

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.

2.06 PUBLICATIONS

PER 1,000 RESIDENTS, 2013

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

**FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION
IMPACT, 2004–13**

1.67 Cited 67% more than
global average

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH

NEUROSCIENCE

2nd among all states in terms of research impact
and cited **24% more** than the U.S. average.



KANSAS

**TOP COLLABORATING
STATE, 2004–13**

2,558 collaborations (2.3% of all of Missouri's publications)

GROWING RESEARCH STRENGTH IN MEDICINE, 2004–13

**14th among all states in terms of relative impact of research; 3rd among
all states in terms of growth in relative impact.**

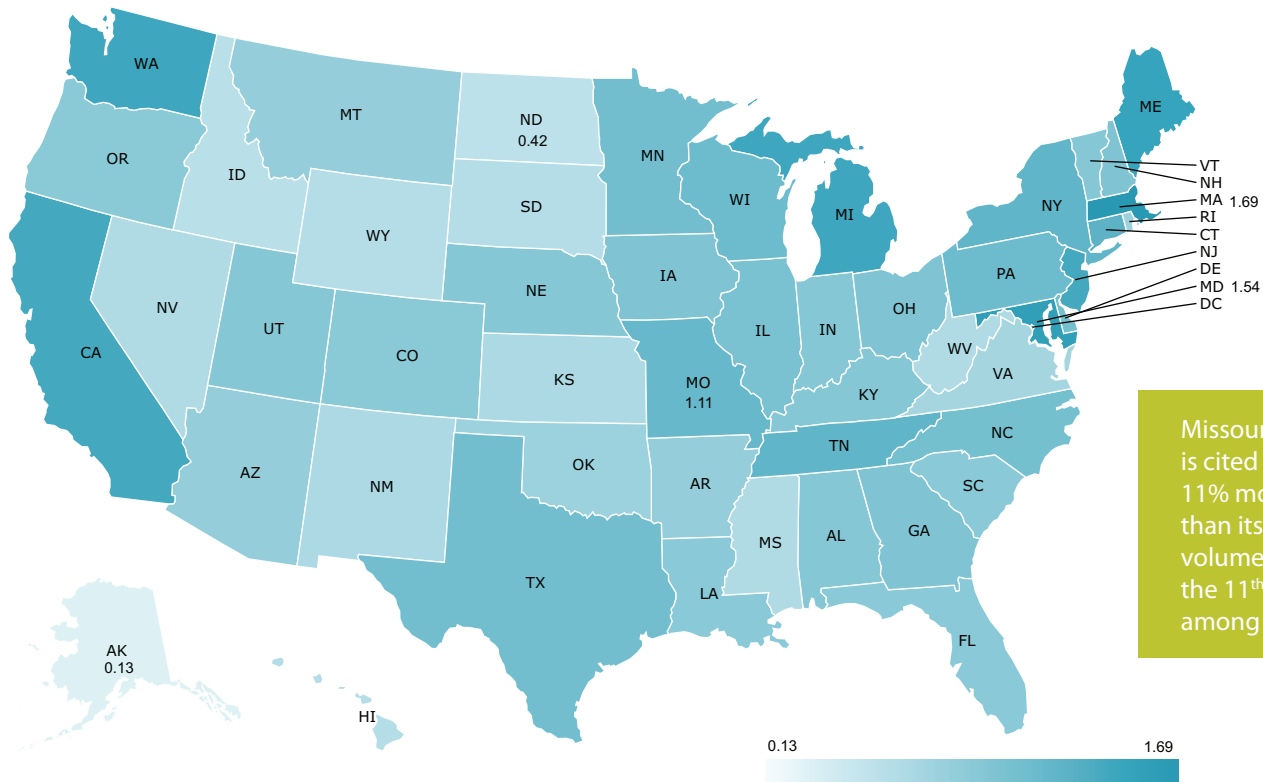
RESEARCH STRENGTH IN BIOCHEMISTRY, GENETICS, & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, 2004–13

7TH AMONG ALL STATES

Research strength in biochemistry, genetics, and
molecular biology, 2004-13.

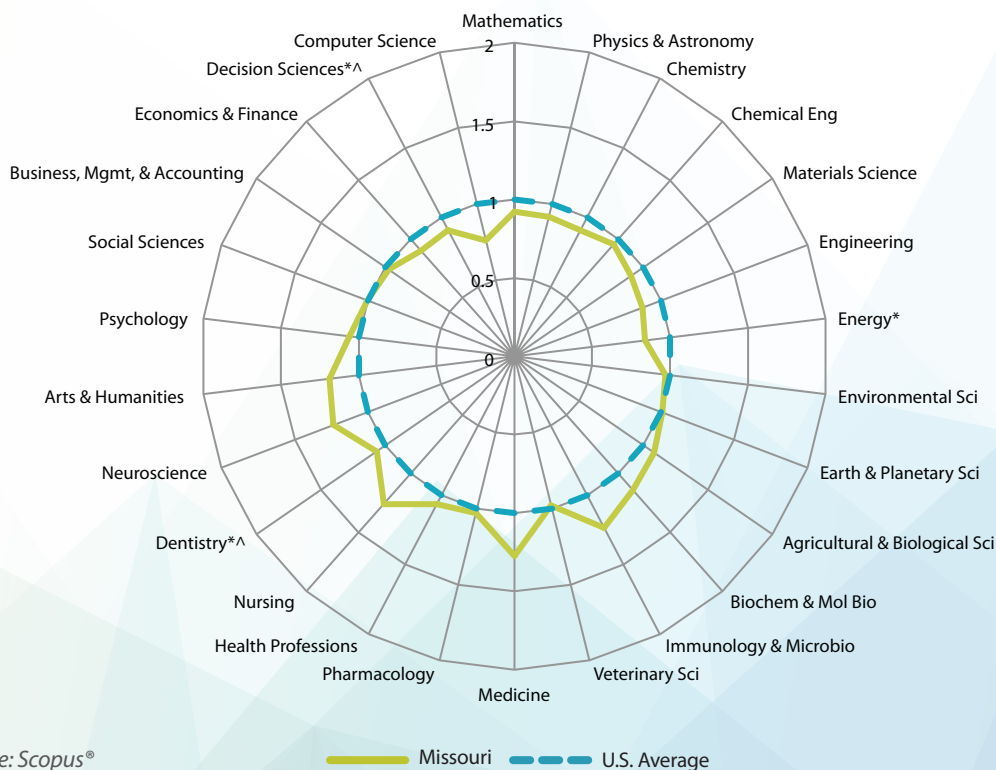
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Ratio of national patent citation share to national publication share (2004–12)



Source: LexisNexis® patent database and Scopus®

Impact Across Research Fields, 2004–13



Source: Scopus®

Missouri's research in medicine is cited 27% more than the U.S. average.