America’s Knowledge Economy: A State-by-State Review

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.

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

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13
1.79 Cited 79% more than global average

MOST IMPACTFUL RESEARCH FIELD
MEDICINE Ranked 4th among all states in terms of research impact and cited 41% more than the U.S. average.

CALIFORNIA TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13
(9.0% of all of Georgia’s publications)

RESEARCH STRENGTHS IN BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENCES, 2004–13
6th among all states in relative impact of research in chemistry; 5th among all states in relative impact of research in chemical engineering.

RESEARCH STRENGTH IN MATERIALS SCIENCE, 2004–13
4th among all states in relative impact of research in materials science.
Georgia’s research is cited 79% more than the global average, 9th among all states.

The field-weighted citation impact of Georgia’s research is above the U.S. average in all areas, particularly the health sciences.

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

Source: Scopus®