



# THE SCIENCE THAT'S NEVER BEEN CITED

*Nature* investigates how many papers really end up without a single citation.

**T**he geneticist and Nobel prizewinner Oliver Smithies, who died in

January aged 91, was a modest, self-effacing inventor. It was typical of him to trot out the tale of one of his greatest flops: a paper<sup>1</sup> about measuring osmotic pressure published in 1953, which, as he put it, had “the dubious distinction of never being cited”.

“Nobody ever quoted it, and nobody ever used the method,” he told students at a 2014 meeting

BY RICHARD VAN NOORDEN

in Lindau, Germany.

As it happens, Smithies’ paper drew more attention than he realized: nine articles referenced it within a decade of its publication. But his mistake is understandable. Many scientists harbour false impressions about uncited research — both its extent and its impact on scholarship.

One widely repeated estimate, reported in a controversial article in *Science* in 1990, suggests that more than half of all academic articles

remain uncited five years after their publication<sup>2</sup>. Scientists genuinely fret about this issue, says Jevin West, an information scientist at the University of Washington in Seattle who studies large-scale patterns in research literature. After all, citations are widely recognized as a standard measure of academic influence: a marker that work not only has been read, but also has proved useful to later studies. Researchers worry that high rates of uncitedness point to a heap of useless or irrelevant research. “I can’t tell you how many people over dinner have asked me: ‘How much of the literature is never cited?’” West says.

In reality, uncited research isn’t always useless. What’s more, there isn’t really that much of it, says Vincent Larivière, an information scientist at the University of Montreal in Canada.

To get a better handle on this dark and forgotten corner of published research, *Nature* dug into the figures to find out how many papers actually do go uncited. It is impossible to know for sure, because citation databases are incomplete. But it’s clear that, at least for the core group of 12,000 or so journals in the Web of Science — a large database owned by Clarivate Analytics in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania — zero-citation papers are much less prevalent than is widely believed.

Web of Science records suggest that fewer than 10% of scientific articles are likely to remain uncited. But the true figure is probably even lower, because large numbers of papers that the database records as uncited have actually been cited somewhere by someone.

This doesn’t necessarily mean that there is less low-quality research to worry about: thousands of journals aren’t indexed by the Web of Science, and concerns that scientists pad out their CVs with pointless papers remain very real.

But the new figures may reassure those dismayed by reports of oceans of neglected work. And a closer look at some uncited papers shows that they have use — and are read — despite having apparently been ignored. “Lack of citation cannot be interpreted as meaning articles are useless or valueless,” says David Pendlebury, a senior citations analyst at Clarivate.

## MYTHS OF UNCITEDNESS

The idea that the literature is awash with uncited research goes back to a pair of articles in *Science* — in the 1990 paper<sup>2</sup> and in another<sup>3</sup>, in 1991. The 1990 report noted that 55% of articles published between 1981 and 1985 hadn’t been cited in the 5 years after their publication. But those analyses are misleading, mainly because the publications they counted included documents such as letters, corrections, meeting abstracts and other editorial material, which wouldn’t usually get cited. If these are removed, leaving only research papers and review articles, rates of uncitedness plummet. Extending the cut-off past five years reduces the rates even more.

In 2008, Larivière and colleagues took a fresh look at the Web of Science and reported not only that uncitedness was lower than believed, but also that the percentage of uncited papers had been falling for decades<sup>4</sup>. *Nature* asked Larivière, together with Cassidy Sugimoto at Indiana University Bloomington, to update and elaborate on that analysis for this article.

The new figures — which count research articles and reviews — suggest that in most disciplines, the proportion of papers attracting zero citations levels off between five and ten years after publication, although the proportion is different in each discipline (see ‘Uncited science’). Of all biomedical-sciences papers published in 2006, just 4% are uncited today; in chemistry, that number is 8% and in physics, it is closer to 11%. (When cases of researchers citing their own papers are removed, these proportions rise — in some disciplines, by half as much again.) In engineering and technology, the uncitedness rate of the 2006 cohort of Web of Science-indexed papers is 24%, much higher than in the natural sciences. This higher figure may relate to the technical nature of many of these reports, which solve specific problems rather than provide work for others to cumulatively build on,

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For methods and more tales of the uncited, see: [go.nature.com/2tzpoc](http://go.nature.com/2tzpoc)

Larivière suggests.

For the literature as a whole — 39 million research papers across all disciplines recorded in the Web of Science from 1900 to the end of 2015 — some 21% haven’t yet been cited. Unsurprisingly, most of these uncited papers appear in little-known journals; almost all papers in well-known journals do get cited.

## AN IMPOSSIBLE MEASUREMENT

These data give only a partial picture. But filling in the blanks across the literature is an impractical task.

It’s hard enough to check a handful of papers. In 2012, for instance, Petr Heneberg, a biologist at Charles University in Prague, decided to examine the Web of Science records of 13 Nobel prizewinners<sup>5</sup>, to scrutinize a preposterous-sounding paper that claimed that around

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10% of Nobel laureates’ research was uncited<sup>6</sup>. His first glance at the Web of Science suggested a number closer to 1.6%. Then, checking on Google Scholar, Heneberg saw that many of the remaining papers actually had been referenced by other works indexed in the Web of Science, but had been missed because of data-entry errors or typos in the papers. And there were additional citations in journals and books that the Web of Science never indexed. By the time Heneberg gave up searching, after about 20 hours of work, he had reduced the proportion another fivefold, to a mere 0.3%.

Such flaws are why the true number of never-cited papers can’t be known: it would take too long to repeat Heneberg’s manual checks on such a grand scale. Disciplines also vary in how much they are affected by these flaws in measurement. The Web of Science records, for instance, that 65% of humanities papers published in 2006 have not yet been cited. It’s true that a lot of the humanities literature doesn’t get referenced — in part because, compared with the sciences, new research is less dependent on the cumulative knowledge of what goes before. But the Web of Science doesn’t accurately reflect the field, because it neglects many of its journals and books.

The same kinds of consideration bedevil comparisons between nations. The Web of Science shows that papers authored by scientists in China, India and Russia are more likely to be ignored than are those written in the United States and Europe. But the database doesn’t track many regional-language journals that, if taken into consideration, would narrow the gap, says Larivière.

Despite the caveats about absolute figures, the decline in uncitedness within the Web of Science is a robust pattern, Larivière says. The Internet has made it so much easier to find and cite relevant papers, he says. (It’s possible that a drive to make articles open-access is also helping.) But Larivière cautions against reading too much into the trend. He and others found in a 2009 study<sup>7</sup> that rates of uncitedness are falling because scientists publish a larger volume of papers and stuff more references into their articles. Bibliometrics researcher Ludo Waltman, at Leiden University in the Netherlands, agrees. “I would not tend to interpret these figures as reassurance that more of our scientific work is providing a useful purpose.”

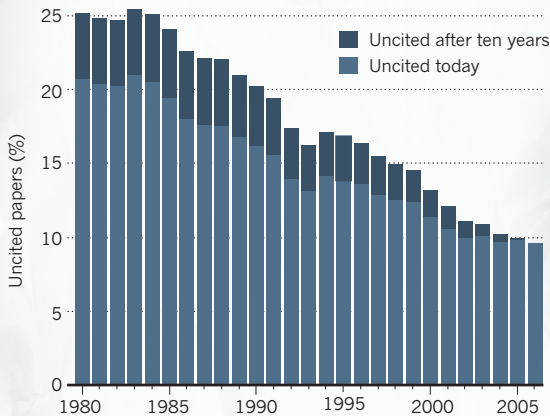
Waltman says that many papers escape uncitedness very narrowly: independent calculations from Waltman and Larivière show that papers on the Web of Science with only one or two citations outnumber those that have zero. “And we know that many citations are quite superficial or perfunctory,” he says. Or they could be a sign of academics scratching each other’s backs, says Dahlia Remler, a health economist at the Marxe

## UNCITED SCIENCE

Data from the Web of Science give an incomplete picture of how much science is never cited: many papers it records as having no citations have actually been cited somewhere.

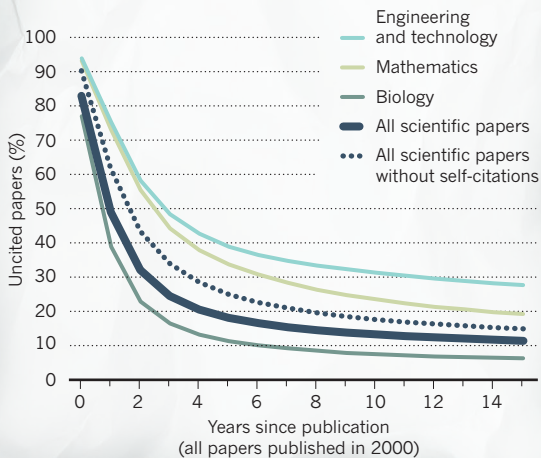
### Downward trend

The share of scientific articles recorded as 'uncited' in each year is falling.



### Disciplinary differences

The share of uncited papers from any year falls as time goes by, but at differing rates in different disciplines.



And uncited articles are still being read. In 2010, researchers at New York City's Department of Health and Mental Hygiene published a study that used software to analyse performance glitches in a saliva-based HIV test<sup>10</sup>. A few years earlier, use of the kit had been suspended in clinics, although it was later reinstated. The authors wanted to use the clinics' experience as a case study, to ask whether the software could have been used to analyse the performance of the kits when problems arose.

Their paper, published in the journal *PLoS ONE*, has never been cited. But it has been viewed more than 1,500 times and downloaded almost 500 times, notes Joe Egger, a co-author of the paper who is now at the Duke Global Health Institute in Durham, North Carolina. "The goal of the article was to improve public-health practice, not really to move a scientific field," he says.

Still other articles might remain uncited because they close off unproductive avenues of research, says Niklaas Buurma, a chemist at Cardiff University, UK. In 2003, Buurma and colleagues published a

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paper about 'the isochoric controversy' — an argument about whether it would be useful to stop a solvent from contracting or expanding during a reaction, as usually occurs when temperatures change<sup>11</sup>. In theory, this technically challenging experiment might offer insight into how solvents influence chemical reaction rates. But Buurma's tests showed that chemists don't learn new information from this type of experiment. "We set out to show that something was not worth doing — and we showed it," he says. "I am quite proud of this as a fully uncitable paper," he adds.

Oliver Smithies, speaking at the Lindau meeting, said that he recognized the value of his 1953 paper, even though he thought it hadn't been cited. The work behind it, he told his audience, helped him to earn his PhD and become a fully fledged scientist. In essence, it represented a future Nobel prizewinner's apprenticeship. "I enjoyed doing it," he said, "and I learned to do good science."

Smithies does have at least one truly uncited paper in his back catalogue: a 1976 article<sup>12</sup> which showed that a particular immune-system gene was located on human chromosome 15. But even that was important for other reasons, says geneticist Raju Kucherlapati, at Harvard Medical School in Boston, Massachusetts, who co-authored the paper. The article, he says, was the start of a long-lasting collaboration with Smithies' lab, culminating in work on mouse genetics that would earn Smithies the 2007 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. "For me," says Kucherlapati, "the significance of that paper was that I got to know Oliver." ■

**Richard Van Noorden** is a features editor for *Nature* in London.

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School of Public and International Affairs in New York City. "Even highly cited research could be a game that academics play together that serves no one's interest," she says.

### NOT TOTALLY POINTLESS

Some researchers might still be tempted to dismiss uncited papers as irrelevant. After all, if they mattered — even a little bit — wouldn't someone have mentioned them?

Probably, but not always. Academics are influenced by many more papers than they actually cite, says Michael MacRoberts, a botanist at Louisiana State University in Shreveport. In a 2010 article<sup>8</sup> on the shortcomings of citation analysis, MacRoberts referenced his own 1995 paper<sup>9</sup> about the discovery of nodding club-moss (*Palhinhaea cernua*) in Texas. It was the first and only time the paper had been cited, but the information in it has been recorded in plant atlases and large online databases; those who use these databases are relying on this paper and thousands of botanical reports like it. "The information in these so-called uncited articles is used; it is just not being cited," he says.

**CORRECTION**

The News Feature 'The science that's never been cited' (*Nature* **552**, 162–164; 2017) originally included a link to the data behind the charts. *Nature* has subsequently been told that the data are not available to make public, so the link has been removed online.