

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

ENERGY

Ranked **3rd** among all states in terms of research impact
and cited **42% more** than the U.S. average



CALIFORNIA

TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13

12,820 collaborations from 2004–13 (11.6% of all of Tennessee's publications)

8TH AMONG ALL STATES

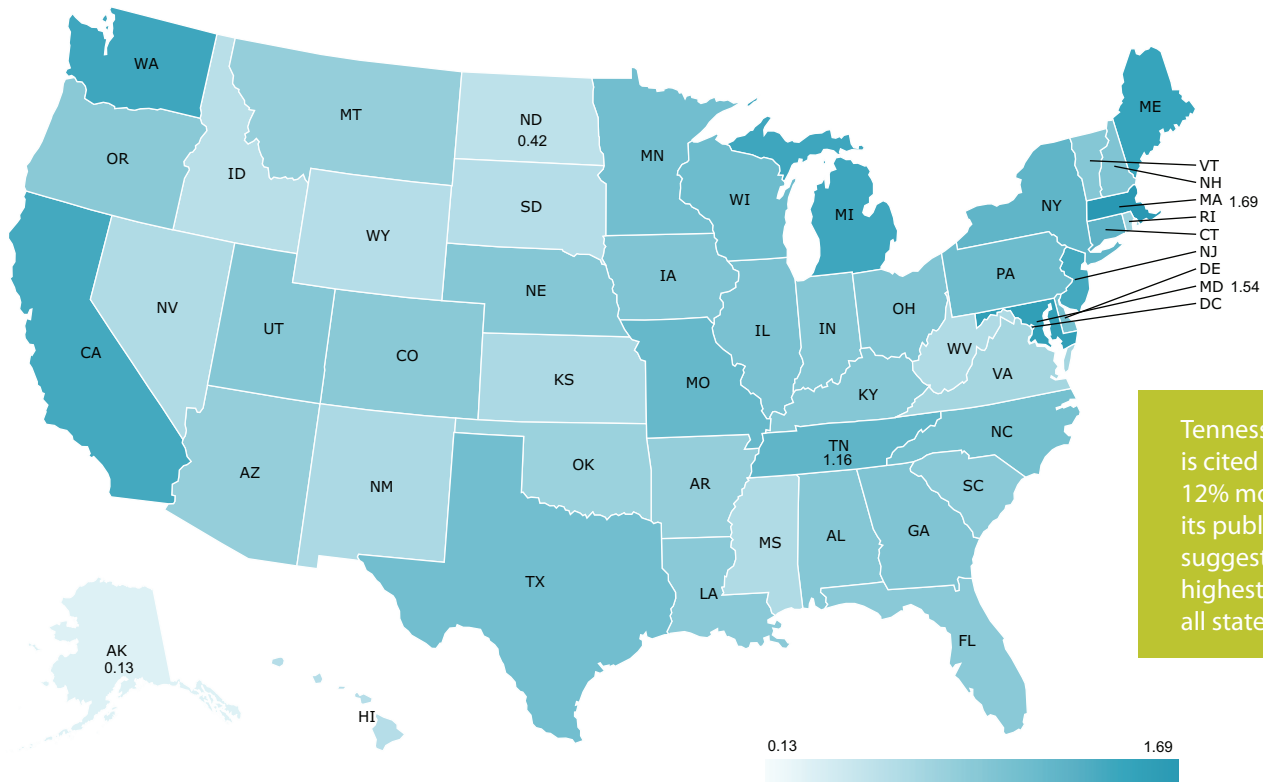
GROWTH IN PUBLICATIONS, 2004–13

RESEARCH FROM GOVERNMENT SECTOR, 2004–13

14.4% of Tennessee's total research output is from its government
sector, the 6th highest rate among all states.

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

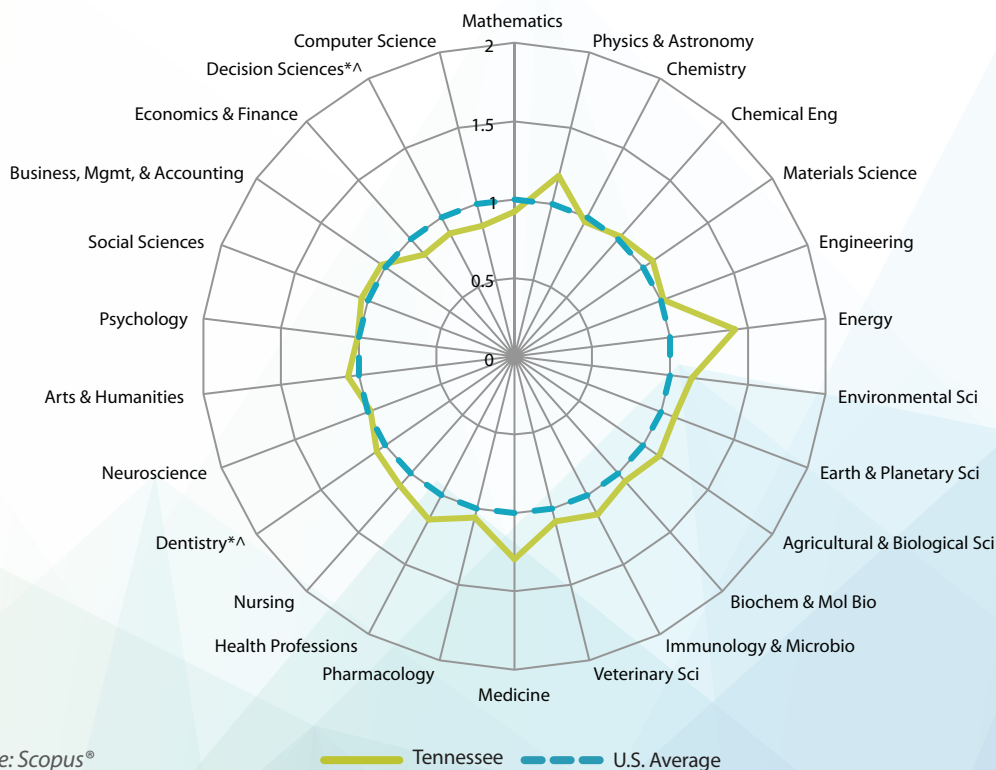
Ratio of national patent citation share to national publication share, 2004–12



Tennessee's research is cited in patents 12% more often than its publication volume suggests, the 10th highest rate among all states.

Source: LexisNexis® patent database and Scopus®

Impact Across Research Fields, 2004–13



Tennessee's research in energy is cited 42% more than the U.S. average.

Source: Scopus®