Cited Journal Data

Cited Journal data show how many citations a journal received in the JCR year. Cited journal data is relevant when analyzing metrics such as the Journal Impact Factor and Market Share. Tables on the page provide extensive data for the following:

Cited Half-Life Data

The Cited Half-Life is the median age of the citations received by a journal during the JCR year. A citation’s age is equal to the publication year of the citing item (i.e., JCR year) minus the publication year of the cited item. By definition, half of a journal’s earned citations are to items published before the Cited Half-Life, and half are to items published after the Cited Half-Life. In the example histogram, a journal received 10,500 citations during the JCR year (the JCR year is the period marked 0-1; the year prior is the period marked 1-2; and so on). The Cited Half-Life is 4.6, meaning the median age of the citations is 4.6 years old. Half of the citations are to items that are newer than 4.6 years old (orange zone), and half are to items that are older (blue zone).

The maximum Cited Half-Life that will be displayed in the Key Indicators table is 10 years. Any value greater than this will be displayed as >10.0.

(The above histogram is provided for explanatory purposes and is not available in Journal Citation Reports)

The Cited Half-Life Data table will display information beginning with the current JCR Year and extend back an additional 9 years, with further historical cited years noted in the final column. Scroll to the right to see all years.

Only journals cited 100 or more times in the JCR year have a Cited Half-Life.
A higher or lower Cited Half-Life does not imply any particular value for a journal. For instance, a primary research journal might have a longer Cited Half-Life than a journal that provides rapid communication of current information. Cited Half-Life figures may be useful to assist in collection management and archiving decisions. Dramatic changes in Cited Half-Life over time may indicate a change in a journal's format. Studying the half-life data of the journals in a comparative study may indicate differences in format and publication history.

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**Cited Journal Graph**

The Cited Journal Graph shows the distribution by cited year of citations to articles published in a journal.

- The white/grey division indicates the Cited Half-Life (if < 10.0 years). Half of the cited articles were published more recently than the Cited Half-Life.
- The two light-orange columns indicate citations used to calculate the Impact Factor (always the 2nd and 3rd columns).
- The top (yellow) portion of each column indicates journal self - citations: citations from articles in the journal to articles in the same journal.
• The bottom (orange) portion of each column indicates non-self-citations: citations from the journal to articles in other journals.

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### Cited Journal Data

The Cited Journal Table lists the journals that cite the journal identified at the top of the page. In the table below, the cited journal is *Molecular Cancer*. The citing journals are listed in the Citing Journal column. All of the citing articles were published in 2012.

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#### How to Read the Cited Journal Table

**Impact**

Impact Factor of the citing journal.

**Citing Journal**

The abbreviated title of the citing journal. Click the title to go to the full record (Journal page) of the journal. The publication year of the citing journals is the JCR year.

Citing journals are sorted in descending order. At the top is the journal with the largest number of citations to the cited journal.

Numbers in the All Journals row are sums of the numbers in their respective columns.

If the number of citing titles is less than 25, all citing titles are listed in the table. If the number of citing titles is greater than 25, all titles that cite the journal two or more times are listed individually. Titles that cite the journal only once are listed in alphabetical order until the total number of citing
titles is at least 25; all other titles that cite the journal only once are collected in the **ALL OTHERS** category.

**Cited Year: All Yrs**

The total number of citations from the citing journal. This total includes the number shown under each year and the number in the **Rest** column.

**Cited Year: Individual Years**

Publication year of the cited articles.

The table above shows that in 2012, the journal *Oncology Reports* cited twenty-seven articles published in *Molecular Cancer* in 2010.

**Cited Year: Rest**

All publication years of cited articles prior to the ten-year period defined by the table.

For example, if the cited years shown are 2012-2003, the Rest column will show the number of citations from the citing journal in 2012 to articles published in the cited journal in 2002 and any earlier year.

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