Research resource which allows evaluation and comparison of journals using citation data.
You can search by journal title, subject category, publisher, or country.
Use the JCR for finding out the:

- Most frequently cited journals in a field
- Highest impact journals in a field

**Article and citation counts are for a JOURNAL. Use Web of Science for “times cited” for a specific article or to find citation information for a specific article or author.**

JCR is a good place to see ranked journals in subject categories.
Science Classifications:
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Ecology
- Environmental sciences (more science and ecology based)
- Forestry
- Geology

Social Science Classifications:
- Environmental studies (more econ, development, law, policy, etc.)
- Hospitality, leisure, sport, & tourism

**Journal Impact Factor Calculation Example:**

1. **Journal Impact Factor**

   Cites in 2007 to articles published in:
   - 2006 = 238
   - 2005 = 403
   Sum: 641

   Number of articles published in:
   - 2006 = 253
   - 2005 = 198
   Sum: 451

2. Calculation:

   Cites to recent articles / Number of recent articles
   - 641 / 451 = **1.421**

BE CAREFUL! Don’t judge a journal just based on impact factor alone. Impact factors will vary depending on the discipline/subject area.

Two top “high impact” journals:
- Nature  Impact Factor around 29
- Science  Impact Factor around 26

Journals with a high impact factor can provide a lot of visibility for an article, but it can also be tough to get accepted to publish in a high impact journal.
Search WOS for an author, create the citation report
There are 78 articles listed for this author.
On the bottom right corner is the H Index
For this example, the author has an average citation per item of 56
The H index is 35. So he has 35 articles with at least 35 citations.
He also has 15 articles with over 100 citations.

**H-INDEX, Brief Information from Web of Science**
The h-index1 is based on a list of publications ranked in descending order by the Times Cited. The value of h is equal to the number of papers (N) in the list that have N or more citations. This metric is useful because it discounts the disproportionate weight of highly cited papers or papers that have not yet been cited.

**Calculating the h-index Value** - The h-index factor is based on the depth of your *Web of Science* subscription and your selected timespan items that do not appear on the Results page will not be factored into the calculation. If your subscription depth is 10 years, then the h-index value is based on this depth even though a particular author may have published articles more than 10 years ago. Moreover, the calculation only includes items in *Web of Science* - books and articles in non-covered journals are not included.

   [http://quicklinks.library.colostate.edu/?q=saacie](http://quicklinks.library.colostate.edu/?q=saacie)