**Supplementary Data**

*Methodological Notes:*
The taxonomy was developed in collaboration with 15 local neuroimagers. All discrepancies in coding were resolved by consensus.

*Statistical Notes:*
Analysis of the classification data using linear regression yielded overall significant increases over time both for papers ($t_9 = 9.964, P < 0.001$, increasing by an average of 124 per year) and for journals ($t_9 = 17.906, P < 0.001$, increasing by an average of 23 per year). Methods papers increased at a rate of 14 more articles ($t_9 = 13.039, P < 0.001$), clinical papers by 27 ($t_9 = 8.432, P < 0.001$) and reviews by 22 ($t_9 = 12.603, P < 0.001$) per year on average.

Relative decreases and increases were identified in the percent of publications in different neurobehavioral categories. Decreases were found for motor studies ($t_6 = -3.471, P < 0.05$), computed for data between 1994 and 2001 because of sparse data points, and decreasing approximately 2% per year on average, and for primary sensory studies ($t_9 = -4.368, P < 0.01$), decreasing approximately 7% per year on average. Significant increases were found for the classifications of integrative sensory studies ($t_9 = 5.297, P < 0.001$), basic cognition ($t_9 = 5.297, P < 0.001$), higher-order cognition ($t_9 = 3.815, P < 0.01$), and emotion ($t_9 = 6.240, P < 0.001$), ranging from 0.7 to 4% per year on average.