Accelerate Research Discovery and Assessment using Web of Science and JHCD

February 2017

Rachel.mangan@tr.com
Team Lead, Customer Education Specialists

Clarivate Analytics

Main Topics

- *(1) Strengthen Research Discovery*
- *2) Strengthen Research Assessment Practices (assess impact using citation data)*
-
- *(3) Improve Identification of the producers of research (to improve accuracy when assessing productivity)*

Topics

- *(1) Strengthen Research Discovery*
  - *to obtain the full picture of the research related to your topic*

- Discover research published in highly selected and high quality content by searching **Web of Science Core Collection**
- Discover more relevant papers using the powerful **Citation Network**. Navigate through the Citation Connections using **Citing Articles**, **Cited References**, **Related Records** and the **Citation Map**
- Discover more research of interest by searching in **Regional Databases** (SciELO, Russian Science Citation Index & KJD)
- Search for a more rounded view of an area of interest using the **All Databases** powerful search and improve relevancy by creating a Super Record

Solutions:

- Web of Science Core Collection
- Web of Science Platform (subscribed & free databases)

Clarivate Analytics

Topics

- *2) Strengthen Research Assessment Practices*

- Article level metrics (Total Citations, Highly Cited Paper, Hot Paper, Usage Counts, second generation citations)
- Author level metrics (total papers, total citations, average cites, h index, no Highly Cited papers, no Hot Papers, quartile of journal)
- Journal level metrics (Impact Factor, Quartile, Rank in category, JIF percentile)
- Organisation level evaluation (Highly Cited fields, total impact, total papers, no of Highly/Hot Papers)

Solutions

- Web of Science Core Collection
- Incites Journal Citation Reports
- Incites Essential Science Indicators

Topics

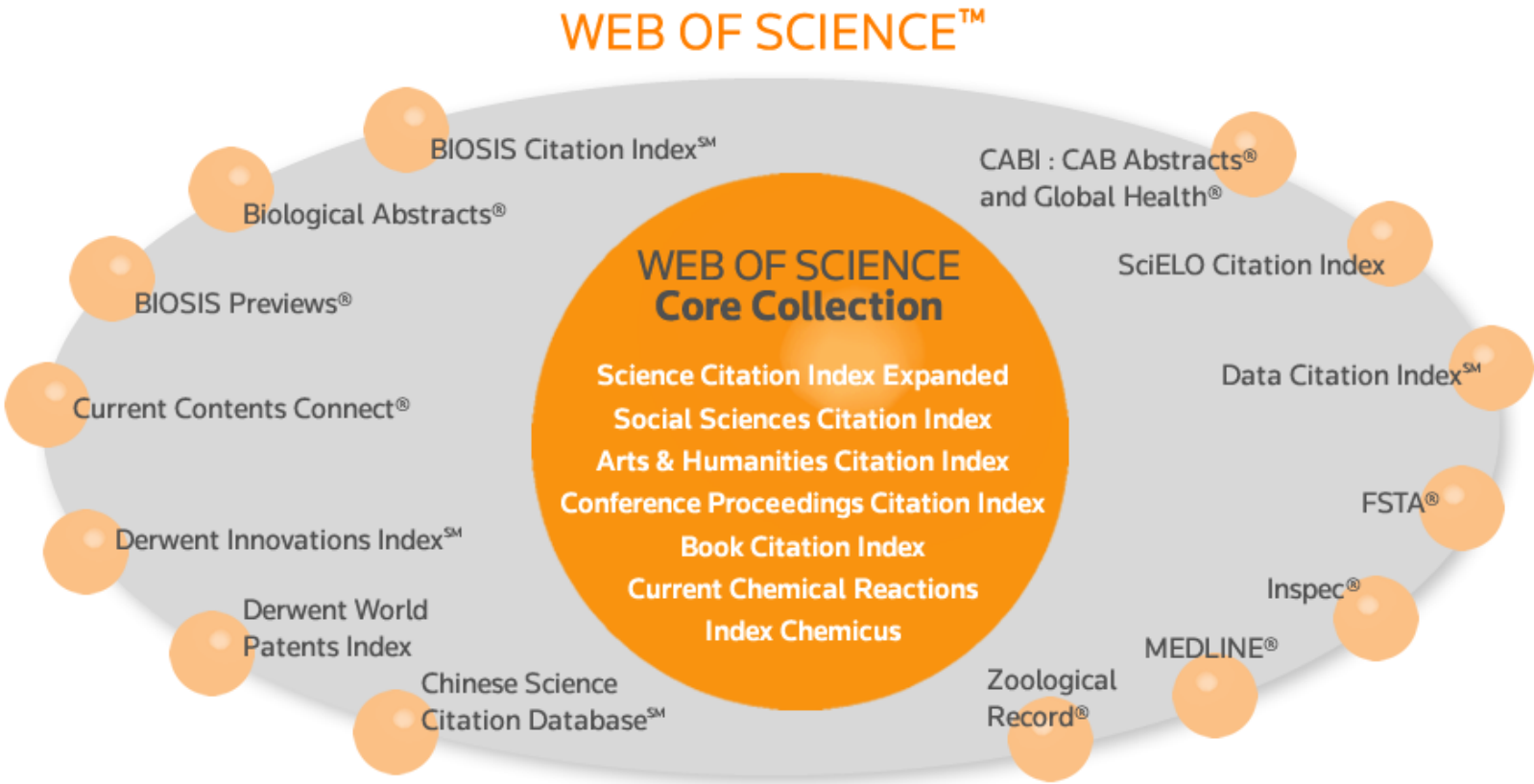
- *(3) Improve Identification of the producers of research (to improve accuracy when assessing productivity)*

- Improve author identification by searching for **ORCID** and **ResearcherID** in WOS
- Enhance your **ORCID/RID Profile** with publication data from WOS
- Retrieve optimal output for institutions using **Organisation- Enhanced**

Solutions

- Web of Science Core Collection
- Web of Science (All Databases)
- ResearcherID
- ORCID
- Endnote

Web of Science- gateway to access journals, books, proceedings data, patents, multidisciplinary and regional data bases



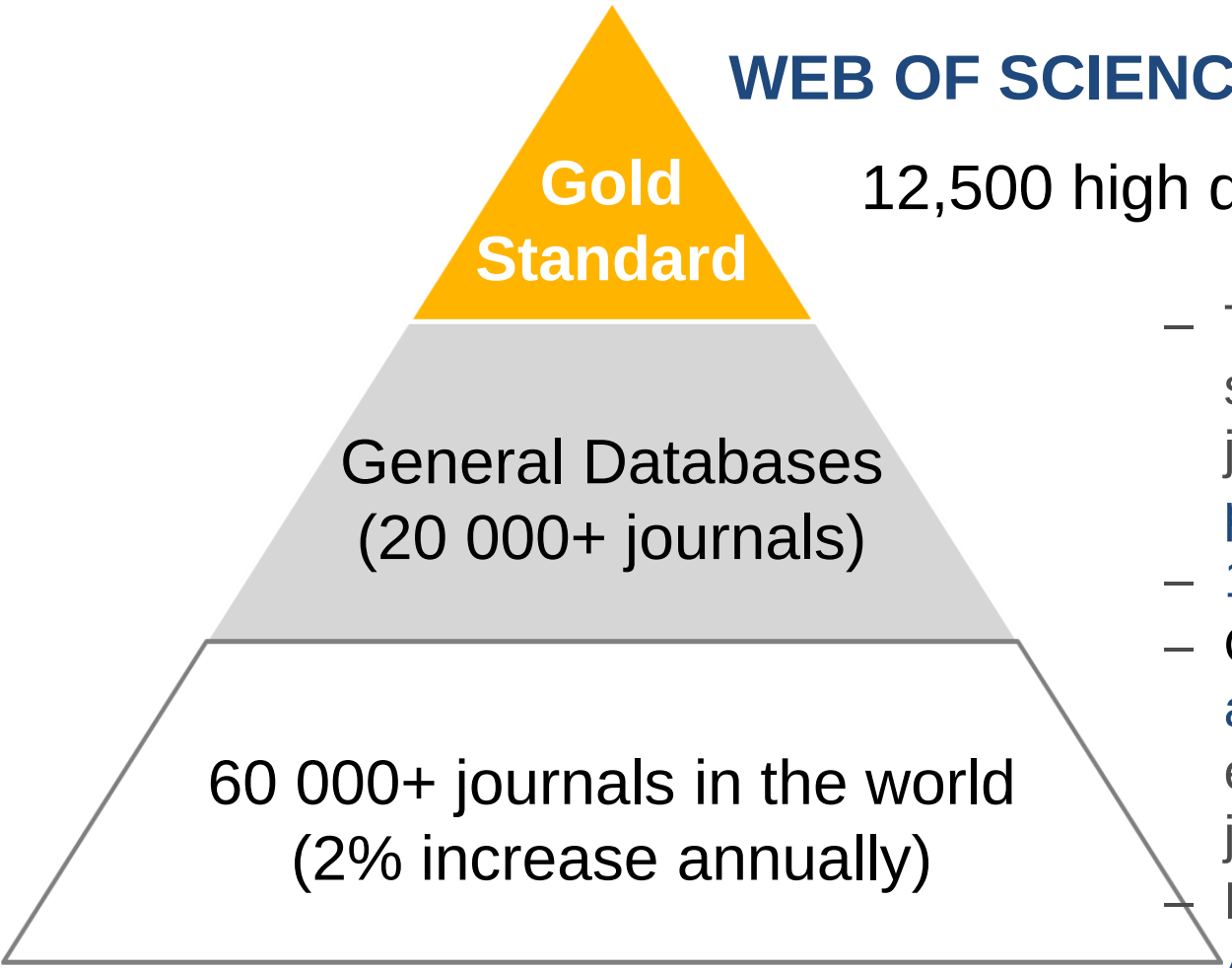
Web of Science Core Collection- the Citation Databases

Value of Searcing in WOS Core Collection

Clarivate Analytics

Web of Science Core Collection

Authoritative: most trusted and influential sources



WEB OF SCIENCE Core Collection

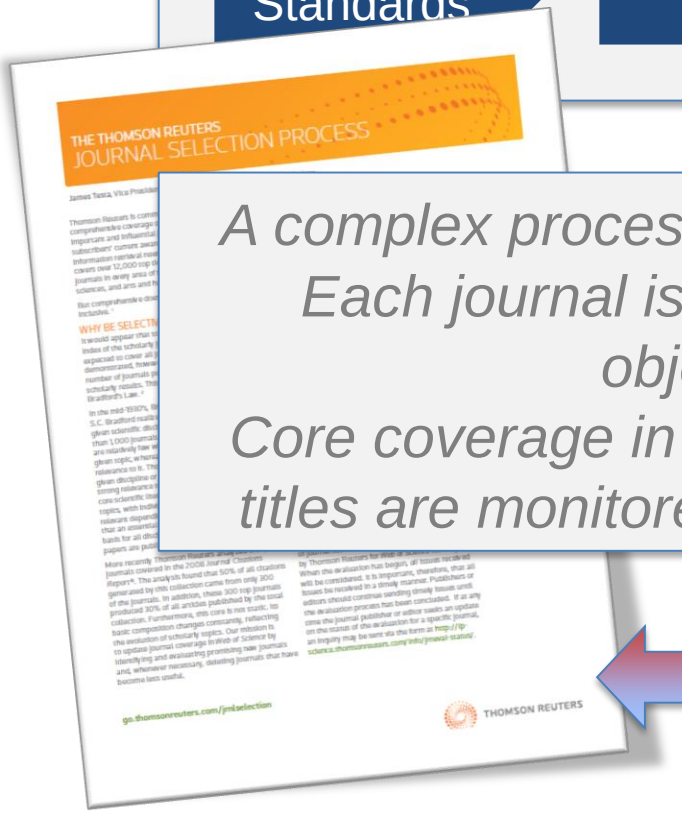
12,500 high quality journals

- Thomson Reuters specialists evaluate journals of 3500 publishers.
- 12% acceptance rate.
- On-going Independent and publisher-neutral evaluation of all types of journal.
- High - attention to Open Access.

Web of Science Core Collection Selection criteria

Four Points of Evaluation

- Journal Publishing Standards
- Editorial Content
- International Diversity
- Citation Analysis



A complex process: no one factor is considered in isolation. Each journal is evaluated upon its own merits with an objective unbiased approach.

Core coverage in the Web of Science is not static: covered titles are monitored to ensure they maintain performance.

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/

Clarivate Analytics

Web of Science Core Collection Editorial team

Uniformity of judgement
Continuous checks during process.
Content monitoring

Around 150 years of experience in the role.
12 Master's degrees.
Full time job

No **conflict of interest**

7 **more staff** to be added in 2015
(2 in Europe)

Clarivate Analytics

Emerging Sources Citation Index

- New index within the Web of Science Core Collection
- No additional cost to all subscribers of SCI, SSCI & ACI
- Peer reviewed research of scholarly interest
- Meets our ethical standards (non predatory)
- Article meta-data in English
- Content available electronically (PDF or XML)
- 3,000 journals currently indexed
- Growing to 5,000 journals over the next year
- Journal acceptance rate of 63%
- http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/ to view Master Journal List
- Same feature set and indexing standards as other Core Collection editions
- Full cover to cover indexing of all content

Clarivate Analytics

Increased exposure to global research with Regional Content

KCI KOREAN JOURNAL DATABASE (2000)

- discover new insights from research emanating from South Korea
- make connections to the broader research landscape for a more complete global picture.

EMERGING SOURCES CITATION INDEX (3,000)

- ESCI covers scientific trends and developments beyond the high-impact literature.
- journals selected have been identified as important to key opinion leaders, funders, and evaluators worldwide.

RUSSIAN SCIENCE CITATION INDEX (600)

- Thomson Reuters partnered with Russia's Scientific Electronic Library to provide the top-tier scholarly publications in Russia.

SCIELO CITATION INDEX (650)

- Make connections to the broader research landscape with the addition of the SciELO Citation Index.
- Get a more complete global picture by discovering new insights from research in Latin America, Spain, Portugal, the Caribbean and South Africa.

Clarivate Analytics

ESCI in other products

- Not in JCR
  - ESCI Journals do not receive Impact Factors
  - Citations *from* ESCI journals are included in IF calculations
- Not in ESI
  - ESCI content will not be included in ESI calculations
- Not in Incites B&A
  - Future analytics development will be undertaken to include ESCI coverage in ways that are appropriate for market needs.
- ESCI will be part of WoS APIs (Lite and Premium)

What do you want to discover? Topic search

"explosives detection"

I want to discover what research has been conducted in my topic?

I want to discover trends

I want to discover experts and identify partnerships

I want to see the full picture of global research about my topic

I want to discover who are the producers of the research

I want to discover the most impactful papers and more relevant research

Clarivate Analytics

Author Identification

Clarivate
Analytics

Improved visibility of Author Identifiers

Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy

By: Klionsky, DJ (Klionsky, Daniel J.)[1]; Abdalla, FC (Abdalla, Fabio C.)[4]; Abeliovich, H (Abeliovich, Hagai)[5]; Abraham, RT (Abraham, Robert T.)[6]; Acevedo-Arozena, A (Acevedo-Arozena, Abraham)[7]; Adeli, K (Adeli, Khosrow)[8]; Agholme, L (Agholme, Lotta)[9]; Agnello, M (Agnello, Maria)[10]; Agostinis, P (Agostinis, Patrizia)[11]; Aguirre-Ghiso, JA (Aguirre-Ghiso, Julio A.)[12,13] ...More

View ResearcherID and ORCID.

AUTOPHAGY
Volume: 8 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 445-544
DOI: 10.4161/au[illegible]9496
Published: APR[illegible]
View Journal Inf[illegible]on

Abstract

In 2008 we publis[illegible]et of guidelines for standardizing research in autophagy. Since then, research on this topic has continued to accelerate, and many new scienti[illegible]d the field. Our knowledge base and relevant new technologies have also been expanding. Accordingly, it is important to update th[illegible]ns. Various reviews have described the range of assays that have been used for this purpos[illegible]otable methods to measure autophagy, especially in multicellular eukaryotes. A key point t[illegible] measurements that monitor the numbers or volume of autophagic elements (e.g., autoph[illegible]cess vs. those that measure flux throu[illegible] the autophagy pathway (i.e., the complete proces[illegible]me accumulation needs to be diff[illegible] autoph[illegible]with increased delivery to, and d[illegible] eukary[illegible] plants and fungi). In other words the fiel[illegible]s not necessarily equate with mo[illegible]

Citation Network

1,105 Times Cited
884 Cited References
View Related Records
View Citation Map
Create Citation Alert
(data from Web of Science™ Core Collection)

All Times Cited Counts

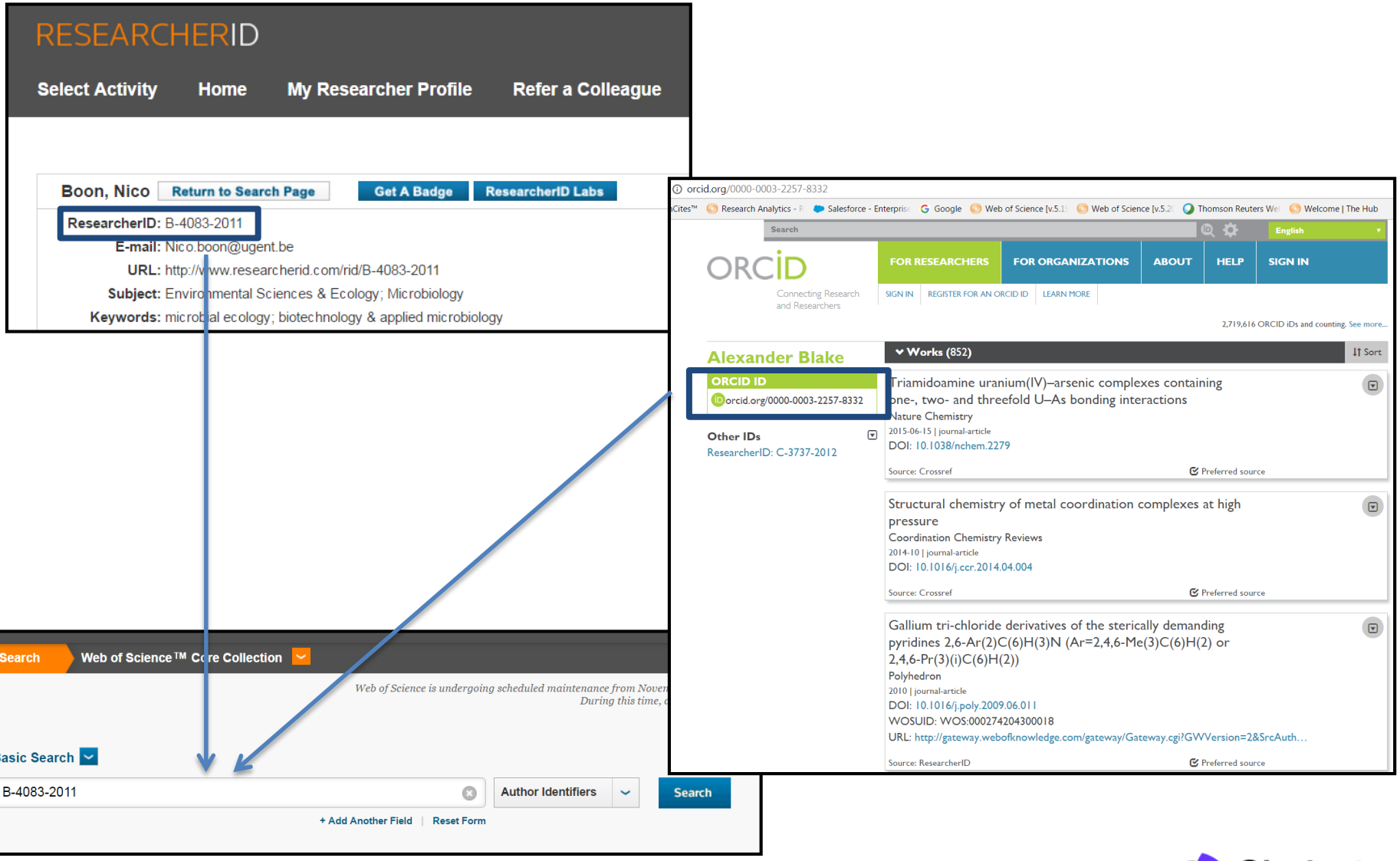
1,147 in All Databases
1,105 in Web of Science Core Collection
980 in BIOSIS Citation Index
49 in Chinese Science Citation Database
0 in Data Citation Index
0 in SciELO Citation Index

RID/ORCID field now pushed to below author field- improved visibility of author identifiers

Author	ResearcherID	ORCID Number
SETTEMBRE, Carmine		http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5829-8589
Leiro Vidal, Jose Manuel	K-4410-2014	http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6963-515X
Frankel, Lisa		http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7249-3607
Van der Klei, Ida J.		http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7165-9679
Lavandero, Sergio		http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4258-1483
Palumbo, Camilla		http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5087-7140
Lingor, Paul		http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9362-7096
Lee, Ju-hyun		http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0280-8375
Merighi, Adalberto		http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1140-3556
HUANG, WEI-PANG		http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8410-6555
Marciniak, Stefan		http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8472-7183
Ryan, Kevin M.		http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1059-9681
Marten, Mark		http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1863-8956
Gaestel, Matthias		http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4944-4652
Brunetti-Pierri, Nicola	K-8465-2016	http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6895-8819
Piras, Antonio		http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3052-1715

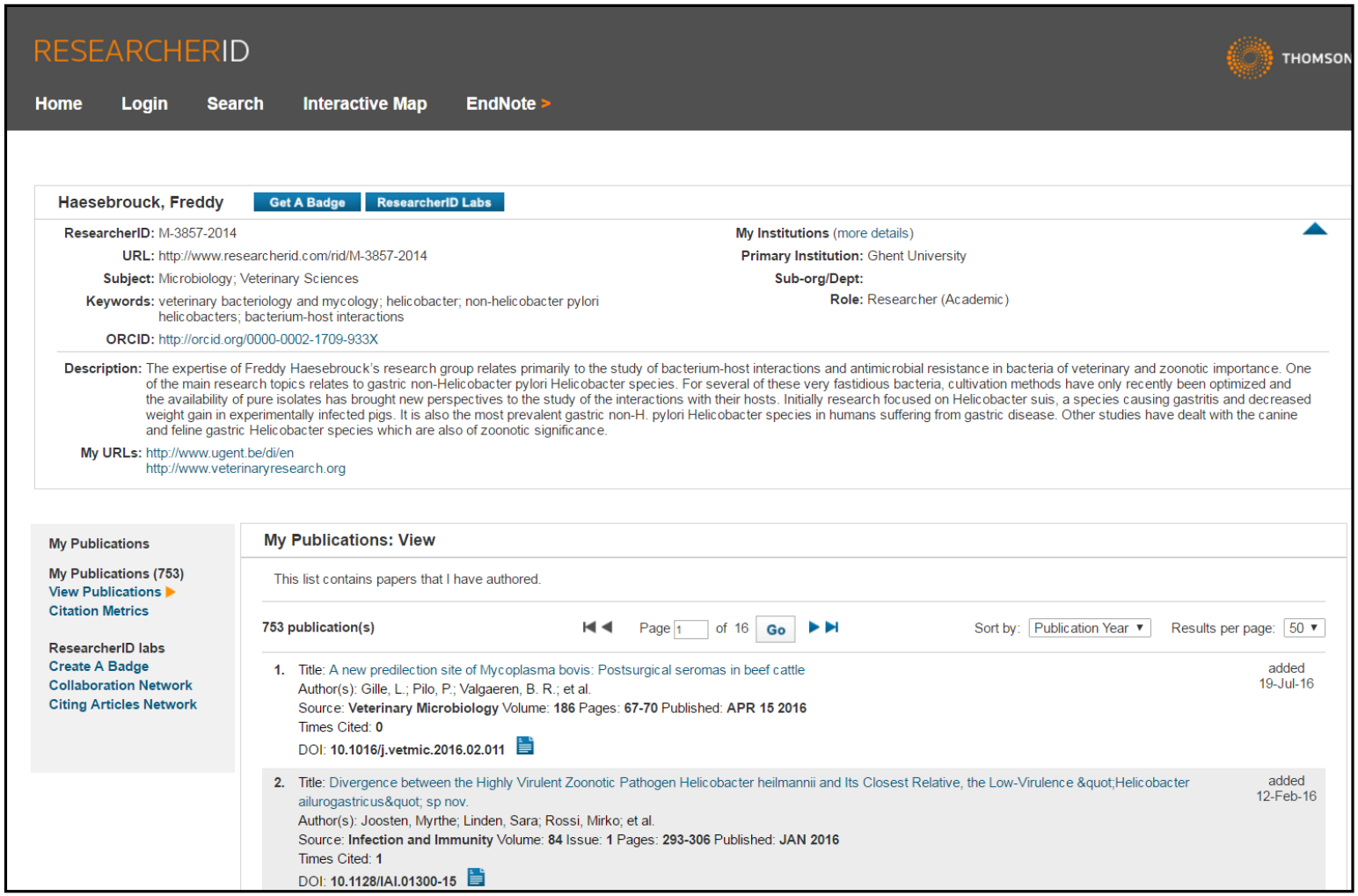
Clarivate Analytics

SEARCH FOR Researcher publications WITH IDENTIFIERS



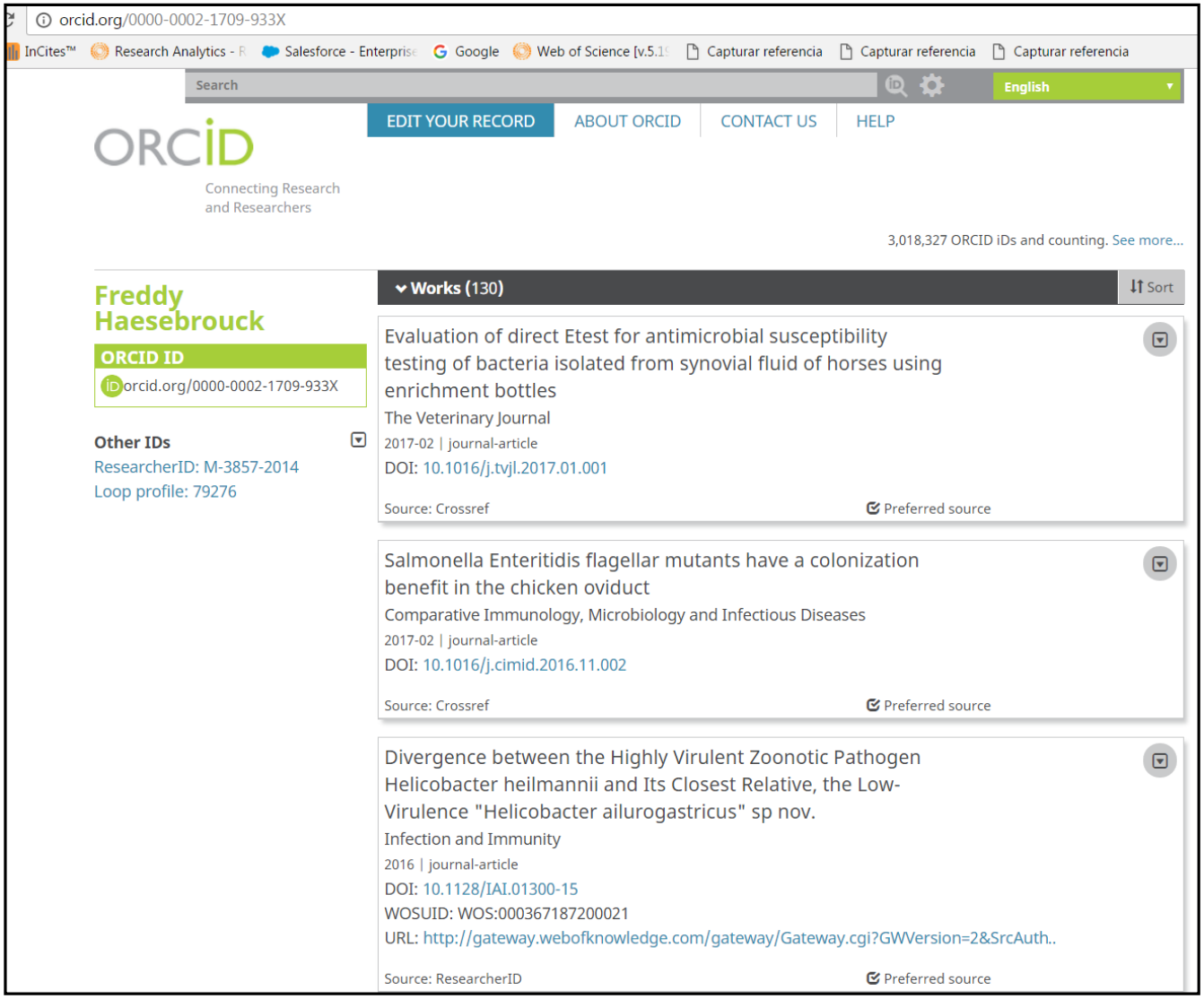
Clarivate Analytics

ResearcherID Example



Clarivate Analytics

ORCID EXAMPLE



Clarivate Analytics

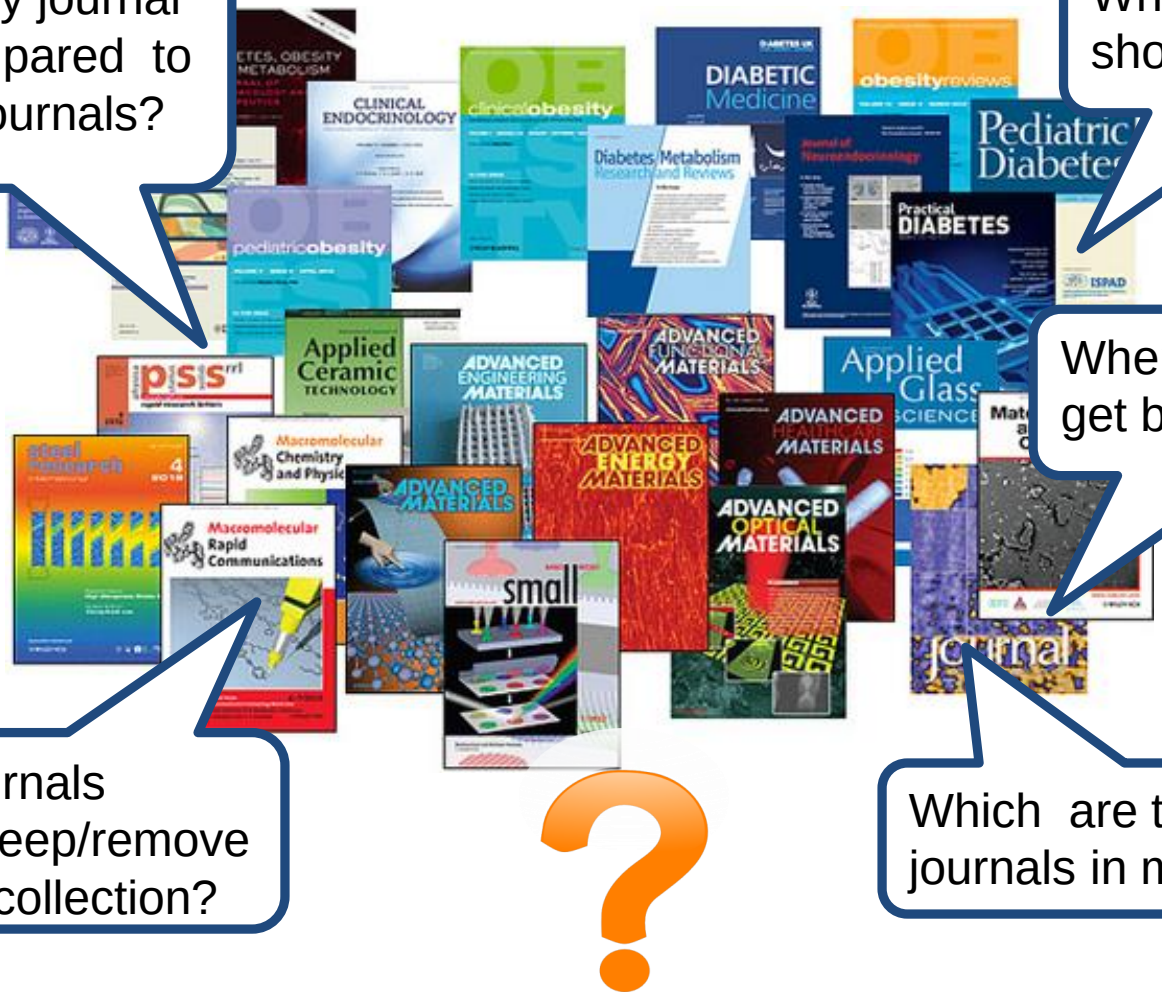
Journal Evaluation with Journal Citation Reports

Clarivate Analytics

Why Journal Evaluation?

How does my journal perform compared to competitor journals?

Which journals should I publish in?



Where will my article get better exposure?

Which journals should I keep/remove from my collection?

Which are the principal journals in my field?

Clarivate Analytics

Stakeholders

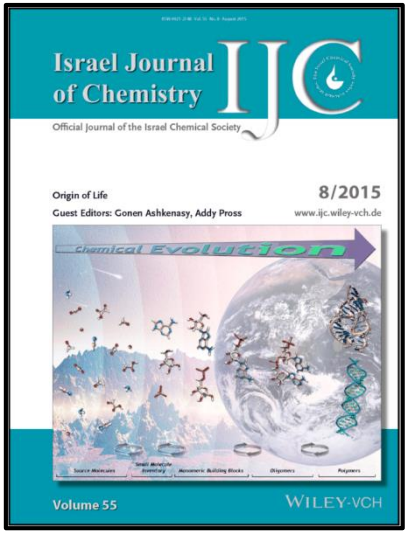
- Librarians – Make informed decisions to add, archive, or remove journals from your collections
- Publishers and editors – Determine your journals' influence in the marketplace and review editorial functions
- Researchers – Identify the most influential journals in which to publish
- Research managers and information analysts – Track publication and citation patterns to aid your strategy and policy decisions

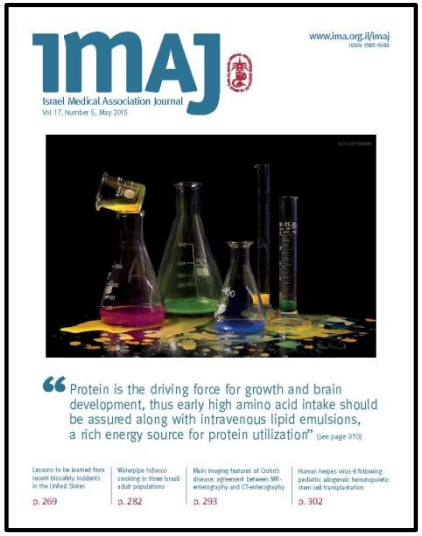
All of these roles need objective performance evidence to make informed decisions on journals

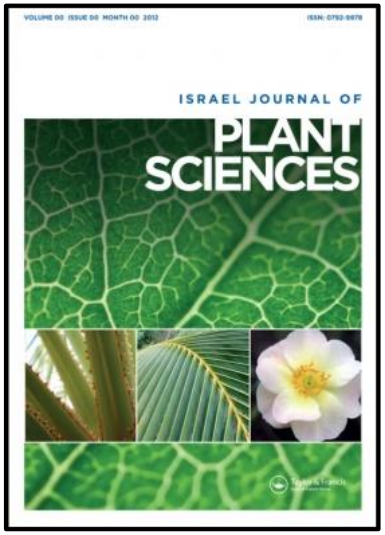
Clarivate Analytics

The meaning of the Impact Factor and its appropriate application

‘The Journal Impact Factor is a very useful tool for evaluation of journals, but it must be used carefully. At its core, the Journal Impact Factor is used to compare different journals within a certain field, bearing in mind considerations including the amount of review or other types of material published in a journal, variations between disciplines, and item-by-item impact’







Clarivate Analytics

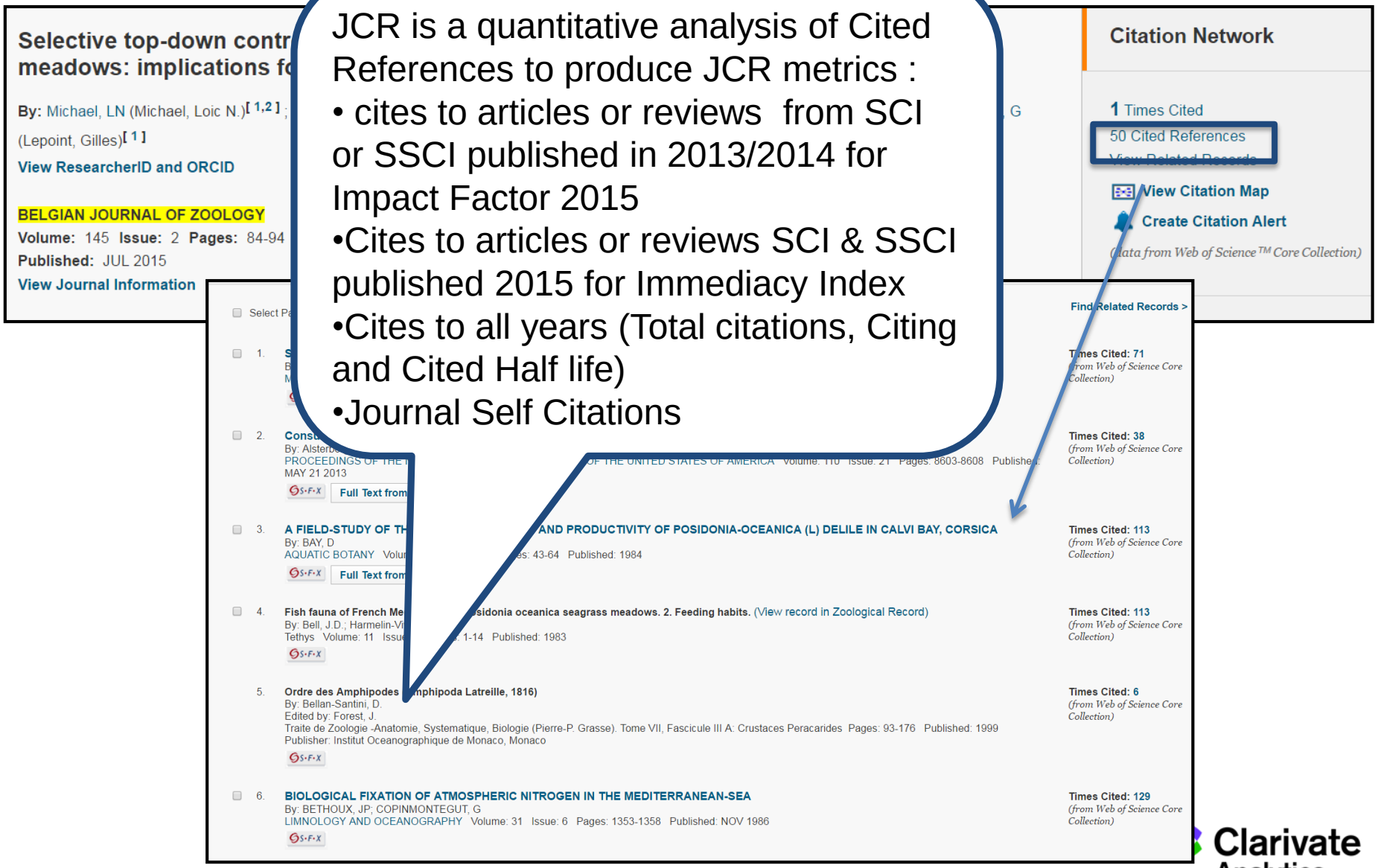
Source of Data

Clarivate Analytics

Source of data: Cited References

JCR is a quantitative analysis of Cited References to produce JCR metrics :

- cites to articles or reviews from SCI or SSCI published in 2013/2014 for Impact Factor 2015
- Cites to articles or reviews SCI & SSCI published 2015 for Immediacy Index
- Cites to all years (Total citations, Citing and Cited Half life)
- Journal Self Citations



Clarivate Analytics

JCR Metrics and Indicators

- Journal Evaluation is not achieved with one metric alone
- JCR offers a wide range of indicators to build a more informed picture of journal performance
- JCR metrics are transparent, repeatable and easy to understand

Clarivate Analytics

Journal Citation Reports Production

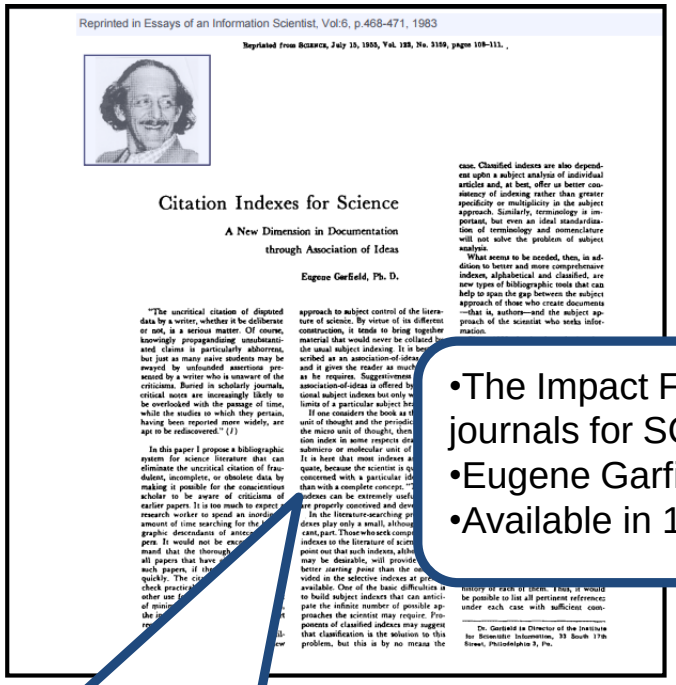
- **11, 365** journals
- **234** categories
- **Science Edition**: **8,778** journals in 171 categories
- **Social Science Edition**: **3,212** journals in 55 categories
- **239** journals receive 1st Impact Factor in 2015
- **18** Title Suppressions
- **New Category** : GREEN & SUSTAINABLE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
- **Annual release** (June)
- Represents journal performance data for 3,000 publishers from over 80 countries
- 1997 onwards online data
- **Source of data:** WOS CC SCI and SSCI
- No metrics for journals in Arts and Humanities

What's new in Journal Citation Reports?

- 2015 metrics available
- 3 new metrics
  - Journal Impact Factor Percentile
  - Normalized Eigenfactor Score
  - % Articles in Citable Items
- Open Access filter and badge
- Download Citing and Cited Journal Data tables
  - Journal Relationships visualization also downloadable
- Simpler Year-to-Year Navigation
- Citable Items – filterable by document type

Clarivate Analytics

The meaning of the Impact Factor and its appropriate application



Reprinted in Essays of an Information Scientist, Vol:6, p.468-471, 1983

Reprinted from SCIENCE, July 15, 1955, Vol. 122, No. 3159, pages 108-111.

Citation Indexes for Science

A New Dimension in Documentation through Association of Ideas

Eugene Garfield, Ph. D.

"The uncritical citation of disputed data by a writer, whether it be deliberate or not, is a serious matter. Of course, knowingly propagandizing unsubstantiated claims is particularly abhorrent, but just as many naive students may be swayed by unfounded assertions presented by a writer who is unaware of the criticisms. Buried in scholarly journals, critical notes are increasingly likely to be overlooked with the passage of time, while the studies to which they pertain, having been reported more widely, are apt to be rediscovered." (1)

In this paper I propose a bibliographic system for science literature that can eliminate the uncritical citation of fraudulent, incomplete, or obsolete data by making it possible for the conscientious scholar to be aware of criticisms of earlier papers. It is too much to expect a research worker to spend an inordinate amount of time searching for the bibliographic descendants of antecedent papers. It would not be economical to demand that the thoroughness with which all papers that have been criticized be traced, including papers, if they themselves have been criticized, and so forth. A few moments devoted to such a check practice might save one scientist unknowingly repeating the mistakes of many predecessors. The method of implementation described is the association-of-ideas index. Such an index would be extremely useful in the literature-searching problems of research workers, even though they deal only with a small, although important, part of the literature. Those who seek compilations of bibliographies know that the conventional subject indexes do not do the job adequately. They are useful devices, when they cover the right combination of subjects, but the information they provide is meager and spotty. Many times the bibliographies one finds are limited to a particular time period, and rarely do they encompass more than a few years. Subject indexes to the literature of science do not, in general, point out such indexes, although bibliographies on specific subjects may be desirable, will provide a much better starting point than the original papers. Bibliographies provided in the selective indexes at present available. One of the basic difficulties is that it is impossible to build subject indexes that can anticipate the infinite number of possible approaches the scientist may require. Proponents of classified indexes may suggest that classification is the solution to this problem, but this is by no means the case. Classified indexes are also dependent upon a subject analysis of individual articles and, at best, offer us better consistency of indexing rather than greater specificity or multiplicity in the subject approach. Similarly, terminology is important, but even an ideal standardization of terminology and nomenclature will not solve the problem of subject analysis.

What seems to be needed, then, in addition to better and more comprehensive indexes, alphabetical and classified, are new types of bibliographic tools that can help to span the gap between the subject approach of those who create documents —that is, authors—and the subject approach of the scientist who seeks information.

Dr. Garfield is Director of the Institute for Scientific Information, 33 South 17th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

The Agony and the Ecstasy— The History and Meaning of the Journal Impact Factor

Presented by

Eugene Garfield
Chairman Emeritus, Thomson ISI
3501 Market Street, Philadelphia PA 19104
Fax: 215-387-1266 - Tel. 215-243-2205
garfield@codex.cis.upenn.edu
www.eugenegarfield.org

omedical Publication
5

anity and Insanity -- the Obsession
ave preferred "Uses and Abuses of

Origins of the Im

I first mentioned the idea of an I actor in *Science* magazine in 1955.[1] That paper is considered the primordial reference for the concept of the *Science Citation Index*. Five years later, we began the experimental *Genetics Citation Index* project which led to the publication of the 1961 *Science Citation Index*. In 1955, it did not occur to me that "impact" would one day become so controversial. Like nuclear energy, the impact factor is a mixed blessing. I expected it to be used constructively while recognizing that in the wrong hands it might be abused. Since *Current Contents*, no less *SCI*, did not exist, it would have been precocious indeed to contemplate the influence of the nascent impact factor.

In the early 1960s, Irving H. Sher and I created the journal impact factor to help select journals for the new *Science Citation Index (SCI)*. To do this we simply re-sorted the author citation index into the journal citation index. From this simple exercise, we learned that initially a core group of large and highly cited journals needed to be covered in the new *SCI*.

- The Impact Factor was developed to help select journals for SCI
- Eugene Garfield co inventor of Impact Factor
- Available in 1975

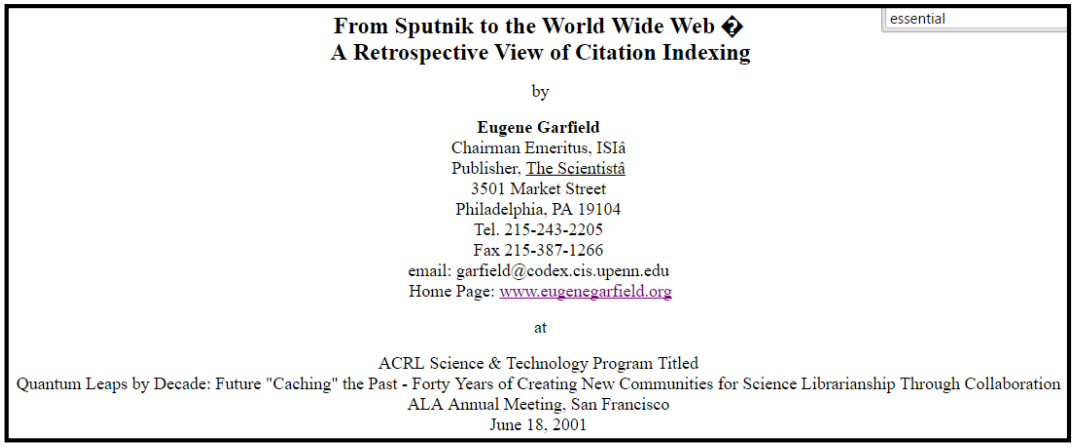
- 1963, Eugene Garfield launches Science Citation Index, ISI, Philadelphia
- Eugene develops concept of Citation Indexing for research discovery
- SCI becomes a commercial product

Clarivate Analytics

Identify Producers of Highest Cited Research with Essential Science Incdicators

Clarivate Analytics

Why Essential Science Indicators?



essential

From Sputnik to the World Wide Web ♦
A Retrospective View of Citation Indexing

by

Eugene Garfield
Chairman Emeritus, ISIâ
Publisher, The Scientistâ
3501 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Tel. 215-243-2205
Fax 215-387-1266
email: garfield@codex.cis.upenn.edu
Home Page: www.eugenegarfield.org

at

ACRL Science & Technology Program Titled
Quantum Leaps by Decade: Future "Caching" the Past - Forty Years of Creating New Communities for Science Librarianship Through Collaboration
ALA Annual Meeting, San Francisco
June 18, 2001

surrogate for author impact.[24] The worldwide preoccupation with impact factors is reflected in the large literature on this topic. No less than 100 articles in the past year discuss the pros and cons of these data. And there is great pressure on ISI to modify its method of calculating impact to better reflect long-term vs. short-term impact.[25] This is reflected in their new *Essential Science Indicators*.®

ESI was developed by ISI to provide an alternative methodology to the Impact Factor to measure long term impact versus short term

Clarivate Analytics

Essential Science Indicators

- Data source
  - Web of Science Core Collection SCI & SSCI
  - 10 year rolling file
  - Articles, reviews, proceedings papers & research notes
  - Updated every 2 months
  - Institution name unification consistent across TS services (organization enhanced in WOS CC)
  - Identifies highly cited papers, authors, institutions, countries and journals
  - 22 broad research fields
  - Assignment to a discipline based on journal classification. Journals mapped to 22 broad research disciplines
    - Download list from Help File
  - Methodology for classification of papers from multidisciplinary journals
    - http://archive.sciencewatch.com/about/met/classpapmultijour/

Clarivate Analytics

Research Fields

- Scope notes for each field: Help file
- Journals are assigned to ONE discipline

Agricultural Sciences
Biology & Biochemistry
Chemistry
Clinical Medicine
Computer Science
Ecology/Environment
Economics & Business
Engineering
Geosciences
Immunology
Material Sciences
Mathematics
Microbiology
Molecular Biology & Genetics
Multidisciplinary
Neuroscience & Behavior
Pharmacology & Toxicology
Physics
Plant & Animal Science
Psychology/Psychiatry
Social Sciences, general
Space Science

Citation Thresholds

	Citation Percentile	Data years examined
Researchers	1%	10
Institutions	1%	10
Countries	50%	10
Journals	50%	10
Highly Cited Papers	1%	10
Hot Papers	.1%	2

Essential Science Indicators Uses

- Analyze research performance of companies, institutions, nations, and journals
- Identify significant trends in the sciences and social sciences.
- Rank top countries, journals, scientists, papers, and institutions by field of research
- Determine research output and impact in specific fields of research
- Who is publishing the ‘hottest’ research in a field?

- *Baselines:* Helps put citation statistics into context
- *Research Fronts:* Creates clusters of highly cited articles, useful for identifying ground breaking discoveries

Essential Science Indicators Uses

Use ESI to answer questions like:

- What are the most cited papers in immunology?
- What are the emerging research areas in agricultural sciences?
- What country has the highest impact in chemical research?
- Who are the most highly cited authors in the field of molecular biology?
- Which are the top institutions in geosciences?

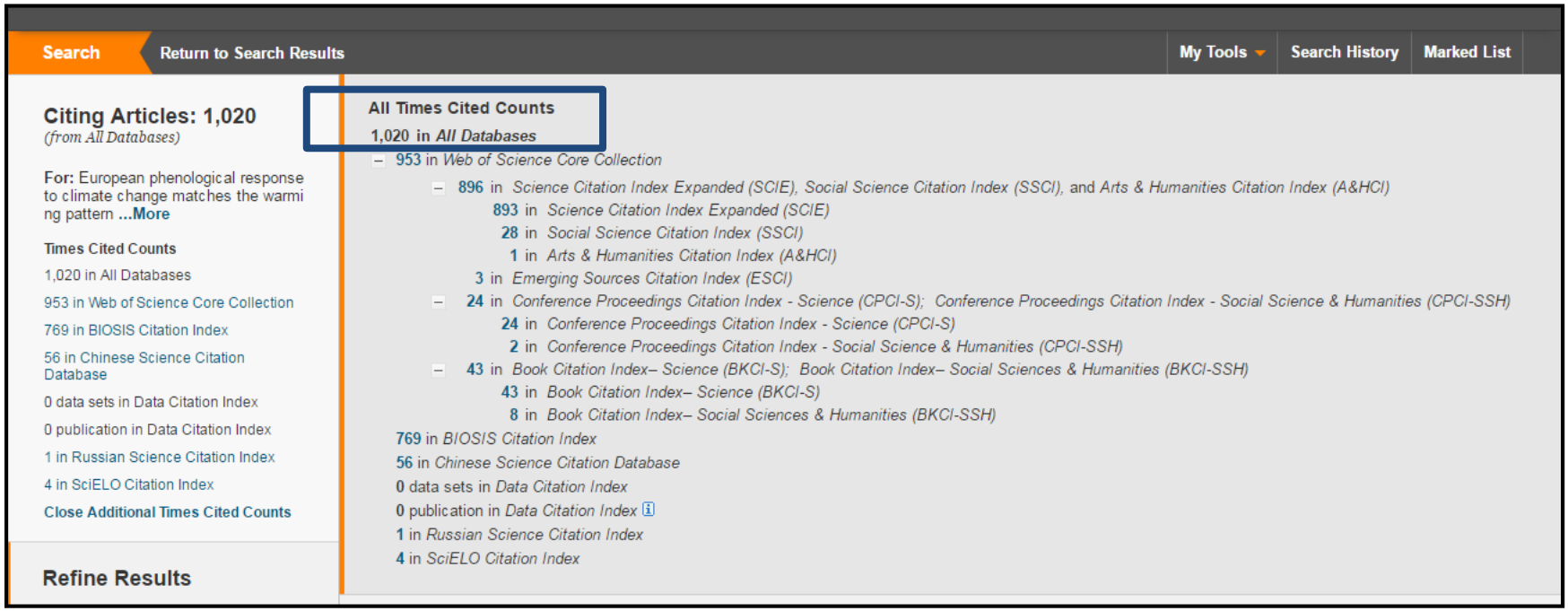
Accelerate Research Discovery with the Citation Network

Clarivate Analytics

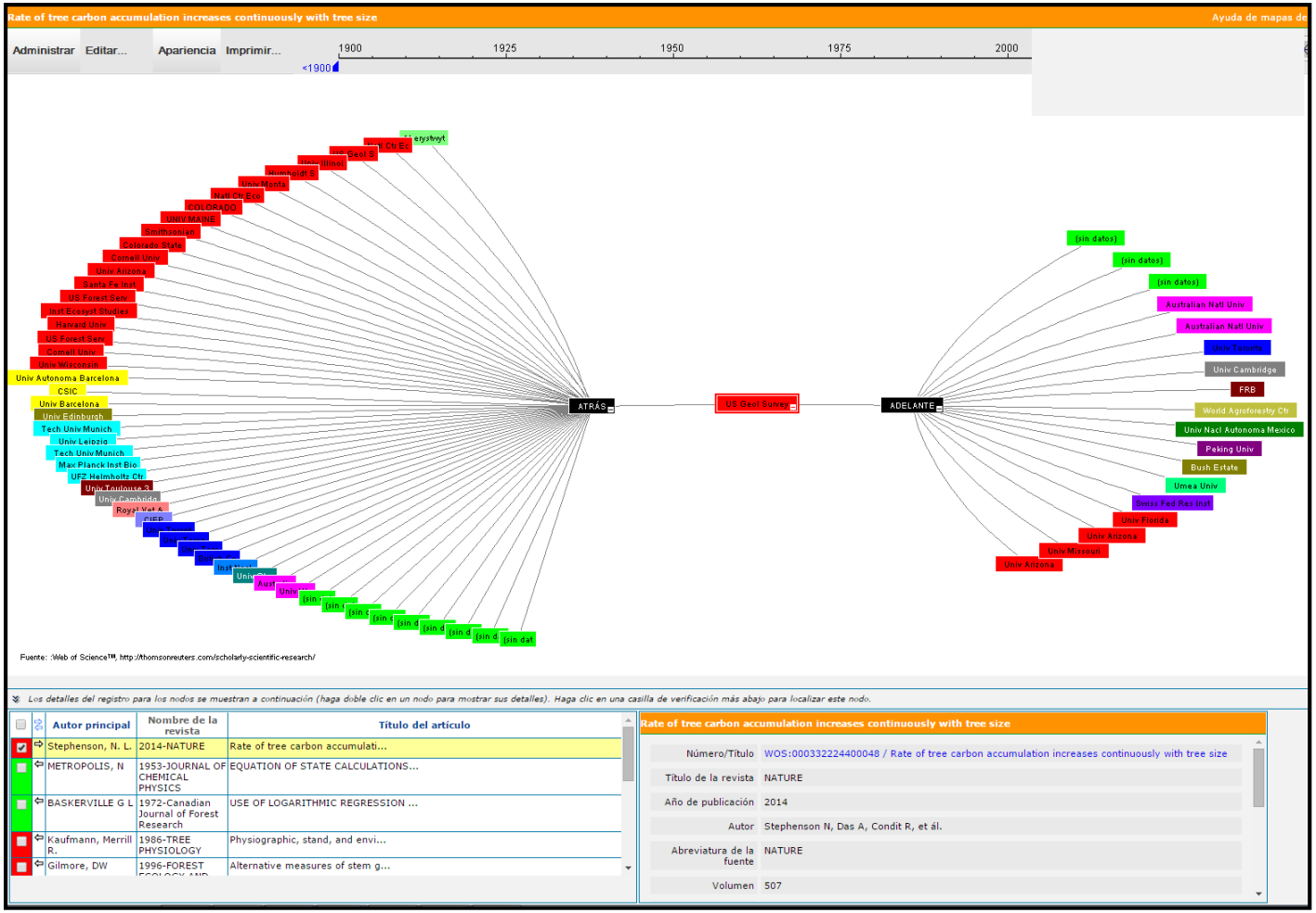
The Citation Network for Research Discovery

Clarivate Analytics

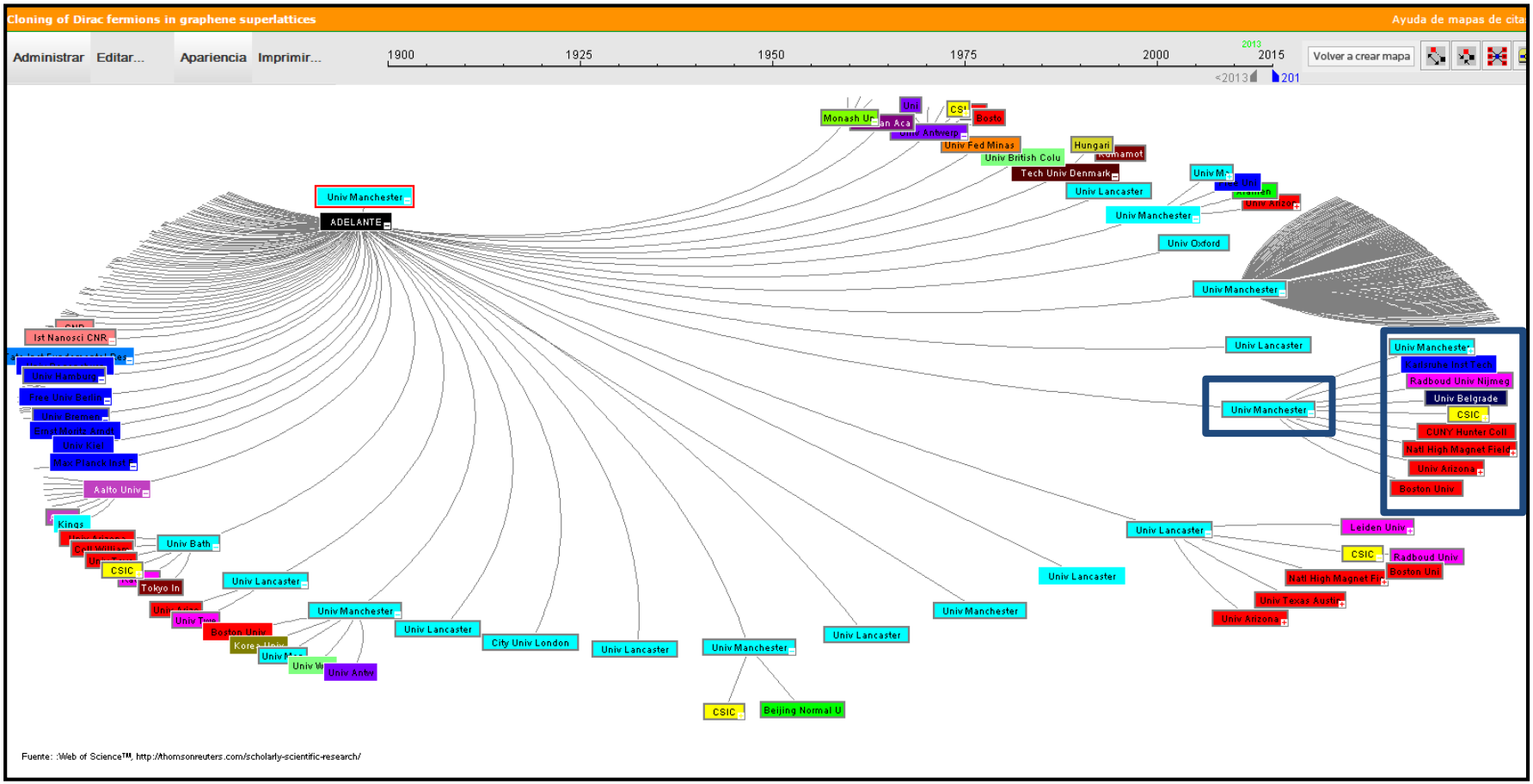
All Databases Times Cited Count



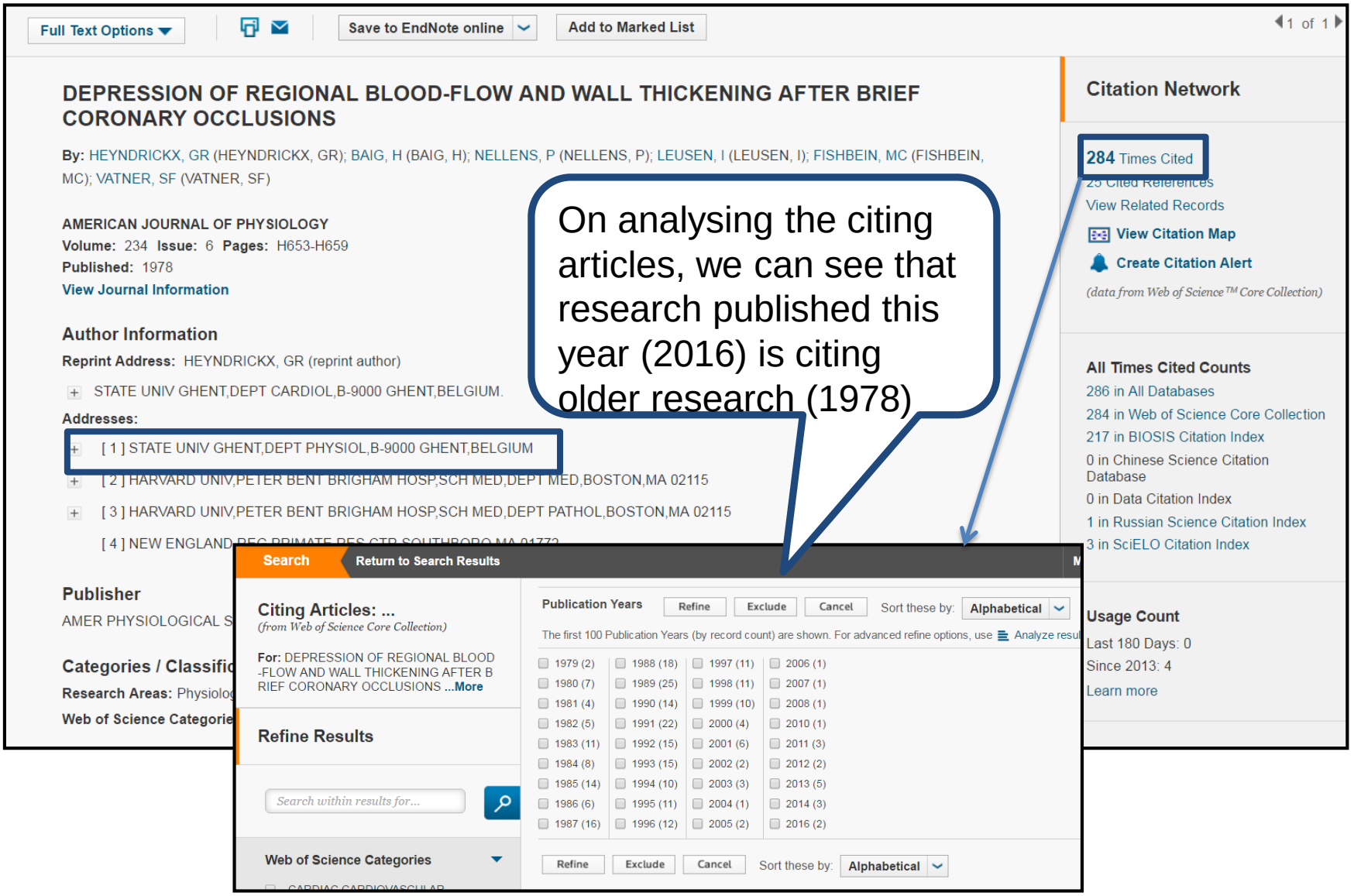
Citation Map



Citation Map include 2nd generation citations



Is the research still relevant today?

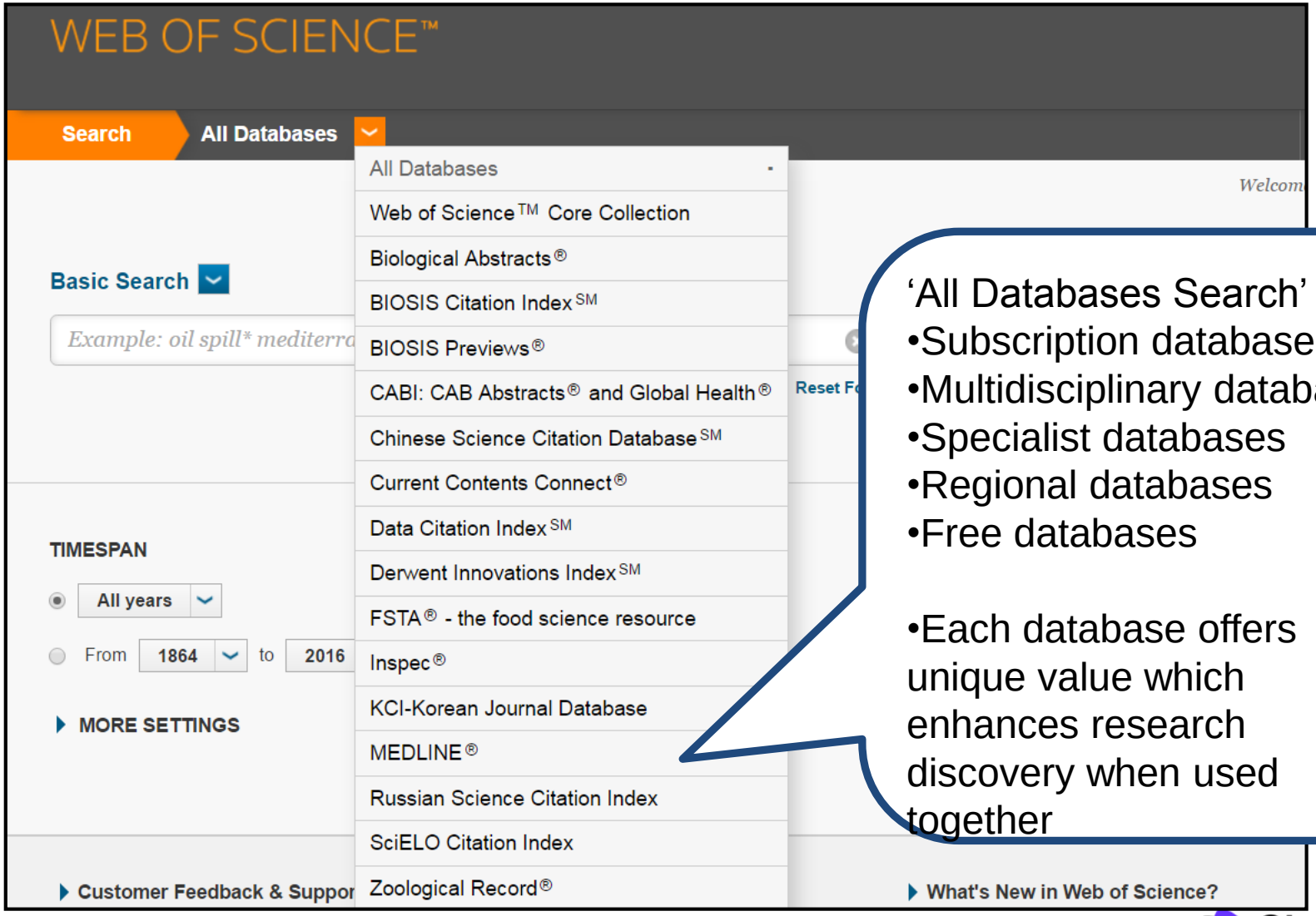


Clarivate Analytics

Optimized Discovery with the Super Search and Super Record

Clarivate Analytics

The super search (AKA All Databases)

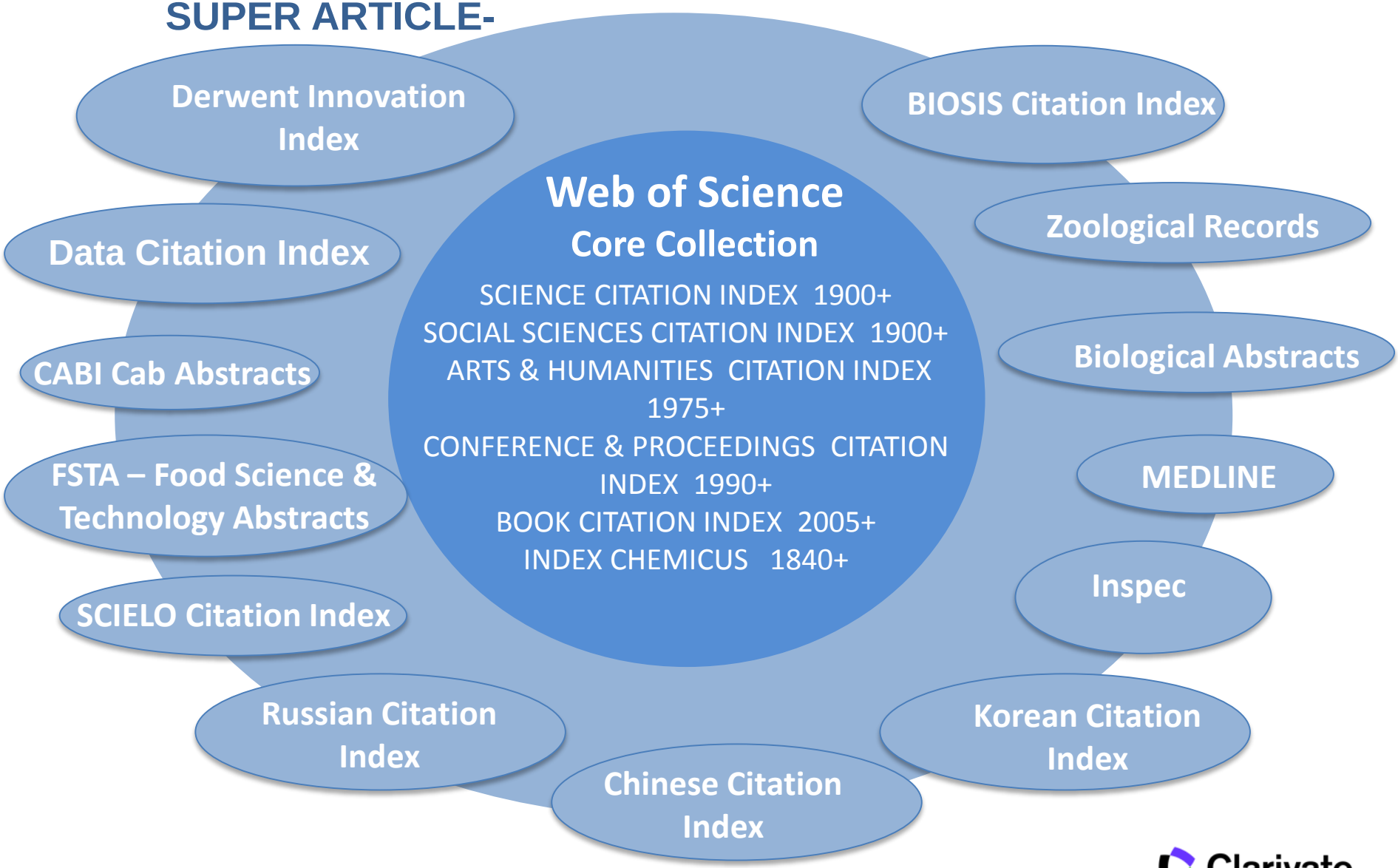


'All Databases Search'
- Subscription databases
- Multidisciplinary databases
- Specialist databases
- Regional databases
- Free databases

- Each database offers unique value which enhances research discovery when used together

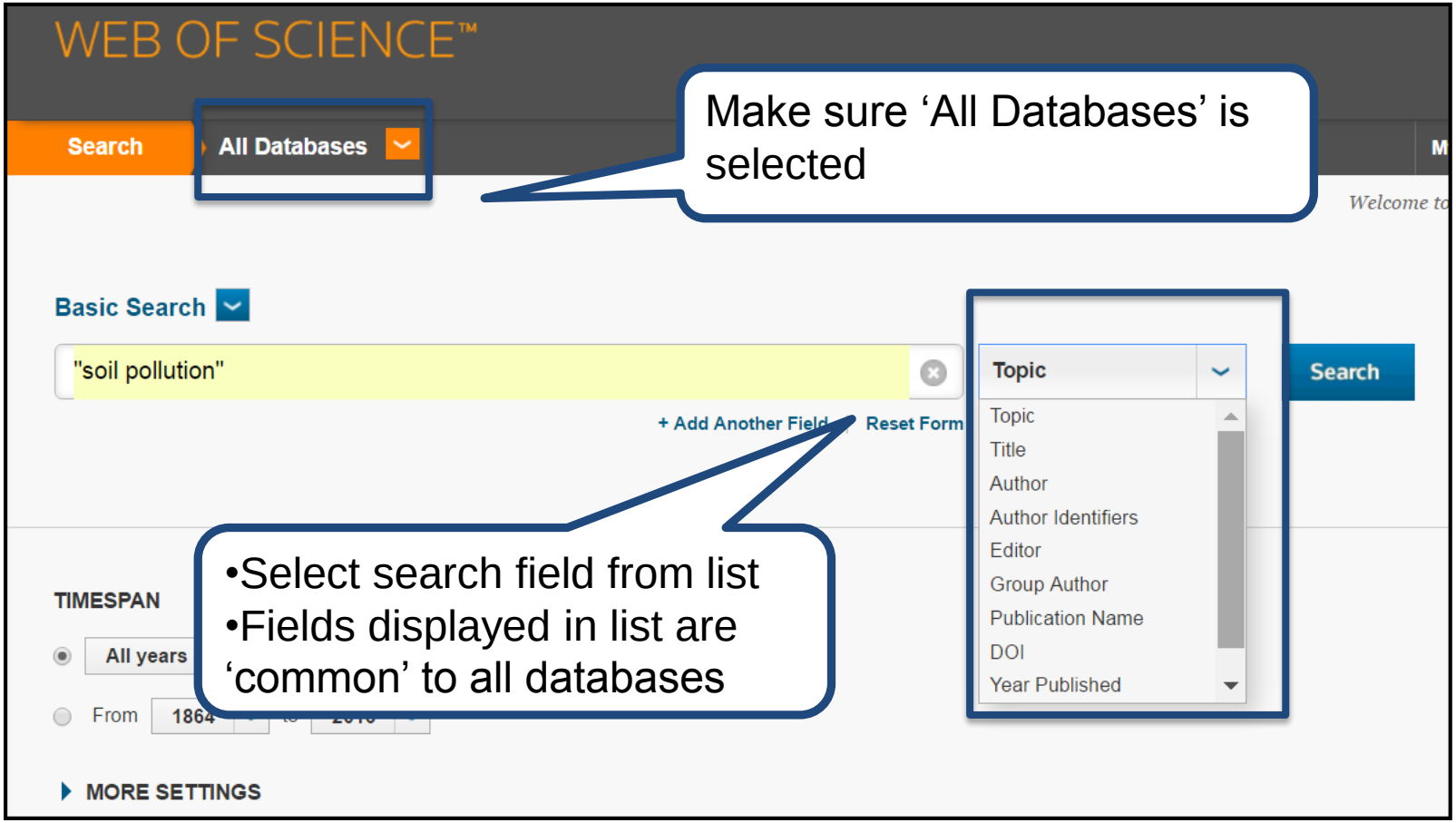
Clarivate Analytics

THE SUPER SEARCH AND SUPER ARTICLE-



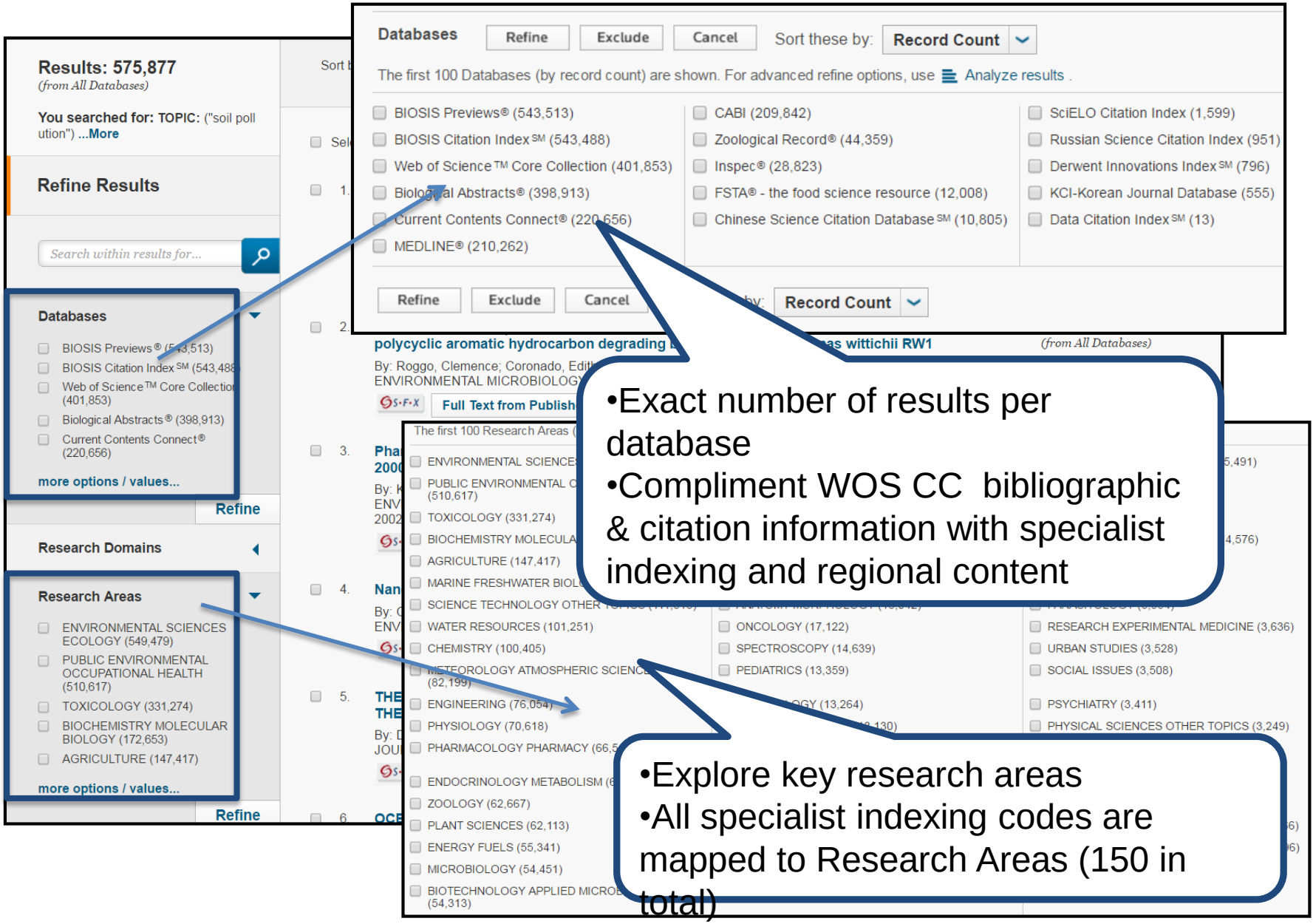
Clarivate Analytics

The super search

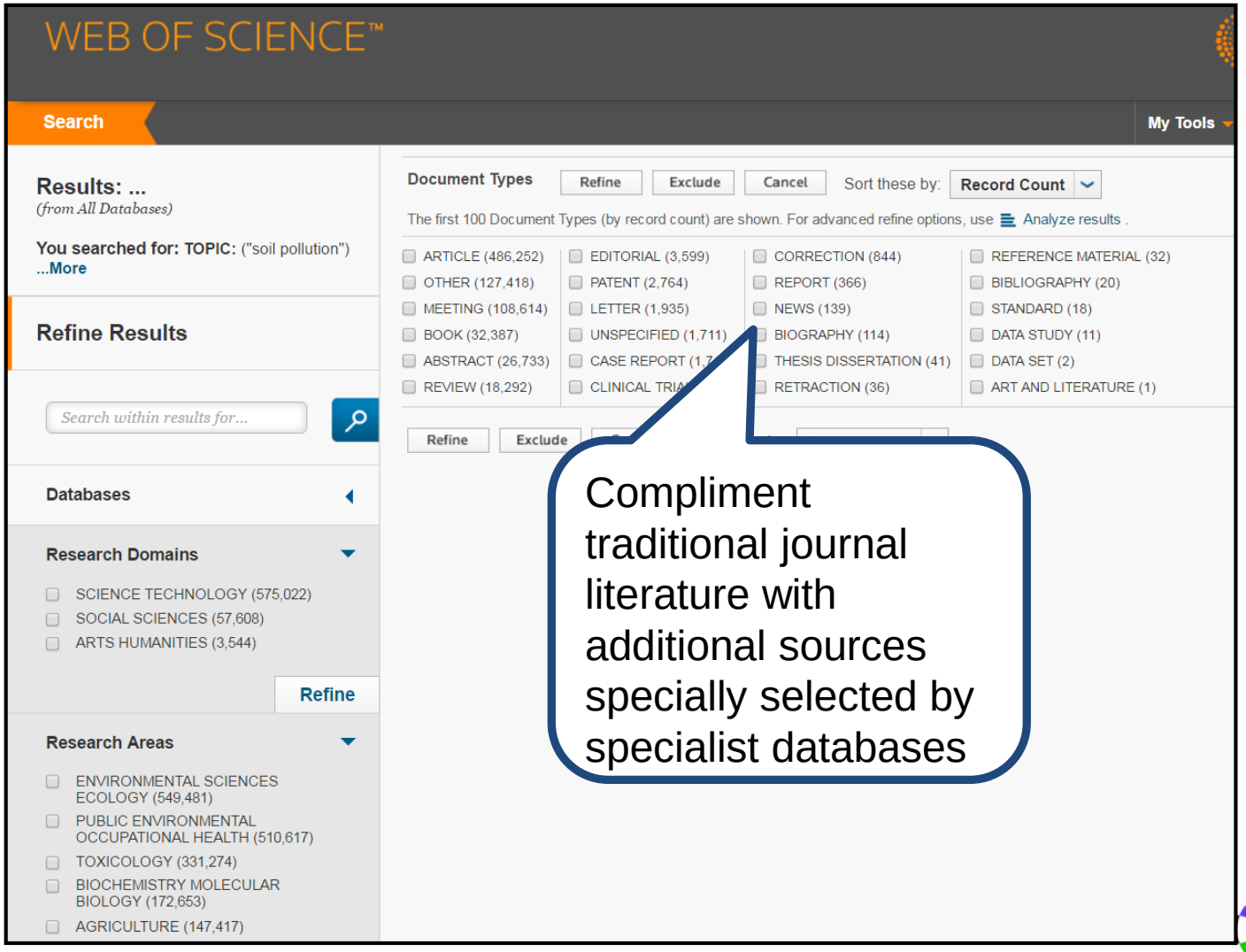


Clarivate Analytics

The super search returns super results

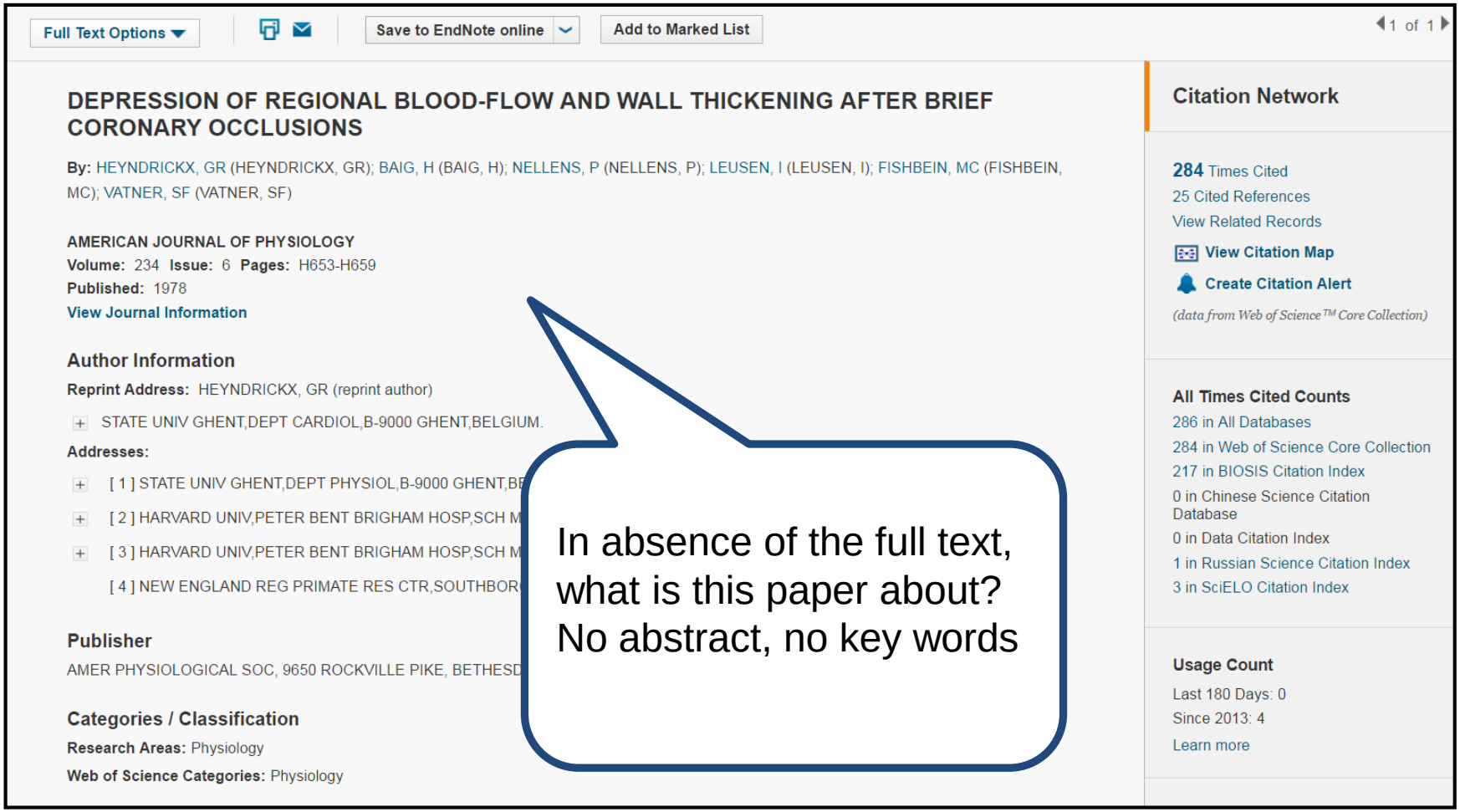


Go beyond the journal article



Clarivate Analytics

Enhance your discovery



Clarivate Analytics

ADD VALUE FROM mEDLINE

Depression of regional blood flow and wall thickening after brief coronary occlusions.

By: Heyndrickx, G R; Baig, H; Nellens, P; Leusen, I; Fishbein, M C; Vatner, S F

The American journal of physiology
Volume: 234 **Issue:** 6 **Pages:** H653-9
Published: 1978-Jun

Abstract

The effects of a 15-min coronary occlusion and subsequent reperfusion were investigated in conscious dogs previously instrumented for measurement of left ventricular pressure, dP/dt, regional wall thickening, electrograms, and myocardial blood flow. Coronary occl function only slightly but eliminated systolic wall thickening in the ischemic zone and reduced regional myocardial 1.04 +/- 0.04 to 0.27 +/- 0.02 ml/min per g and the endo/epi flow ratio from 1.23 +/- 0.04 to 0.44 +/- 0.04, while S-T 1.1 +/- 0.3 to 8.2 +/- 0.9 mV. After release of the occlusion, S-T segment elevation disappeared within 1 min while occluded artery and a transient increase in cardiac diastolic wall thickness occurred and then subsided by 15 min. and the endo/epi flow ratio remained significantly depressed for more than 3 h. Thus reperfusion after a 15 minute prolonged period of reduced regional myocardial blood flow, particularly in the endocardial layers, which correlates regional myocardial shortening and wall thickening.

Categories / Classification

Research Areas: Cardiovascular System & Cardiology (provided by Th uters)

MeSH Terms:

Heading	Qualifier
Animals	
Blood Pressure	
Coronary Circulation	
Coronary Disease	pathology
	*physiopathology
Dogs	
Heart	physiopathology
Heart Ventricles	pathology
Myocardial Contraction	
Myocardium	*pathology

Citation Network

284 Times Cited
25 Cited References
View Related Records
View Citation Map
Create Citation Alert
(data from Web of Science™ Core Collection)

d Articles

unts
286 in All Databases
284 in Web of Science Core Collection
217 in BIOSIS Citation Index
0 in Chinese Science Citation Database

PATHOLOGY, MAY-JUN 2016.

Add more layers from other specialist databases

Medline version adds more layers of information

- Abstract
- MeSH terms
- Document type

This record is from:
BIOSIS Previews®

View Record in Other Databases:

View **citation data** (in Web of Science™ Core Collection)

View **biological data** (in BIOSIS Citation Index℠)

View **biological data** (in Biological Abstracts®)

View **medical data** (in MEDLINE®)

Clarivate Analytics

ARTICLE LEVEL USAGE METRICS

Clarivate Analytics

Why count usage?

- Citation activity can lag behind the publication of an article
  - New items may not have been around long enough to accumulate citation activity.
  - Many disciplines show little or no citation activity within a year of publication
- Items in traditionally slow to cite disciplines
  - Math, Civil Engineering, Nursing, Economics, and other disciplines where research accumulates citations slowly, will benefit most from a recognition of “interest”
- Items in traditionally low citation disciplines
  - Romance languages, Rhetoric, Architectural History, etc.

A measure of “usage” on the platform can show “interest” in a publication or a topic prior to, or in the absence of, citation activity.

What do we count?

- Counts of reasonable, intentional user actions that indicate user interest in an item on the WoS platform.
  1. Click through from records to full-text
     - Full Record, or Results Summary list
  2. Exports to bibliographic management tools, or into formats for later import into bibliographic management tools
     - Exports from Full Record, Results Summary, Marked List
- Not Counted
  - Batch operations that could indicate analysis of large sets of data (exports to InCites, etc.)
  - API usage
  - Usage activities generated by “bots”

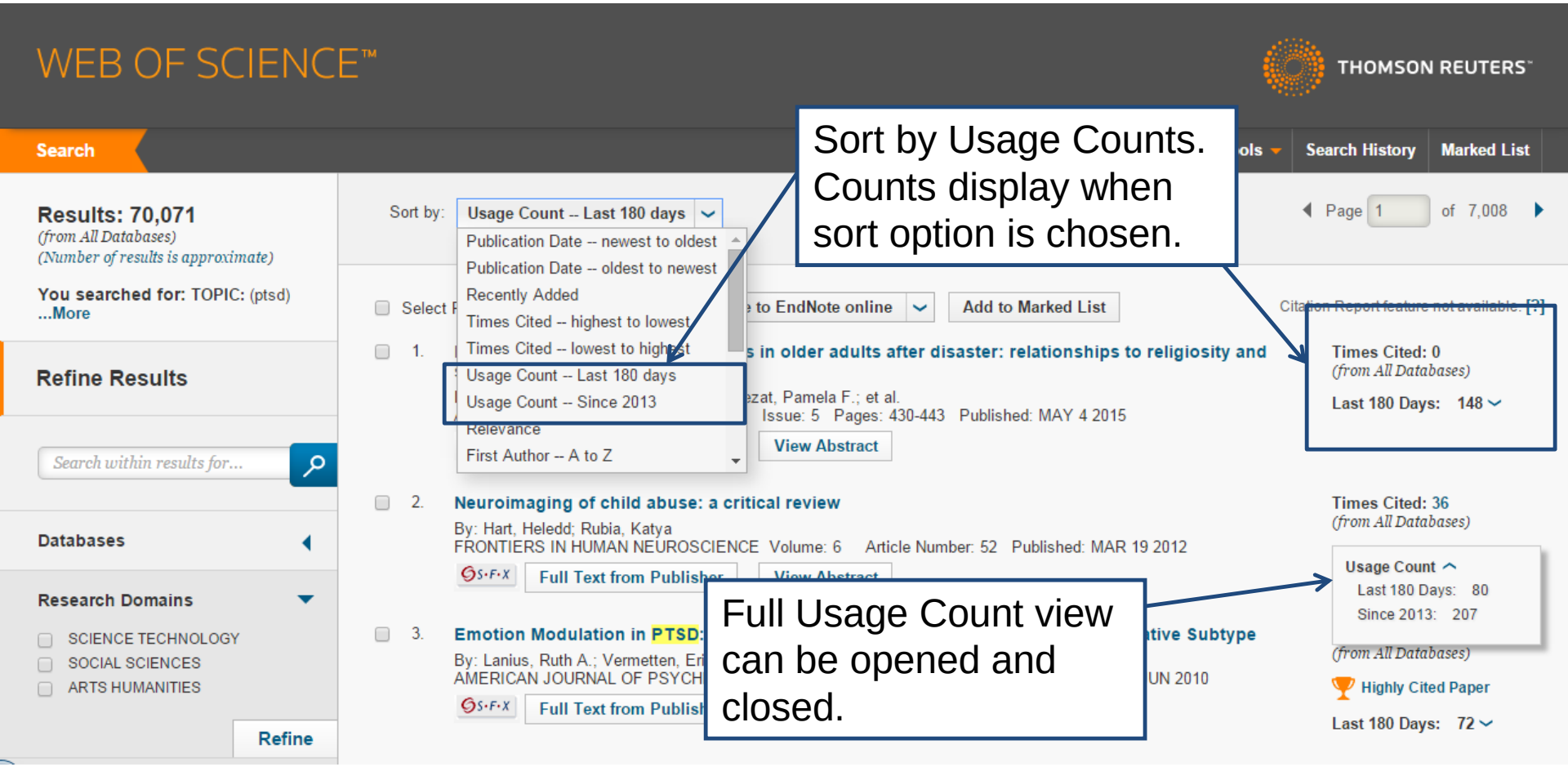
What do we display?

- Usage Count - Since 2013
- Usage Count - Last 180 Days

Why these time periods?

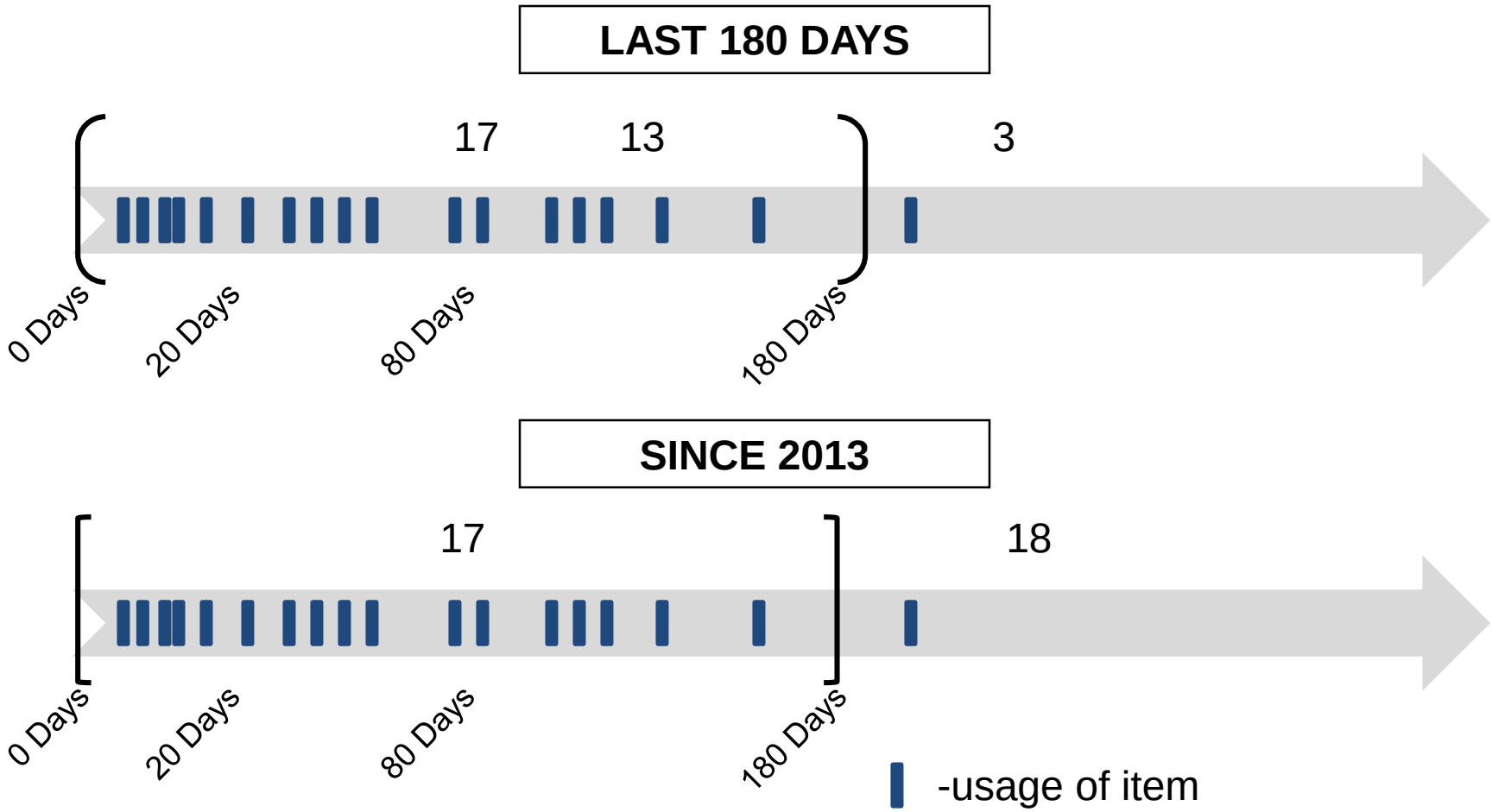
- We began counting on Feb 1, 2013. All counts for all data began on this day.
- Last 180 Days is a broad enough time window to show a positive count of usage for most items.

Usage Counts – Where to find them on WoS



Clarivate Analytics

How do the counts change?



Clarivate Analytics

Usage Counts (the fine print)

- Counts will be updated daily
- Results Summary page can be sorted by either count
- Last 180 Day usage is a rolling count
  - It can go up, down, or stay the same during the 180 day period
- Counts are “unified” on WoS platform
  - Usage of record in one dataset counts for all versions of the record
- Counts will be displayed on Full Record and Search Results Summary
- Counts can be exported from the Marked List (field tags = U1, U2)
  - Counts are not yet exportable to EndNote or available in the WoS API
- Due to technical limitations, usage of data in *Derwent Innovations Index* is not counted

Are “bots” a problem?

- All counts are “cleansed” of bot activity
- What is considered at bot?
  - Repetitive single actions
  - Actions occurring at speeds that do not mirror normal human usage
  - Repeated batch operation
  - Single record usage activity that does not mirror normal, considered use of Web of Science data
- It usage activity looks/acts like a “bot” we consider it to be from a “bot” and all activity associated with that session will not be ‘counted’

Interest vs. Impact

- Usage Counts are indicative of Interest, not Impact.
  - Citation Activity = *Impact*
  - Usage Counts = *Interest*
- All counts are aggregated from ALL users of the WoS platform
  - Counts are not “local usage” and are distinct from “Counter compliant” activities reported in Web of Science Usage Reports (WURS)
  - WoS users are researchers and information professionals; their usage of data on the WoS platform can be said to be more significant than usage of items that are open to anyone on the Web

Clarivate
Analytics