Introduction to ScImago Journal Rank (SJR)

SJR, or ScImago Journal Rank, is a measure of the scientific prestige of scholarly sources derived from the Google PageRank™ algorithm. It attempts to even out the differences in citation practice between subject fields, and facilitate direct comparisons of sources. In particular, SJR emphasizes those sources that are used by prestigious titles. SJR allows you to rank your own customized set of sources, regardless of their subject fields.

Why use it?

There are 2 main issues to consider when using a citation index to compare journals in different fields of science:

(i) Citation behaviour varies greatly among fields of science [1]
(ii) Citation indexes should take into account these differences [2]

Comparing Journals using the Journal Analyzer

1. Click the Analyze Journals button on the navigation menu bar. The Journal Analyzer search window will be displayed.
2. Search for a journal by *Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher e.g. Lancet.*

![Journal Analyzer](image)

By default, the search will be performed for all Subject Areas. However, it may be limited by Subject Area. Under the Limit by Subject Area dropdown list, choose either *All Subjects* or narrow down to the subject of interest.

![Journal Analyzer](image)

3. Double-click the Journal Title or drag and drop journals to the right to add the selected title to the chart. Up to 10 sources may be added for comparison.

![Journal Analyzer](image)
4. In this example, repeat the steps to add the following journals for comparison:
   - American Historical Review
   - Journal of the American Mathematical Society
   - Global Environmental Change.
5. By default the SJR value is displayed. Click on the SNIP tab to display the SNIP value for the selected journals and time period. A journal title may be deleted using the cross icon.

(i) **SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)**, is a measure of the scientific prestige of scholarly sources: value of weighted citations per document. A source transfers its own 'prestige', or status, to another source through the act of citing it. A citation from a source with a relatively high SJR is worth more than a citation from a source with a lower SJR.

(ii) **Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)** measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

(iii) **Citations** displays the total number of citations the selected journals receives over the course of each year.

(iv) **Documents** show the number of articles published by each journal over time.

(v) **Percent Not Cited** provides the percentage of all documents that did not receive citations in that year.

(vi) **Percent Review** provides a new metric to the Journal Analyzer which represents the percentage of articles in a journal that are categorized as a review. In addition to often being titled as a review, review articles offer a concise synopsis of a subject or body of literature.
6. By default the Line Chart view is displayed. Choose Table format to display the data values in columns. In Table format, the columns may be repositioned by holding and dragging the column title.
SCImago Journal and Country Rank Portal – “Rank, Analyze, Compare, Visualize”

Introduction

The SCImago Journal & Country Rank portal displays journal and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database. These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains.

(Source: http://www.scimagojr.com/aboutus.php)
Journal Rankings

Journals are assigned to 27 major thematic categories (e.g. Medicine) as well as to 313 specific subject categories (e.g. Surgery) according to Scopus® Classification and Country of Publication. These may be used these to narrow the output set. By default, the output list is ordered by SJR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>SJR</th>
<th>H Index</th>
<th>Total Docs. (2012)</th>
<th>Total Docs. (2years)</th>
<th>Total Refs.</th>
<th>Total Cites (3years)</th>
<th>Citable Docs. (3years)</th>
<th>Citations / Doc. (2years)</th>
<th>Ref. / Doc.</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Annual Review of Immunology</td>
<td>30,095</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4.875</td>
<td>3.629</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>38.80</td>
<td>174.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians</td>
<td>29,855</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>3.036</td>
<td>8.072</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>106.13</td>
<td>74.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Advances in Physics</td>
<td>24,813</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.922</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38.71</td>
<td>417.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Nature Genetics</td>
<td>20,421</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>9.521</td>
<td>22.243</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>30.53</td>
<td>32.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Cell</td>
<td>19,846</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>1.547</td>
<td>27.330</td>
<td>36.973</td>
<td>1.429</td>
<td>24.83</td>
<td>48.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Chemical Reviews</td>
<td>17,308</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>61.753</td>
<td>23.589</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>41.69</td>
<td>335.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Annual Review of Neuroscience</td>
<td>17,241</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>3.564</td>
<td>1.784</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>22.70</td>
<td>132.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clicking on the Journal Title (e.g. Reviews of Modern Physics) will present detailed information and data for the Journal.
Comparing Countries and Journals

Comparative analysis of up to 4 journals and for up to 4 countries and/or world regions can be performed and the metrics displayed together. The result set can be filtered by 27 major thematic categories and 313 specific subject categories according to Scopus® Classification. Coverage spans from 1996 to 2011. Various charts may be generated for the different metrics.

Map Generator

The Map Generator depicts two types of Maps of Science based upon national science indicators for 2 year periods between 1996 and 2011. The maps are intended to help reveal the existence of underlying scientific structures and plot science outputs and performance at a national level. The available maps include: Co-citation networks and Bubble charts.
Co-Citation Networks

The Co-Citation Network allows analysis of national scientific structures and the relationships at the Subject Area and Subject Category detail level.

Map features:

- The size of the Node depicts the size of the Subject Area/Category
- The Relationship (similarity) intensity is indicated by the lines joining the Subject Area/Category
- Nodes may be dragged and rearranged to improve visibility
- Zoom and Search features are available when the mouse cursor is placed within the chart area. Node labels for smaller nodes will appear when the appropriate zoom level is reached or when hovering over the node with the mouse cursor.
**Bubble Charts**

The Bubble Chart may be used to analyze national scientific output via customizable performance metrics at the Subject Area and Subject Category detail level.

Bubble charts features:

- The size of the bubble in the default view depicts the Subject Area/Category Publication size.
- The default view plots Cites per Documents (on Y axis) against H index (on X axis).
- Indicators for each axis may be customized using the Change Variable Buttons.
- Available indicators (Metrics) include: Documents, Citable Documents, Cites, Self Cites, Cites per Document, H index and % cited documents.