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.

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

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13
1.36 Cited 36% more than global average

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

Ranked 3rd among all states in terms of relative volume of research

OHIO
TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13
3,378 collaborations (6.6% of all of Kentucky’s publications)

HIGH RELATIVE RESEARCH VOLUME IN SOCIAL SCIENCES, 2004–13
5th among all states, Kentucky produces 22% more publications in the social sciences than its total research volume would suggest.

HIGH RELATIVE RESEARCH VOLUME IN PHARMACOLOGY, 2004–13
3rd among all states, Kentucky produces 56% more publications in pharmacology than its total research volume would suggest.

www.csg.org/knowledgeeconomy
Number of academic publications per million $ USD in higher education R&D expenditures for U.S. states, 2004–13 (in 2013 $)

Source: Scopus® and NSF Higher Education Research and Development Survey

Kentucky universities produced 7.8 publications per million $ USD R&D from 2004 to 2013.

Kentucky’s research in medicine is cited 3% 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®