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

MONTANA

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.

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

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13
1.46 Cited 46% more than global average

MOST IMPACTFUL RESEARCH FIELD
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
 Ranked 7th among all states in terms of research impact and cited 24% more than the U.S. average

IDAHO TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13
494 collaborations (3.2% of all of Montana’s publications)

GROWING RESEARCH STRENGTH IN LIFE SCIENCES, 2004–13
9th among all states in terms of growth in relative impact of research in agricultural and biological sciences; 8th in biochemistry, genetics, and molecular biology.

RELATIVE VOLUME IN IMMUNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY, 2004–13
1st AMONG ALL STATES Montana produces more than twice as many publications in immunology and microbiology than its total research volume would suggest.
Montana’s research is cited 46% more than the global average.

Montana’s research in environmental science is cited 24% more than the U.S. average.