

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.

3.77 PUBLICATIONS

PER 1,000 RESIDENTS, 2013

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

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

1.57 Cited 57% more than
global average

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH

IMMUNOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY

Ranked **6th** among all states in terms of research impact
and cited **22% more** than the U.S. average.



CALIFORNIA

**TOP COLLABORATING
STATE, 2004–13**

12,331 collaborations (16.5% of all of New Mexico's publications)

RESEARCH FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR, 2004–13

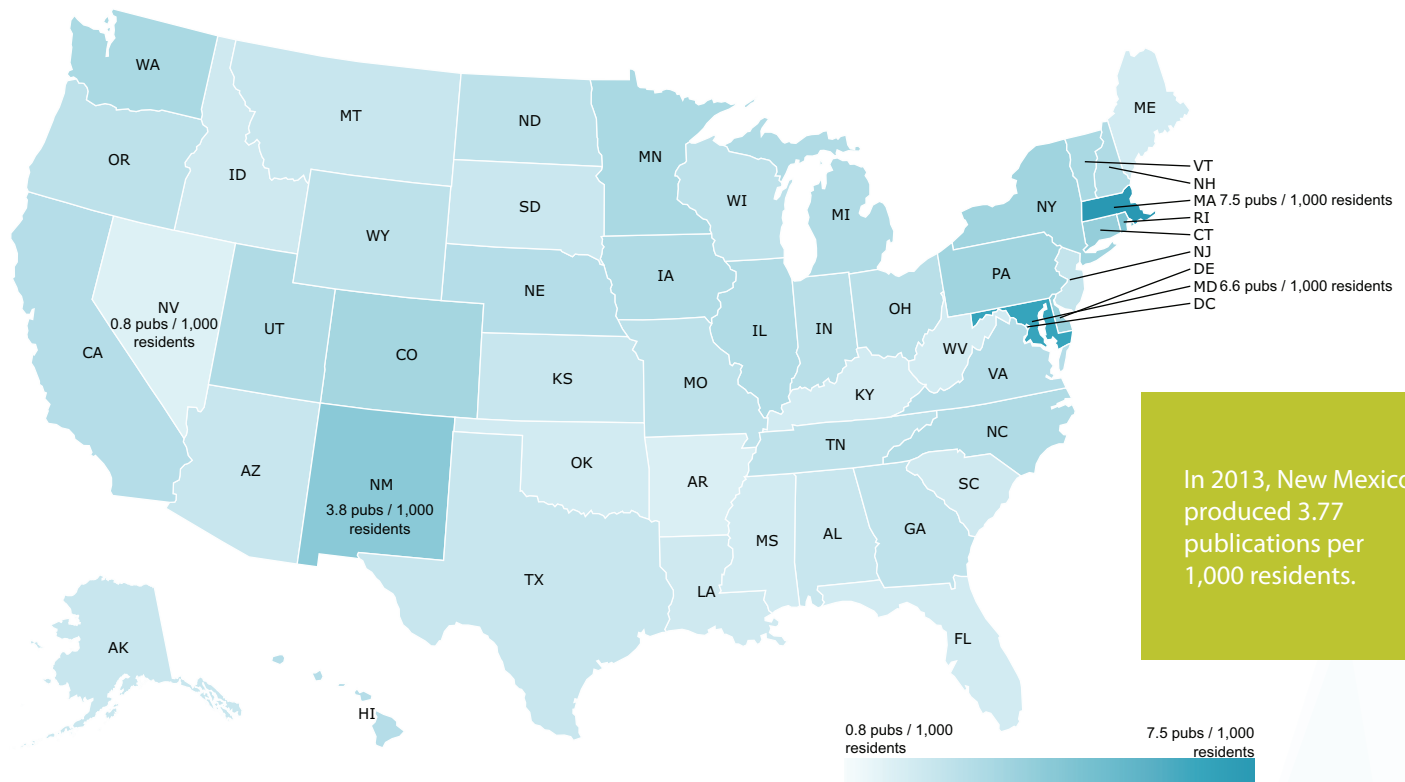
53.2% of New Mexico's total research output is from its government
sector, the highest rate by far among all states.

RESEARCH STRENGTH IN CHEMISTRY, 2004–13

9th AMONG ALL STATES in terms of relative impact of research and
cited 4% more than the U.S. average.

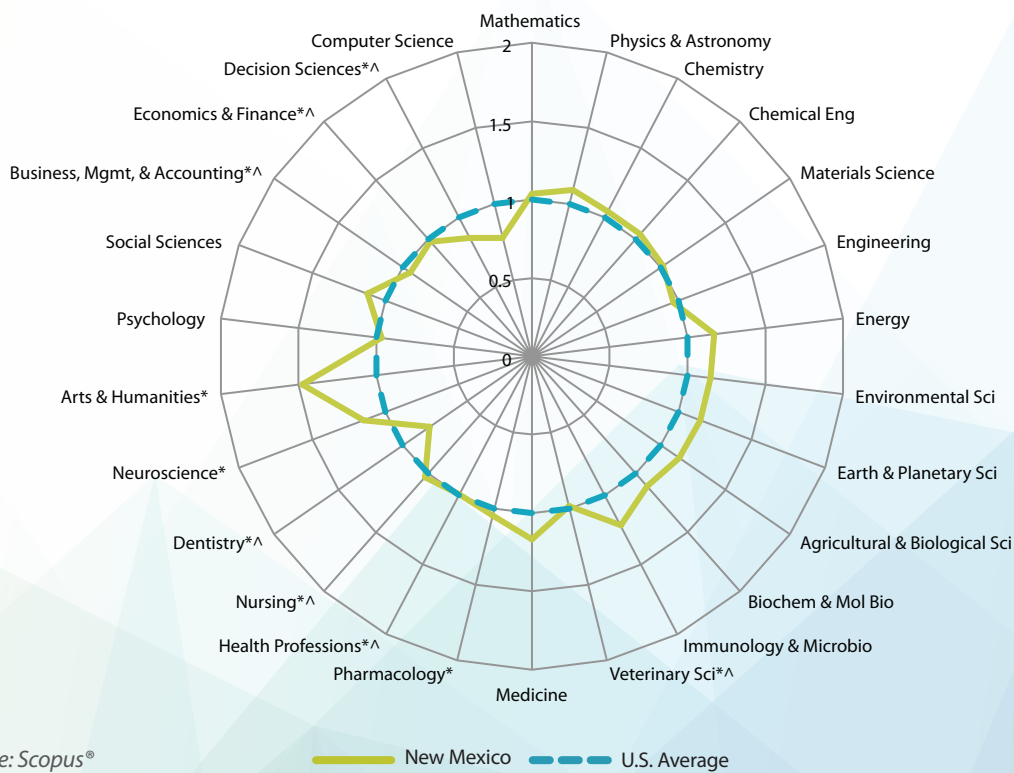
America's Knowledge Economy: A State-by-State Review | NEW MEXICO

Number of publications per 1,000 residents for U.S. states, 2013



In 2013, New Mexico produced 3.77 publications per 1,000 residents.

Impact Across Research Fields, 2004–13



New Mexico's research in immunology and microbiology is cited 22% more than the U.S. average.

Source: Scopus®