

# On the Relationship Between Interdisciplinarity and Scientific Impact

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**This article analyzes the effect of interdisciplinarity on the scientific impact of individual articles. Using all the articles published in *Web of Science* in 2000, we define the degree of interdisciplinarity of a given article as the percentage of its cited references made to journals of other disciplines. We show that although for all disciplines combined there is no clear correlation between the level of interdisciplinarity of articles and their citation rates, there are nonetheless some disciplines in which a higher level of interdisciplinarity is related to a higher citation rates. For other disciplines, citations decline as interdisciplinarity grows. One characteristic is visible in all disciplines: Highly disciplinary and highly interdisciplinary articles have a low scientific impact. This suggests that there might be an optimum of interdisciplinarity beyond which the research is too dispersed to find its niche and under which it is too mainstream to have high impact. Finally, the relationship between interdisciplinarity and scientific impact is highly determined by the citation characteristics of the disciplines involved: Articles citing citation-intensive disciplines are more likely to be cited by those disciplines and, hence, obtain higher citation scores than would articles citing non-citation-intensive disciplines.**

## Introduction

Over the last 40 years and especially since the publication of Gibbons et al.'s (1994) seminal book on the new production of knowledge, interdisciplinarity (and its analogous concepts of transdisciplinarity, multidisciplinary, crossdisciplinarity, etc.) has been regarded as something positive which should be encouraged. In this respect, it has generated a great deal of theoretical and empirical literature [see, among others, the collective book edited by Weingart & Stehr, 2000 as well as several national (COSEPUP, 2004) and international (OECD, 1998) policy reports]. One of the issues surrounding interdisciplinarity often discussed is its effect on the scientific impact of articles. Though

this question already has been analyzed, especially in the context of the British RAE—where the question whether researchers involved in interdisciplinary research should be evaluated differently from those doing disciplinary research was raised—these studies are usually based on a small sample of disciplines, university departments, or journals. For instance, measuring interdisciplinarity at the level of journals, Levitt and Thelwall (2008) found that in the natural and health sciences, multidisciplinary research (defined as articles published in journals to which more than one discipline has been attributed) have less scientific impact than does disciplinary research. In the social sciences, both types of research obtain similar citation rates. Using the interdisciplinarity of cited references among Thomson *Current Contents* 88 subject categories and discipline-normalized citation counts of two research-intensive United Kingdom universities ( $N = 37,000$  articles), Adams, Jackson, and Marshall (2007) found that the most interdisciplinary articles were in fact cited as much as the average article. They also found that the cited references of the most cited articles had average levels of interdisciplinarity. Finally, using physics research programs in the Netherlands as a case study, Rinia, van Leeuwen, and van Raan (2002) showed that absolute bibliometric indicators are indeed biased against interdisciplinary research. In particular, programs at the periphery of physics have received lower scores on nonnormalized bibliometric indicators such as absolute number of citations and impact factors of journals in which they publish. Relative bibliometric indicators, however, correct for this bias. Taken together, these divergent results are likely a reflection of the different operational definitions of interdisciplinarity used in these studies.

The goal of this article is to revisit the relationship between interdisciplinarity and scientific impact by compiling bibliometric data for all disciplines at the article level on the percentage of references made to disciplines other than the one of the citing article. Following the OECD's (1998) definitions, this article defines interdisciplinarity as the integration of different disciplines working on a common object. In other

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words, in opposition to multidisciplinary, where researchers from different disciplines work on the same topic without much integration, this article looks at how articles from a given discipline cite articles from other disciplines and thus integrate their knowledge. Each article obtains a “degree” of interdisciplinarity based on its percentage of references made to articles of other disciplines. We then measure the relation between the degree of interdisciplinarity thus defined and the scientific impact of the citing articles.

The next section of this article details the method used. It is followed by the presentation of the results and then by a discussion and our conclusion.

## Methods

When measured using bibliometric methods, the concept of interdisciplinarity has been operationalized in different manners; however, most studies follow the method used by Porter and Chubin (1985), which measures the degree of interdisciplinarity of a article by using the percentage of citations received by the article from a different discipline or specialty or the percentage of the references it contain from a different discipline or specialty. Note that in the first case, interdisciplinarity is defined through the practice of the authors of the article who decide what to refer to; in the second case, interdisciplinarity is defined through the uses of the article by the other disciplines who cite it. This indicator is indeed very similar to that used at a more microlevel by Tomov and Mutafov (1996) for andrology and reproduction, by Rinia et al. (2001) for physics, by Morillo, Bordons, and Gómez (2001) for chemistry, and by Rinia et al. (2002) for all fields of science. Adams et al. (2007) also used the proportion of cited references made to different disciplines, to which they add the number of distinct source categories cited as well as the Shannon Diversity Index.

On the other hand, Rinia, van Leeuwen, and van Raan (2002) defined it as the percentage of articles from a group of researchers that is published outside their “main” discipline. For example, the degree of interdisciplinarity of physicists is the percentage of their articles published in journals outside the discipline of physics. Finally, Levitt and Thelwall (2008), in a study of the scientific impact of interdisciplinary research, defined interdisciplinarity articles as articles published in journals to which more than one discipline has been attributed (either by Thomson Reuters’ *Web of Science* (WoS) or by Elsevier’s *Scopus*). This method also was used by Morillo, Bordons, and Gómez (2003). Though this operationalization of interdisciplinarity (or of multidisciplinary) is simple to understand, the fact that a journal is attributed to more than one discipline does not imply that articles published in this journal are actually “interdisciplinary” articles. Such a journal could be publishing disciplinary articles from different disciplines without necessarily having a dialog between the disciplines covered. This is the case, for example, of multidisciplinary journals such as *Nature* and *Science*.

Our analysis uses all articles published in the Year 2000 in journals covered by Thomson Scientific’s WoS, which

includes the *Science Citation Index Expanded* (SCIE), the *Social Sciences Citation Index* (SSCI), and the *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* (AHCI). For each document indexed in Thomson’s databases (source items), a list of references is included. This allows us, following Porter and Chubin (1985), to use the relationship between the disciplines of the cited and citing documents to measure the degree of interdisciplinarity of articles. The Year 2000 was chosen because it allowed enough time for the items to be cited and thus permit the calculation of their impact. The disciplinary classification of journals used in this article is that of the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).<sup>1</sup> This classification categorizes each journal into a single discipline and specialty. Since the NSF classification excludes the arts and humanities, we categorized journals of the AHCI as belonging to either arts or humanities. Our classification includes 143 specialties which can be regrouped into 14 disciplines. Given the limits of bibliometric data for the measurement of the social sciences and, more important, the arts and humanities (Archambault, Vignola-Gagné, Côté, Larivière, & Gingras, 2006; Larivière, Archambault, Gingras, & Vignola-Gagné, 2006), the trends observed for these domains must be interpreted with caution. We nonetheless included these two fields to measure the full spectrum of interdisciplinarity.

Rinia’s (2007) thesis presented two levels of interdisciplinarity: “big” and “small” interdisciplinarity. Big interdisciplinarity refers to interdisciplinarity occurring between different disciplines (e.g., chemistry and physics) while small interdisciplinarity refers to interdisciplinarity between different specialties (e.g., organic chemistry and applied chemistry). In this article, we limit the analysis to “interdisciplinarity,” defined as relations between different disciplines, and leave out “interspecialty,” defined as links between different scientific specialties irrespective of their discipline. Thus, the degree or level of interdisciplinarity of a article is defined as its percentage of references made to articles assigned to a discipline different from that of the citing article. This percentage, of course, varies from 0 to 100%. For example, an article published in a chemistry journal that includes 12 references to articles published in chemistry journals and 8 references to journals in other disciplines (physics, clinical medicine, etc.)—for a total of 20 citations—obtains an interdisciplinarity index of 40% (8 of 20).

A limitation of this method is that only references made to other source items in the database can be assigned to a given discipline. Globally, this represents about 65% of all cited references, all disciplines combined. This percentage varies between disciplines and represents 79% of references in medical fields, 61% in the natural sciences, 37% in the social sciences, and only 5% in the arts and humanities. This large variation between disciplines is a reflection of the proportion of their references made to journal articles (Larivière et al., 2006). By construction, only articles with at least one

<sup>1</sup>More details on the classification can be found at: <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind06/c5/c5s3.htm#sb1>

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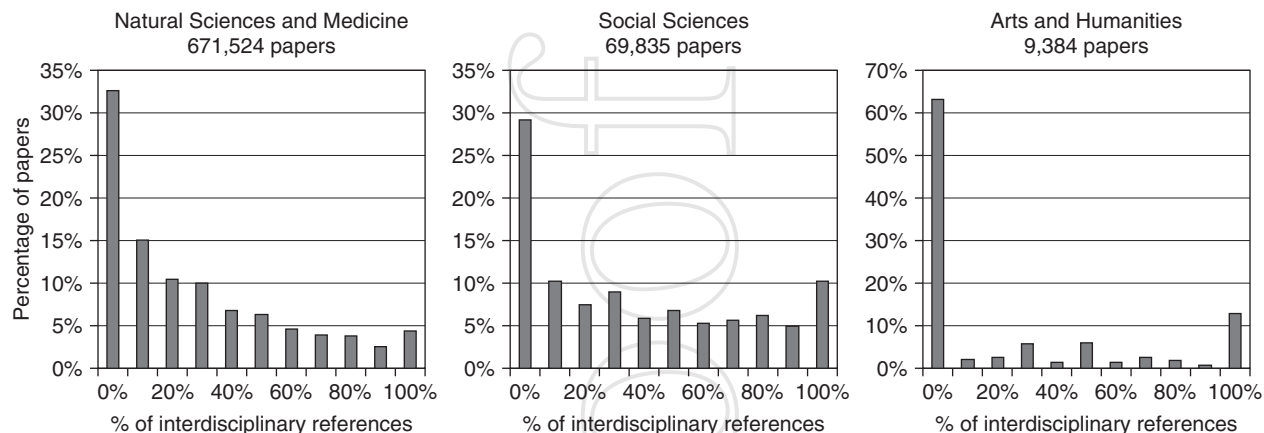


FIG. 1. Distribution of articles by percentage of references made to journals of other disciplines, by broad discipline, 2000.

reference made to *WoS*-indexed material are included in the study ( $N = 750,743$ ).

Scientific impact measures presented here are similar to those developed by Schubert and Braun (1986) and by Moed, De Bruin, and van Leeuwen (1995). Hence, to take into account the fact that publication and citation practices vary according to disciplines, all impact measures are normalized by the world average of each specialty. Three measures of scientific impact are compiled: (a) average of relative citations (ARC) received by articles, (b) average of relative impact factor (ARIF) of journals in which the articles are published, and (c) percentage of articles published in the top-5% most cited articles. To take into account the different aging patterns of articles and journals in the social sciences and in the humanities (Larivière, Archambault, & Gingras, 2008), the ARC of articles is calculated using a 5-year citation window following the publication year and excludes first-author self-citations. In the calculation of the impact factors, the asymmetry between the numerator and the denominator has been corrected. ARIF and ARC measures above (or below) 1 mean that they are above (or below) the world average in their respective discipline.

## Results

Figure 1 presents, for three broad disciplinary categories, the distribution of articles by (rounded<sup>2</sup>) percentage of interdisciplinary references. One can readily see that a significant share of the articles—one third in both social sciences and natural sciences and medicine, and two thirds in arts and humanities—are essentially disciplinary (<5% of references made to other disciplines). The very low level of interdisciplinarity of the arts and humanities is consistent with observations of Morillo et al. (2003). In social sciences and in arts and humanities, we see that both extremes have a high number of articles while the intermediate levels between 5 and 95% are about equally distributed. Among the fields included in social sciences, only health-related articles follow a different trend: The number of articles increases linearly with the percentage of interdisciplinarity. In natural sciences

and medicine, however, we see a continuous decrease in the proportion of articles with the rise of the level of interdisciplinarity, followed by a slight increase for the highest level of interdisciplinarity (>95% of references outside the article's discipline). Globally, the majority of articles have a low level of interdisciplinarity, and a minority of articles have a high score on this interdisciplinarity index.

Figures 2 and 3 present, for social sciences and humanities and natural sciences and medicine, the relationship between the interdisciplinarity of references and the scientific impact of articles—ARC, ARIF, and percentage of articles in the top-5% articles. Most histograms show that the highest levels of disciplinarity and interdisciplinarity have significantly lower impact scores than those in the middle range. This characteristic is observed in all disciplines: Purely disciplinary (<5%) and purely interdisciplinary articles (>95%) obtain, on average, lower citation rates, are published in lower impact factor journals, and are less likely to be among the 5% most cited articles. This suggests that articles that are either too disciplinary or too interdisciplinary are perhaps too mainstream or too much dispersed and, hence, do not attract as much attention as do articles with a more balanced mix of cited articles from different disciplines.

Apart from this common characteristic of the histograms, two different patterns emerge from the data: each of them corresponding to a different group of disciplines. The first pattern, exemplified by the disciplines of biomedical research, earth and space science, physics, and professional fields is that scientific impact is negatively correlated with higher interdisciplinarity. In other words, in these disciplines, articles having more references to articles published in journals belonging to other disciplines obtain, on average, lower impact scores. Among these disciplines, biomedical research is the discipline in which this relation is the most obvious, with  $r^2$  values of 0.82 for ARC, 0.88 for ARIF, and 0.89 for the top-5% articles. The second pattern is that higher interdisciplinarity is linked with an increase of the scientific impact of

<sup>2</sup>Percentages between 0 and 4.99 are compiled as 0, those between 5 and 14.99 as 10, and so on.

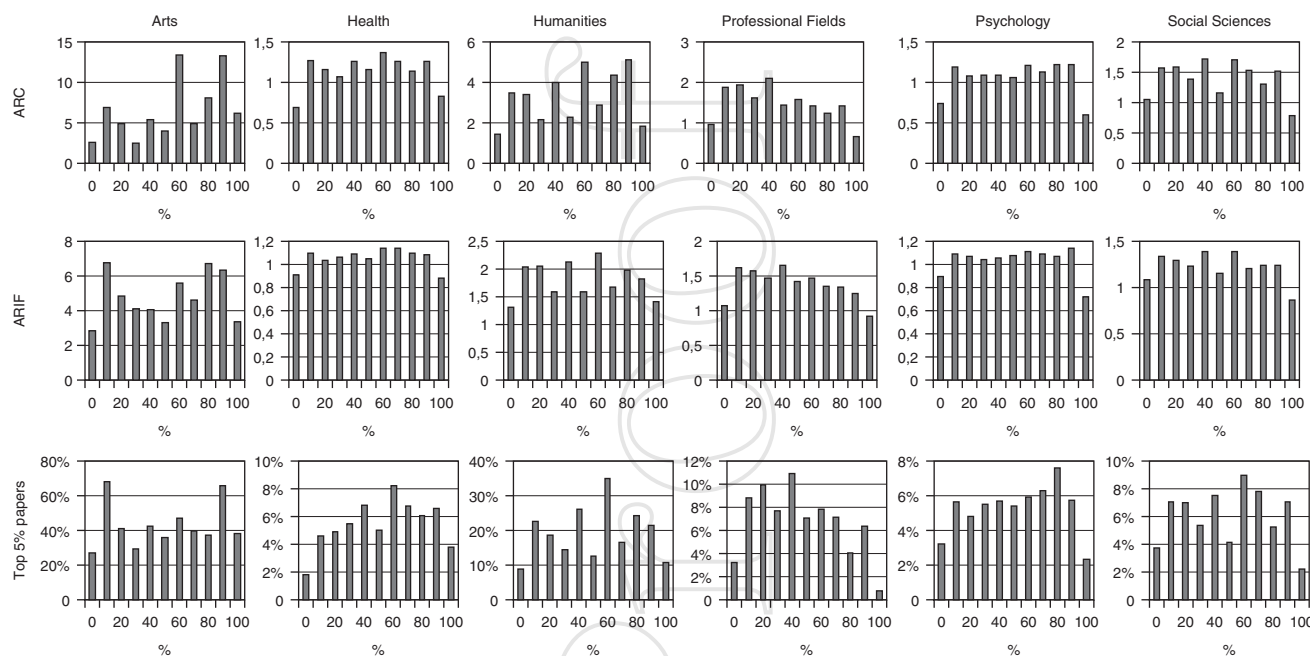


FIG. 2. Distribution of the average of relative citations of articles (ARC), average of relative impact factor (ARIF), and percentage of articles in the top-5% articles, by percentage of references made to journals of other disciplines, for the disciplines of social sciences and humanities, 2000.

articles—until it reaches a plateau at about 60% of references made to journals of other disciplines. This is the case of biology, clinical medicine, health (social sciences), humanities, and psychology. Finally, for the disciplines of arts, chemistry, engineering, mathematics, and social sciences, only extremes values of interdisciplinarity (<5% and >95% of outside-discipline references) are lower, but no distinct pattern can be seen in the middle-range values.

### Discussion and Conclusion

Though it is often implicitly suggested that being more interdisciplinary is inherently good for research, such a conclusion is rarely based on solid empirical data and constitutes more of a wish than a tested fact. Instead of taking the level of interdisciplinarity as a definition of “good research,” we have measured the relation between the level of interdisciplinarity of individual articles—defined through the disciplinary structure of their references—and their scientific impact, using three indicators (field-normalized citation rates, impact factor, and percentage of top-5% most cited articles).

Our results show that although there is no clear correlation for all disciplines combined between the degree of interdisciplinarity of articles and their citation scores, there are nonetheless some disciplines in which higher levels of interdisciplinarity are linked with higher citation rates, and other disciplines where high levels of interdisciplinarity correlate with a lower citation rate. One characteristic is, however, observed in all disciplines: The highest levels of disciplinarity as well as the highest levels of interdisciplinarity (<5 and >95%, respectively, of references to other disciplines) have lower scientific impact than do the articles whose levels of interdisciplinarity is between those extremes. This

suggests that there might be an optimum of interdisciplinarity beyond which the research is too dispersed to find its niche and under which it is too mainstream to have high scientific impact. In biomedical research and to a lesser extent in physics, earth and space sciences, and professional fields, a higher degree of interdisciplinarity is correlated with lower citation rates. On the other hand, in biology, clinical medicine, humanities, psychology, and health (social sciences), a moderate interdisciplinarity is associated with higher citation rates.

The difference between disciplines in the relation linking interdisciplinarity and scientific impact could be related to the characteristics of the disciplines cited. For instance, these differences could be explained by the fact that some disciplines (e.g., biomedical research and clinical medicine) are more citation-intensive than are mathematics or engineering (Wallace, Larivière, & Gingras, 2009). Hence, articles having more interdisciplinary linkages with those fields might be more cited by these disciplines. We tested this hypothesis using all physics articles published in 2000 (Table 1) and found that, indeed, physics articles citing more than 50% of biomedical research and clinical medicine articles had statistically significant higher ARC values than did physics articles citing less than 50% of articles from such disciplines. The opposite phenomenon is observed for all other disciplines—except, of course, physics itself—but is more striking for non-citation-intensive disciplines such as mathematics and engineering.

To provide more insight into this relationship, we also measured the correlation, for each physics article, between the percentage of its references made to a discipline and the percentage of citations received from this discipline. More precisely, is a physics article for which 35% of the references

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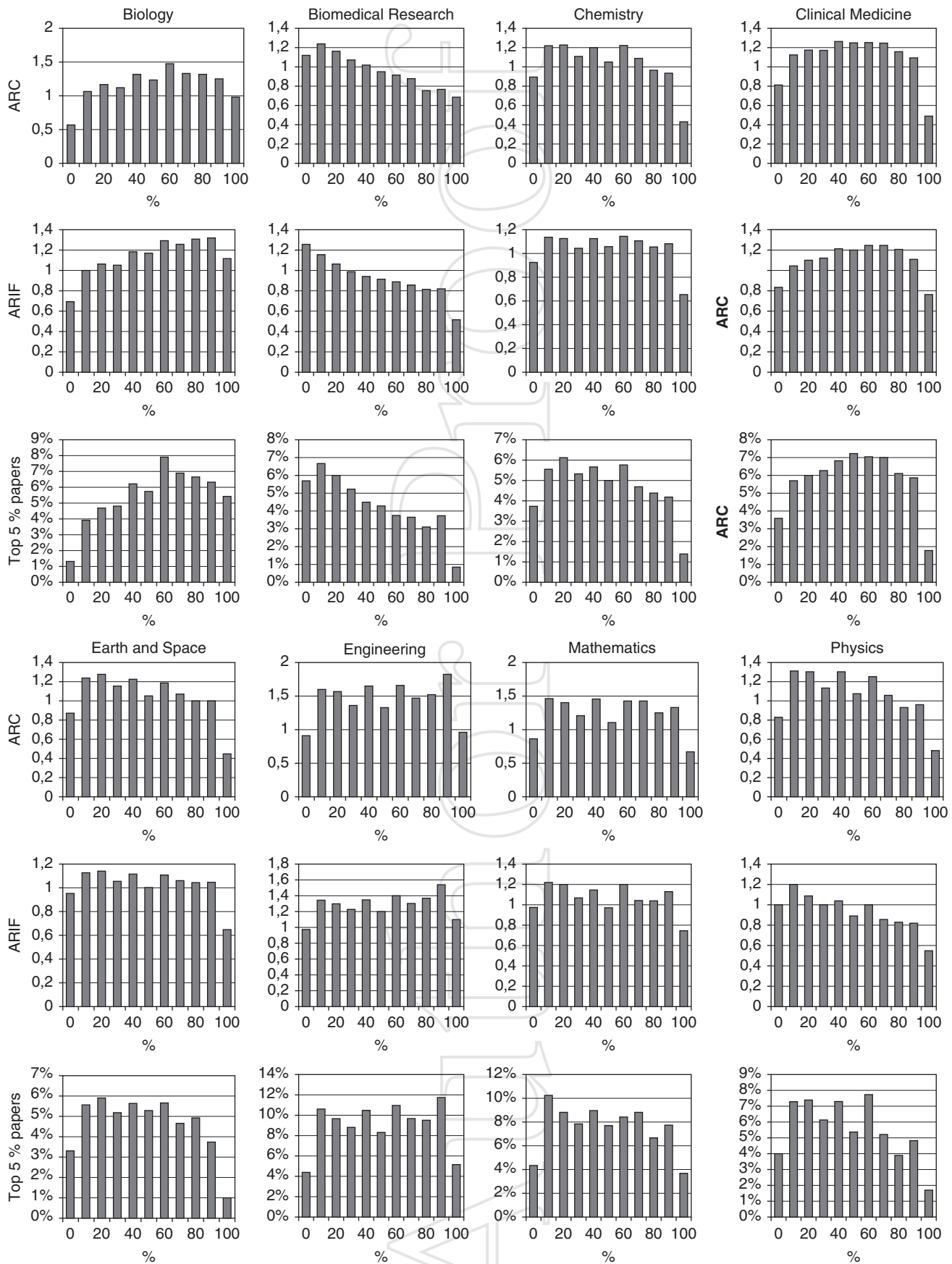


FIG. 3. Distribution of the average of relative citations of articles (ARC), average of relative impact factor (ARIF), and percentage of articles in the top-5% articles, by percentage of references made to journals of other disciplines, for the disciplines of natural sciences and engineering, 2000.

TABLE 1. Average of relative citations of papers of physics articles, by percentage of references made to articles from other disciplines and mean number of citations received by all articles in each discipline, 2000.

Discipline	References made to each discipline		Mean no. of citations per article
	<50%	>50%	
Biomedical Research	1.03	1.26	28.57
Clinical Medicine	1.03	1.14	17.01
Earth and Space Sciences	1.03	0.90	13.57
Chemistry	1.04	0.84	12.84
Biology	1.03	0.69	10.52
Physics	0.9	1.05	10.15
Engineering	1.05	0.68	5.68
Mathematics	1.03	0.54	4.05

are made to articles of biomedical research receiving a similar percentage of its citations from this discipline? Unsurprisingly, physics articles having a higher share of their references made to biomedical research articles were more likely to receive citations from biomedical research articles. This correlation was strong for all disciplines of the natural sciences and medicine, with Pearson's  $r$  between 0.50 and 0.63. This clearly shows that the relationship between interdisciplinarity and scientific impact is highly determined by the citation characteristics of the disciplines involved, as articles citing citation-intensive disciplines are more likely to be cited by those disciplines and, hence, obtain higher citation rates than are articles citing non-citation-intensive disciplines. This fact has important consequences on the interpretation given to the relation between citations and interdisciplinarity, as it shows that higher citation is linked to the citation-intensive disciplines and not necessarily to the intrinsic quality of the article itself. Thus, a strictly rigorous measure of the link between citation and quality of articles should compare articles with the same composition of interdisciplinary references.

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**Author Queries**

- AQ1 What does “RAE” stand for?
- AQ2 Two entries in the References shorten to “Rinia et al., 2002.” Here, are you referring to Rinia, van Leeuwen, Bruins, van Vuren, & van Raan (2002) or to Rinia, van Leeuwen, & van Raan (2002)? To avoid confusion, please list Rinia, van Leeuwen, Bruins, van Vuren, & van Raan as “Rinia, van Leeuwen, Bruins, et al.” at every occurrence in the text (after the first occurrence, in which all of these authors would be listed). Please list all authors for Rinia, van Leeuwen, & van Raan at every occurrence in the text.
- AQ3 Please check the Web address to make sure the link still works.
- AQ4 Has this been published? If so, it may remain as 2009. If it has not yet been published, please list as “in press” in both the text citation and the entry in the References.
- AQ5 Should “interdisciplinary” be “disciplinarity?” Can readers access this report on a Web site? Is there a report number?
- AQ6 Please list the city (Is it Leiden?), and also the country if the city is not well-known.