2)	1.230	663	256	420	1771	J. Vacuum Sci. Technol. 1964	1.478	867	179	
160	140	4348	Cold Spring Harb. Symp.	2.445	623	278	371	539	2159	J. chromatogr. Sci. 1969 (3)	3.196	847	186
161	139	4347	Ann. Physics	2.128	598	284	598	613	2887	Eur. planetary Sci. Letters 1966	1.808	827	186
162	214	4308	Plants	2.589	1261	114	287	266	3425	Br. J. Haematol. 1965	2.711	824	197
163	135	4303	Archa Pathology	1.521	508	552	321	581	2449	Clin. Pharmacol. Therap. 1970	3.438	818	199
164	85	4277	*Proc. IEEE (2)	2.015	781	215	253	277	5114	Obst. Gynecol. 1955	1.567	816	200
165	147	4253	Pflugers Arch. / Eur. J. Physiol.	1.810	856	184	506	317	2557	Steroids 1963	3.109	810	201
166	258	4206	J. Pharmac. Pharmacol. (2)	3.140	1118	152	548	—	1281	J. magn. Resonance 1969	2.062	808	203
167	443	4180	Zh. neor. Khim (2)	0.525	823	198	274	248	2893	Med. J. Australia 1914	0.785	805	204
168	199	4116	J. Anim. Sci.	1.511	1000	154	504	589	2600	Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim 1954	0.540	802	205
169	155	4104	Chem. Revs.	11.154	580	293	220	561	3550	Exp. Neurology 1959	1.827	793	207
170	161	4093	J. thorac. cardiovasc. Surg.	1.480	856	191	427	557	1740	J. Crystal Growth 1967	2.505	791	209
171	180	4072	J. cell. Physiol. (2)	5.257	710	240	286	581	2767	*Obst. Gyn. Br. Comm. 1961 (3)	1.922	786	211
172	286	4068	J. Reprod. Fertil.	2.357	1414	101	494	587	1455	Icarus 1962	3.489	785	212
173	274	4054	*Transplantation (2)	2.250	1134	150	277	543	2885	J. Catalysis 1962	1.605	784	215
174	558	4049	Clin. exp. Immunol.	4.423	1601	85	584	941	2055	Pediatric Res. 1967 (2)	4.399	783	214
175	176	4046	Cool. Czech. chem. Comm.	0.791	851	194	246	207	3155	Macromolecules 1968	2.276	776	216
176	169	4031	*Am. Rev. resp. Dis. (3)	1.630	957	165	241	293	3186	J. agric. Food Chem. 1953	1.198	771	219
177	189	4025	Geochem. cosmochem. Acta	4.056	1160	127	257	511	3069	*J. Atmosph. Sci. 1968 (2)	2.051	769	222
178	271	4005	Analytica chim. acta	2.093	1512	110	590	374	1990	Fiz. Tekh. Poluprovodn. 1967 (2)	0.680	768	225
179	157	4003	*Deut. med. Wochr. (2)	1.022	1025	149	557	736	2261	Zh. org. khim. 1965 (2)	0.645	757	224
180	148	3996	Physiol. Rev.	15.861	499	354	561	599	2922	Talanta 1958	1.787	751	231
181	188	3993	Acta med. scandinav.	1.184	508	331	267	277	2949	*Can. J. Botany 1951 (2)	1.069	729	234
182	195	3952	Diabetes	3.941	865	183	251	255	3130	Archs. Dis. Childhood 1955	1.901	728	236
183	97	3932	*Zh. fiz. Khim. (2)	0.351	646	266	511	280	2547	Br. J. Cancer 1947	3.532	724	237
184	194	3906	Cool. Soc. Am. Bull.	1.674	1026	147	253	164	3535	Makromolek. Chemie 1945	1.088	704	241
185	364	3899	Astronomy Astrophys.	2.267	2018	67	425	—	1755	Org. Mass Spectrometry 1968	1.088	704	241
186	178	3897	J. Dairy Sci.	0.275	569	300	258	235	3058	Br. Heart J. 1959	1.431	698	243
187	218	3892	Neurology	2.181	796	206	270	266	3987	*Nouv. Prog. Med. 1972 (2)	0.612	696	244
188	503	3874	*Int. J. Cancer (2)	4.928	1508	93	387	576	2004	Toxicol. appl. Pharmacol. 1959	1.673	659	245
189	567	3869	Clinical Chem.	5.195	1460	97	549	354	3532	*Arch. Microbiology 1974 (2)	1.468	684	246
190	171	3864	Am. J. Ophthalmol.	1.589	792	208	507	473	2621	Metabolism 1958	2.387	670	247
191	178	3864	Progr. theor. Physics	1.421	1003	151	688	—	717	Kidney International 1972	3.740	677	248
192	178	3858	Mon. Not. R. astr. Soc.	2.467	1056	145	526	659	2435	Exp. Biol. Res. 1965	3.546	676	249
193	165	3857	Archa Ophthalmology	1.293	561	502	228	259	3414	*J. mol. Spectroscopy 1957	1.744	675	251
194	154	3852	J. Fluid Mech.	1.254	617	280	517	587	2147	Vision Research 1961	1.800	675	251
195	146	3827	*Ber. Bunsenges.	1.582	532	319	553	297	2381	Planetary Space Sci. 1959	1.645	671	253
196	160	3820	J. math. Physics	1.046	632	274	193	185	2696	Can. J. Biochem. 1964	1.671	670	254
197	539	3777	*J. medini Chem. (2)	1.444	1196	125	507	473	2621	Molec. Pharmacol. 1965	3.785	670	254
198	569	3785	Gut	3.356	1081	157	258	228	3259	J. clin. Pathol. 1947	1.550	665	256
199	150	3710	Am. J. Botany	1.378	557	441	269	205	2951	J. Insect. Physiol. 1957	1.005	660	256
200	232	3701	J. Neurosurgery	1.252	656	271	265	208	2987	Am. J. Clin. Nutrition 1954	1.714	658	260
201	204	3699	Scand. J. clin. Lab. Invest.	1.917	644	268	216	185	5455	Austral. J. Chem. 1955	1.006	658	260
202	249	3673	Archs. Neurol. (2)	2.817	745	228	254	281	5321	*J. Cell. Sci. 1966 (2)	2.973	657	262
203	599	3647	Eur. J. Pharmacol. (2)	2.537	1205	120	317	NA	2505	J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 1958	1.053	656	263
204	359	3633	Developmental Biol.	3.584	1242	117	294	230	2659	Bacteriol. Revs 1957	16.795	655	264
205	196	3561	Arzneimittel-Forschung	0.876	835	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
206	202	3598	*Clin. Sci. mol. Med. (2)	2.474	762	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## b

Perhaps the point to be stressed in presenting these data is the bibliographic law of concentration'. When the *SCI* was first reviewed in *Nature* more than a decade ago', the scope of its journal coverage was called into question. I believe time has shown beyond doubt that the important literature of science is encompassed by fewer than 1,000 journals. And even fewer account for the truly significant. Of some 45,000 serials of all kinds received by the British Library Lending Library, two-thirds are rarely, if ever, subject of request. A small core of about 5,000 accounts for almost 80% of all requests'.

**Fig. 2 a.** High-impact journals in 1974 (excluding review journals). Journals are listed in descending numerical order of 1974 impact factor. **b.** High-impact review journals. A: rank in terms of 1974 impact; B: 1974 impact; C: 1969 impact; D: total 1974 citations of 1972 and 1973 articles; E: total number of 1972 and 1973 articles.

Fig. 2 a. High-impact journals in 1974 (excluding review journals). Journals are listed in descending numerical order of 1974 impact factor; b, High-impact review journals; A: rank in terms of 1974 impact; B: 1974 impact; C: 1969 impact; D: total 1974 citations of 1972 and 1973 articles; E: total number of 1972 and 1973 articles.				
A	B	C	D	E
1	11,874	8,307	1	j. expl Med.
2	8,989	8,566	1517	Proc natn. Acad. Sci. USA
3	8,364	2,559	1517	New Engl. J. Med.
4	7,502	8,811	785	J. molec. Biol.
5	6,992	3,562	6129	J. clin. Invest.
6	6,854	1,214	5377	Circulation
7	6,770	3,586	4025	J. Cell Bio.
8	6,677	1,485	3683	Lancet
9	5,843	6,059	10583	J. biol. Chem.
10	5,412	2,995	1781	Science
11	5,394	1,147	2260	Gastroenterology
12	5,247	—	1296	Prostaglandins
13	5,170	3,868	217	J. clin. Endocr. Metab.
14	5,112	4,121	5443	J. Immunol.
15	5,059	4,911	4705	Physiol. Rev. Letters
16	4,957	—	570	Scand. J. Immunology
17	4,928	2,555	1508	Int. J. Cancer
18	4,922	1,750	1698	Circulation Res.
19	4,864	5,269	5142	Virology
20	4,852	—	1441	Eur. J. Immunology
21	4,848	—	2173	Cell Immunology
22	4,828	1,579	2187	Am. internal Med.
23	4,711	5,594	7255	Biochemistry
24	4,537	4,435	676	J. Neurophysiology
25	4,495	2,432	3166	J. Physiol. Lond.
26	4,423	3,363	1601	Clin. esp. Immunology
27	4,411	4,516	5355	J. Am. J. Med.
28	4,399	0,680	283	Pediatric Res.
29	4,383	5,164	17088	J. Am. chem. Soc.
30	4,540	2, NA	204	Seminars Hematology
31	4,537	2,306	4098	Endocrinology
32	4,519	2,219	1529	Blood
33	4,580	2,968	741	J. gen. Physiol.
34	4,140	2,925	2866	Angew. Chemie
35	4,062	4,661	7451	Astrophys. J.
36	4,060	0,672	613	Rheumatism
37	4,056	2,725	1160	Geochim. cosmochim. Acta
38	4,006	2,342	18924	Nature
39	4,005	2,287	757	J. Histocom. Cytochem.
40	3,967	2,090	357	Cyogenes. Cell Genetics
41	3,941	2,039	865	Diabetes
42	3,875	2,767	961	Chromosoma
43	3,875	3,976	4595	Eur. J. Biochem.
44	3,796	—	429	Tissue Antigens
45	3,785	3,916	670	Molecular Pharmacol.
46	5,752	4,486	2949	Virology
47	5,744	4,292	8110	Biochem. biophys. Res. Comm.
48	5,740	—	677	Kidney International
49	5,737	3,488	710	J. cell. Physiol.
50	5,736	—	251	Clin. Immunol. Immunopathol.
51	3,785	2,335	771	J. comp. Neurology
52	3,704	2,170	1889	Am. J. Cardiology
53	3,627	5,060	485	Biochem. J.
54	3,596	2,875	1547	Expl. Brain Res.
55	3,576	5,568	676	J. Pharmacol. expl. Ther.
56	3,567	1,307	2060	IEEE J. Quantum Electronics
57	3,556	0,672	576	Br. med. J.
58	3,535	2,884	4829	J. Neurochemistry
59	3,525	3,876	719	Lipid Res.
60	3,516	2,658	1751	Br. J. Pharmacol.
61	3,489	1,697	785	Icarus
62	3,441	5,401	320	Br. med. Bull.
63	3,423	1,657	818	Clin. Pharmacol. Ther.
64	3,391	2,879	3164	Developmental Biol.
65	3,384	5,729	1242	Surface Science
66	3,340	2,629	1787	Guia
67	3,336	1,174	1081	Analyst. Chem.
68	3,291	1,505	4140	J. natn. Cancer Inst.
69	3,289	4,009	2858	J. Membrane Biol.
70	3,266	—	578	Br. J. Cancer
71	3,232	1,670	784	Applied Physics Letters
72	3,220	5,945	2246	Am. J. Human Genetics
73	3,174	1,574	154	Am. J. hum. Genet.
74	3,165	1,574	5137	Am. J. hum. Genet.
75	3,156	1,512	1535	Am. Naturalist
76	3,155	0,685	5135	Biochim. biophys. Acta
77	3,155	2,454	3,102	Brain Res.
78	3,144	1,739	5,132	J. Chromatogr. Sci.
79	3,144	1,739	5,195	Clin. Chemistry
80	3,140	1,286	5,685	Cytology
81	3,137	2,593	5,685	J. Neurobiology
82	3,135	1,961	5,685	J. Pharmacy Pharmacol.
83	3,120	3,102	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
84	3,104	3,486	5,685	Am. Naturalist
85	3,068	1,050	5,685	J. Am. med. Assoc.
86	3,049	3,494	5,685	FEBS Letters
87	3,048	—	5,685	Differentiation
88	3,040	1,000	5,685	J. Infect. Dis.
89	3,040	0,505	5,685	J. nuclear Med.
90	3,016	—	5,685	Cognitive Psychology
91	3,014	2,241	5,685	Expl. Cell Res.
92	2,973	4,918	5,685	J. Cell Science
93	2,967	3,230	5,685	Arch. Biochem. Biophys.
94	2,940	2,008	5,685	Lab. Investigation
95	2,920	—	5,685	Bioinorganic Chem.
96	2,919	2,021	5,685	J. Endocrinology
97	2,918	3,128	5,685	J. chem. Physics
98	2,916	—	5,685	Biol. Reproduction
99	2,884	0,409	5,685	Ann. Rev.
100	2,864	1,357	5,685	J. Neuropathol. exp. Neurol.
101	2,844	4,057	5,685	Q. J. Med.
102	2,835	1,815	5,685	Genetics
103	2,823	—	5,685	J. immunol. Meth.
104	2,816	5,859	5,685	Immunology
105	2,807	1,814	5,685	J. Am. J. Pathol.
106	2,805	1,702	5,685	J. Lab. clin. Med.
107	2,792	1,265	5,685	N5 Arch. Pharmacol.
108	2,782	1,631	5,685	J. comp. Physiol.
109	2,727	5,341	5,685	J. Bacteriology
110	2,711	2,655	5,685	Br. J. Hematol.
111	2,709	5,012	5,685	J. Ultrastruct. Res.
112	2,705	—	5,685	Transplantation Proc.
113	2,704	3,596	5,685	Physical Rev.
114	2,699	2,880	5,685	Molecular gen. Genetics
115	2,600	—	5,685	Intravirology
116	2,600	1,574	5,685	J. Pediatrics
117	2,589	2,944	5,685	Plasma
118	2,580	1,573	5,685	Plant Physiol.
119	2,564	—	5,685	Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.
120	2,545	0,916	5,685	Biophysical J.
121	2,545	—	5,685	Eur. J. clin. Invest.
122	2,545	—	5,685	Molecular gen. Genetics
123	2,545	—	5,685	Intravirology
124	2,545	—	5,685	J. molecular Evolution
125	2,537	5,661	5,685	J. Pharmacol.
126	2,536	3,585	5,685	J. Pediatrics
127	2,513	—	5,685	Radiation Effects
128	2,512	4,965	5,685	Nuclear Physics
129	2,503	2,277	5,685	Thrombosis Res.
130	2,502	1,495	5,685	J. Petrology
131	2,501	2,894	5,685	J. Crystal Growth
132	2,501	2,894	5,685	Pediatrics
133	2,492	2,791	5,685	J. gen. Virology
134	2,481	NA	5,685	Biopolymers
135	2,484	3,322	5,685	Intraoperative
136	2,475	1,409	5,685	In Vitro
137	2,474	2,732	5,685	Arch. gen. Psychiatry
138	2,474	3,507	5,685	Clin. Sci. mol. Med.
139	2,467	4,507	5,685	Mon. Not. R. astr. Soc.
140	2,466	—	5,685	Expl. Hematology
141	2,457	5,188	5,685	Acta endocrinologica
142	2,445	5,465	5,685	Inorg. Chemistry
143	2,441	1,685	5,685	Neuroendocrinology
144	2,437	3,115	5,685	Cold Spring Harbor Symp.
145	2,436	5,274	5,685	Neuropharmacology
146	2,435	5,564	5,685	EEG
147	2,435	3,115	5,685	Am. J. Physiology
148	2,435	2,477	5,685	Hormones Behavior
149	2,432	1,980	5,685	Chem. Physics Letters
150	2,375	0,926	5,685	J. organomet. Chem.
151	2,365	2,497	5,685	Metabolism
152	2,361	2,064	5,685	Analyst. Biochem.
153	2,379	3,530	5,685	Am. J. Zoology
154	2,355	1,961	5,685	Mutation Res.
155	2,357	2,018	5,685	Cancer
156	2,357	1,497	5,685	J. Reprod. Fert.
157	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. Psychiatry
158	2,355	1,980	5,685	Analyst. Chem.
159	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
160	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
161	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
162	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
163	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
164	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
165	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
166	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
167	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
168	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
169	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
170	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
171	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
172	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
173	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
174	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
175	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
176	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
177	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
178	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
179	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
180	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
181	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
182	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
183	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
184	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
185	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
186	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
187	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
188	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
189	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
190	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
191	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
192	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
193	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
194	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
195	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
196	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
197	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
198	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
199	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
200	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
201	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
202	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
203	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
204	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
205	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
206	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
207	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
208	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
209	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
210	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
211	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
212	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
213	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
214	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
215	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
216	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
217	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
218	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
219	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
220	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
221	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
222	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
223	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
224	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
225	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
226	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
227	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
228	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
229	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
230	2,355	1,980	5,685	Am. J. hum. Genet.
231	2,355	1,980	5,685</td	

156	2.349	5.662	Psychol. Bull.	444	189	27	6.455	9.600	Adv. Enzymology	195	50
157	2.347	2.380	Psychopharmacologia	1002	487	28	6.357	3.384	Erg physiol. biol. Chem. exp. Pharm.	89	14
158	2.357	—	Drug Metab. Disposition	336	101	29	6.133	NA	Adv. organomet. Chem.	92	15
159	2.354	2.173	Molecular Physics	1258	559	30	6.085	18.000	Prog. phys. org. Chem.	73	12
160	2.311	2.561	Faraday Disc. chem. Soc.	208	90	31	6.000	—	Topics stereochem.	24	4
161	2.297	1.374	J. Verbal Learning Verbal Behav.	395	172	32	5.735	—	Annu. Rev. Biophys. Bioengng	172	50
162	2.291	1.636	Hoppe-Seyler Z. physiol. Chem.	1051	450	33	5.689	NA	Chem. Soc. Revs.	256	45
163	2.288	—	Organs Mass Spectrometry	704	508	34	5.500	NA	Int. Rev. Cytology	209	38
164	2.279	—	J. Neurocytology	139	61	35	5.444	—	Adv. cell. molec. Biol.	49	9
165	2.276	2.529	Macromolecules	716	341	36	5.214	—	Q. Rev. Biophysics	73	14
166	2.268	2.061	Photochem. Photobiol.	542	239	37	5.045	NA	Adv. Quantum Chem.	111	22
167	2.267	0.987	Astronomy Astrophysics	2018	890	38	5.000	NA	Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.	25	5
167	2.267	—	J. Steroid Biochem.	590	172	38	5.000	3.647	Electroanalyt. Chem.	15	3
169	2.260	0.842	Invest. Ophthalmology	579	256	39	4.925	—	Vitamins Hormones	55	11
170	2.250	3.164	Transplantation	1154	504	41	4.775	6.545	Adv. cyclic Nucleotide Res.	256	52
171	2.257	0.869	Gen. comp. Endocrinol.	653	285	42	4.690	5.176	Adv. Rev. Microbiol.	191	40
172	2.254	—	Cell Tissue Kinetics	239	107	43	4.500	16.285	Adv. Rev. Cambridge Phil. Soc.	156	29
173	2.217	1.449	Arch. Neurology	745	556	44	4.375	NA	Solid St. Physics	45	10
174	2.205	1.514	Brain	291	132	45	4.359	4.685	Int. Rev. Neurobiol.	35	8
175	2.203	2.477	Acta physiol. scand.	919	417	47	4.300	—	Rev. Geophys. Space Physics	269	62
176	2.200	1.769	Archs internal Med.	946	450	48	4.188	5.000	Adv. Human Genetics	43	10
177	2.199	—	Analytical Letters	497	226	49	4.176	NA	Medicine	268	64
178	2.195	NA	Physics Today	182	83	50	4.156	4.455	Adv. microb. Physiol.	71	17
179	2.181	0.868	Neurology	796	365	51	4.000	NA	Psychol. Rev.	520	77
180	2.175	1.271	J. Chromatography	2886	1528	52	3.783	5.629	Adv. Lipid Res.	52	15
181	2.160	1.207	J. gen. Microbiology	1136	526	53	3.750	4.695	Annu. Rev. nucl. Sci.	87	25
182	2.151	—	J. non-crystalline Solids	628	292	54	3.750	NA	Coordination Chem. Revs.	255	68
183	2.147	2.876	Diabetologia	307	145	55	3.500	5.555	Prog. med. Virol.	60	16
184	2.154	2.359	Physics Letters	7672	3595	55	3.500	NA	Prog. Rev. phys. Chem.	133	58
185	2.129	1.613	Ann. Surgery	1060	496	56	3.462	NA	Prog. med. Genetics	49	14
186	2.128	3.049	Ann. Physics	598	281	57	3.412	7.353	Prog. Surf. Membrane Sci.	45	15
187	2.100	1.207	Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.	2236	1065	58	3.000	NA	Prog. Surf. Membrane Sci.	58	17
188	2.096	NA	Eur. J. clin. Pharmacol.	262	125	59	3.000	5.818	Adv. metab. Disorders	21	7
189	2.093	0.965	Analyste chim. Acta	1512	627	59	3.000	NA	Botanical Rev.	66	21
190	2.090	2.027	Eur. J. Cancer	466	225	59	3.000	NA	Drug Metab. Revs.	42	14
191	2.083	1.787	Acta mathematica	75	36	59	3.000	NA	Essays Biochem.	27	9
192	2.088	—	J. magnetic Resonance	808	588	60	3.000	NA	Prog. Mater. Sci.	15	5
193	2.073	2.252	Expl. Eye Res.	537	259	61	2.925	NA	Catalysis Revs.	26	86
194	2.071	—	Cell Differentiation	145	70	62	2.909	4.500	Prog. cardiovac. Dis.	160	55
195	2.062	1.839	Life Sciences	1200	585	63	2.900	NA	Int. Rev. exp. Pathol.	29	10
196	2.056	—	Contraception	368	179	67	2.844	8.826	Prog. Prop. Physic.	188	45
197	2.054	1.643	Int. J. Radiation Biol.	456	222	68	2.746	4.355	Prog. Rev. Medicine	173	63
198	2.051	2.016	J. Atmospheric Sci.	769	575	69	2.456	4.000	Adv. Enzyme Regulation	106	43
199	2.041	1.195	J. Ambiotics Tokyo	445	218	70	2.462	0.176	Q. Rev. Biology	64	26
200	2.032	—	Infection Immunology	1335	657	71	2.273	5.600	Adv. Carbohydr. Chem. Biochem.	25	11
201	2.031	2.329	J. phys. Chem.	2768	1363	72	2.250	2.888	Harvey Lectures	56	16
202	2.024	2.040	Aesthesiology	771	381	73	2.200	NA	Adv. clin. Chem.	22	10
203	2.023	1.888	Biochem. Pharmacol.	1689	835	74	2.188	NA	Adv. Pharmacol.	35	16
204	2.022	1.855	Theor. chim. Acta	645	319	75	2.086	NA	Annu. Rev. Psychol.	73	35
205	2.016	0.904	J. opt. Soc. Am.	905	449	76	2.079	5.485	Annu. Rev. Entomology	79	58
206	2.013	1.572	Proc. Instn elect. elecr. Engrs	781	388	77	2.071	NA	Applied Spectrosc. Rev.	29	14
						78	2.047	4.914	Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.	68	43

b

1	25.579	—	Transplantation Revs.	992	38
2	22.645	9.600	Adv. Immunology	317	14
3	21.500	4.317	Rev. mod. Physics	318	34
4	19.358	17.584	Annu. Rev. Biochem.	1026	55
5	16.795	20.615	Bacteriol. Revs.	655	39
6	15.778	NA	Curr. Topics Microbiol.	142	9
7	13.861	17.355	Physiol. Revs.	499	56
8	12.545	15.428	Prog. Allergy	138	11
9	11.613	8.592	Rec. Progr. Hormone Res.	560	51
10	11.154	8.160	Chem. Revs.	580	52
11	9.700	8.888	Adv. inorganic Chem. Radiochem.	97	10
12	9.577	22.400	Pharmacol. Revs.	498	52
13	9.200	3.259	Adv. chem. Physics	92	10
14	8.579	7.743	Annu. Rev. Astr. Astrophys.	243	29
15	7.875	9.176	Prog. Biophys. molec. Biol.	189	24
16	7.833	—	Curr. Topics cell. Regulation	94	12
17	7.765	20.200	Prog. nucleic Acid Res.	152	17
18	7.405	17.083	Accu. chem. Revs.	881	119
19	7.373	5.688	Adv. Physics	177	24
20	7.316	7.047	Adv. Plani. Physiol.	278	38
21	7.145	NA	Curr. Topics dev. Biol.	50	7
22	7.000	NA	Annu. Rev. Pharmacol.	529	47
23	6.963	NA	Adv. Cancer Res.	188	27
24	6.679	NA	Annu. Rev. Genetics	187	28
25	6.656	25.000	Adv. Protein Chem.	75	11
26	6.581	4.216	Annu. Rev. Physiol.	204	31

In using the data presented here, one should be aware that we revised our definition of "source items" used to calculate impacts. In 1969 we included as source items much material (editorials, non-scientific and non-technical correspondence, news notes, and so on) that does not by its very nature invite citation in scientific and technical reports. This policy worked to the disadvantage of some major journals. Our redefinition accounts in part for the changed impact in 1974 of journals like *Nature*, *Science*, *Lancet*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and *British Medical Journal*.

What is the significance of journal impact? By demonstrating that only 150 journals have impacts greater than 3, I believe we have established the futility of discussions based on the assumption that the average library must acquire and store thousands of journals. Since the average impact in 1974 was 1.015, any of the journals listed in the figures is likely to be a good candidate for selection.

Fig. 2(b) shows clearly the importance of review journals, confirming our earlier studies. Their extraordinary impact, along with a surge in the number of review-type articles and publications, led to ISI's decision to publish *Index to Scientific Reviews*.

Clearly, a large part of the scientific record is of low impact. Only careful study can show whether this fact

**Fig. 3** Significant journals in three scientific specialities. Each list gives journal, (A) total 1974 citations, (B) impact factor, (C) total 1974 citations of 1972 and 1973 articles, (D) number of 1974 articles. Journals are listed in alphabetical order. The botany journals include all with more than 600 citations or an impact greater than 1. The astronomy/astrophysics journals include all with more than 400 citations or an impact greater than 0.8. The mathematics journals include all with more than 500 citations or an impact greater than 0.5.

#### BOTANY

Journal	A	B	C	D
Am J Botany	3710	1.578	557	127
Ann Botany	1674	1.061	232	150
Ann Rev Physiopathol	566	2.047	88	21
Ann Rev Plant Physiol	1760	7.516	578	19
Bot Review	585	3.006	66	5
Can J Botany	2897	1.069	729	343
J Appl Botany	1761	1.506	569	120
J Phycology	653	1.404	193	74
Mycologia	1143	0.607	136	188
New Phytologist	1406	1.158	500	115
Physiol Plant Pathol	206	1.155	114	49
Physiol Plantarum	2617	1.555	479	196
Physiol Veget	322	1.172	116	43
Phytochemistry	4561	1.103	1568	624
Phytopathology	4842	1.155	789	572
Plant Cell Physiol	1225	1.164	587	113
Plant Dis Reporter	1489	0.415	507	379
Plant Physiology	8835	2.580	1955	573
Plants	4308	2.589	1261	219
Trans Br Mycol Soc	947	0.610	186	171
Z Pflanzenphysiol	1008	1.340	351	180

#### ASTRONOMY/ASTROPHYSICS

Journal	A	B	C	D
Ann Geophysica Paris	588	0.786	110	28
Ann Rev Astron Astrophys	955	0.579	243	17
Astron Zh	758	0.435	171	194
Astronomical J	2583	1.953	545	182
Astronomy Astrophysics	5899	2.267	2018	497
Astrophys J	22201	4.063	7451	1040
Astrophys Letters	879	1.209	547	—
Astrophysics Space Sci	963	1.044	395	194
Earth planetary Sci Letters	2587	1.802	827	189
EOS Trans Am geophys Union	625	12.967	589	28
Geochim cosmochim Acta	4023	4.056	1160	154
Icarus	1453	3.485	785	150
J atmosph Sci	2650	2.051	769	211
J atmosph terrest Physics	1886	1.322	509	210
J geophys Res	15281	2.536	3854	791
J Spaceraft Rockets	421	0.334	159	199
Mon Not R astron Soc	3858	2.467	1056	249
Planetary Space Sci	2521	1.645	671	155
Publ astron Soc Japan	360	0.874	85	44
Publ astron Soc Pacific	1191	1.081	506	161
Publ Dominion astrophys Observatory	156	1.250	10	2
QJR R astron Soc	128	0.923	48	20
Solar Physics	2851	1.983	1059	282
Rev Geophys Space Physics	872	4.539	269	40
Sov Astronomy AJ	456	0.295	116	194
Space Sci Revs	657	1.718	177	34
Z Astrophysik	597			

#### MATHEMATICS

Journal	A	B	C	D
Acta Math	675	2.083	75	18
Adv Math	137	0.647	44	50
Am J Math	1064	0.474	54	58
Ann Mathematics	1921	1.286	105	35
Bull Am math Soc	1881	0.516	221	241
Comm pure appl Math	750	0.598	49	25
Cr Acad Sci A	845	0.210	360	688
Duke math J	711	0.591	70	86
Indiana Univ math J	207	0.590	111	94
Inventiones math	585	0.806	105	67
J Algebra	854	0.775	248	213
J differential Equations	575	0.610	111	60
J math Anal Appl	871	0.593	190	235
J Math pure appl	801	0.679	29	27
Math Annals	1190	0.581	125	145

#### Math Computation

Math 2	602	0.557	107	109
Michigan math J	1150	0.471	164	152
Pacific J Math	275	0.482	40	58
Phil Trans R Soc A	1133	0.279	180	239
Proc Am math Soc	1765	1.016	188	43
Proc Cambridge phil Soc	1725	0.504	453	516
Proc London math Soc	1548	0.397	91	103
Q appl Math	854	0.535	81	78
SIAM J math Analysis	558	0.505	49	45
SIAM J num Analysis	107	0.467	56	93
Studia math	333	0.662	100	89
Studies appl Math	504	0.491	106	59
Trans Am math Soc	99	0.615	32	20
	2622	0.468	371	540

supports or contradicts the idea that science is built on the accumulated results of average effort that prepare the way for breakthroughs". In any event, the data seem to me to warrant an examination of the cost-effectiveness of the present publishing system. Journals devote to the mass of rarely cited papers the same resources as to the small part that citation analysis shows to be important. Less than 1% of all papers cited will be cited ten or more times in any annual *SCI*. Although more than 40 million references have been processed for the *SCI* during the past fifteen years, only 116,400 papers have been cited ten times or more in any one year.

One would hope that the availability of *Journal Citation Reports* will have a salutary effect on editorial complacency. A change in a journal's citation rate or impact rate is proper reason for editorial concern, admitting that factors beyond editorial control may be responsible. Thus, a drop in the impact of the leading Soviet journal of physics, *Zhurnal Eksperimentalnoi i Teoreticheskoi Fiziki*, or a rise in the impact of *Teploenergetika* (translated as *Thermal Engineering*) may reflect a shift in interest or emphasis of research worldwide. But a change in citation rate or impact rate may just as likely reflect a change in quality of output.

Journal citation analysis can be quite complex in some cases. The problem of Soviet publications is one such case. Apart from the usual bibliographic problems encountered, one must deal with the fact that most leading Soviet journals appear in two versions, Russian and English. *Fizika i Tekhnika Poluprovodnikov* appears in English as *Soviet Physics Semiconductors*. Clearly that is not a close translation of the title, much less a transliteration. Such bibliographic casualness about titles is bad enough, but there is worse. Most of the retitled translations appear about a year after the originals. This means, if one assumes that the translation is the major stimulant of subsequent citation in Western journals, that the citable life of the Soviet literature is unfairly shortened at the outset by an overlong gestation period. And the outset is important, for if an article is going to be cited, it is most likely to be cited during the first or second year after publication. In the case of Russian journals, citations contributed by translated versions are usually out of phase with those of the rest of the literature. To assure confusion worse confounded, some of the translated versions have volume and page numbers different from the Russian originals. In our tabulations for the *JCR*, we have as far as possible compensated for these annoying vagaries.

As the data show, new journals can achieve high impact quickly. Good examples are *Cellular Immunology* (first published 1970) and *Prostaglandins* (1972). Their total 1974 citation counts were 2,809 and 1,470 respectively; their impacts, 4.848 and 5.247. Among the newer journals the "European" journals are especially notable in this respect. *FEBS Letters* (began 1968, impact 3.049); *European Journal of Biochemistry* (began 1967, impact 3.874); *European Journal of Immunology* (began 1971, impact 4.852). We must hope that internationalisation of journals will continue. I believe that Latin-American, Asian, and African

journals would do well to consolidate in like manner to produce fewer but larger journals. It is clear that a large journal, even if less than first class, is more difficult to ignore than a smaller journal with equal and perhaps greater impact.

In some cases, however, consolidation is inappropriate and may be detrimental. Take, for example, *Journal of the American Chemical Society* (*JACS*) and *Journal of the Chemical Society*. The *Journal of the Chemical Society* encompasses nine different subtitled journals. If one were to consolidate comparable journals of the American Chemical Society, their total citation count would be about 183,000, almost double the 98,995 of the *JACS*. The impact of this conglomerate would, however, be only 3.381 (respectable enough) rather than 4.383. Insistence by the Chemical Society upon corporate identity for its journals by means of an identical "main title" with repeatedly retitled sections is the source of bibliographic confusion, as well as of much tedious work in sorting out citation data. It seems to me that most commercial publishers would have refused to scrap a title as well-known as *Transactions of the Faraday Society*. In my opinion, the umbrella of a corporate main title for all a society's journals does little for their individual identities.

I have avoided commentary on the performance of specific

journals, preferring to use the space granted me here for data rather than comment and speculation. And I have published many such analyses, usually on a categorical basis in *Current Contents*. All of them have had the same purpose, and lead to the same general conclusion. Science needs objective criteria for measuring the performance of journals. Citation analysis seems to offer a sound beginning. Considering the paucity of management tools available to the average science librarian—general or specialist—and considering as well the often prejudicial role of individual scientists in journal selection (we all have our favourite journals), I feel that the *JCR* data can provide a more reliable basis for journal selection than any we have had until now.

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