OVERVIEW: Research and development is a critical contributor to innovation and long-term economic growth, and the United States has a long history of being a global leader. According to a new collaborative report from The Council of State Governments and Elsevier—“America’s Knowledge Economy: A State-by-State Review”—the United States published more than 536,000 publications in 2013. Predictably, states with larger populations also tended to publish more. For example, California and New York were the top two producers from 2004 to 2013. From 2004 to 2013, a big chunk of United States publications—more than one-quarter—focused on the field of medicine. Over the same period, Massachusetts and California produced the most impactful research—also called field-weighted citation impact—among all states. This brief offers a state-specific snapshot of data pulled from the report. To read the full report, visit www.csg.org/knowledgeeconomy.

1.73 PUBLICATIONS
PER 1,000 RESIDENTS, 2013
U.S. Average: 1.70 publications per 1,000 residents

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13
1.69 Cited 69% more than global average

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH
BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, & ACCOUNTING
Ranked 1st among all states in terms of research impact

CALIFORNIA | TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13
15,602 collaborations (15.2% of all of Arizona’s publications)

RESEARCH FROM MEDICAL SECTOR, 2004–13
8% of Arizona’s total research output is from its medical sector, the 5th highest rate among all states.

RESEARCH STRENGTH IN AGRICULTURAL & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 2004–13
2nd among all states in relative impact and 1st among all states in growth in relative impact, Arizona’s research in this area is cited 32% more often than the U.S. average.

www.csg.org/knowledgeeconomy
Field-weighted citation impact (FWCI) for U.S. States (2004–13)

Impact Across Research Fields, 2004–13

Arizona’s research is cited 69% more than the global average.

The field-weighted citation impacts of Arizona’s research in the social sciences and the life sciences are above the U.S. average.

* and ^ indicate the state did not produce more than 100 publications in that research field for 2004 or 2013, respectively.
Source: Scopus®

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