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.

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

FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT, 2004–13
1.35 Cited 35% more than global average

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
Ranked 13th among all states in terms of research impact

WASHINGTON |
TOP COLLABORATING STATE, 2004–13
952 collaborations (8.9% of all of Alaska’s publications)

3RD AMONG ALL STATES
Growth in field-weighted citation impact across all fields, 2004–13

4TH AMONG ALL STATES
Growth in publications, 2004–13
America’s Knowledge Economy: A State-by-State Review | ALASKA

Number of publications per 1,000 residents for U.S. states, 2013

In 2013, Alaska produced 1.75 publications per 1,000 residents.

In 2013, Alaska’s research in environmental science is cited 19% more than the U.S. average.

Impact Across Research Fields, 2004–13

* and ^ indicate the state did not produce more than 100 publications in that research field for 2004 or 2013, respectively.

Source: Scopus®

Source: Scopus® and U.S. Census Bureau

www.csg.org/knowledgeeconomy