



The Cochrane Library Impact Factor Data Pack – update December 2010

When considering the data presented below, please be aware of the following:

- Note that the dataset we have used to generate impact factors for individual review groups (ISI Web of Science) is slightly different to the dataset that ISI use to calculate the impact factors of journals (the Journal Citation Report). Individual CRG impact factor data, therefore, should not be quoted as “official” impact factors, but can be used within the collaboration.
- Both ISI databases (Web of Science and Journal Citation Report) report upon the number of articles published in a year. For The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews this means all new reviews plus all updated reviews that have a new citation record.
- Each individual review group faces a variety of challenges in the publication of Cochrane Reviews, and some of these may impact upon the data presented below. For example, if a CRG publishes a large number of updated Reviews with new citation records these may increase the ratio of publications to citations, thereby lowering the impact factor.
- In Figures 1 and 2, below, fifty CRGs are represented. This is because the 2009 impact factor is based upon articles published during 2007 and 2008; therefore, CRGs that did not publish a review in 2007 or 2008 are not included in the impact factor calculation for 2009. All CRGs, however, are included in Figure 3 depicting usage during 2009.

1. The impact factor of the *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR)*:

- a) Each year in June Thompson Reuters publish the impact factors of all journals indexed in the ISI Journal Citation Report.
- b) The 2009 impact factor for CDSR is **5.653**, which describes the ratio of the number of reviews published during 2007 and 2008 (1163) to the number of citations these reviews received in 2009 (6574).

A review published in the CDSR in 2007 or 2008 was cited, on average, 5.653 times in 2009.

- c) The top cited reviews (2009) published in the CDSR (all CRGs) contributing to the 2009 impact factor are:



TITLE	Times Cited in 2009
Nicotine replacement therapy for smoking cessation	64
Antidepressants for smoking cessation	60
Nicotine receptor partial agonists for smoking cessation	52
Interventions for enhancing medication adherence	45
Organised inpatient (stroke unit) care for stroke	45
Cooling for newborns with hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy	42
Effectiveness of brief alcohol interventions in primary care populations	42
Antidepressants for neuropathic pain	37
Allergen injection immunotherapy for seasonal allergic rhinitis	34
Corticosteroids for acute bacterial meningitis	32
Long-acting insulin analogues versus NPH insulin (human isophane insulin) for type 2 diabetes mellitus	32

- d) CDSR is ranked 11th of 132 journals in the “Medicine, General and Internal” category, placing it in the top 5 percent of all titles listed in the ISI Journal Citation Report:

Journal*	2009 rank	2009 IF	Reviews published	Citations to reviews only	IF reviews only	% reviews uncited	Self-citation rate	IF w/o self-citations
NEJM	1	47.050	73	3252	44.548	1.37%	1%	46.403
LANCET	2	30.758	154	3699	24.019	0.00%	3%	29.741
JAMA	3	28.899	82	1998	24.366	2.44%	3%	28.009
BMJ	5	13.660	143	800	5.594	16.08%	6%	12.823
PLOS MED	6	13.050	24	237	9.875	12.50%	2%	12.686
CMAJ	9	7.271	40	265	6.625	15.00%	6%	6.834
CDSR	11	5.653	1165	6586	5.653	14.59%	6%	5.305

*A selection of journals in the same ISI category Medicine, General and Internal.

2. The impact factors of individual Cochrane Review Groups (CRGs):

- a) Figure 1, below, details the number of publications and citations contributing to the 2009 impact factor for each CRG as a percentage of the CDSR. Figure 2 shows the 2009 "impact factor for each CRG. These figures have been calculated using datasets from ISI Web of Science.

Figure 1: % Publications (blue) and % Citations (red) of CDSR for each CRG (in order of percentage of publications)

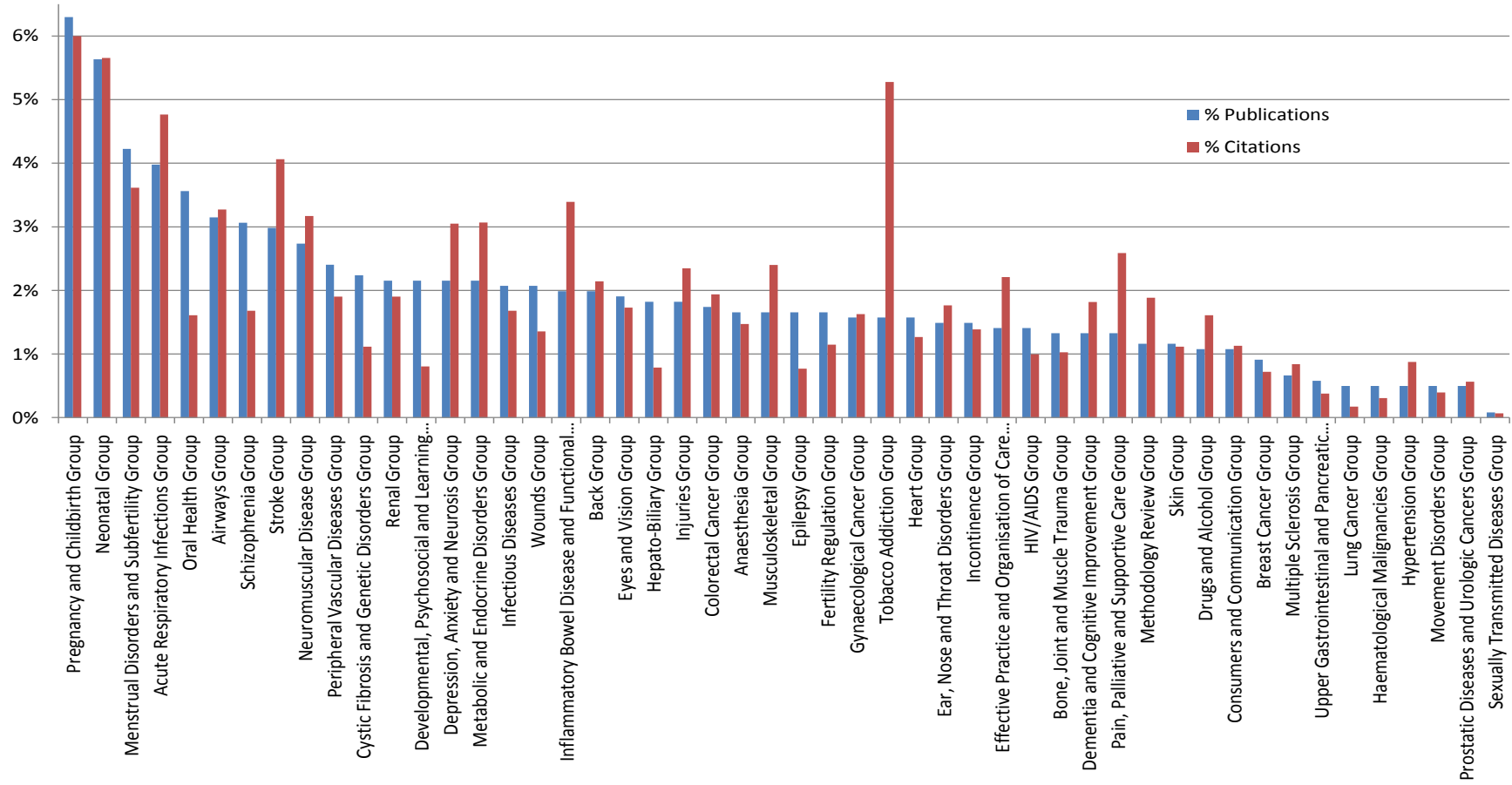
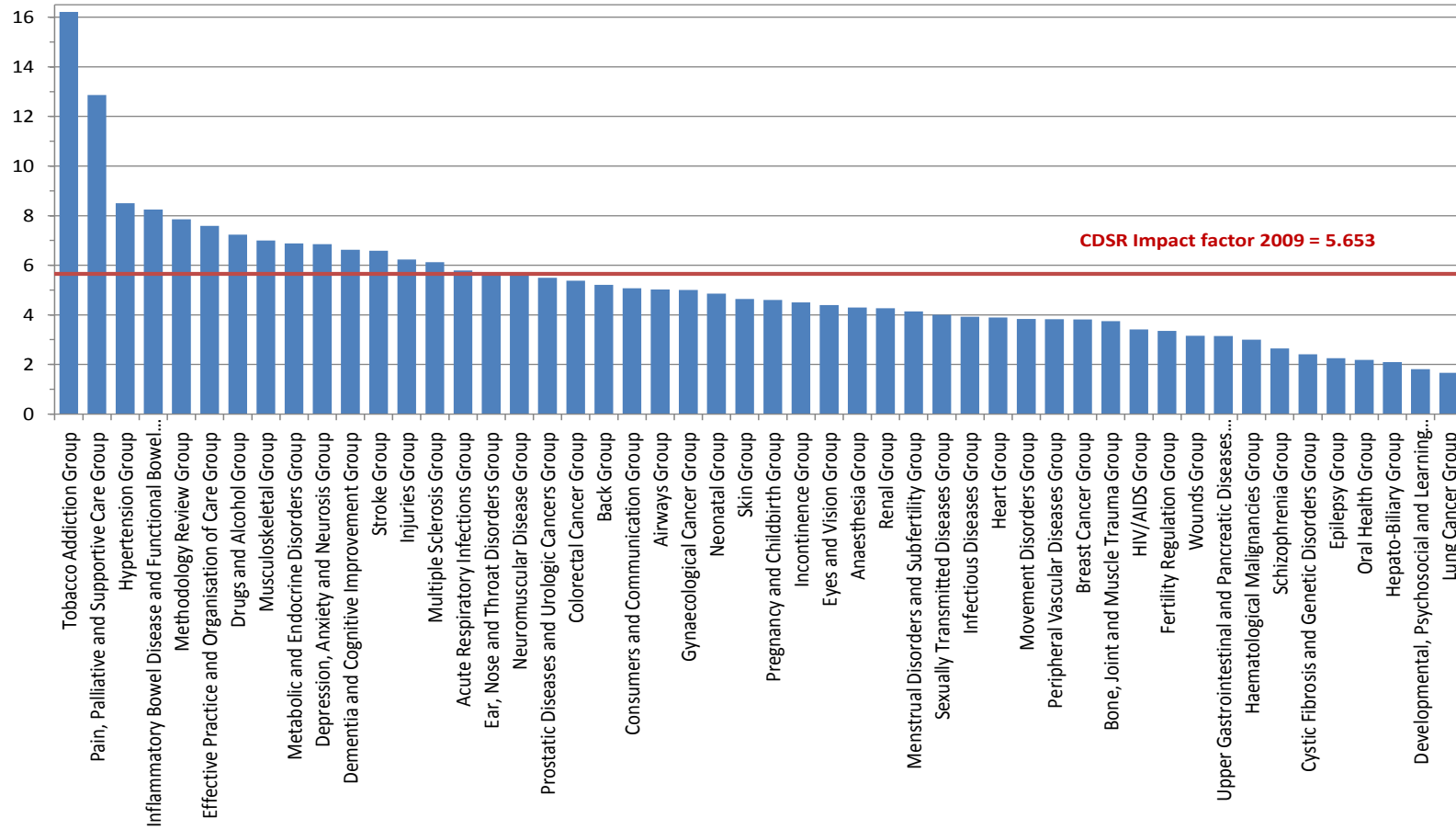


Figure 2: “Impact Factor” for each CRG (i.e. number of cites in 2009 to reviews published by in 2007–2008, divided by the number of reviews published in 2007–2008)





3. How the citation data compare to Wiley InterScience usage data:

a) Each Review in CDSR, regardless of publication date, was accessed in full-text format on average 328.68 times during 2009 (7068 articles accessed 2,323,119 times).

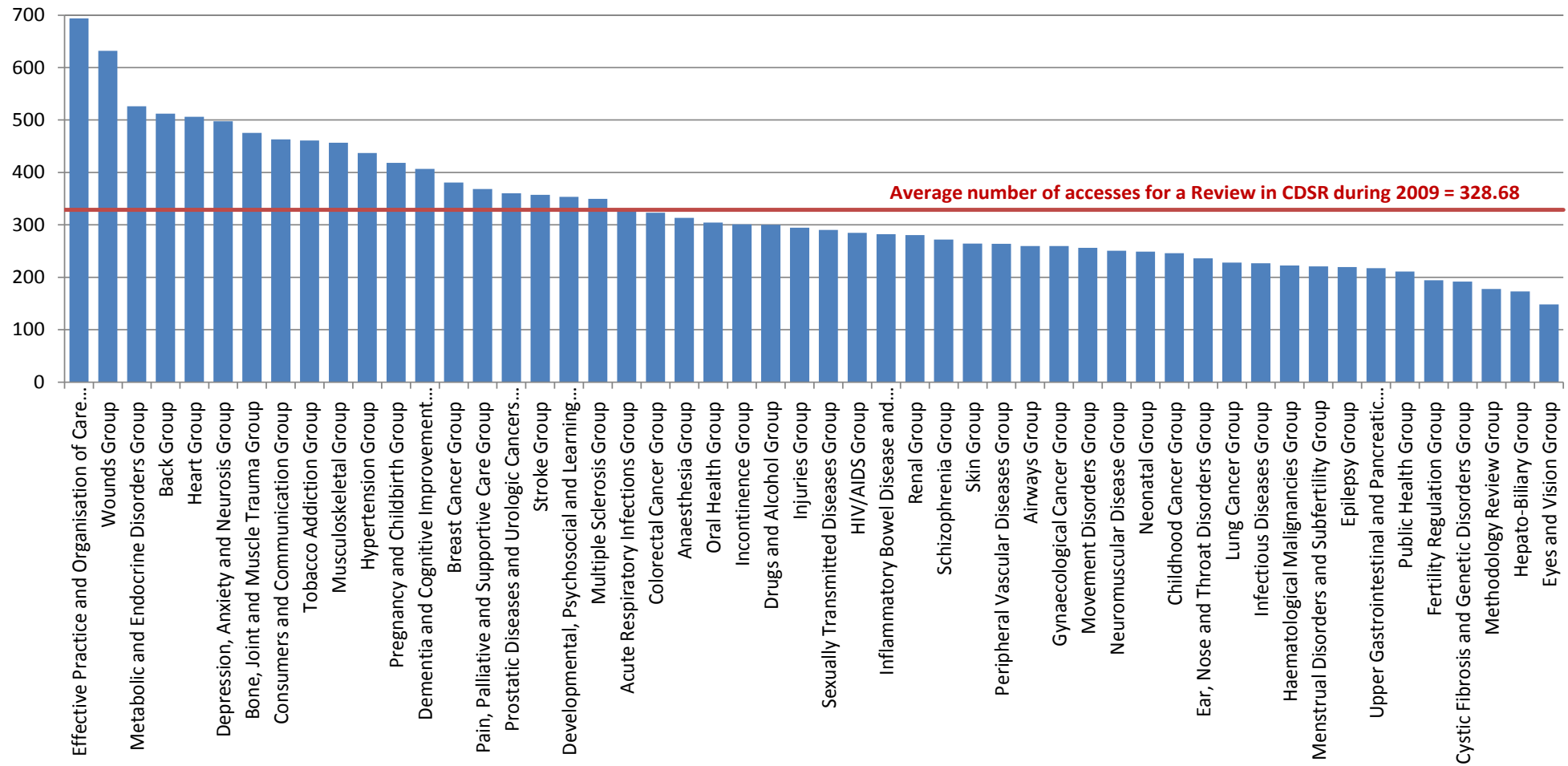
b) The top ten **most accessed** reviews are:

Article Title	Full Text Accesses	Abstract accesses	CRG
Interventions for treating obesity in children	10432	16006	Heart Group
Interventions for preventing falls in older people living in the community	8904	15576	Bone, Joint and Muscle Trauma Group
Interventions for preventing obesity in children	8096	13163	Heart Group
Exercise or exercise and diet for preventing type 2 diabetes mellitus	5814	7556	Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders Group
Midwife-led versus other models of care for childbearing women	5201	8255	Pregnancy and Childbirth Group
Support surfaces for pressure ulcer prevention	5071	7948	Wounds Group
Interventions for enhancing medication adherence	5044	8293	Consumers and Communication Group
Nicotine replacement therapy for smoking cessation	4549	7216	Tobacco Addiction Group
Cranberries for preventing urinary tract infections	4423	8793	Renal Group
St John's wort for major depression	4393	10036	Depression, Anxiety and Neurosis Group
Exercise for improving balance in older people	4271	7067	Bone, Joint and Muscle Trauma Group

4. The usage of individual Cochrane Review Groups:

a) Figure 3, below, shows the average usage per review as accessed via Wiley InterScience during 2009 (regardless of publication date).

Figure 3: Average number of full-text accesses during 2009 by Cochrane Review Group





b) It is important to remember that there are several routes into The Cochrane Library in addition to Wiley InterScience. So, taking all usage data for 2009 into account (including abstract views on Cochrane.org, and usage on Ovid, EBSCO and BIREME platforms), every day somebody, somewhere searches *The Cochrane Library* **every second**, reads an abstract **every 2 seconds** and downloads a full-text article **every 3 seconds**

Additional resources:

- A Frequently Asked Questions document is available from The Cochrane Library homepage, which describes the CDSR impact factor and contains additional information about the citation index. You can access this document [here](#).
- If you have any further queries regarding the data presented in this report, please contact Bryony Urquhart (burquhart@wiley.com).