

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.

2.28 PUBLICATIONS

PER 1,000 RESIDENTS, 2013

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

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13

1.55

Cited 55% more than
global average

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH

MEDICINE

Cited **19% more** than the U.S. average.



MICHIGAN

TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13

11,576 collaborations from 2004–13 (5.0% of all of Ohio's publications)

RESEARCH FROM MEDICAL SECTOR, 2004–13

16.2%

of Ohio's total research output is from its medical sector,
the 2nd highest rate among all states.

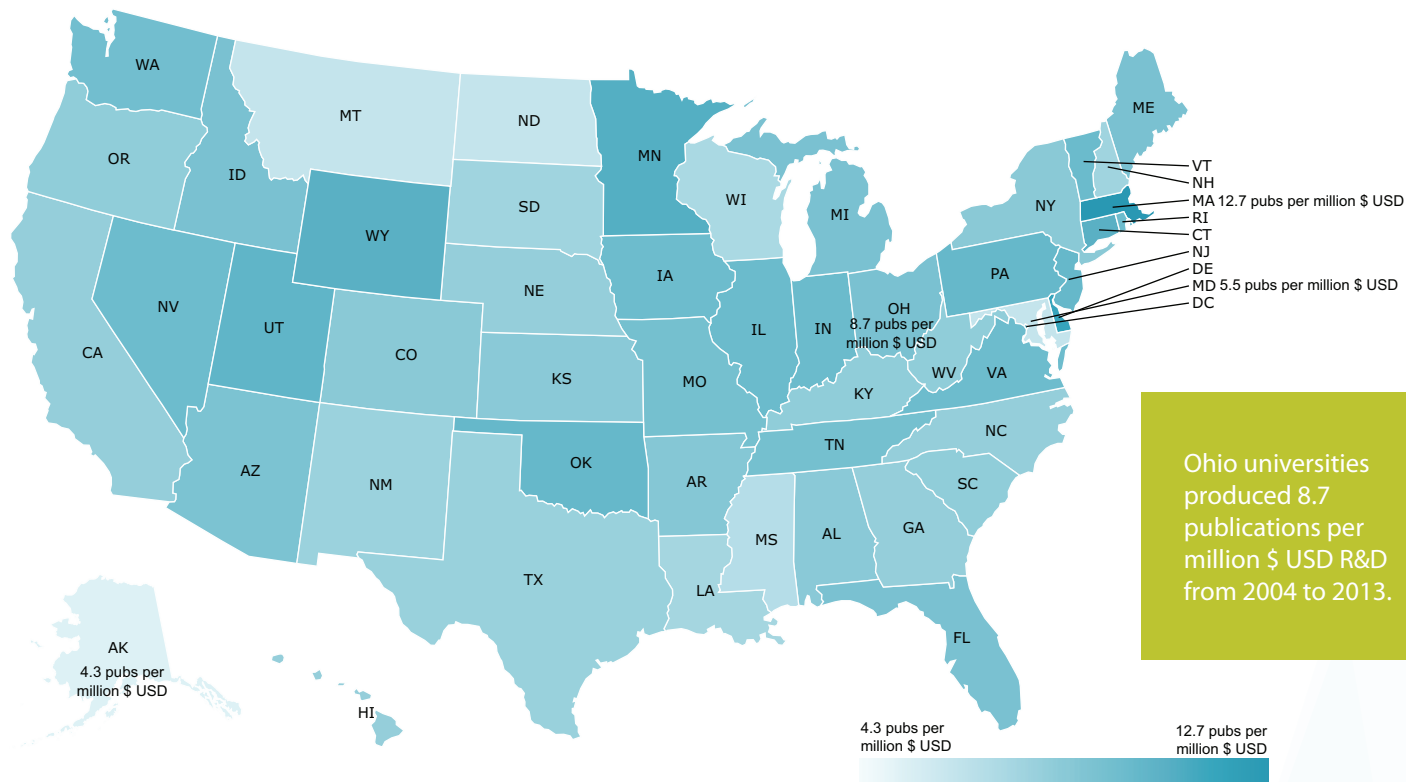
RELATIVE VOLUME IN MATERIALS SCIENCE 2004–13

4TH AMONG ALL STATES

Ohio produces **33% more** publications in materials science
than its total research volume would suggest.

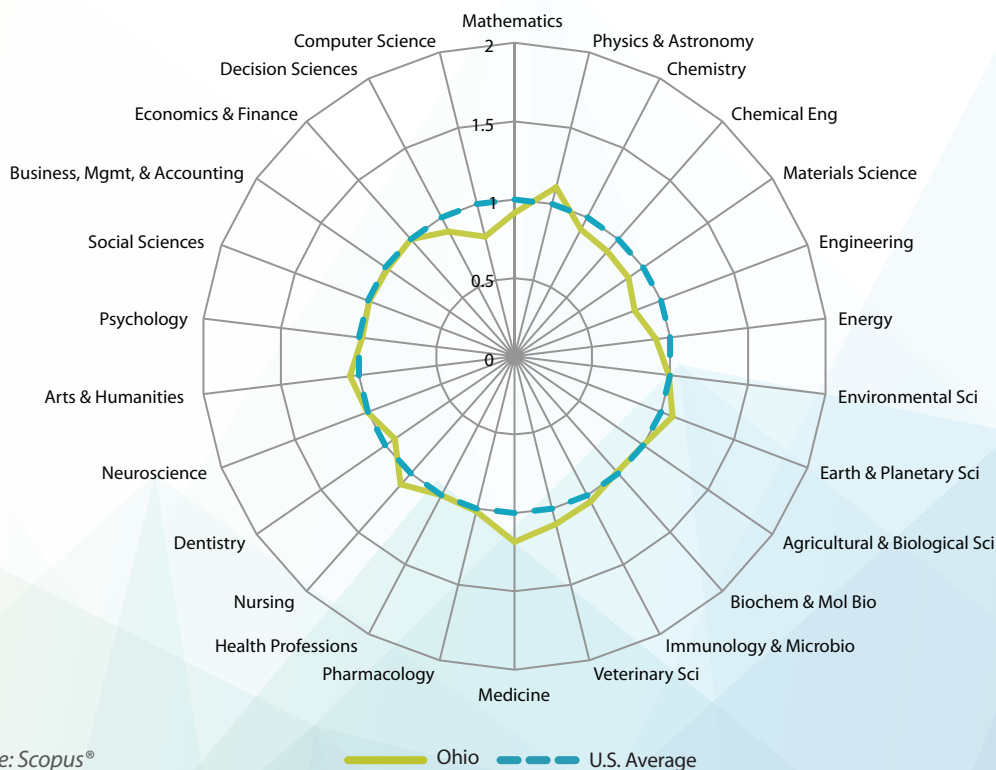
America's Knowledge Economy: A State-by-State Review | OHIO

Number of academic publications per million \$ USD in higher education R&D expenditures for U.S. states, 2004–13 (in 2013 \$)



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

Impact Across Research Fields, 2004–13



Source: Scopus®

Ohio's research in medicine is cited 19% more than the U.S. average.