Journal Citation Reports (JCR) is an annual publication by Clarivate Analytics. JCR uses the citation activity of scholarly journals, as indexed in Clarivate’s Web of Science, in order to devise annual journal-level metrics. These metrics include the Journal Impact Factor (JIF), Immediacy Index, and Cited Half-Life.

The 2022 JCR results were publicly released on June 28, 2023.

Definition of the scores

The Journal Impact Factor looks at the articles a journal published over two years and averages the number of citations those articles received in the third year.

The 2022 JIF, as a calculation:

\[
\text{Number of citations in 2022 to the journal for its articles published in 2020 and 2021} \div \text{Number of citable items published in 2020 and 2021}
\]

The Immediacy Index looks at the number of articles published in a single year and averages their resulting citations within the same year.

The 2022 Immediacy Index, as a calculation:

\[
\text{Number of citations in 2022 to the journal for its articles published in 2022} \div \text{Number of citable items published in 2022}
\]

Citable means scientific content. Clarivate indexes all journals individually and rules out items that are not seen as regular, editorial material. Items eliminated from the denominators above include editorials, corrections, publisher’s notices, conference proceedings, meeting abstracts, and correspondence (letters to the editor and their responses). Take note that citations to any type of item published in the journal are counted in the numerator, so a citation to a non-citable items will count there but not the item itself in the denominator.

The Cited Half-Life refers to the median age of articles cited in the given year. It measures citations in only one year, but it looks at the age of every article that is cited. The Cited Half-Life means that half of the articles cited within the year are older than the score in number of years, and half are younger.

Example: a Cited Half-Life of 10 in 2022 means that half the journal’s articles cited in 2022 were published prior to 10 years ago, and half were published within 10 years of 2022.

The metric is likely to change every year. However, because it is cumulative, any change likely will be slight at most.
None of these are perfect measurements, and many publishers argue against relying on them unilaterally. Journals vary by practice and scientific specialty, and each practice and specialty has a different average rate of citations. Also, journal types vary. Review journals tend to have higher JIFs than clinical journals, which tend to have higher JIFs than basic science journals. Megajournals, especially ones with high acceptance rates, do not tend to publicize the JIF because theirs tend to be low as a result of the volume of content being published, much of which doesn’t get cited at all or immediately.

High-publicity journals with a brand awareness transcending a single practice or specialty, especially one of a moderate or small size, will perform more successfully than one with a narrow specialty, even if that narrow journal is well regarded internationally.

Also, a journal with a high Immediacy Index and a low Cited Half-Life is likely to have a higher JIF. For example, Clarivate’s No. 1 journal in impact factor, *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, is very small (similar in size to our *Endocrine Reviews*) and has the highest Immediacy Index among all journals and a Cited Half-Life of 4.5, which is nearly ideal for the three-year period of the JIF.

Clarivate also looks at journals’ self-citations (an article citing another article in the same journal), displaying statistics and offering an alternative JIF without them.

Finally, to accommodate journals whose citation activity is better measured over a longer period of time, JCR offers a 5-year Impact Factor, which, in this case, averages citations in 2022 to journal articles published in 2018–2021 (four published years + 1 citation year = 5 years).

The total number of science journals with a JIF included in the 2022 JCR is 21,522.

**Journal Impact Factor publication methodology and changes for 2022**

For the 2020 JIF (published two years ago), Clarivate adjusted its publication timeline. Articles that cite and are cited are counted per the date of their published version of record, including publish ahead of print, or “Early Access.” This means that articles are indexed and counted as published within the calendar year of their version of record date. In the case of Endocrine Society-published content, this is the date of placement in “Advance Articles,” which is ahead of inclusion in an issue of the journal. Variation is most notable among papers published as Early Access at the end of one calendar year, thus part of that year’s JIF timeline, and appearing copyedited in an issue in the following calendar year, outside of that timeline.

Three important changes for the 2022 numbers should be noted:

1. This timeline transition is now complete, whereas for the previous two years’ JCR releases, Clarivate was counting articles from 2019 with a final (issue) publication date within the year, even if it had been published ahead of print in the calendar year prior. As such, this is the first year in which only versions of record per the new methodology have been included. This has contributed to fluctuations for many journals, including our own. This is following increases in JIFs in the two years prior due to this incremental change (including both version-of-record articles and final [issue] ones). The current fluctuations are partly due to the number of articles being indexed in 2022. For example, our number of citable items in *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism* and *Endocrinology* for 2022 decreased from 2021.

   It is also partly due to the citation timeline following publication, especially for those articles published ahead of print at the end of the publication period here, 2021, and those articles that were published “Early Access” in 2019 but that were not included here even if their final (issue) versions appeared in 2020. Exposure to “Early Access” articles is relatively low, and while they are indexed in resources such as PubMed, often they are not accessed or used until they appear in an issue, which can be anywhere from a few weeks to two months after initial publication. Also, some publishers do not publicize their newest research until it is included in an issue. The
Endocrine Society publicizes any and all research it finds to be noteworthy, regardless as to its early or final status.

The average percent change in JIF for our Clarivate category, “Endocrinology & Metabolism,” is −8.96%. The highest drop for one of the “Endocrinology” journals in 2022 was −68.58% (it was not one of ours).

2. Clarivate has two indexes for scientific, technical, and medical journals: Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), which is the company’s traditional list, and Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), which lists “emerging” journals and scientific fields, including journals previously considered not old or highly cited enough to be considered for a JIF. For 2022, Clarivate chose to award all journals a score, including those in ESCI. One of those titles is our 6-year-old, open-access publication Journal of the Endocrine Society, whose first JIF is included here. As a result, the overall number of journals in “Endocrinology & Metabolism” with a JIF increased from 146 in 2021 to 183 in 2022.

3. Whereas previous JIFs, 5-Year Impact Factors, and Immediacy Indexes had three decimal places, beginning with 2022, these scores now have only one.

**JIF numerator**

Clarivate includes items in the JCR according to the earliest availability of the version of record. This means that the 2022 JIF numerator includes citations from:

- “Early Access” items posted in 2022 even if their final (issue) publication was in 2023
- Non-“Early Access” items with a final publication year of 2022

**2022 JIF denominator**

Clarivate counts the following:

- “Early Access”/version-of-record articles published in 2020 and 2021 regardless of their final (issue) publication year

-----------------------------
Endocrine Society journals and the category “Endocrinology & Metabolism”

Clarivate indexes each journal as part of one or more scientific categories. Endocrine Society journals belong to the Clarivate category “Endocrinology & Metabolism.” Each year, the Society reviews its journals’ metrics against other journals in this category.

In 2022, Clarivate categorized 183 journals in “Endocrinology & Metabolism.” See the previous section for an explanation of the expansion of titles in this category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JCR year of citations</th>
<th>Number of journals in “Endocrinology &amp; Metabolism” with Journal Impact Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clarivate has 254 categories in SCIE and ESCI. “Endocrinology & Metabolism” journals together have a 2022 median JIF of 2.95 and a total of 1.45 million citations. Its median JIF places it in the rank of 21st among categories. For total citations, the category ranks 35th.

The top-cited category in Journal Citation Reports is “Green & Sustainable Science & Technology,” with a median JIF of 4.2.

With four journals, the Endocrine Society ranks 4th among publishers in “Endocrinology & Metabolism,” with an average 2022 JIF of 10.3. The publishers ranked higher are Cell Press (which publishes only one journal in this category), Nature Publishing Group (six journals), and the American Diabetes Association (two).

A full list of journals in this category can be found at the end of this report.
The top 50 journals in “Endocrinology & Metabolism,” by 2022 Journal Impact Factor

(NOTE: three journals enter into this list with their first JIFs, and six enter into the list from a lower rank, displacing six titles on this list last year.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lancet Diabetes &amp; Endocrinology</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>44.867</td>
<td>-0.367</td>
<td>-0.82%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nature Reviews Endocrinology</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>47.564</td>
<td>-7.064</td>
<td>-14.85%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cell Metabolism</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>31.373</td>
<td>-2.373</td>
<td>-7.56%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nature Metabolism</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>19.865</td>
<td>0.935</td>
<td>4.71%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Endocrine Reviews</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>25.261</td>
<td>-4.961</td>
<td>-19.64%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diabetes Care</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>17.152</td>
<td>-0.952</td>
<td>-5.55%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.586</td>
<td>0.314</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Journal of Pineal Research</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12.081</td>
<td>-1.781</td>
<td>-14.74%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Diabetes &amp; Metabolic Syndrome-Clinical Research &amp; Reviews</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10.000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Metabolism-Clinical and Experimental</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>13.934</td>
<td>-4.134</td>
<td>-29.67%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cardiovascular Diabetology</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.949</td>
<td>0.351</td>
<td>3.92%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Obesity Reviews</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>10.867</td>
<td>-1.967</td>
<td>-18.10%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Current Obesity Reports</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.023</td>
<td>0.777</td>
<td>9.68%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Diabetologia</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>10.460</td>
<td>-2.260</td>
<td>-21.61%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Molecular Metabolism</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.568</td>
<td>-0.468</td>
<td>-5.46%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Diabetes-Metabolism Research and Reviews</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.128</td>
<td>-0.128</td>
<td>-1.57%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Biology of Sex Differences</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.811</td>
<td>-0.911</td>
<td>-10.34%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.337</td>
<td>-1.637</td>
<td>-17.53%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Best Practice &amp; Research Clinical Endocrinology &amp; Metabolism</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.667</td>
<td>1.733</td>
<td>30.58%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.101</td>
<td>-0.701</td>
<td>-8.65%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.333</td>
<td>-0.933</td>
<td>-11.20%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Diabetes &amp; Metabolism</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.254</td>
<td>-1.054</td>
<td>-12.77%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>9.298</td>
<td>-2.398</td>
<td>-25.79%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Antioxidants &amp; Redox Signaling</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.468</td>
<td>-0.868</td>
<td>-11.62%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Thyroid</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.506</td>
<td>0.094</td>
<td>1.44%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The top 50 journals in “Endocrinology & Metabolism,” by 2022 Journal Impact Factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.960</td>
<td>−0.660</td>
<td>−9.48%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.390</td>
<td>−0.190</td>
<td>−2.97%</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>−3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; Diabetes</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.725</td>
<td>1.375</td>
<td>29.10%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Biofactors</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.438</td>
<td>−0.438</td>
<td>−6.80%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Diabetes &amp; Metabolism Journal</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.893</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>−6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Diabetes Obesity &amp; Metabolism</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.408</td>
<td>−0.608</td>
<td>−9.49%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>−2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>European Journal of Endocrinology</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.558</td>
<td>−0.758</td>
<td>−11.56%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>−6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology &amp; Metabolism</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.134</td>
<td>−0.334</td>
<td>−5.45%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>−2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Diabetes Technology &amp; Therapeutics</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.337</td>
<td>−1.937</td>
<td>−26.40%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>−10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Journal of Endocrinological Investigation</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.467</td>
<td>−0.067</td>
<td>−1.23%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Frontiers in Endocrinology</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.055</td>
<td>−0.855</td>
<td>−14.12%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>−4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Journal of Obesity &amp; Metabolic Syndrome</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>American Journal of Physiology-Endocrinology &amp; Metabolism</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.900</td>
<td>−0.800</td>
<td>−13.56%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>−3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.180</td>
<td>−3.080</td>
<td>−37.65%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>−20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>International Journal of Obesity</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.551</td>
<td>−0.651</td>
<td>−11.73%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>−3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Diabetology &amp; Metabolic Syndrome</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.395</td>
<td>−0.595</td>
<td>−11.03%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Endocrinology</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.051</td>
<td>−0.251</td>
<td>−4.97%</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>European Thyroid Journal</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.084</td>
<td>0.616</td>
<td>15.08%</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinics of North America</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.748</td>
<td>−0.248</td>
<td>−5.22%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Journal of Diabetes</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.530</td>
<td>−0.030</td>
<td>−0.66%</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Current Opinion in Lipidology</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.616</td>
<td>−0.216</td>
<td>−4.68%</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Endocrine Pathology</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.056</td>
<td>0.344</td>
<td>8.48%</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.982</td>
<td>−0.582</td>
<td>−11.68%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Endocrine Society Journals’ Scores

Endocrine Reviews

*Endocrine Reviews* ranks No. 5 in the category “Endocrinology & Metabolism,” behind *Lancet Diabetes & Metabolism, Nature Reviews Endocrinology, Cell Metabolism,* and *Nature Metabolism.*

*Endocrine Reviews*’ 2022 JIF, 20.3, places it globally at 169th among 21,522 journals.

*Endocrine Reviews* metrics, with ranking in “Endocrinology & Metabolism” in parentheses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Journal Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-year Impact Factor</th>
<th>Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Cited Half-Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>20.3 (5th)</td>
<td>25.8 (4th)</td>
<td>3.0 (7th)</td>
<td>12.1 (9th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>25.261 (4th)</td>
<td>27.899 (4th)</td>
<td>5.242 (6th)</td>
<td>12.3 (2nd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>14.661 (5th)</td>
<td>19.795 (4th)</td>
<td>4.364 (5th)</td>
<td>12.9 (1st)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15.545 (4th)</td>
<td>18.639 (4th)</td>
<td>2.857 (7th)</td>
<td>12.9 (1st)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism* (JCEM)

JCEM publishes the second highest volume of articles in the category “Endocrinology & Metabolism” and is the most cited journal. In 2022, JCEM was cited more than 89,000 times.

JCEM metrics, with ranking in “Endocrinology & Metabolism” in parentheses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Journal Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-year Impact Factor</th>
<th>Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Cited Half-Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>5.8 (34th)</td>
<td>6.1 (28th)</td>
<td>1.7 (23th)</td>
<td>11.4 (10th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>6.134 (32nd)</td>
<td>6.829 (25th)</td>
<td>1.883 (20th)</td>
<td>11.0 (12th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>5.958 (28th)</td>
<td>6.792 (23rd)</td>
<td>1.880 (33rd)</td>
<td>10.8 (11th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5.399 (21st)</td>
<td>5.879 (19th)</td>
<td>1.430 (23rd)</td>
<td>10.7 (11th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5.605 (22nd)</td>
<td>5.333 (19th)</td>
<td>1.214 (34th)</td>
<td>10.2 (13th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5.789 (20th)</td>
<td>6.011 (17th)</td>
<td>1.020 (41st)</td>
<td>9.9 (11th)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Endocrinology**

*Endocrinology* is the sixth most-cited journal in the category “Endocrinology & Metabolism,” earning more than 41,000 citations in 2022. For the third year in a row, the journal has the category’s highest Cited Half-Life. Its articles can average a citation life span of up to 28 years.

*Endocrinology* metrics, with ranking in “Endocrinology & Metabolism” in parentheses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Journal Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-year Impact Factor</th>
<th>Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Cited Half-Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>4.8 (44th)</td>
<td>4.8 (52nd)</td>
<td>1.1 (51st)</td>
<td>14.2 (1st)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>5.051 (47th)</td>
<td>5.074 (54th)</td>
<td>1.523 (33rd)</td>
<td>13.8 (1st)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>4.736 (50th)</td>
<td>4.809 (53rd)</td>
<td>1.186 (64th)</td>
<td>13.2 (1st)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3.934 (40th)</td>
<td>4.075 (41st)</td>
<td>1.005 (46th)</td>
<td>12.6 (2nd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3.800 (45th)</td>
<td>4.130 (39th)</td>
<td>1.235 (32nd)</td>
<td>12.0 (3rd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3.961 (38th)</td>
<td>4.224 (35th)</td>
<td>0.832 (54th)</td>
<td>11.5 (3rd)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Journal of the Endocrine Society**

The Society’s open-access title, *Journal of the Endocrine Society*, was launched in January 2017. This year is the first for the journal to receive a JIF. Immediately that score places the title at a rank of 62nd in “Endocrinology & Metabolism.” The journal received more than 3,300 citations in 2022.

*Journal of the Endocrine Society* metrics, with ranking in “Endocrinology & Metabolism” in parentheses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Journal Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-year Impact Factor</th>
<th>Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Cited Half-Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>4.1 (62nd)</td>
<td>3.8 (80th)</td>
<td>0.6 (115th)</td>
<td>3.0 (166th)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Competing journals

Here is a table showing notable competing journals, their JIFs, and the difference between 2022 and 2021.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>2022 Journal Impact Factor</th>
<th>2022 Rank in E&amp;M</th>
<th>Change in JIF from 2021</th>
<th>Change in rank in E&amp;M from 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lancet Diabetes &amp; Endocrinology</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>−0.367</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Reviews Endocrinology</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−7.064</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Care</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>−0.952</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>−1.637</td>
<td>−7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.094</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>−0.190</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Journal of Endocrinology</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>−0.758</td>
<td>−6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>−0.269</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Endocrinology</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>−0.669</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrine-Related Cancer</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>−2.000</td>
<td>−37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Endocrinology</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>−0.323</td>
<td>−4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrine Connections</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>−0.321</td>
<td>−14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Journals in the Clarivate JCR category “Endocrinology & Metabolism” 2022 (total: 183):

- Acta Diabetologica
- Acta Endocrinologica-Bucharest
- Adipocyte
- Aging Male
- American Journal of Physiology-Endocrinology and Metabolism
- Annales D'Endocrinologie
- Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism
- Annals of Pediatric Endocrinology & Metabolism
- Antioxidants & Redox Signaling
- Archives of Endocrinology Metabolism
- Archives of Osteoporosis
- Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry
- Austrian Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism
- Best Practice & Research Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism
- Biofactors
- Biological Trace Element Research
- Biology of Sex Differences
- BMC Endocrine Disorders
- BMJ Open Diabetes Research & Care
- Bone
- Bone Reports
- British Journal of Diabetes
- Calcified Tissue International
- Canadian Journal of Diabetes
- Cardiovascular Diabetology
- Case Reports in Endocrinology
- Cell Metabolism
- Clinical Diabetology
- Clinical Endocrinology
- Clinical Medicine Insights-Endocrinology and Diabetes
- Clinical Obesity
- Clinical Pediatric Endocrinology
- Clinical Reviews in Bone and Mineral Metabolism
- Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology C-Toxicology & Pharmacology
- Correspondances en Metabolismes Hormones Diabetes et Nutrition
- Current Diabetes Reports
- Current Diabetes Reviews
- Current Obesity Reports
- Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care
- Current Opinion in Endocrinology Diabetes and Obesity
- Current Opinion in Lipidology
- Current Osteoporosis Reports
- Diabetes
- Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome-Clinical Research & Reviews
- Diabetes & Metabolism
- Diabetes & Metabolism Journal
- Diabetes & Vascular Disease Research
- Diabetes Care
- Diabetes Educator
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity-Targets & Therapy
- Diabetes Obesity & Metabolism
- Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice
- Diabetes Stoffwechsel und Herz
- Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics
- Diabetes Therapy
- Diabetes-Metabolism Research and Reviews
- Diabetic Medicine
- Diabetologia
- Diabetologie
- Diabetologie und Stoffwechsel
- Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome
- Diabetology International
- Discover Oncology
- Domestic Animal Endocrinology
- Endocrine
- Endocrine Connections
- Endocrine Journal
- Endocrine Metabolic & Immune Disorders-Drug Targets
- Endocrine Pathology
- Endocrine Practice
- Endocrine Research
- Endocrine Reviews
- Endocrine-Related Cancer
- Endocrinologia Diabetes y Nutricion
- Endocrinology
- Endocrinology and Metabolism
Journals in the Clarivate JCR category “Endocrinology & Metabolism” 2022 (total: 183):

- Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinics of North America
- Endocrinology Diabetes and Metabolism Case Reports
- Endokrynologia Polska
- European Journal of Endocrinology
- European Thyroid Journal
- Experimental and Clinical Endocrinology & Diabetes
- Expert Review of Endocrinology & Metabolism
- Free Radical Biology and Medicine
- Frontiers in Endocrinology
- Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology
- General and Comparative Endocrinology
- Growth Factors
- Growth Hormone & IGF Research
- Gynakologische Endokrinologie
- Gynecological Endocrinology
- Hormone and Metabolic Research
- Hormone Research in Paediatrics
- Hormones & Cancer
- Hormones and Behavior
- Hormones-International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism
- International Journal of Diabetes in Developing Countries
- International Journal of Endocrinology
- International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism
- International Journal of Obesity
- Islets
- JBMR Plus
- Journal fur Mineralstoffwechsel & Muskuloskelettale Erkrankungen
- Journal of Biological Regulators and Homeostatic Agents
- Journal of Bone and Mineral Metabolism
- Journal of Bone and Mineral Research
- Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism
- Journal of Clinical and Translational Endocrinology
- Journal of Clinical Densitometry
- Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism
- Journal of Clinical Research in Pediatric Endocrinology
- Journal of Diabetes
- Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications
- Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders
- Journal of Diabetes Investigation
- Journal of Diabetes Research
- Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology
- Journal of Diabetology
- Journal of Endocrinological Investigation
- Journal of Endocrinology
- Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism
- Journal of Endocrinology Metabolism and Diabetes of South Africa
- Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease
- Journal of Mammary Gland Biology and Neoplasia
- Journal of Molecular Endocrinology
- Journal of Neuroendocrinology
- Journal of Obesity
- Journal of Obesity & Metabolic Syndrome
- Journal of Pediatric Endocrinology & Metabolism
- Journal of Pineal Research
- Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
- Journal of the ASEAN Federation of Endocrine Societies
- Journal of the Endocrine Society
- Journal of Trace Elements in Medicine and Biology
- Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology
- Magnesium Research
- Metabolic Brain Disease
- Metabolism-Clinical and Experimental
- Metabolomics
- Minerva Endocrinologica
- Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology
- Molecular Genetics and Metabolism
- Molecular Metabolism
- Nature Metabolism
- Nature Reviews Endocrinology
- Neuroendocrinology
- Neuroendocrinology Letters
- Neuroimmunomodulation
- Neuropeptides
- Nutrition & Diabetes
- Nutrition Clinique et Metabolisme
- Nutrition Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases
Journals in the Clarivate JCR category “Endocrinology & Metabolism” 2022 (total: 183):

- Obesity
- Obesity Facts
- Obesity Research & Clinical Practice
- Obesity Reviews
- Obesity Science & Practice
- Osteoporosis and Sarcopenia
- Osteoporosis International
- Pediatric Diabetes
- Peptides
- Pituitary
- Practical Diabetes
- Primary Care Diabetes
- Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids
- Prostate
- Psychoneuroendocrinology
- Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology
- Reviews in Endocrine & Metabolic Disorders
- Revista de Osteoporosis y Metabolismo Mineral
- Revista Portuguesa de Endocrinologia Diabetes e Metabolismo
- Science of Diabetes Self-Management and Care (formerly The Diabetes Educator)
- Steroids
- Stress-The International Journal on the Biology of Stress
- Therapeutic Advances in Endocrinology and Metabolism
- Thyroid
- Thyroid Research
- Trace Elements and Electrolytes
- Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism
- Turkish Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism
- World Journal of Diabetes