

## ARTICLE METRICS HELP

**Article Metrics** provide insights into the ways people interact with individual pieces of research output (articles, conference proceedings, book chapters, and many more) in the online environment. These metrics are divided into five categories to help make sense of the huge amounts of data involved and to enable analysis by comparing like with like. We gather and brings together appropriate research metrics for all types of scholarly research output. **The metrics are categorized into 5 separate categories: Citations, Usage, Captures, Mentions, and Social Media.**

### Article Metrics

#### Citations

CrossRef - Citation Indexes: 118  
Policy Citation - Policy Citations: 1  
PubMed - Citation Indexes: 46  
PubMedCentralEurope - Citation Indexes: 16  
Scopus - Citation Indexes: 135

#### Usage

Bitly - Clicks: 63  
Bitly - Clicks: 8  
Bitly - Clicks: 3  
D-Scholarship@Pitt - Downloads: 575  
EBSCO - Abstract Views: 213  
EBSCO - Full Text Views: 136  
EBSCO - Link-outs: 3  
Figshare - Views: 364  
Figshare - Downloads: 265  
PLoS - Full Text Views: 28225  
PubMedCentral - Full Text Views: 2433

#### Captures

Delicious - Bookmarks: 1  
EBSCO - Exports-Saves: 46  
Mendeley - Readers: 212

#### Mentions

News: 1

#### Social Media

Facebook - Shares, Likes & Comments: 169  
Twitter - Tweets: 16



**Citations:** This is a category that contains both traditional citation indexes such as SCOPUS, as well as citations that help indicate societal impact such as Clinical or Policy Citations.

*Examples: citation indexes, patent citations, clinical citations, policy citations.*



**Usage:** A way to signal if anyone is reading the articles or otherwise using the research. Usage is the number one statistic researchers want to know after citations.

*Examples: clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays.*



**Captures:** Indicates that someone wants to come back to the work. Captures can be a leading indicator of future citations.

*Examples: bookmarks, code forks, favorites, readers, watchers.*



**Mentions:** Measurement of activities such as news articles or blog posts about research. Mentions is a way to tell that people are truly engaging with the research.

*Examples: blog posts, comments, reviews, Wikipedia references, news media.*



**Social Media:** This category includes the tweets, Facebook likes, etc. that reference the research. Social Media can help measure “buzz” and attention. Social media can also

be a good measure of how well a particular piece of research has been promoted.

*Examples: shares, likes, comments, tweets.*