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.

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

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13
1.86 Cited 86% more than global average

MOST IMPACTFUL RESEARCH FIELD
MEDICINE Ranked 10th among all states in terms of research impact and cited 32% more than the U.S. average.

CALIFORNIA TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13
13,334 collaborations (10.4% of all of Minnesota’s publications)

PUBLICATIONS PER CAPITA, 2013
1st among all states in Midwest Region at 2.8 publications per 1,000 residents.

RESEARCH FROM MEDICAL SECTOR, 2004–13
26.7% of Minnesota’s total research output is from its medical sector, the highest rate among all states.
Number of academic publications per million $ USD in higher education R&D expenditures for U.S. states, 2004–13 (in 2013 $)

Minnesota universities produced 10.5 publications per million $ USD R&D from 2004 to 2013, the 3rd highest rate among all states.

Minnesota’s research in medicine is cited 32% more than the U.S. average.

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

Impact Across Research Fields, 2004–13

Source: Scopus®