

# EVOLUTION AND STRUCTURE OF “SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT”: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is an interdisciplinary subject that has developed dramatically over the last few decades. Bibliometrics offers quantitative analytical techniques with which to study the development and growth of research in this area. The information used for the present study was retrieved from the SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, and A&HCI (Thomson Reuters) databases. The search was made on the topic "*Sustainable development*", limited to Document Types (Article) and Time Span (1900-2013). The result was a total of 13 093 articles retrieved. During the last 10 years, the annual (exponential) growth rate has been 12%, corresponding to a 6-year doubling time. The productivity of the authors varied widely. The 23 290 occurrences of the articles were distributed among 218 Web of Science categories. "Environmental Sciences" was the top-ranked category, with 3427 occurrences (by itself accounting for more than 26% of the total, and presenting the greatest diversity), followed by "Environmental Studies" (2417), "Ecology" (1046), and "Economics" (933). The methodological approach taken in the present work could be used to describe the structure of any other scientific field and its relationships with other disciplines, and to visualize the relationship between the different WoS categories conforming the subject under study.

**Keywords:** Sustainable development; bibliometric study; scientific production; Web of Science category.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is an interdisciplinary subject with three fundamental axes: ecology, economics, and politics. Culture and cultural diversity have been suggested as forming a fourth axis (Hawkes 2001), but this addition of a cultural perspective has not been fully

accepted (Culture as a goal in the POST-2015 Development Agenda 2013). The most widely used definition of sustainable development is that of the WCED: "*Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*" (World Commission on Environment and Development 1987). In other words, sustainable development aims to allow all people to live their lives and meet their needs today while preserving the possibility of equal opportunities for living in the future, all within the limitations of the ecosystem.

While the concept of sustainable development allows a variety of interpretations reflecting the worldviews of different groups of people, organizations, and societies, one can identify three essential discourses even though their boundaries may be somewhat fuzzy: sustainable development as integration, as limitation, or as change (Hugé et al. 2013). As integration, sustainable development is seen as the overarching concept linking issues, interests, and stakeholders' philosophical and political views. Negatively, it is criticized for being so general that it allows those with opposing views to formulate their objectives within apparently the same concept. Positively, however, this same property allows varying views to come together under a single unifying idea. As limitation, sustainable development deals with the constraint involved in the finite capacity of the Earth's ecosystem and available resources to meet the needs of a growing human population. As change, sustainable development is seen as an ongoing process rather than something fixed for all time (Hugé et al. 2013).

Research in the area of sustainable development has developed considerably over the last few decades. The annual number of articles with "sustainability" or "sustainable" in their bibliographic records has risen from some 3000 in 2007 (Kajikawa et al. 2007) to about 12 000 now (Kajikawa, Tacoa, and Yamaguchi 2014). This rapid growth has not really been surprising since many disciplines of science and technology have long been expected to contribute to developing a sustainable society.

In their description of the area of sustainable development research, Kajikawa et al. (2007) identified 93 clusters of citation networks, with just 15 of those clusters accounting for more than 80% of the papers. The largest cluster was agriculture, with topics such as soil erosion, food productivity, and plant biodiversity. A cluster dealing with business was located furthest from the other clusters in the sense that it had the fewest links with the other clusters. The number of clusters that resulted in that analysis is indicative of the complexity of defining the concept of sustainable development. Although in a later study, Kajikawa, Tacoa and Yamaguchi (2014) found fewer, and more closely connected, clusters, the field of sustainable development research remains hard to define. Instead, clusters which before were distinct are

now merging, implying closer connections and consequently a changing research landscape. The Business cluster has closed the gap with the others, while some other clusters, such as Health, Energy, or Water, still maintain their previously observed independence (Kajikawa, Tacao, and Yamaguchi 2014). The change in the sustainability research landscape also indicates that it is becoming even more interdisciplinary in nature, and that researchers, especially those in social science and economics, are broadening their potential audience (Schoolman et al. 2012).

Although the body of sustainable development research is growing and the area has developed its own expertise (Kajikawa, Tacao, and Yamaguchi 2014), it is unclear how far its interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary nature has led it to progress as a scientific discipline (Bettencourt and Kaur 2011).

The objective of bibliometrics is to analyse by means of quantitative (statistical and mathematical) methods a body of literature to extract the possible relationships connecting the elements of which it is comprised. In particular, bibliometrics provides analytical techniques with which to evaluate scientific activity. These techniques offer a quantitative perspective from which to study the development and growth of research on any topic, an example being that of the present work: "*Sustainable development*".

Bibliometric methods have been extensively applied to different fields of research, to authors' affiliations, institutions, countries, journals, citation habits, etc. Some of the fields that have been studied recently are Information Science (Chang and Huang 2012), Energy Efficiency (Du et al. 2013), and Chemical Engineering in Spain (Lagar-Barbosa, Escalona-Fernández and Pulgarín 2014).

Regarding interdisciplinarity, various studies have measured aspects of this property, for example, by mapping the relationships among disciplines (Bordons, Morillo, and Gómez 2003, Morillo, Bordons, and Gómez 2004). Only a few, however, have dealt with subjects relating to the environment – climate, sustainability, etc. (Stanhill 2001, Engels, Ruschenburg, and Weingart 2005, Janssen, Schoon, and Börner 2006, Jappe 2007, Ruschenburg and Engels 2008, Bjurström and Polk 2011, Quental and Lourenço 2012). Indeed, the property is more often operationalized without bibliometrics by taking an approach considering collaboration or integration (Porter et al. 2007).

The overall objective of the study was to analyze the literature about "sustainable development". The specific objectives were: 1) conduct a bibliometric study, previously unrealized in this area; 2) observe behaviour and differences in each country studied, in research on the topic, according to their scientific production.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

The information (i.e., that contained in bibliographic records) used for the present study was obtained from the SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, and A&HCI databases, all belonging to Thomson Reuters' WoK platform.

The search equation used for the overall study was:

TS = "*Sustainable development*", limited to DT ("*Article*") and Time Span ("*1900-2013*").

The search, which was run in the early days of April 2014, yielded 13 093 articles.

Three individual countries were studied separately (Brazil, Spain, and Sweden). For them, the search equations were:

TS = "*Sustainable development*" and CU = "*Brazil*", etc.

We then proceeded to the option 'Analyse Results' for the Web of Science (WoS) Categories, Authors, Countries, Languages, Publication Years, and Source Titles. In all cases, we obtained the ranking, ordered from highest to lowest 'Record Count'.

To construct the data matrix relating the different WoS categories which would be used to construct a map of those relationships, we operated as follows. In the category ranking, we select one, for example, ECONOMICS (see Illustration 1 below).

**Illustration 1**

<input type="checkbox"/> View Records	Web of Science Categories	Record Count	% of 13 093
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exclude Records			
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	3507	26.266 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	2480	18.574 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	ECOLOGY	1053	7.886 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL	954	7.145 %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>ECONOMICS</b>	940	7.040 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENERGY FUELS	862	6.456 %

The results of this category are marked using the 'Add to Marked List' option, and the 'Analyse Results' option is selected again. There now appears a ranking as shown in Illustration 2 below. All the data of the various categories under ECONOMICS are noted for the construction of the matrix. Then all categories except the selected one, ECONOMICS, are excluded. The number that appears is the number of records that were published with ECONOMICS as the only category. This datum is located on the diagonal of the square matrix.

**Illustration 2**

→ View Records	Web of Science Categories		
× Exclude Records	Record Count	% of 940	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ECONOMICS	940	100.000 %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	336	35.745 %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	263	27.979 %

For this specific area, there were 336 documents published under ECONOMICS and ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES together, and 263 documents under ECONOMICS and ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES together. There were no documents published under ECONOMICS and WATER RESOURCES, for example, since none appeared in the list below ECONOMICS.

In this way, it was seen that ECONOMICS went together with exactly 30 more categories in 1581 occurrences (including the 280 occurrences in which it was the only category). One can also see how many categories publish completely separately, how many with just one other category, how many with two other categories, etc., as well as how the topic "*Sustainable development*" is distributed in terms of the WoS categories.

Four symmetric, square, category co-occurrence matrices were constructed, one general and the other three to compare the research carried out in different countries – Brazil, Spain, and Sweden. The general matrix had to be normalized, standardizing the Euclidean norm to unity using the "Euclidean" module of the UCINET software package (Borgatti, Everett and, Freeman 2002). This is achieved by dividing the matrix by the Euclidean norm. The cells in the different matrices represent the number of times two WoS categories appear together in the articles analysed. This provides the information needed to map the knowledge space based on the presence of the topic "*Sustainable development*" in published research.

The UCINET software was then used to generate a Pajek-format file from the co-occurrence matrix. This format is designed to be processed in the freely available VOSViewer computer program (Van Eck, and Waltman 2007, Van Eck et al. 2010) which will create and display a map showing the closeness of the concepts involved in the various categories. The computation is based on a weighted and parameterized variant of the Girvan-Newman algorithm's modularity function (Newman and Girvan 2004), producing a single two-dimensional map indicating proximity or distance between the concepts in the area of knowledge under study. The software used for the statistical data has been Microsoft Office Excel.

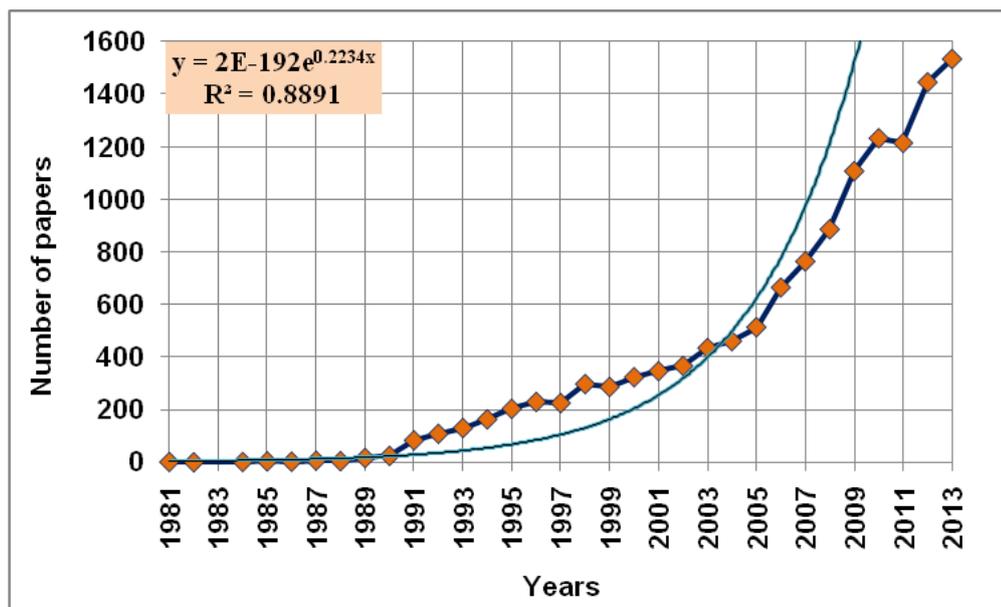
### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Yearly evolution of the scientific literature on "Sustainable development"

Running the search in WoS for the period 1900-2013 retrieved a total of 13 093 documents. Despite the length of the allowed Time Span, the oldest article actually found was dated 1981.

Figure 1 shows the yearly evolution of the scientific literature on the subject under study. The first decade in which articles appear, the 1980s, had a very low production, with no year exceeding 20 articles. The scientific production took off in the 1990s, reaching nearly 300 articles in 1999. Rapid growth continued in the last 14 years studied. In the first part of this period, until 2005, annual production rose to 500 articles. In the second part, growth has been even faster, reaching 1500 articles in 2013.

**Figure 1: Annual evolution of scientific production on "Sustainable development".**



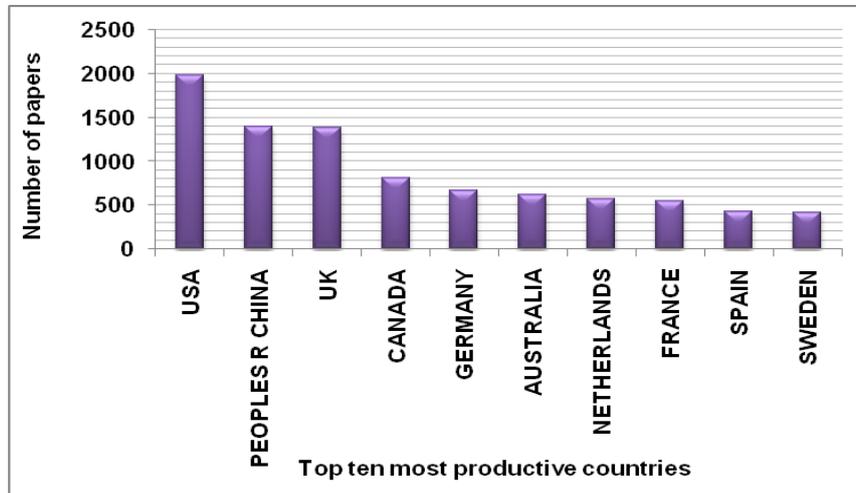
The growth over the years has been exponential (slope = 0.223 and  $r = 0.94$  for a straight line fit to the semi-log plot), representing an annual growth rate of 22% annually. In the last 10 years, the growth rate was 12%, corresponding to a doubling time of 6 years. The scientific production of the last five years (6531 articles) represented 50% of the entire output.

#### 3.2 Production by country

There were 166 countries with scientific production on "Sustainable development". The

top 35 accounted for over 90% of the total output. Figure 2 shows the production of the top 10 countries, accounting for close to 70% (67.4%) of the total output.

**Figure 2: Scientific production of the 10 most productive countries.**

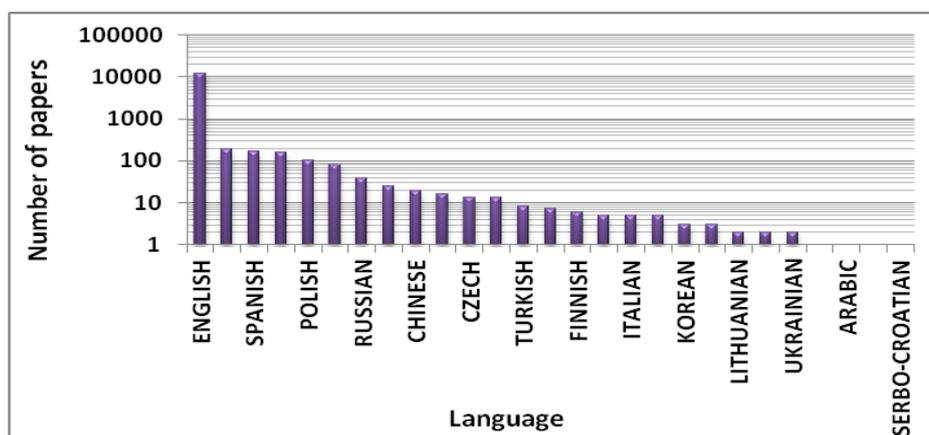


The United States of America, with a production of nearly 2000 (1979) articles is the country with most articles published on the topic. China, with 1400 articles, is second, followed by the UK (1386) and, at some distance, Canada and the rest of the ten countries of Fig. 2.

### 3.3 Language

Figure 3 shows the distribution of articles on "*Sustainable development*" according to the language in which they were published. The languages are indicated along the X-axis, and the number of documents on a logarithmic scale on the Y-axis. Although the distribution is very diverse in that 27 different languages are represented, English accounts for over 93% of the articles. It is followed far behind by the rest, with the next being French, Spanish, and German accounting for just over 1% each.

**Figure 3: Distribution of the number of articles by language of publication.**



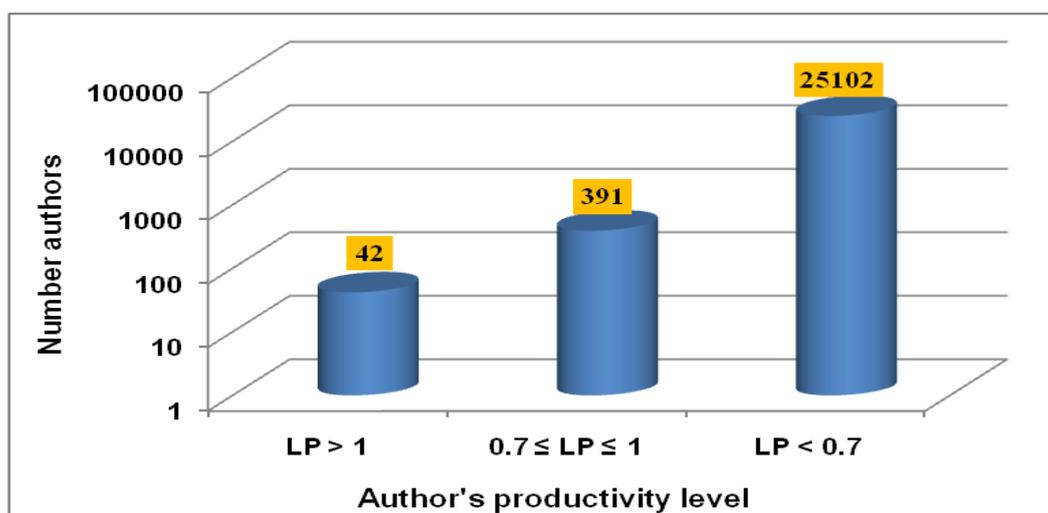
### 3.4 Author productivity

The productivity of the authors was classified into three levels: (a) high, with a level of productivity (LP)  $> 1$  corresponding to over 10 articles published; (b) medium, with  $0.7 \leq LP \leq 1$ , corresponding to from 6 to 10 articles; and (c) low, with  $LP < 0.7$ , corresponding to at most 5 articles. Figure 4 shows the distribution of the population of authors among these three levels of productivity, with the number of authors being represented on a logarithmic scale.

The 42 authors with high productivity published a total of 624 articles; the 391 authors with medium productivity published a total of 2406 articles; and the 25 102 authors with low productivity published a total of 10 063 articles.

The most productive author (KAYGUSUZ K) had published 31 articles.

**Figure 4: Distribution of the authors' levels of productivity.**



### 3.5 Dispersion of the scientific literature by journal

The total number of sources (journals) in which articles on "*Sustainable development*" were published was 2531. Table 1 lists the 36 journals with a scientific production of more than 50 articles. They accounted for approximately 30% of the total output of articles (3665). The *JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION*, with 328 articles, was the most productive, followed by *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD ECOLOGY* (262) and *ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS* (259).

**Table 1: Journals with more than 50 articles (together accounting for ≈30% of the total production).**

<b>Journals</b>	<b>Articles</b>	<b>Cum. Art.</b>	<b>Cum. %</b>
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	328	328	2.5
INTERNL. J. OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD ECOLOGY	262	590	4.5
ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS	259	849	6.5
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	241	1090	8.3
ENERGY POLICY	236	1326	10.1
JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	138	1464	11.2
OCEAN COASTAL MANAGEMENT	113	1577	12.0
PROBLEMY EKOROZWOJU	113	1690	12.9
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	98	1788	13.7
ENERGY	95	1883	14.4
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT JOURNAL	92	1975	15.1
SUSTAINABILITY	91	2066	15.8
METALURGIA INTERNATIONAL	89	2155	16.5
WATER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	83	2238	17.1
JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ECOLOGY	79	2317	17.7
NATURAL RESOURCES FORUM	79	2396	18.3
RENEWABLE ENERGY	77	2473	18.9
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION RESEARCH	73	2546	19.4
MOUNTAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	73	2619	20.0
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT	72	2691	20.6
FUTURES	72	2763	21.1
BUILDING RESEARCH AND INFORMATION	71	2834	21.6
AMBIO	70	2904	22.2
JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS	67	2971	22.7
LANDSCAPE AND URBAN PLANNING	66	3037	23.2
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REVIEW	64	3101	23.7
ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS	62	3163	24.2
RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND RECYCLING	60	3223	24.6
CHINESE GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE	59	3282	25.1
GEOFORUM	59	3341	25.5
CLIMATE POLICY	56	3397	25.9
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION	56	3453	26.4
WORLD DEVELOPMENT	55	3508	26.8
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE HUMAN AND POLICY DIMENSIONS	53	3561	27.2
ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY	52	3613	27.6
LAND USE POLICY	52	3665	28.0

Table 2 presents the result of splitting the journal distribution into three Bradford-law

zones. The core comprises 33 journals accounting for 3508 articles, a second zone of 268 journals accounts for 5107 articles, and a third zone with the bulk of the sources – 2230 journals accounting for 4478 articles. The resulting division into the three zones is a good fit to Bradford's law, with the top 300 journals accounting for 66% of the scientific literature on "Sustainable development".

**Table 2: The three zones of the fit to Bradford's law.**

Zone	Journals	Articles	K
Core	33	3508	
1st Zone	268	5107	8.12
2nd Zone	2180	4478	8.13
Total	2481	13093	

### 3.6 Web of Science (Journal Citation Reports) categories

Figure 5 is a log-log plot of the distribution of the number of occurrences of articles according to the number of categories to which each of them corresponds. For example, at the extremes, 24 categories have just 1 occurrence, and 1 category has 3427 occurrences.

The 23 290 occurrences of articles were distributed among 218 WoS categories. The top ten most productive categories accounted for 80% of all the occurrences.

**Figure 5: Scientific production by WoS categories.**

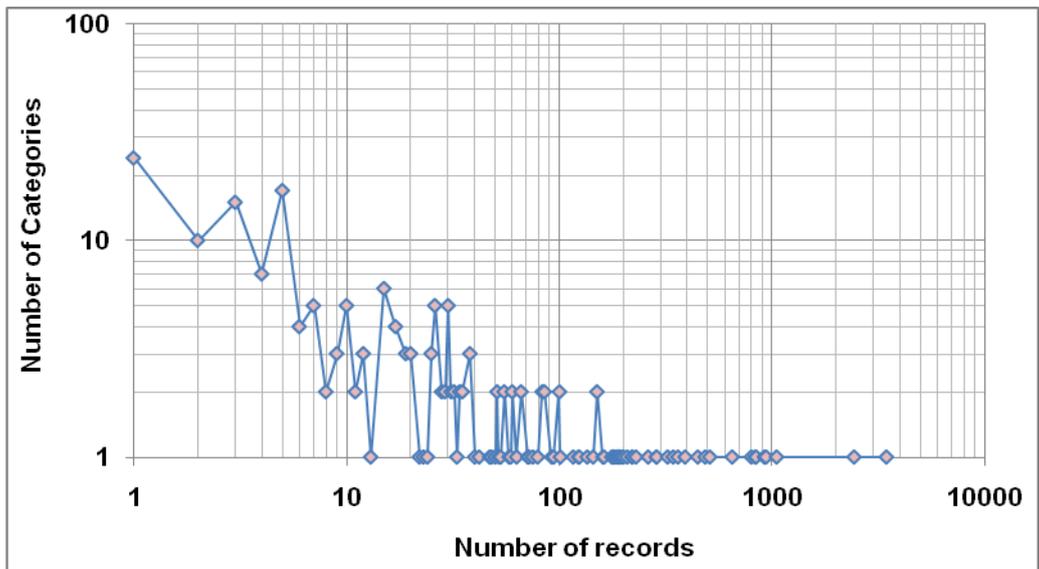
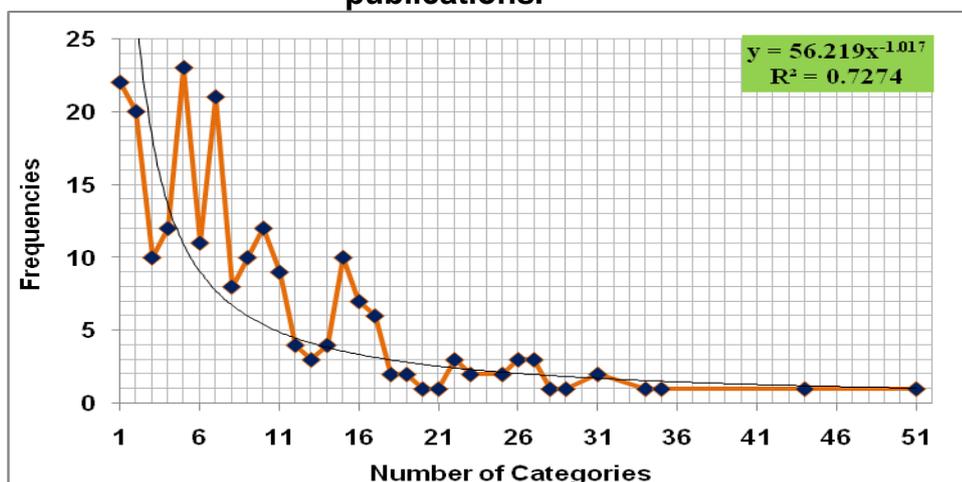


Figure 6 is a plot of the frequencies of categories according to the number of categories with which each of them can be found shared with (counting the category itself). For example,

at the extremes, there are 22 categories that were never found shared with any other category (i.e., counting themselves, they correspond to the value 1 on the horizontal axis), and there is 1 category which has shared records with 50 other categories (i.e., it corresponds to the value 51 on the horizontal axis). This last category is "Environmental Sciences", and corresponds to more than 26% of the total publications.

One observes that, as well as the very high diversity of this specific category, the diversity of research on sustainable development is high in general, although it does depend on the category to which the published documents belong. One also observes in the figure that the frequency distribution follows an inverse power law (as in Lotka's law for a distribution of authors).

**Figure 6: Frequencies (category counts) of the number of WoS categories shared in publications.**



### 3.7 Category co-occurrence and density maps

Figures 7 and 8 show the maps made with the VOS (Visualization of Similarities) clustering techniques (Van Eck and Waltman 2007). The spatial placement of the categories is a representation of their similarity (the number of times a pair of categories appear together).

Figure 7 thus constitutes an overview of the literature on the topic "*Sustainable development*" that has been published in international journals listed in WoS according to the thematic areas into which the documents have been classified. It provides a picture of the interdisciplinary nature of this topic. Over 75% (172) of the selected categories have some type of relationship with another category. The rest have been omitted from the map.





**Table 3: The categories with the greatest number of co-occurrences.**

WoS Category	Cluster	Total link strength
Environmental Sciences	12	2.90
Environmental Studies	11	2.40
Ecology	12	1.09
Econ Economics	6	0.91
Engineering Environmental	12	0.88
Energy Fuels	8	0.80
Water Resources	6	0.78
Geography	11	0.50
Geosciences Multidisciplinary	5	0.46
Engineering Civil	6	0.46
Planning Development	4	0.45
Urban Studies	11	0.45
Geography Physical	13	0.38
Management	10	0.38
Business	7	0.32

Table 4 lists the thematic categories that comprise each of the 14 clusters resulting from the analysis. The more central clusters have a strong association with other different categories, while clusters on the periphery of the map have relatively little association with other categories. Cluster 12, which includes the "Environmental Sciences" category, is the most central and is therefore of the greatest interdisciplinarity.

**Table 4: The categories grouped into 14 clusters.**

<b>Cluster 1 (29 categories)</b>	Archæology; Art; Biochemistry Research Methods; Chemistry Analytical; Chemistry Inorganic Nuclear; Chemistry Multidisciplinary; Chemistry Physical; Demography; Electrochemistry; Health Care Sciences Services; Health Policy Services; Instruments Instrumentation; Materials Science Composites; Materials Science Multidisciplinary; Nanoscience Nanotechnology; Nuclear Science Technology; Obstetrics Gynæcology; Optics; Physics Applied; Physics Atomic Molecular Chemical; Physics Condensed Matter; Physics Particles Fields; Public Environmental Occupational Health; Public Environmental Occupational Health SCI; Public Environmental Occupational SSCI; Radiology Nuclear Medicine Medical Imaging; Rehabilitation SSCI; Social Sciences Interdisciplinary; Spectroscopy
<b>Cluster 2 (27 categories)</b>	Automation Control Systems; Behavioural Sciences; Communication; Computer Science Artificial Intelligence; Computer Science Cybernetics; Computer Science Hardware Architecture; Computer Science Interdisciplinary Applications; Computer Science Information Systems; Computer Science Software Engineering; Computer Science Theory Methods;

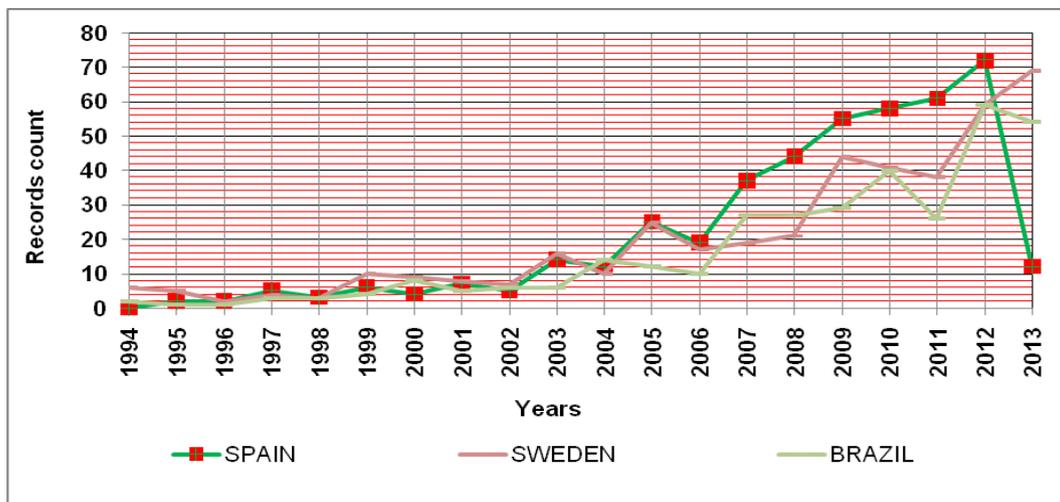
	Engineering Electrical Electronic; Engineering Industrial; Engineering Manufacturing; Ergonomics; Information Science Library Science; Mathematics; Mathematics Applied; Mathematics Interdisciplinary Applications; Operations Research Management Science; Physics Mathematical; Psychology: Psychology Applied; Reproductive Biology; Social Sciences Mathematical Methods; Statistics Probability; Telecommunications; Zoology
<b>Cluster 3 (20 categories)</b>	Agricultural Economics Policy; Agricultural Engineering; Agriculture Multidisciplinary; Agronomy; Biochemistry Molecular Biology; Biotechnology Applied Microbiology; Chemistry Medicinal: Food Science Technology; Forestry; Genetic Heredity; Horticulture; Integrative Complementary Medicine; Material Science Paper Wood; Medical Laboratory Technology; Microbiology; Nutrition Dietetics; Pharmacology Pharmacy; Plant Sciences; Soil Science; Toxicology
<b>Cluster 4 (18 categories)</b>	Anthropology; Area Studies; Criminology Penology; Ethnic Studies; Evolutionary Biology; Humanities Multidisciplinary; International Relations; Law; Planning Development; Political Science; Psychology Clinical; Psychology Experimental; Psychology Multidisciplinary; Public Administration; Social Issues; Social Sciences Interdisciplinary; Social Work; Sociology
<b>Cluster 5 (16 categories)</b>	Astronomy Astrophysics; Chemistry Applied; Chemistry Organic; Construction Building Technology; Engineering Aerospace; Engineering Chemical; Engineering Petroleum; Geosciences Multidisciplinary; Materials Science Biomaterials; Materials Science Ceramics; Material Science Characterization Testing; Materials Science Composites; Material Science Textiles; Meteorology Atmospheric Sciences; Physics Multidisciplinary; Polymer Science
<b>Cluster 6 (15 categories)</b>	Engineering Civil; Engineering Geological; Engineering Marine; Engineering Ocean; Fisheries; Geochemistry Geophysics; Imaging Science Photographic Technology; Limnology; Marine Freshwater Biology; Metallurgy Metallurgical Engineering; Mineralogy; Mining Mineral Processing; Oceanography; Remote Sensing; Water Resources
<b>Cluster 7 (15 categories)</b>	Biology; Business; Education Educational Research; Education Scientific Disciplines; Engineering Multidisciplinary; Ethics; History of Social Sciences; History Philosophy of Science; History Philosophy of Science SCI; History Philosophy of Science SSCI; Mathematical Computational Biology; Multidisciplinary Sciences; Philosophy; Religion; Sport Sciences
<b>Cluster 8 (6 categories)</b>	Energy Fuels; Engineering Mechanical; Mechanics; Physics Fluids Plasmas; Physics Nuclear; Thermodynamics
<b>Cluster 9 (6 categories)</b>	Agriculture Dairy Animal Science; Infectious Diseases; Parasitology; Tropical Medicine; Veterinary Sciences; Virology

<b>Cluster 10 (6 categories)</b>	Business Finance; Economics; History; Hospitality Leisure Sport Tourism; Industrial Relations Labour; Management
<b>Cluster 11 (5 categories)</b>	Architecture; Geography; Urban Studies; Women Studies; Environmental Studies
<b>Cluster 12 (4 categories)</b>	Biodiversity Conservation; Ecology; Engineering Environmental, Environmental Sciences
<b>Cluster 13 (3 categories)</b>	Geography Physical; Geology; Palæontology
<b>Cluster 14 (2 categories)</b>	Transportation; Transportation Science Technology

### 3.8 Comparing Brazil, Spain, and Sweden

Figure 9 shows the distribution of records over the last 20 years for the three countries that we studied separately (Brazil, Spain, and Sweden). There is a clear correlation in the first half of the period, but some differences in the second. In this second half, Spain out-produces Sweden and Brazil, although it undergoes a sharp decline in the last year. Sweden out-performs Brazil in the number of records in the last 5 years, with a growth rate of 9%.

**Figure 9: Distribution of the annual scientific production of the 3 countries (1994-2013).**

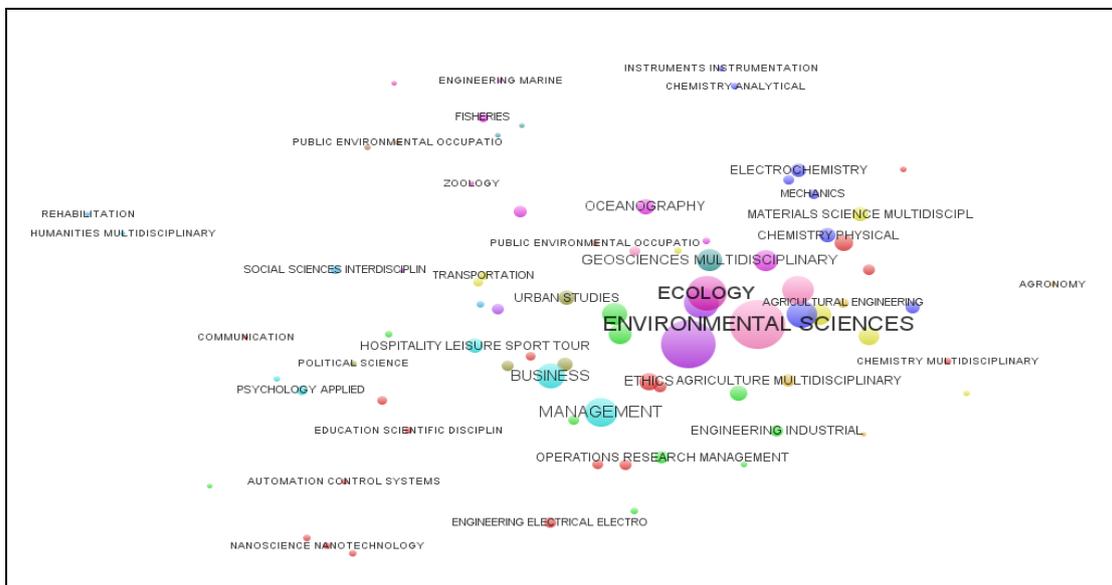


The co-occurrence maps of Figs. 10-12 give a view of the interdisciplinary nature of the "Sustainable development" concept in Spain, Sweden, and Brazil, respectively. Although the research area "Environmental Sciences" is that with greatest co-occurrence in all three countries, the maps show notable differences as well, such as the number of WoS categories and the number of clusters.

For research in Spain (Fig. 10), there resulted a sample of 81 categories classified into

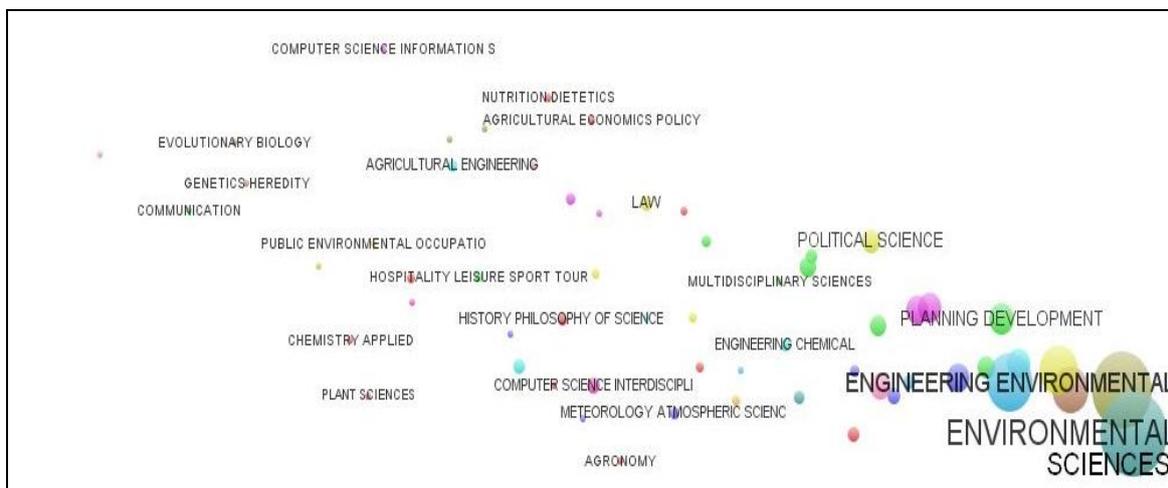
15 clusters. The predominant theme "Environmental Sciences" is strongly linked to the areas of "Ecology", "Agricultural Engineering", "Geosciences Multidisciplinary", "Business", and "Management".

**Figure 10: Map of co-occurrences of Spain's WoS categories.**



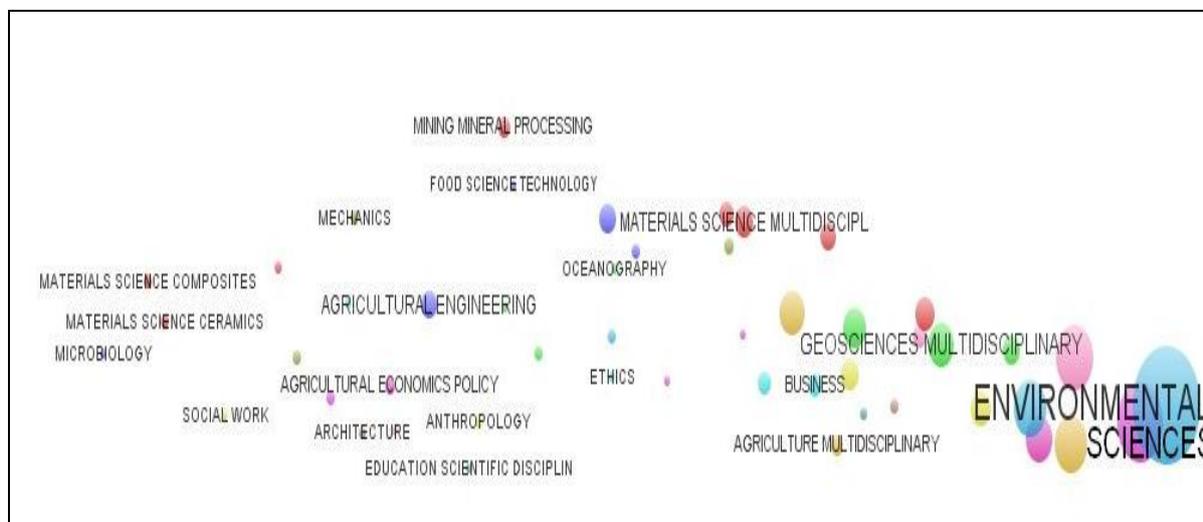
For Sweden (Fig. 11), there are 60 categories forming 13 clusters. "Engineering Environmental" and "Planning Development" are strongly linked to the predominant theme "Environmental Sciences".

**Figure 11: Map of co-occurrences of Sweden's WoS categories.**



Finally, for Brazil (Fig. 12), there are 49 categories in 13 clusters. "Geosciences Multidisciplinary" and "Agriculture Multidisciplinary" are strongly linked to the predominant theme "Environmental Sciences".

**Figure 12: Map of co-occurrences of Brazil's WoS categories.**



## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Production and growth

As an area of research, sustainable development has become a paradigm of interdisciplinarity. It has grown exponentially over the last few decades (Fig. 1), with the annual rate being 12% in the last 10 years of the present study, and 22% of all the years are considered. Other studies on related topics have reported similar, or even higher, growth rates:

- ⤴ Kajikawa et al. (2007) identified the topics covered in the scientific literature with "Sustainable\*" in their titles, abstracts, or keywords. They found: "... over 3000 papers on sustainability area currently published annually."
- ⤴ Quental and Lourenço (2012), in a bibliometric assessment of the content of two ISI WoS databases (SCI and SSCI), searched for the terms "Sustainable development" or "Sustainable science" from 1981 to 2008. They retrieved a total of 7800 records.
- ⤴ Du et al. (2013) studied "Energy efficiency" on the same databases as the present study, but restricted to the period 1991-2010. They obtained a total of 8244 records. The growth rate they calculated for this topic was the same (12%) as that found in the present work.
- ⤴ Kajikawa, Tacao and Yamaguchi (2014) looked at sustainable science (papers that

included the words "*Sustainability*" or "*Sustainable*" in the title, abstract, or keywords, using the SCI and SSCI databases) during the period 2007-2013. They found extraordinary growth: "*Currently, about 12,000 papers on sustainability are published annually.*"

This exponential growth may be because the impact of human activity on the environment is leading to this area of research being studied from ever more different fields and with different approaches. In particular, major efforts are being made from the technological, financial, political, and social perspectives to pay more attention to sustainable development. The current growth of the scientific literature on this topic is therefore hardly surprising.

#### **4.2 Countries with scientific production on "*Sustainable development*"**

The results regarding the geographical dispersion of publications in this field were inconclusive. There were 166 countries found to have published articles on "*Sustainable development*". As was found in the study of Du et al. (2013), the 4 most productive countries were USA, China, UK, and Canada. They were also in the same order and in similar proportions. There was a strong concentration of articles in the most productive countries, with just the 10 most productive accounting for about 70% of the articles.

#### **4.3 Publication language**

While there were 27 languages in which the articles on "*Sustainable development*" had been written, the predominant language was English (93% of the articles), with just some 1000 articles written in other languages. Similar results were reported by Du et al. (2013) for the case of the "*Energy efficiency*" literature, with 95% for English and only 295 (5%) articles distributed among the remaining 20 languages.

#### **4.4 Author productivity**

We have already mentioned that this is an expanding area with strong growth in recent years. But at the same time, it is a recent area, with its major production beginning in the 1990s. This means that it has specific characteristics that make it different from other, more established, areas of research, but similar to others with the same type of development and dynamics.

One characteristic is the pattern of the authors' scientific productivity, i.e., the distribution of papers among authors. Since this is a still unconsolidated, and very inter- and multi-disciplinary research area, its authors are mostly not solely dedicated to research in this field.

Instead they come and go in accordance with the particular objectives of their research. This could be the reason why we found there to be roughly twice as many authors as articles. In particular, only 42 authors had published more than 10 articles, while more than 25 000 had published only one article. Similar behaviour was noted by Duet al. (2013).

#### **4.5 The dispersion of the scientific literature**

As was the case with the authors, the dispersion of the articles among different scientific journals was high – the 13 093 articles on sustainable development were published in nearly 2500 journals. Again similarly to the case of the authors, just a small number of those journals (36) published a third of the articles.

Division of the distribution into three zones gave a perfect fit to Bradford's law (Egghe, 1990) – a core of 33 journals, a second zone of 268 journals, and a third consisting of the remaining 2230 journals. Du et al. (2013) similarly found that more than 30% of the 6494 articles in their study were from just 20 journals. Bjurström and Polk (2011), in their co-citation analysis of climate change and interdisciplinarity, found 6417 articles distributed among 96 journals, but with the 4 most productive journals accounting for over 30% of the articles.

#### **4.6 WoS categories**

The 23 290 occurrences that resulted from our search on "*Sustainable development*" were distributed among 218 WoS thematic categories grouped into 14 clusters. The top 10 categories in number of occurrences accounted for 80% of the total. The category "Environmental Sciences", which alone accounted for more than 26% of the total, was the central category best related to the other themes. It also presented the greatest diversity, sharing records with 50 other categories. At the other extreme, there were 22 categories that shared no records with any other category.

Following "Environmental Sciences", the other predominating disciplines were "Environmental Studies", "Ecology", "Economics", and "Engineering Environmental". Over 75% (172) of the selected categories had some type of interrelationship with another category.

The results of Du et al. (2013) were as follows: 6488 articles about energy efficiency were divided into 178 subject categories in SCI-EXPANDED and SSCI. The five most frequently tagged subject categories based on the total number of publications were "Energy & Fuels" (2,021), "Environmental Sciences" (976), "Engineering Electrical Electronic" (918), "Environmental Studies" (826), and "Telecommunications" (639).

Quental and Lourenço (2012) found the vast majority (70%) of sustainable development

papers to belong to the "Environmental Sciences" category, with 22% from "Biological Sciences" (with an upwards trend in this latter category). This lends support to the commonly held assumption that environmental issues in fact lie at the core of sustainable development, even if, in theory at least, social and economic issues need to be addressed in a balanced manner. The papers dealing with urban issues represented around 13% of the sustainable development literature, but their share is diminishing, and the authors comment that this seems to contradict the idea that urban sustainability is one of the major facets of sustainable development.

Of the 14 clusters of the present study, cluster 12, which includes the "Environmental Sciences" category, is the most central and hence has the greatest interdisciplinarity. The clusters formed by the greatest number of WoS categories, clusters 1 and 2, include 29 and 27 categories, respectively.

Kajikawa et al. (2007) identified and analysed 93 clusters of citation networks, 15 of which together accounted for more than 80% of the papers. The largest of those clusters they labeled "Agriculture", with topics such as soil erosion, food productivity, and plant biodiversity. The cluster dealing with business was located furthest away from the other clusters, meaning that it had the fewest links with the other clusters.

For Kajikawa, Tacoa and Yamaguchi (2014), the field of sustainable development research continues to be hard to define. Instead, new thematic clusters are continually being integrated into the field, implying closer connections between previously fairly isolated sectors of research, and therefore indicative of a changing research landscape. Their Business cluster has closed the gap with the rest, and some clusters have merged, while others, such as Health, Energy, or Water, maintain the independence that had been observed for them previously.

#### **4.7 Comparing Spain, Sweden, and Brazil**

The distribution of records for the three countries studied separately (Spain, Sweden, and Brazil) was very similar in the first 10 years, in no case exceeding 20 documents annually. In the last 10 years of the study period, however, there were important variations among the three countries in the production of papers. All three published essentially above 20 papers annually, and Spain reached 70 in 2012, although there was a sharp fall in 2013.

While "Environmental Sciences" is the area with most occurrences for all three countries, its relationship with other thematic areas differs from one to another. In Spain, it is a central category, and is primarily interrelated with "Ecology", "Agricultural Engineering", "Geosciences Multidisciplinary", "Business", and "Management". In Sweden and Brazil, it is peripheral, in the former being mainly linked with "Engineering Environmental" and "Planning Development", and

in the latter with "Geosciences Multidisciplinary" and "Agriculture Multidisciplinary". The numbers of categories and clusters are different, as is the dispersion of the different categories on the maps.

To summarize, the methodological approach taken in the present work could be used to describe the structure of any other scientific field and its relationships with other disciplines (interdisciplinarity), and to visualize the relationship between the different WoS categories conforming the subject under study. Likewise, it could be used to compare different research areas and different countries.

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