

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.

2.23 PUBLICATIONS

PER 1,000 RESIDENTS, 2013

U.S. Average: 1.70 publications per 1,000 residents

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13

1.62

Cited 62% more than
global average

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH

ENERGY

Ranked 8th among all states in terms of research impact and cited 30% more than the U.S. average.

ILLINOIS

TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13

8,434 collaborations (6.5% of all of Indiana's publications)

RESEARCH FROM CORPORATE SECTOR, 2004–13

7.2% of Indiana's total research output is from its government sector, the 6th highest rate among all states.

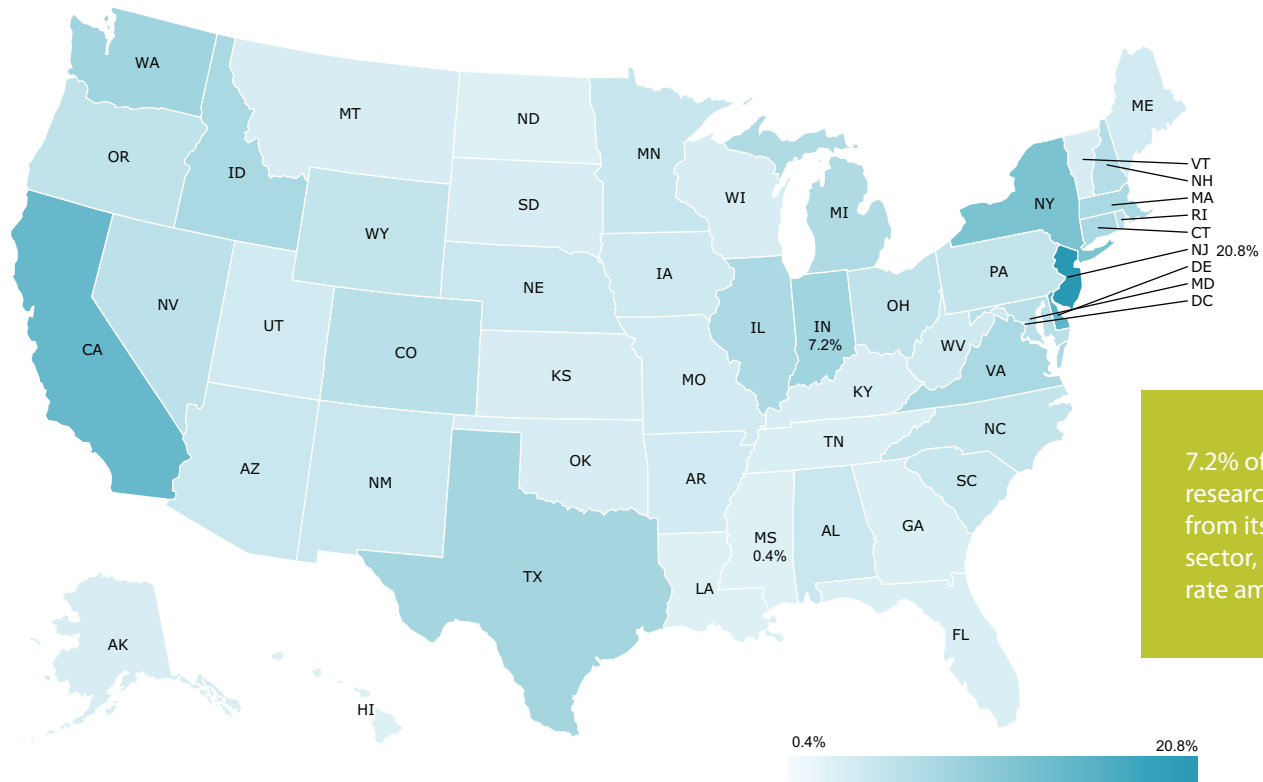
RESEARCH STRENGTH IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

8th among all states in terms of relative impact of research in chemical engineering, cited 9% more than the U.S. average.



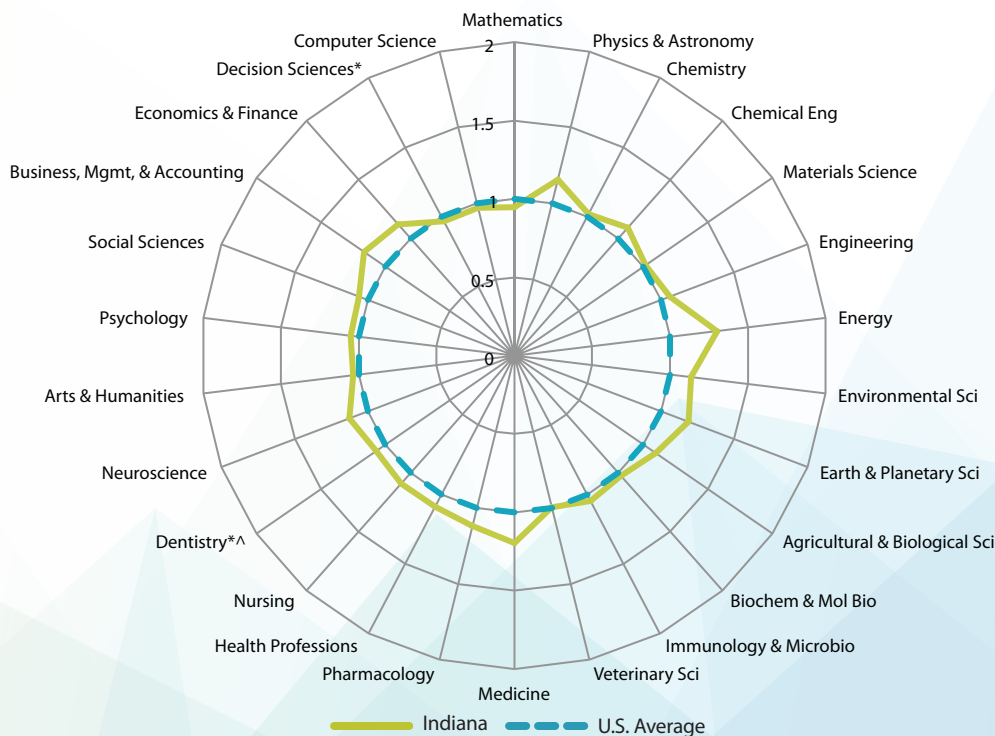
America's Knowledge Economy: A State-by-State Review | INDIANA

Percentage of total state output from corporate institutions (2004-13)



Source: Scopus®

Impact Across Research Fields, 2004-13



Indiana's research in energy is cited 30% more than 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®