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 (CSG) 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.

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

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13
1.71 Cited 71% more than global average

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
Ranked 2nd among all states in terms of research impact and cited 42% more than the U.S. average.

ILLINOIS TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13
7,128 collaborations (6.7% of all of Wisconsin's publications)

RESEARCH STRENGTH IN PSYCHOLOGY, 2004–13
1ST AMONG ALL STATES in terms of relative impact of research and cited 24% more than the U.S. average.

RESEARCH STRENGTH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, 2004–13
9TH AMONG ALL STATES in terms of relative impact of research and cited 11% more than the U.S. average.
Wisconsin's research is cited 71% more than the global average.

Wisconsin's research in environmental science is cited 42% more than the U.S. average.

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