Interdisciplinary Science Rankings 2027
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SCHMIDT SCIENCE FELLOWS

Interdisciplinary Science Rankings (ISR)

2027 – Methodology

November 2026



Times Higher Education Interdisciplinary Science Rankings

Purpose

Interdisciplinary science research holds the promise of unlocking learnings from multiple academic disciplines to solve global challenges. *THE*'s Interdisciplinary Science Rankings, launched in 2024 in association with Schmidt Science Fellows, was the first effort of its kind to measure universities' contributions and commitment to Interdisciplinary Science. This methodology describes the third edition of the Interdisciplinary Science Rankings (ISR 2027), launched in November 2025.

Important links

THE ISR 2027 Final Rankings: https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/interdisciplinary-science-rankings (live from 18 November 2026)

THE ISR 2027 Methodology: https://www.timeshighereducation.com/interdisciplinary-science-rankings/methodology (live from 11 November 2026)

Statement on processing

This document (the "Methodology") sets out our end-to-end process for generating the *THE* Interdisciplinary Science Rankings 2026 (the "Rankings"). *Times Higher Education* confirms that we have followed our Methodology and correctly applied the specific procedures denoted by this document.

Signed:



Print: Elizabeth Shepherd

Role: Chief Data & Analytics Officer, *Times Higher Education*

Date: 09 November 2026

For and on behalf of *THE* World Universities Insights Limited

1) Definition and Scope of Interdisciplinary Science

For the ISR 2027 we are using the following definition of interdisciplinary science.

Interdisciplinary science refers to the integration of the knowledge, traditions, and processes from multiple scientific disciplines. It can involve multiple academics who collaborate with one another across different disciplines. It may also be a single academic approaching a scientific question from multiple disciplines.

Science disciplines are defined according to *THE*'s 11 subjects as: Physical Sciences, Life Sciences, Engineering, and Computer Science.

In the ISR 2027, if a research project involved two or more science disciplines, then it is considered as Interdisciplinary Science. Additionally, if research included two topics that fall under only one of the four applicable science subjects mentioned above, but they belong to two different subjects in the *THE*'s more detailed 31-subject breakdown, it is also considered interdisciplinary.

In response to feedback from universities who participated in roundtables and stakeholder conversations with *THE*, ISR 2027 also recognises research as interdisciplinary if it combines one or more scientific disciplines with one or more disciplines from social science disciplines and/or Clinical and Health (excluding translational medicine). Social science disciplines are defined according to *THE*'s Detailed Subject Mapping as Social Sciences, Education, Psychology, Law, and Economics (note this does not include other subjects under Business and Economics). These additional disciplines will be considered in future ISR cycles.

However, research projects that involve only social science disciplines or clinical and health disciplines, or that combine one science discipline and a discipline outside of social science disciplines or Clinical and Health, are not considered interdisciplinary science research.

2) Methodology Overview

The ISR methodology consists of three pillars, each representing a stage in the lifecycle of research projects. Each pillar is further divided into metrics to measure different aspects of that stage.

- Inputs
- Process
- Outputs



Inputs Pillar

Metric name	**Research funding**
Description	The proportion of research income in science subjects devoted to interdisciplinary science research
Calculation	Interdisciplinary science research income / total science research income.
Data source	Portal quantitative
Scoring algorithm	Normal CDF
Weight	8%

Metric name	**Industry funding**
Description	Amount of industry funding, normalised by the staff numbers
Calculation	Total science industry income / (total science academic staff number + total science research staff number)
Data source	Portal quantitative
Scoring algorithm	Exponential CDF
Weight	11%

Process Pillar

Metric name	**Measure of success**
Description	Does your institution have measures of interdisciplinary science research success within applicable disciplines?
Calculation	• 1 point for a positive answer • 1 point for a publicly accessible piece of evidence if the answer is positive • 0.5 points if the evidence is generic, 1 point if the evidence is specific
Data source	Portal evidence
Scoring algorithm	Scaled from 0-3 points linearly to 0-100 points
Weight	4%

Metric name	**Physical facilities**
Description	Does your institution provide specific physical facilities for interdisciplinary science research teams within applicable disciplines?
Calculation	• 1 point for a positive answer • 1 point for a publicly accessible piece of evidence if the answer is positive • 0.5 point if the evidence is generic, 1 point if the evidence is specific
Data source	Portal evidence
Scoring algorithm	Scaled from 0-3 points linearly to 0-100 points
Weight	4%

Metric name	**Admin support**
Description	Does your institution provide specific administrative support for interdisciplinary science research teams within applicable disciplines?

Calculation	• 1 point for a positive answer • 1 point for a publicly accessible piece of evidence if the answer is positive • 0.5 point if the evidence is generic, 1 point if the evidence is specific
Data source	Portal evidence
Scoring algorithm	Scaled from 0-3 points linearly to 0-100 points
Weight	4%

Metric name	**Promotion & tenure**
Description	Does your institution have a tenure or a career promotion system in place that recognises interdisciplinary science research within applicable disciplines?
Calculation	• 1 point for a positive answer • 1 point for a publicly accessible piece of evidence if the answer is positive • 0.5 points if the evidence is generic, 1 point if the evidence is specific
Data source	Portal evidence
Scoring algorithm	Scaled from 0-3 points linearly to 0-100 points
Weight	4%

Outputs Pillar

Metric name	**Number of publications**
Description	Number of interdisciplinary science research publications normalised by staff number
Calculation	Number of interdisciplinary science research publications / sqrt (total science academic staff + total science research staff)
Data source	Bibliometric, Portal quantitative
Scoring algorithm	Exponential CDF
Weight	10%

Metric name	**Proportion of publications**
Description	Number of Interdisciplinary Science Research publications normalised by total science publications
Calculation	Number of interdisciplinary science research publications / Number of science publications
Data source	Bibliometric
Scoring algorithm	Normal CDF
Weight	5%

Metric name	**Utility of research**
Description	Utility of interdisciplinary science research outside of discipline citation
Calculation	75th percentile C-score of science publications. See Appendix C for explanation of C-score calculation
Data source	Bibliometric

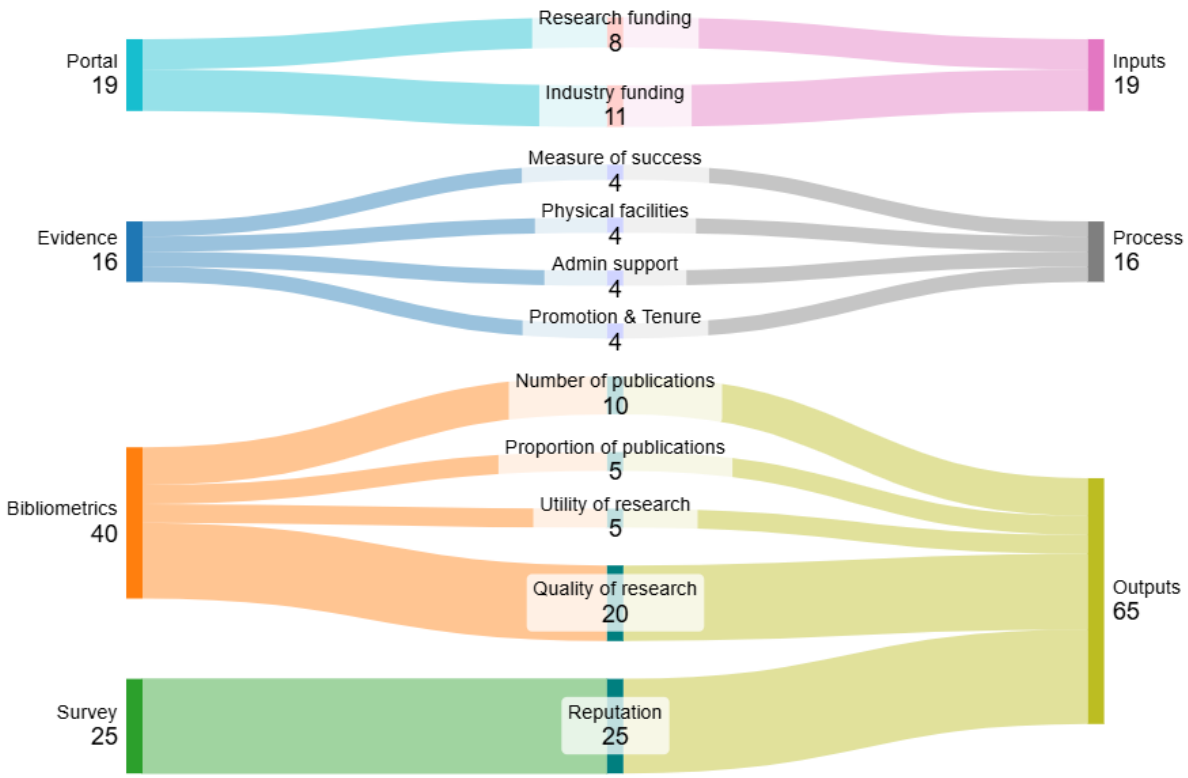
Scoring algorithm	Normal CDF
Weight	5%

Metric name	**Quality of research**
Description	Quality of interdisciplinary science research publications, as measured by the 75th percentile FWCI
Calculation	75th percentile FWCI
Data source	Bibliometric
Scoring algorithm	Normal CDF
Weight	20%

Metric name	**Reputation**
Description	Reputation of support for interdisciplinary science teams
Calculation	Number of votes
Data source	Survey
Scoring algorithm	Exponential CDF
Weight	25%

With the exception of Reputation, all metrics that are scored with Normal CDF and Exponential CDF use a truncated dataset (i.e., the highest 2.5% and the lowest 2.5% of data points are discarded) when learning the scoring parameters. The purpose of this truncation is to avoid extreme data points compressing other data points into a narrow score range. The scoring parameters of Reputation are learned using the full dataset.

Reputation is scored with Exponential CDF using the full dataset. This is because using a truncated dataset would give too many institutions full marks in this metric and thus reducing its ability to differentiate amongst the best institutions.



3) Data Sources

Portal

The first data set used is data collected directly from universities and institutions using our data collection system. This data is submitted by approved and authorised representatives of the institution and is validated by *THE*.

Portal data for the ISR was collected at the same time as the data for the World University Rankings 2027. Universities were asked to submit data from either the financial year, calendar year, or academic year that ended in 2024.

The data collected can be classified into two groups: quantitative data and evidence data.

Relevant Disciplines

For the ISR 2027, data from science subjects, namely those that fit within the *THE* high-level subjects of Computer Science, Engineering, Life Sciences and Physical Sciences, were requested during data collection in the Portal.

Applicable science subjects
Computer Science
Engineering
Life Sciences
Physical Sciences

If research includes two topics that fall under **only one** of the four applicable science subjects

mentioned above, but they belong to two different subjects in the *THE*'s more detailed 31-subject breakdown, it is also considered interdisciplinary.

If research includes topics that fall under only one of the four applicable science subjects mentioned above, and at least one social science discipline or Clinical and Health subject, it is also considered interdisciplinary.

Please see Appendix A for a full list of applicable subjects based on *THE*'s Detailed Subject Mapping.

Quantitative data

One piece of quantitative information specific to interdisciplinary science research were obtained from the Portal data

- Amount of interdisciplinary science research funding

In addition, the following quantitative data, which were collected in the parallel World University Rankings 2027 data collection, were also used in the compilation of the ISR 2027

- Academic staff numbers
- Research staff numbers
- Research income
- Industry income

Evidence Data

Institutions were also asked to answer the following questions. For each question, they were asked if they implement policies in each of these areas. If yes, they were then asked to submit evidence in the form of a URL link. The evidence was evaluated for relevance by *THE*.

- Does your institution have measures of interdisciplinary science research success within applicable disciplines?
- Does your institution provide specific physical facilities for interdisciplinary science research teams within applicable disciplines?
- Does your institution provide specific administrative support for interdisciplinary science research teams within applicable disciplines?
- Does your institution have a tenure or a career promotion system in place that recognizes interdisciplinary science research within applicable disciplines?

Evidence Scoring Criteria

Evidence is assessed according to a simple calculation approach. Where a metric requires evidence, a series of questions are asked, and points are assigned according to the answer. We consider whether the answer is positive, if evidence is provided and is relevant to the question, and whether it is publicly available. This process is detailed in the methodology for each metric.

- Statement: Does the university explicitly declare that it meets the criteria?
    - Answer to the question yes: 1 point
    - Answer is no: 0 points
- Supporting evidence: Has a URL link been shared as evidence and does it answer the question?
    - Answer is 'Yes', and the evidence fully answers the question: +1 point
    - Answer is 'Yes', and the evidence partially answers the question: +0.5 points
    - No evidence / the evidence does not answer the question: 0 points

- Publication: Is the evidence provided publicly available?
    - Yes: +1 point
    - No: 0 points

Bibliometric Data – Elsevier

For ISR 2027, our bibliometric partner Elsevier has provided comprehensive publication and citation data covering the years 2021 to 2025. This includes millions of XML files representing individual academic outputs—journal articles, conference proceedings, books, book chapters, and reviews—along with detailed metadata such as publication dates, types, authors, and institutional affiliations.

To assess citation impact, Elsevier also supplies a separate set of XML files containing citation data. These include citations made both within the five-year publication window and from newer publications in 2026, ensuring a complete view of citation performance. Together, these datasets enable us to calculate the volume and quality of science publications from each institution, using the Field Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI) metric.

In addition, Elsevier provides data on the subject "subfields" of each publication to support the evaluation of interdisciplinarity. Subfields are derived from the actual content of each publication. These associations are expressed as scalar values between 0 and 1, indicating the degree of relevance to each subfield. Only subfield values of 0.1 or higher are considered; values below 0.1 are treated as zero.

This enriched data allows for a nuanced and accurate assessment of both research impact and interdisciplinarity.

Survey

A survey of active researchers was conducted in 2026. Universities participating in the World University Rankings (WUR) and Interdisciplinary Science Rankings (ISR) data collection were invited to distribute the survey to their researchers. The questionnaire targeted researchers working in science disciplines.

The ISR reputation question was also included in the 2026 edition of *THE*'s Global Academic Reputation Survey (GARS). This question was presented only to respondents who selected a primary or secondary subject classified as STEM.

To broaden the coverage of the ISR survey, votes from GARS respondents whose institutions had not participated in the ISR survey were incorporated into the 2026 ISR survey results.

To address potential geographical bias and improve global representativeness, the following adjustments were applied to the combined 2026 ISR and GARS responses:

- **Self-votes were excluded** from the analysis.
- **Country weighting was applied** to the remaining votes using a benchmark based on the number of unique science authors in each country who published between 2021 and 2025, according to OpenAlex. The OpenAlex data was extracted on 21 June 2026. Weighting was based on the country declared by each survey respondent.

Following these adjustments, the normalized 2026 votes were combined with the previous year's votes. As the ISR reputation measure remained consistent between the 2026 and 2027 editions, combining votes across the two years helped reduce year-on-year volatility, in line with the approach used in the World University Rankings.

The ISR survey also included questions about respondents' own institutions, including the level of support and encouragement they experienced for interdisciplinary research. Responses to these questions were not used in calculating the rankings.

Supplemental Data

- Purchasing power parity (PPP) rates
- Currency exchange rates

These two were sourced from the World Bank and HMRC respectively. Data from the year 2024 were used in the ranking calculation.

4) Inclusion Criteria

For an institution to be ranked in the Interdisciplinary Science Rankings, it must satisfy all of the following criteria:

- Must submit data for the World University Rankings 2027.
- Must declare at least one science subject (Computer Science, Engineering, Life Sciences and Physical Sciences) as applicable.
- Must publish at least 100 interdisciplinary science research academic publications within the five-year window 2021 to 2025.
- Must have at least 50 academic and research staff in total across the applicable science subjects. These staff members do not necessarily need to be engaged in interdisciplinary research.
- Must not have more than two missing metrics, once the metrics have been calculated for the rankings.
- Must not be in THE's custom exclusion list - THE reserves the right to exclude any institution from our rankings, even if they satisfy all other inclusion criteria.

Universities that submitted data but did not meet the eligibility criteria for our table are included as reporter institutions. This means that they are listed, alphabetically, at the end of the rankings table, and rather than being assigned a rank number, they are instead labelled as "reporter" institutions.

5) Publication and reporting

Final rankings preparation

All institutions were ranked overall and are published in the final rankings table on the *THE* website. On the website, the overall score and inputs, process and outputs pillar scores are displayed.

Precise overall scores are shown for the institutions ranked in the top 200 overall. Banded overall scores are presented for the institutions ranked in bands (e.g., from 201 to 250). Precise individual pillar scores are displayed for each ranked institution.

For the institutions ranked 1 – 200 overall, an individual rank position is listed. The next institutions are assigned to the following bands: 201-250, 251-300, 301-350, 351-400, 401-500, 501-600, 601-800, 801-1000, 1001+.

Institutions with the 'Reporter' status are listed alphabetically at the end of the rankings table, and rather than being assigned a rank number, they are instead labelled reporter institutions.

Review and sign off

The Rankings are formally signed off by THE World Universities Insights Limited management prior to being published in print and online. The Rankings results are reviewed and signed off by *THE*'s Chief Global Affairs Officer and COO.

Appendix A – List of Applicable Disciplines

Topic	Applicable *THE* 11 Subject	Applicable *THE* 31 Subject
Economics	Business and Economics	Business and Economics: Economics & Econometrics
Anaesthesiology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Cardiovascular system and cardiology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Dentistry and oral surgery	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Dermatology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Endocrinology and metabolism	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Gastroenterology and hepatology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Geriatrics and gerontology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Healthcare sciences and services	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Haematology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Infectious diseases	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Legal medicine	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Medical ethics	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Medical informatics	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health

Medical laboratory technology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Medicine, general and internal	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Neurosciences and neurology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Nursing	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Nutrition and dietetics	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Obstetrics and gynaecology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Oncology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Ophthalmology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Otorhinolaryngology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Pathology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Paediatrics	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Pharmacology and pharmacy	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Psychiatry	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Public, environmental and occupational health	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Radiology, nuclear medicine and medical imaging	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Rehabilitation	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Respiratory system	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Rheumatology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Surgery	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Toxicology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Transplantation	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Tropical medicine	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Urology and nephrology	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Medicine & Dentistry
Clinical, pre-clinical and health – other topics	Clinical and Health	Clinical and Health: Other Health
Computer and information science	Computer Science	Computer Science: Computer Science
Software Engineering	Computer Science	Computer Science: Computer Science
Information Systems	Computer Science	Computer Science: Computer Science
Telecommunications	Computer Science	Computer Science: Computer Science

Education	Education	Education: Education
Teacher Training	Education	Education: Education
Academic Studies in Education	Education	Education: Education
Aerospace engineering	Engineering	Engineering: Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
Automation and control systems	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Biomedical engineering	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Chemical engineering	Engineering	Engineering: Chemical Engineering
Civil engineering	Engineering	Engineering: Civil Engineering
Construction and building technology	Engineering	Engineering: Civil Engineering
Earth and environmental engineering	Engineering	Engineering: Civil Engineering
Electrical and electronic engineering	Engineering	Engineering: Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Energy and fuels	Engineering	Engineering: Civil Engineering
Imaging science and photographic technology	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Industrial engineering	Engineering	Engineering: Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
Instruments and instrumentation	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Marine engineering	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Materials science	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Mechanical engineering	Engineering	Engineering: Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
Mechanics	Engineering	Engineering: Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
Metallurgy and metallurgical engineering	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Mining and mineral processing	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Nuclear science and technology	Engineering	Engineering: Civil Engineering
Robotics	Engineering	Engineering: Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Transportation	Engineering	Engineering: Civil Engineering
Engineering and technology –other topics	Engineering	Engineering: General Engineering
Law	Law	Law: Law

Allergy	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Orthopaedics	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Sport Science
Agriculture, fisheries and food	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Agriculture & Forestry
Anatomy and morphology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Biology, biochemistry and biotechnology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Biophysics	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Ecology, evolution and environment	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Agriculture & Forestry
Entomology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Agriculture & Forestry
Forestry	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Agriculture & Forestry
Genetics and heredity	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Immunology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Mycology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Parasitology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Physiology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Plant sciences	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Agriculture & Forestry
Sports Science	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Sport Science
Toxicology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Veterinary sciences	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Veterinary Science
Virology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Veterinary Science
Zoology	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Agriculture & Forestry
Life sciences – other topics	Life Sciences	Life sciences: Biological Sciences
Acoustics	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Physics & Astronomy
Operations research and management science	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Mathematics & Statistics
Palaeontology	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Geology, Environmental, Earth & Marine Sciences
Astronomy and astrophysics	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Physics & Astronomy
Chemistry	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Chemistry
Crystallography	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Chemistry
Earth sciences	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Geology, Environmental, Earth & Marine Sciences
Mathematics and statistics	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Mathematics & Statistics

Meteorology and atmospheric sciences	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Geology, Environmental, Earth & Marine Sciences
Nanotechnology	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Chemistry
Physics	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Physics & Astronomy
Polymer science	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Chemistry
Physical sciences – other topics	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Physics & Astronomy
Decision support/statistics	Physical Sciences	Physical sciences: Mathematics & Statistics
Psychology	Psychology	Psychology: Psychology
Educational/ Sport/ Business/ Clinical/ Animal Psychology	Psychology	Psychology: Psychology
Clinical Psychology	Psychology	Psychology: Psychology
Area studies	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Anthropology	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Behavioural sciences	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Biomedical social sciences	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Communication	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Communication & Media Studies
Criminology and penology	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Cultural studies	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Demography	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Ethnic studies	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Family studies	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Geography	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Geography
International relations	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Politics & International Studies (incl. Development Studies)
Library science	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Communication & Media Studies
Mathematical methods in social sciences	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Political science	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Politics & International Studies (incl. Development Studies)
Public administration	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Social issues	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Social work	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Sociology	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Urban studies	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology

Women's studies	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology
Social sciences – other topics	Social Sciences	Social sciences: Sociology

Appendix B – Determining the ISR Research score of publications

To measure the interdisciplinarity of a publication, we calculate an ISR Research score. Each publication is first assigned a score vector representing its subject areas (i.e. subject tagging). We focus only on publications related to science, excluding any that lack science content.

Next, we create a matrix for each publication based on its subject scores. By adding together these individual matrices, we generate a combined "adjacency matrix" that captures how different subjects relate across all publications. Using this matrix, we then calculate the distances between subjects, helping us understand how closely they are related.

Finally, the ISR Research score for each publication is determined based on these subject distances, indicating the degree to which a publication spans multiple disciplines. Publications that rank in the top 25% for interdisciplinarity in our dataset are identified as interdisciplinary science research.

Appendix C – Determining the cross-discipline citation (Cscore)

The Cscore is a measure of how interdisciplinary a publication's citations are. To determine this, we examine the relationship between any two publications where one cites the other. If publication j cites publication i, we calculate the interdisciplinary level of this citation connection by considering the combined subject areas of both publications. This calculation produces a value, known as Cite_ISR, which reflects the interdisciplinarity of that citation.

For each publication, its Cscore is determined by the highest Cite_ISR value it receives from any of its citing publications. In other words, a publication's Cscore represents the most interdisciplinary citation it has received. Finally, to gauge the cross-disciplinary influence of an entire institution, we calculate the 75th percentile Cscore across all science publications associated with that institution. This institutional Cscore gives a sense of the institution's overall interdisciplinary impact through its research citations.

Appendix D – List of subfields in Scopus

Science subfields– 84 in total

- Agronomy & Agriculture
- Dairy & Animal Science
- Fisheries
- Food Science
- Forestry
- Horticulture
- Veterinary Sciences
- Building & Construction
- Bioinformatics
- Biotechnology
- Energy

- Materials
- Nanoscience & Nanotechnology
- Optoelectronics & Photonics
- Strategic, Defence & Security Studies
- Aerospace & Aeronautics
- Automobile Design & Engineering
- Biomedical Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Electrical & Electronic Engineering
- Environmental Engineering
- Geological & Geomatics Engineering
- Industrial Engineering & Automation
- Mechanical Engineering & Transports
- Mining & Metallurgy
- Operations Research
- Artificial Intelligence & Image Processing
- Computation Theory & Mathematics
- Computer Hardware & Architecture
- Distributed Computing
- Information Systems
- Medical Informatics
- Networking & Telecommunications
- Software Engineering
- Anatomy & Morphology
- Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
- Biophysics
- Developmental Biology
- Genetics & Heredity
- Microbiology
- Microscopy
- Mycology & Parasitology
- Nutrition & Dietetics
- Physiology
- Toxicology
- Virology
- Endocrinology & Metabolism
- Immunology
- Neurology & Neurosurgery
- Pharmacology & Pharmacy
- Ecology
- Entomology
- Evolutionary Biology
- Marine Biology & Hydrobiology
- Ornithology
- Plant Biology & Botany

- Zoology
- Analytical Chemistry
- General Chemistry
- Inorganic & Nuclear Chemistry
- Medicinal & Biomolecular Chemistry
- Organic Chemistry
- Physical Chemistry
- Polymers
- Environmental Sciences
- Geochemistry & Geophysics
- Geology
- Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences
- Oceanography
- Paleontology
- Applied Mathematics
- General Mathematics
- Numerical & Computational Mathematics
- Statistics & Probability
- Acoustics
- Applied Physics
- Astronomy & Astrophysics
- Chemical Physics
- Fluids & Plasmas
- General Physics
- Mathematical Physics
- Nuclear & Particle Physics
- Optics

Accepted other fields (social sciences, clinical and health) – 69 in total:

- Urban & Regional Planning
- Communication & Media Studies
- Anthropology
- Applied Ethics
- Agricultural Economics & Policy
- Econometrics
- Economic Theory
- Economics
- Logistics & Transportation
- Criminology
- Demography
- Education
- Family Studies
- Gender Studies
- Geography
- Information & Library Sciences

- International Relations
- Law
- Political Science & Public Administration
- Science Studies
- Social Sciences Methods
- Social Work
- Sociology
- Allergy
- Anesthesiology
- Arthritis & Rheumatology
- Cardiovascular System & Hematology
- Complementary & Alternative Medicine
- Dentistry
- Dermatology & Venereal Diseases
- Emergency & Critical Care Medicine
- Environmental & Occupational Health
- Gastroenterology & Hepatology
- General & Internal Medicine
- General Clinical Medicine
- Geriatrics
- Legal & Forensic Medicine
- Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging
- Obstetrics & Reproductive Medicine
- Oncology & Carcinogenesis
- Ophthalmology & Optometry
- Orthopedics
- Otorhinolaryngology
- Pathology
- Pediatrics
- Psychiatry
- Respiratory System
- Sport Sciences
- Surgery
- Tropical Medicine
- Urology & Nephrology
- Behavioural Science & Comparative Psychology
- Clinical Psychology
- Developmental & Child Psychology
- Experimental Psychology
- General Psychology & Cognitive Sciences
- Human Factors
- Psychoanalysis
- Social Psychology
- Epidemiology
- Gerontology
- Health Policy & Services

- Nursing
- Public Health
- Rehabilitation
- Speech-Language Pathology & Audiology
- Substance Abuse
- Development Studies
- Cultural Studies