Research supporting SDG14 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 5.1% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG14, followed by China the United Kingdom, Australia and Germany. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 71,600 publications); one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG14 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are New Caledonia, Norway, Iceland, Philippines and New Zealand.

International collaboration yielded 32% of research on SDG14. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 1% of their total SDG14 research, while nearly 53% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG14 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.1 over the period.

Additional information:
- **Number of publications**
  - 50,000
  - 5,000 to 9,999
  - 1,000 to 4,999
  - 500 to 999
  - 100 to 499
  - Fewer than 100

- **Volume of publications supporting SDG14**
  - 3,000
  - 2,000
  - 1,000
  - 500
  - 100
  - Fewer than 100

- **Top 10 locations by publication**
- **Top 10 locations by RAI** *(Relative Activity Index)*
- **International collaboration between income groups by location**
- **International collaboration and research impact**
- **Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration**

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**What is FWCI?**

Field-weighted citation impact is an indicator of scholarly impact based on the number of times the publication was cited in other research. An FWCI of above 1.0 indicates the impact is above the normalised average.