

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.

2.45 PUBLICATIONS

PER 1,000 RESIDENTS, 2013

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

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13

1.73 Cited 73% more than
global average

MOST IMPACTFUL RESEARCH FIELD ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Ranked **1st** among all states in terms of research impact
and cited **45% more** than the U.S. average.

MASSACHUSETTS

TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13

4,323 collaborations (14.7% of all of New Hampshire's publications)



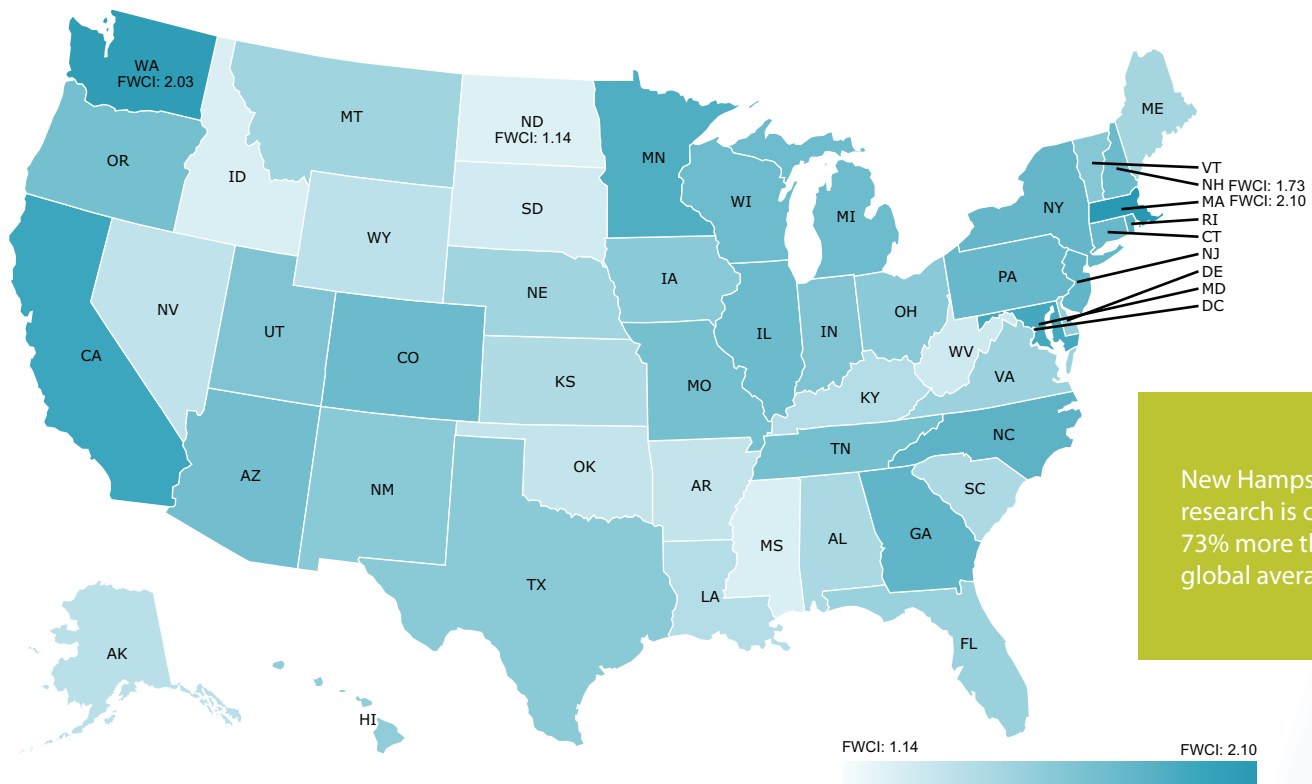
IMPORTANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR R&D EXPENDITURES, 2004–13

73.8% of R&D expenditures at New Hampshire universities are
from federal funds, the 4th highest rate among all states.

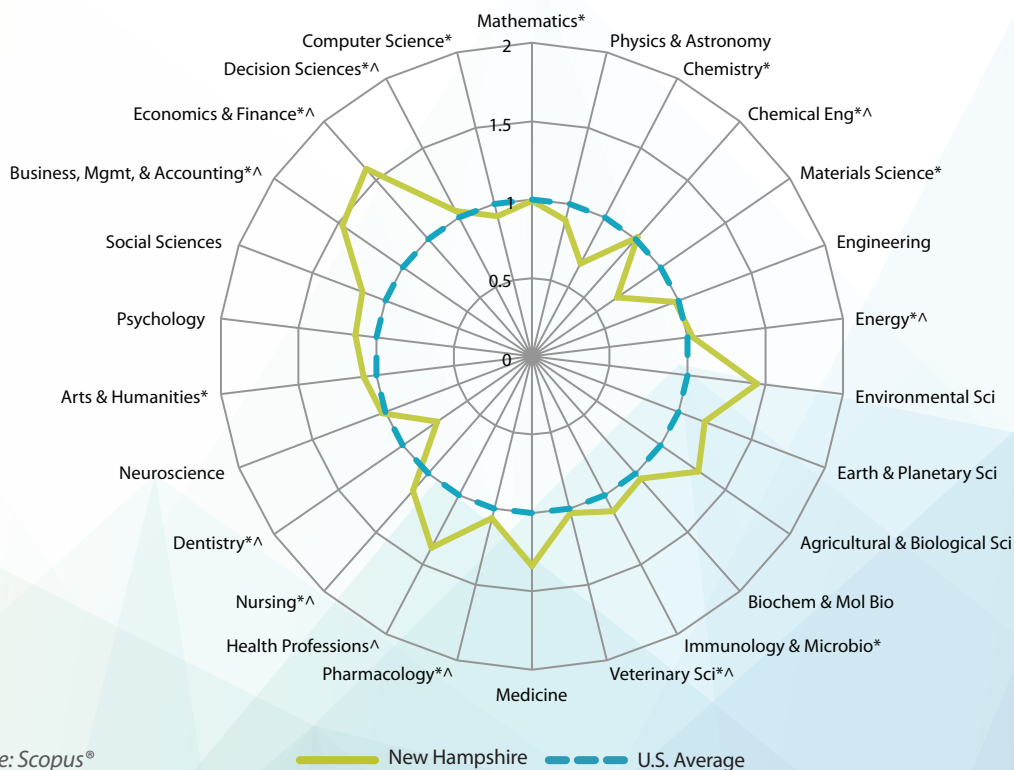
RESEARCH STRENGTH IN AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 2004–13

3RD AMONG ALL STATES in terms of relative impact of research and cited **29% more**
than the U.S. average.

Field-weighted citation impact (FWCI) for U.S. States (2004–13)



Impact Across Research Fields, 2004–13



New Hampshire's research in environmental science is cited 45% more than the U.S. average.