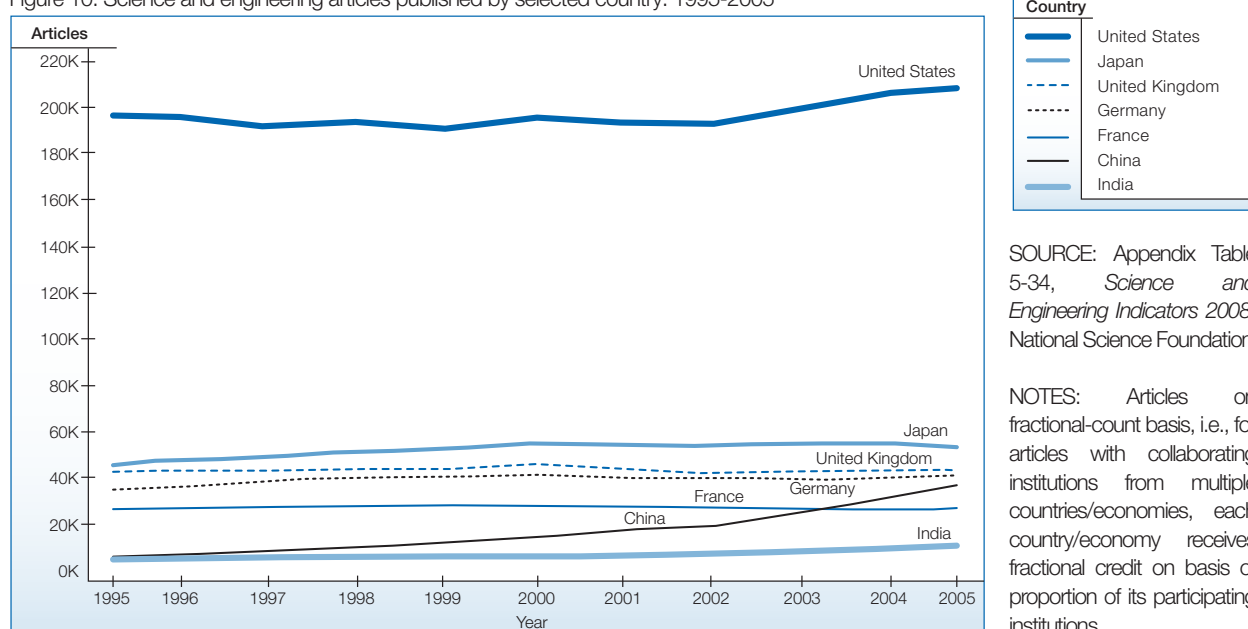


U.S. science and engineering article output increased at an average annual rate of 1.3% between 2000 and 2005, after remaining flat between 1995 and 2000.

Figure 10. Science and engineering articles published by selected country: 1995-2005



Why is This Indicator Important?

- Publication of research results in the form of articles in peer-reviewed journals indicates contribution to the knowledge bases of nearly all scientific fields and disciplines.
- In recent years, international use of this and related indicators has become widespread, as countries seek to assess their relative research output.

Key Observations

- Between 1995 and 2005, world S&E article output grew at an average annual rate of 2.3%, reaching 710,000 articles in 2005.
- U.S. authors produced 205,000 articles in 2005, accounting for 29% of the world total.
 - The United States was followed by Japan with 8% and the United Kingdom, Germany, and China with 6% each.
- Chinese publications increased at an average annual rate of 16% between 1995 and 2005, surpassing France in 2003 and nearly equaling Germany and the United Kingdom in 2005.

Related Discussion

- Despite growing at an average annual rate of 4.5% between 1995 and 2005, India accounted for a small fraction of the world's total output and lost rank in the fields of engineering, mathematics, and medical sciences (*SEI 2008* Table 5-21).
- Between 1995 and 2005, the United States experienced gains on the index of highly cited articles (the share of the top 1% most frequently cited articles normalized by the share of all articles produced in the citation period) in all fields except chemistry and geosciences (*SEI 2008* Appendix Table 5-39).