Leading universities in Latin America in business and management research

Freddy Coronado, José M. Merigó*, Christian Cancino,

Department of Management Control and Information Systems, University of Chile

Av. Diagonal Paraguay 257, 8330015 Santiago, Chile

Emails: fcoronadom@fen.uchile.cl, jmerigo@fen.uchile.cl; cancino@fen.uchile.cl

*Corresponding author

Abstract

Latin-American universities are experiencing an important growth during the last decades. This study analyzes the most productive and influential institutions in Latin America in business and management research between 1990 and 2014. The results indicate that Brazilian and Chilean institutions are the most relevant ones in the region although some top universities from other Latin-American countries do also appear in the rankings. Finally, the results available in Web of Science indicate that Latin-American institutions are very productive in four main areas: general management journals, innovation and entrepreneurship, operations research and finance.

Keywords: Latin America; management; university analysis; bibliometrics; Web of Science.

1. Introduction

Latin America is a region that encompasses all the countries in America south of the USA and with a major influence by Spanish or Portuguese languages (Nicholls-Nixon et al. 2011). Currently, these countries are experiencing a profound change in their economies due to a major development process that is modernizing the living standards of the region (West et al. 2008). All these countries are emerging economies that are expected to become very relevant in the near future (Grugel et al. 2008). Currently, Latin America has a population close to 600 million people and an area of 20 million square kilometers. Brazil and Mexico are the biggest countries in the region accounting for more than half of the population.

Many scholars study a wide range of issues on this region in order to obtain a general perspective. A major work from the management point of view is the study by Nicholls-Nixon et al. (2011) that identifies the main factors that condition the region and suggests future directions for improvement. From the academic perspective, business and management research in Latin America is growing a lot (Carneiro & Brenes, 2014; Rivera-Camino & Gómez-Mejia, 2006). Every year, more people gets access to higher education and many institutions are appearing in order to cover the growing demand. This implies the need for more professors and more business and management departments. Over the last years, the number of professors in Latin America has grown exponentially in almost all the fields. In business and management, it is very common that the highest quality professors obtain their highest degrees in North America or Europe before establishing in the region. Thus, their knowledge follows the standards of the developed nations which are an important issue for success in the future. However, from a general point of view, the current number of publications in Latin America is very low compared to the number of publications of developed countries, especially in the high-quality journals (Olavarrieta & Villena, 2014). There is a lot of growth in order to solve this weakness, for example, with the creation and consolidation of journals in the region including Academia – Latin American Journal of Administration, Innovar – Journal of Administrative and Social Sciences, and the Latin American Business Review.

The aim of this study is to analyze the leading universities in Latin America in business and management research by using a bibliometric approach. Currently, there are many rankings that evaluate business schools in Latin America according to a wide range of teaching indicators. But there is no study that considers the research perspective from a strict point of view and focusing on universities and business schools. For developing the analysis, we study many indicators including the total number of publications and citations of an

institution and a distinction between the Top 102 and all the journals. The results indicate that the leading universities are established in Chile, Brazil and Mexico although some important universities are also located in other countries. Since business and management is a very broad discipline, the work also considers different categories following a CNRS report that we will describe in the methodology section. In general, innovation and entrepreneurship, operations research, general management and finance are the most popular topics in this region according to the number of articles published in the Web of Science (WoS) journals.

This paper is organized as follows. The second section briefly reviews the previous literature in this field. The third section analyzes the bibliometric methods used in the study. The fourth section presents the results which include a global university ranking, a temporal analysis, and a ranking by categories. The fifth section discusses the main findings and conclusions of the article.

2. Literature review

There are many works that study business and management in Latin America under a wide range of perspectives. Nicholls-Nixon et al. (2011) presents a general overview considering the most influential and updated issues in the region from a management point of view. Geyikdagi & Geyikdagi (1989) study the international diversification in Latin America and compare it with the developed nations. Grosse (1981) considers the subsidiaries of the multinational enterprises in Latin America. Lenartowicz & Johnson (2003) compare the managerial values available in different countries of the region and Dávila & Elvira (2012) the humanistic leadership in Latin America. Cuervo-Cazurra (2008) analyzes the multi-nationalization of Latin-American enterprises and Treviño & Mixon (2004) foreign direct investment in the region. Vassolo et al. (2011) study general issues and establish a research agenda. Newburry et al. (2014) focus on the employer attractiveness through the association of foreignness, internationalization and talent recruitment and Posthuma et al. (2014) compare employment interviews. Sepulveda and Bonilla (2014) analyze the factors affecting the risk attitude in entrepreneurship. Brenes et al. (2014) analyze differentiation strategies and Khoury et al. (2015) venture capital investments in Latin America. Some other authors focus on one specific country including Del Sol & Kogan (2007) and Amoros et al. (2013) in Chile, Kotabe et al. (2007) and Lopes-Santos et al. (2014) in Brazil, Muller & Kolk (2009) in Mexico, and Sully de Luque & Arbaiza (2005) in Peru. Additionally, several journals publish special issues focused exclusively in business and management issues in Latin America including the Journal of Business Research (Raventos & Ospina, 2013; Sanz & Jones, 2013), Management

Decision (Robles, 2013), and the Journal of Organizational Change Management (Ribeiro-Soriano, 2012).

There are also few studies that analyze business and management research in Latin America from an academic perspective. Koljatic & Silva (2001) provide a general overview considering both business and economics. They find that only four countries have a significant research production: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico. Cardoza & Fornés (2011) and Ronda-Pupo et al. (2015) study the academic collaboration between Latin-American and Ibero-American countries. Some other works focus on a specific Latin-American country such as the case of Brazil (Rodríguez-Pereira et al. 2000). However, none of these studies focuses on universities in order to identify the leading places on business and management research in the region. Therefore, currently there is an open question in order to identify the leading institutions in Latin America. Our article will try to address this issue by using a bibliometric methodology.

Bibliometrics is the research field that studies quantitatively the bibliographic material (Broadus, 1987). It is very useful for providing a general overview of a research field by using a wide range of indicators. Bibliometric studies are becoming very popular in the literature, especially because of the development of computers and internet that facilitates a lot the acquisition of information. This concept is close to other related ones in library and information sciences including scientometrics and informetrics (Bar-Illan, 2008). In the literature there are many bibliometric analysis in a wide range of areas including economics (Coupé, 2003), entrepreneurship (Landström et al. 2012), innovation (Fagerberg et al. 2012; Merigó et al. 2015a), international business (Treviño et al. 2010) and health economics (Wagstaff & Culyer, 2012).

In management, Podsakoff et al. (2008) present a general overview of the most influential authors and institutions. The results indicate that the USA and the English-speaking countries have a very strong position in the field because almost all the authors and institutions are from this region although some authors may work in these countries but having a different nationality. Some other works provides similar results although focusing in some other related concepts including the work of Aguinis et al. (2012) that analyze authors and Stahl et al. (1988) that study institutions. All these articles first defined a set of leading management journals in order to generate the rankings.

Journal ranking are very common in the business and management literature. Johnson & Podsakoff (1994) present a ranking based on an index developed by Salancik (1986). Geary et al. (2004) uses a UK perspective for ranking the journals based on the 2001 research

assessment exercise that classifies the journals in different tiers. Podsakoff et al. (2005) analyze the in influence of business and management in the eighties and nineties. Mingers et al. (2012) present the quality of management journals by using the modern *h*-index (Hirsch, 2005). Peters et al. (2014) develop a ranking based on the opinion of experts. Most of the studies obtain similar rankings because the leading journals are usually the same although their positions may change a bit depending on the criteria used.

Some other articles focus on a specific journal, often motivated by a remarkable anniversary or event of the journal. Colquitt & Zapata (2007) analyzed the Academy of Management Journal after the 50th anniversary and Clark et al. (2014), the Journal of Management Studies. Van Fleet et al. (2006) focus on the Journal of Management for the 30th anniversary and Bauer (2009), for the 35th anniversary. Ramos and Rodríguez (2004) analyze the Strategic Management Journal between 1980 and 2000. Knight et al. (2000) focus on the Journal of Business Research between 1985 and 1999, and Merigó et al. (2015c) between 1973 and 2014. The main advantage of using bibliometric studies in one specific journal is the possibility of obtaining a complete overview of the leading trends that are affecting the journal under a wide range of perspectives including authors, institutions, topics and countries.

Additionally, there are some works that analyze the management research of a specific country or region. Danell (2000) studies the network generated between European and American journals. Erkut (2002) analyzes management research in Canada and founds relatively low results compared to the expectations for Canada. Bruton and Lau (2008) develop a similar analysis for the Asian school and Doyle & Arthurs (1995) and Geary et al. (2004) for the UK. Vogel (2012) studies colleges of management and organization studies by using a bibliometric approach.

3. Methods

Business and management is a very broad discipline that encompasses many subfields. Therefore, an important issue in order to study this area is to classify it in different topics. For doing so, this article follows the methodology developed by the Section 37 of Economics and Management of the *Comité National de la Reserche Scientifique* (CNRS) of France for categorizing academic journals indicating their quality. There are several editions of the journal report. This study mainly uses the version 3.01 (October 2011) because it is the current version used by the Chilean National Science Foundation (CONICYT) which is available at: https://www.gate.cnrs.fr/spip.php?rubrique31&lang=en. However, in some

cases, we use the latest version in order to consider the newest updates to the list. According to this, this work divides business and management in thirteen categories which are presented in Table 1.

Insert Table 1 about here

Currently, Latin American institutions do not publish many papers in the leading journals (Bonilla et al. 2015). Therefore, it is not possible to develop comprehensive rankings by only considering these Top 10 or 30 journals as it is used in World rankings (Podsakoff et al. 2008). In order to solve this problem, this study uses a larger group of journals. Particularly, we select all the journals that receive an evaluation of 1 or 2 in the CNRS report in the business and management categories. Moreover, we only consider those journals that are available in the WoS categories of Business, Business Finance, and Management. Currently, there are 349 journals in these categories and are available at the Thomson and Reuters webpage: http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jlsubcatg.cgi?PC=SS. Note that 329 journals are included in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) of WoS. Of all these journals, 102 reach the high-quality evaluation of 1 or 2 in the CNRS report. Additionally, the work also considers the total number of publications in the most selective journals which are grouped in a Top 8 and Top 41 selection as it is shown in Table 2 together with the Top 102 journals.

Insert Table 2 about here

The Web of Science is the database that we use in order to collect the information. Currently, it includes more than 50.000.000 articles and it is classified in about 250 categories and 150 research areas. The information was collected between March and April of 2015. The search process is developed by searching for articles with Latin-American affiliation in the Top 102 journals and at a second level in all the Business, Business Finance, and Management journals available in WoS. The study considers a time period of twenty-five years from 1990 until 2014. During this period, Latin-American institutions have published 1335 articles in the Top 102 journals and 3656 in all the Business, Business Finance, and Management journals available in WoS. With these articles, this work develops the bibliometric approach in order to identify the leading institutions in the region.

This article considers many bibliometric indicators in the analysis. The main advantage of doing so is that the available information is represented in a more complete way because many perspectives can be considered according to the specific interests of the reader (Merigó et al. 2015b). Among others, this study considers the well-known number of publications and citations and the *h*-index (Hirsch, 2005). Note that the *h*-index combines

articles and citations in the same indicator. That is, if a set of publications have an *h*-index of 15, inside the set, there are 15 articles that have received 15 citations or more but there are not 16 studies or more with at least 16 citations. Note that in the literature there are a lot of studies discussing about which should be the optimal measure for evaluating research. In general, the main conclusion is that it depends on the specific topic or issue because each measure has different characteristics. In management, Podsakoff et al. (2008) argues that citation analysis is the optimal way for evaluating research because it measures the influence of a set of articles written by an author or a university. However, there are other studies that focus on the number of publications because it measures the author or university productivity (Trieschmann et al. 2000).

4. Results

This Section presents the results of the study which are divided in three parts. The first part presents the leading institution in business and management in Latin America. The second part analyzes the leading institutions in different categories and the third one a temporal evolution.

4.1. Leading institutions in business and management in Latin America

Over the last twenty-five years, Latin-American research institutions are experiencing a strong expansion with a huge increase in the number of publications in international journals. Table 3 presents the top 50 universities (e.g. leading institutions) ranked by h-index, which is calculated by considering the top 102 journals introduced in Table 2. Table 3 also include, as a second level of analysis, the same index by considering all journals available in WoS in Business, Business Finance, and Management categories.

Insert Table 3 about here

The University of Chile obtains the best results although the University of Sao Paulo publishes more articles in the Top 102 and all WoS journals in Business, Business Finance and Management. However, the University of Chile publishes more studies in the high-quality journals of the Top 8 and Top 41. The Catholic University of Chile appears in the third position and very close to the previous two. In general, Brazil is the country with the highest number of institutions in the ranking with nineteen universities. Chile gets the second position tied with Mexico with nine universities which is very remarkable considering that it is ten times smaller than Brazil. The rest of the countries are less influential. Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela have 3 institutions each in the ranking. Costa Rica, Uruguay, Peru and

Guatemala have one institution each in the list. The rest of Latin-American countries do not have any university in the Top 50.

Another interesting issue is to consider the collaboration network of Latin-American institutions with foreign ones. For doing so, Table 4 presents the Top 50 institutions with the highest degree of collaboration (measured by the h-index) according to the Top 102 journals.

Insert Table 4 about here

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is the institution with the highest degree of collaboration with Latin-American universities according to the number of studies co-authored in the Top 102 journals. The University of Montreal also obtains remarkable results. In general, the USA is the country with the highest degree of collaboration with Latin America with thirty universities in the list. Spain appears in the second position with five institutions which is very remarkable considering that it is much smaller than the USA and has a lower publication record. The UK and Canada have four universities each in the list and Netherlands and China have two. Singapore, Australia and Portugal have one institution each.

4.2. Leading institutions in different business and management categories

Business and management is a very broad discipline that often encompasses several departments in universities and business schools. In order to provide a deeper analysis of the results presented in Table 3, this section classifies the publications by following the categories presented in Table 1. Note that the journals included in each category are those available in WoS categories of Business, Business Finance and Management and following the methodology of the CNRS report mentioned in Section 3. Table 5 presents the leading institutions in the categories of General Management (GM) and Other Business and Management Activities (OBM).

Insert Table 5 about here

The Catholic University of Chile obtains the first position but with very similar results than the INCAE Business School. It is worth noting than none of the Brazilian institutions reaches the Top 20 in GM. However, nine of the universities in the OBM list are from Brazil.

Next, let us look into the leading institutions in Innovation and Entrepreneurship (IE) and Production and Operations Management (POM). Table 6 shows the results.

Insert Table 6 about here

Brazil is the leading country in IE and POM with eight institutions in the Top 20. Chile and Mexico have four institutions each in the IE list. Chile also obtains remarkable results in POM with seven institutions.

Now, let us analyze the top universities in Marketing (MK) and Business Strategy and International Management (BSIM). Table 7 presents the results found in WoS.

Insert Table 7 about here

Brazil obtains the most significant results in MK with nine institutions although the top two universities are from Chile. There is a lot of dispersion in BSIM being Mexico in the first position with four institutions in the list and having the top two universities. Chile and Brazil also have four institutions in the ranking.

The following analysis presents the leading universities in Finance (FIN) and Organization Studies (OS). The results appear in Table 8.

Insert Table 8 about here

FIN is an important topic in Latin America because it shows a high production volume. Brazil has nine institutions in the list although Chile has the first and the third one with very significant figures. Argentina and Brazil are the countries with most universities in the BSIM list with five. However, none of the Argentinean universities enter the Top 10. Chile has four institutions including the first and fourth one. Mexico also has four institutions in the list.

Next, let us focus on Operations Research (OR) and Management Information Systems (MIS). Table 9 presents the Top 20 universities in these two categories.

Insert Table 9 about here

Together with GM, OR is the category with the highest number of publications in Latin America. The University of Chile is the leading institution in this field although only three Chilean universities enter the list. Brazil is the country with more institutions in OR with ten. Mexico has four and Colombia two. The number of articles in MIS is very low in Latin America because only twenty-six universities have published at least one study and none of them have more than three publications. Brazil has seven institutions in the list and Chile six. Venezuela has three universities and Colombia two.

Finally, let us end this Section analyzing the leading institutions in Accounting (ACC), Human Resource Management (HRM) and in Spanish and Portuguese Journals indexed in WoS. Table 10 presents the results. Note that since the publication volume is very low in ACC and HRM, only the Top 10 institutions appear in the list for these categories.

Insert Table 10 about here

The figures in ACC are the lowest ones of all the categories with less than twenty articles in all Latin America. Only the University of Chile, the University of Sao Paulo and the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul have published more than one article in this

field. In HRM the figures are higher than ACC but still very low. Brazil leads the list with seven institutions and having the University of Sao Paulo in the first position. In SPJ, the University of Sao Paulo also leads the ranking. Note that the University of Zulia has the highest number of articles because it controls the *Revista de Ciencias Sociales* where it publishes most of its articles. Brazil has sixteen universities in the Top 20. The main reason for this is because it dominates in the Portuguese journals.

4.3. Temporal analysis of the leading institutions

The leading universities change throughout time because the World is dynamic and it depends on the specific results of each year that may be conditioned by a wide range of factors. Therefore, the aim of this section is to identify the influence of Latin-American universities in business and management and see how the leading positions have changed across time. First, let us look into the leading universities in Latin America by dividing the global results in periods of five years. Table 11 presents the results for 1990-1994.

Insert Table 11 about here

In this period, only five universities, three from Brazil and two from Chile, presents remarkable results. Note that only twenty institutions have at least one article in the Top 102 journals. Table 12 shows the results found in WoS between 1995 and 1999.

Insert Table 12 about here

During this period, the number of articles increases significantly. The University of Chile and the Catholic University of Chile lead the ranking although Brazil has more universities in the ranking. It is worth noting that only Brazil, Chile and Mexico have institutions in the Top 10. Next, Table 13 presents the leading institutions in the period 2000-2004.

Insert Table 13 about here

The University of Chile is the leading one although the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the University of Sao Paulo obtain very similar results. Table 14 shows the results for 2005-2009.

Insert Table 14 about here

The number of articles continues to growth being the University of Sao Paulo the first institution in the ranking. Brazil continues to have the highest number of institutions in the list. Table 15 presents the results for the last period: 2010-2014.

Insert Table 15 about here

Again the University of Sao Paulo is the leading institution in the ranking and Brazil has thirteen universities in the Top 25. During this period, it is worth noting the growth of the University of the Andes in Colombia that obtains the third position and clearly shows its relevance in the future as one of the institutions in Latin America. Another remarkable growth comes from the Adolfo Ibanez University which currently obtains the seventh position and clearly shows its potential in order to become a Top 3 university in business and management in Chile.

In general, the results are in accordance with the global ranking shown in Table 3. However, it is remarkable the strong growth seen throughout time that will probably continue in the future together with the economic development of the region. In order to see more specifically how the number of articles has increased throughout time, let us look into the annual number of studies published by the Top 30 institutions in Latin America. Table 16 presents the annual evolution for the Top 102 journals.

Insert Table 16 about here

As we can see, in the nineties, the number of articles is very low and almost no institution publishes in the Top 102 journals. Only the Top 4 regularly publish some work in these journals. During the first decade of the millennium the numbers increase considerably although they are still very low. However, now more universities publish regularly some studies in the top journals. The strongest increase occurs during the last five years where the Top 3 institutions publish a considerable number of articles every year and the rest start to increase their figures. Sometimes, this increase because significant such as the case of the Adolfo Ibanez University and the University of the Andes in Colombia.

Next, let us focus on all the journals available in WoS in the categories of Business, Business Finance and Management. Table 17 shows the results.

Insert Table 17 about here

Here the numbers are bigger than Table 16 although still very low. In the nineties, there were not many universities publishing in leading international journals. In general, the annual number of articles increases throughout time although quite slow until the last ten years where the growth becomes remarkable for the top universities. Currently, there are more than ten Latin-American institutions that publish more than ten articles in Business, Business Finance and Management every year in WoS.

In this context, we could suggest a new index for evaluating a set of articles that we call the University – index (*U*-index). This index measures the connecting point between the *X* number of universities that publish at least *X* articles. Therefore, for the year 2014, the *U*-

index is 11 because eleven Latin-American universities have published 11 articles or more. In previous years, the numbers were lower as it is seen in Tables 16 and 17. Note that the global *U*-index for the Top 102 journals according to Table 3 is 16 because between 1990 and 2014, sixteen universities have published sixteen or more articles in the Top 102. For all the journals available in WoS, the *U*-index is 27.

The main advantage of this indicator is that it shows the number of universities reaching a certain publication threshold. And this is very useful in order to compare the productivity of institutions between countries or regions. Observe that similar extensions of the *U*-index could be developed by using other local and global indicators (Emrouznejad & Marra, 2014) including the citations, the C/P ratio and the *h*-index. Moreover, it is also possible to apply this measure with authors, countries and journals.

5. Conclusions

This work presents a general overview of the leading institutions in business and management research in Latin America between 1990 and 2014. The findings indicate that Brazil is the most relevant country in the region mainly because it is a very big country that encompasses one third of the Latin-American population. The University of Sao Paulo and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro are in the Top 5 of the global ranking and 38% of the Top 50 universities are from this country. Chile gets the second position close to Mexico. The case of Chile is very remarkable because it is ten times smaller than Brazil and six times smaller than Mexico. His universities stand at a very high level in the region being the University of Chile the leading one in Latin America and the Catholic University of Chile the third one. Currently, there are nine Chilean universities in the Top 50. Mexico also obtains remarkable results having the Technological Institute of Monterrey and the ITAM in the Top 10. Mexico also has nine universities in the Top 50. The rest of the countries do not get very significant results having only a small number of universities in the list. Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela have three universities each in the Top 50 but none of them in the Top 10. In general, Latin-American institutions tend to collaborate more with the USA and Europe. Inside Europe, the UK and Spain are the most connected countries with the region.

During the last years, the productivity of Latin-American universities in the leading business and management journals is increasing a lot, motivated mostly by a strong economic development of the economy that invests a lot in research. Focusing on topics, operations research is the most popular one in the region according to the number of articles in WoS journals. Finance, innovation and entrepreneurship and general management are also very

relevant topics in Latin America. On the other hand, accounting, management information systems and human resource management are the topics with the lowest publication record by Latin-American institutions. It is worth noting that each country may have a different profile being more productive in different topics. For example, Brazil is the leader or has a very remarkable position in operations research, innovation and entrepreneurship, production and operations management, finance, organization studies, human resource management, management information systems, other business and management activities and Spanish and Portuguese journals. Chile does not have so many universities than Brazil but the University of Chile and the Catholic University of Chile are well placed in almost all the categories. For the rest of the countries, it is worth noting that the INCAE Business School of Costa Rica gets the first position in general management and the Technological Institute of Monterrey of Mexico gets the first place in production and operations management, business strategy and international management, other business and management activities and accounting.

Finally, let us mention some limitations worth noting for future research. First, this study only considers the articles that appear with Latin-American affiliation. However, it does not consider the works by authors currently working in Latin America that previously were working abroad if these studies appear with the foreign affiliation. Therefore, the results only focus on the Latin-American publications but do not take into account the whole labour force available in an institution. This issue is important because in business and management, most of the researchers of the region pursue a PhD in the USA or Europe and later come back to Latin America. Thus, many of their publications do not have a Latin-American affiliation although they are working in the region and their standards should be taken into account in order to measure the research quality of a university. Note that the aim of this study is to focus on the internal productivity of Latin America although this issue may condition the research quality of the institution.

Some other important limitations are those that affect the WoS methodology. For example, WoS gives one unit to any participating institution in an article without considering the total number of institutions of the study. Therefore, it encourages co-authorship because a work with one institution receives only one unit while another article with three universities receive three units. Although this issue is important, in general terms the collaboration network of most institutions is quite similar so there should not be important deviations between them when considering this limitation. Another problem is the quality of the journals. This study classified the journals in different groups in order to distinguish between the high-quality journals and the rest. However, it is not easy to measure the quality of the journals

because many of them may be similar but with some differences that technically should produce different results. And in some cases, there may be important differences between journals. For example, the ranking is based on the Top 102 journals in business and management. But inside these 102 journals it is not the same to publish in the Top 5 or in the Top 90-102. Although the article shows additional indicators to solve this problem such as the number of publications in the Top 8 and Top 41 journals, this is an important limitation to remark.

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Table 1: Thirteen business and management categories according to the CNRS report

Abbreviation	Category
ACC	Accounting
BSIM	Business Strategy & International Management
FIN	Finance
GM	General Management
HRM	Human Resource Management
IE	Innovation & Entrepreneurship
MIS	Management Information Systems
MKT	Marketing
OBM	Other Business and Management Activities
OR	Operations Research
OS	Organization Studies
POM	Production & Operations Management
SPJ	Spanish and Portuguese Journals

Top 2: List of Top 102 business and management journals

Journal name	IF	5Y-IF	Category
Top 8			
Academy of Management Review	7,817	9,698	GM
Accounting Review	2,234	3,426	ACC
Administrative Science Quarterly	2,394	7,057	GM
Journal of Finance	6,033	7,399	FIN
Journal of Marketing	3,819	6,682	MK
Management Science	2,524	3,458	OR
MIS Quarterly	5,405	8,157	MIS
Strategic Management Journal	2,993	5,929	BSIM
Next Top 33 Journals			
Academy of Management Journal	4,974	8,443	GM
Accounting, Organizations and Society	2,109	3,834	ACC
Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice	2,447	3,810	IE
European Journal of Operational Research	1,843	2,625	OR
Information Systems Research	2,322	4,276	MIS
Journal of Accounting & Economics	2,833	4,668	ACC
Journal of Accounting Research	2,449	3,774	ACC
Journal of Applied Psychology	4,367	6,952	OS
Journal of Business Venturing	3,265	4,571	IE
Journal of Consumer Psychology	1,708	2,021	MK
Journal of Consumer Research	2,783	4,776	MK
Journal of Economics & Management Strategy	1,042	1,781	BSIM
Journal of Environmental Economics and Management	2,522	3,398	OBM
Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis	1,877	2,782	FIN
Journal of Financial Economics	3,769	5,719	FIN
Journal of International Business Studies	3,594	5,534	BSIM
Journal of Management	6,862	8,027	GM
Journal of Management Information Systems	1,925	3,305	MIS
Journal of Management Studies	3,277	5,196	GM
Journal of Marketing Research	2,660	3,796	MK
Journal of Operations Management	4,478	7,718	POM
Journal of Product Innovation Management	1,379	2,770	IE
Marketing Science	2,208	3,012	MK
Operations Research	1,500	2,498	OR
Organization	2,354	2,655	OS
Organization Science	3,807	5,512	OS
Organization Studies	2,504	3,355	OS
Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes	2,897	3,935	OS
Personnel Psychology	4,540	5,845	HRM
Research Policy	2,598	3,989	IE
Review of Accounting Studies	1,167	1,935	ACC
Review of Finance	1,636	2,533	FIN
Review of Financial Studies	3,532	6,257	FIN

Next Top 61 Journals			
Academy of Management Annals	7,333	10,154	GM
Academy of Management Learning & Education	2,121	3,579	GM
Academy of Management Perspectives	2,826	3,766	GM
Advances in Strategic Management	0,517	0,551	BSIM
Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory	1,449	1,946	ACC
British Journal of Management	1,909	2,661	GM
California Management Review	1,944	2,672	GM
Contemporary Accounting Research	1,533	2,296	ACC
Decision Sciences	1,561	3,025	OR
European Accounting Review	0,942	1,519	ACC
European Management Review	0,900	1,701	GM
Family Business Review	4,243	3,592	IE
Financial Management	0,873	1,656	FIN
Geneva Risk and Insurance Review	0,381	0,364	FIN
Harvard Business Review	1,831	2,070	GM
Human Relations	1,867	2,952	HRM
Human Resource Management	1,395	2,517	HRM
IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management	0,938	1,557	POM
Industrial and Corporate Change	1,330	2,071	OS
Industrial Marketing Management	1,897	2,366	MK
Information & Management	1,788	3,392	MIS
Information and Organization	2,538	2,508	MIS
International Journal of Electronic Commerce	2,150	2,350	MIS
International Journal of Management Reviews	2,673	4,468	GM
International J. Operations & Production Management	1,518	2,472	POM
International Journal of Research in Marketing	1,710	2,555	MK
International Small Business Journal	1,397	1,938	IE
Journal of Accounting and Public Policy	1,115	1,444	ACC
Journal of Banking & Finance	1,362	1,948	FIN
Journal of Business	-	-	GM
Journal of Business Ethics	1,552	1,889	OBM
Journal of Business Finance & Accounting	1,261	1,240	ACC
Journal of Business Logistics	2,886	3,713	POM
Journal of Business Research	1,306	2,341	GM
Journal of Corporate Finance	1,400	1,802	FIN
Journal of Financial Intermediation	1,625	2,534	FIN
Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology	2,480	3,052	OS
Journal of Organizational Behavior	3,262	4,734	OS
Journal of Retailing	1,193	2,452	MK
Journal of Risk and Insurance	1,000	1,408	FIN
Journal of Risk and Uncertainty	1,396	2,185	FIN
Journal of Service Research	2,143	4,109	OBM
Journal of Small Business Management	1,361	2,298	IE
Journal of Strategic Information Systems	2,571	3,130	MIS
Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science	3,410	4,518	MK
Journal of the Operational Research Society	0,911	1,272	OR
Journal of World Business	1,907	3,039	BSIM
Leadership Quarterly	2,006	3,006	OS
Long Range Planning	2,111	4,365	POM

Management Accounting Research	1,421	2,378	ACC
Marketing Letters	0,642	1,201	MK
Mathematical Finance	1,348	1,599	FIN
MIT Sloan Management Review	1,803	1,988	GM
Omega – International Journal of Management Science	3,190	3,626	OR
Organizational Dynamics	0,446	0,929	OS
Organizational Research Methods	3,525	5,713	OS
Research in Organizational Behavior	1,250	4,870	OS
Review of Industrial Organization	0,468	0,667	OS
Small Business Economics	1,641	2,621	IE
Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal	1,744	2,724	IE
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	1,959	2,405	IE

Table 3: Global ranking of Latin American institutions in business and management research

			Top 102 Journals						All Journals			
R	University	Cou	TP	TC	H	C/P	T8	T41	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	U Chile	CHL	81	1425	22	17,59	7	46	209	1967	25	9,41
2	U Sao Paulo	BRA	101	1417	18	14,03	2	43	293	1822	20	6,22
3	Catholic U Chile	CHL	92	1171	18	12,73	6	43	135	1361	20	10,08
4	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	62	1101	17	17,76	1	31	136	1228	17	9,03
5	Tec Monterrey	MEX	56	1051	17	18,77	1	20	118	1323	19	11,21
6	U Estadual Campinas	BRA	51	741	16	14,53	0	35	92	856	16	9,30
7	ITAM Mexico	MEX	29	527	12	18,17	6	16	72	897	15	12,46
8	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	BRA	30	515	11	17,17	0	14	68	580	12	8,53
9	Federal U Minas Gerais	BRA	30	406	11	13,53	1	21	81	496	12	6,12
10	Adolfo Ibañez U	CHL	42	725	10	17,26	5	16	74	811	10	10,96
11	Federal U Sao Carlos	BRA	19	268	10	14,11	0	10	43	301	10	7,00
12	Austral U	ARG	20	415	9	20,75	3	10	23	430	9	18,70
13	Federal U Fluminense	BRA	24	232	8	9,67	0	23	48	338	10	7,04
14	U Andes Colombia	COL	40	229	8	5,73	0	14	94	314	9	3,34
15	Federal U Pernambuco	BRA	14	176	8	12,57	0	8	50	275	10	5,50
16	INCAE Business School	C.R	50	213	7	4,26	0	0	60	207	7	3,45
17	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	31	206	7	6,65	1	12	57	413	11	7,25
18	U Central Venezuela	VEN	13	100	7	7,69	0	11	26	102	7	3,92
19	U Brazilia	BRA	15	385	6	25,67	0	5	48	481	9	10,02
20	Federal U Santa Catarina	BRA	13	152	6	11,69	0	10	51	190	7	3,73
21	Aut U Sinaloa	MEX	7	125	6	17,86	0	7	7	125	6	17,86
22	IBMEC Sao Paulo	BRA	7	141	5	20,14	1	6	9	156	6	17,33
23	Metro Aut U Mexico	MER	13	99	5	7,62	1	8	28	165	7	5,89
24	U Republic Uruguay	URU	10	98	5	9,80	0	5	29	213	7	7,34
25	U Americas Puebla	MEX	9	89	5	9,89	1	6	19	186	8	9,79
26	Simón Bolivar U	VEN	15	88	5	5,87	0	14	25	89	5	3,56
27	U Estadual Paulista	BRA	13	87	5	6,69	0	9	28	120	6	4,29
28	U Buenos Aires	ARG	11	75	5	6,82	0	7	48	136	6	2,83
29	IPN Mexico	MEX	8	73	5	9,13	0	0	12	91	5	7,58
30	Catholic U Peru	PER	12	69	5	5,75	0	1	46	180	8	3,91
31	U Concepción	CHL	6	62	5	10,33	0	4	14	70	5	5,00
32	National U Colombia	COL	7	51	5	7,29	0	4	18	153	6	8,50
33	Catholic U Brazilia	BRA	10	66	4	6,60	0	3	23	481	9	20,91
34	U San Ándres	ARG	7	63	4	9,00	1	4	15	83	5	5,53
35	U Andes Chile	CHL	6	53	4	8,83	0	2	11	75	5	6,82
36	Federal U Paraiba	BRA	6	49	4	8,17	0	3	14	57	4	4,07
37	U Bio Bio	CHL	4	48	4	12,00	0	1	7	49	4	7,00
38	IESA	VEN	7	34	4	4,86	0	0	19	48	5	2,53
39	U Valle	COL	4	563	3	140,75	0	4	13	601	5	46,23
40	U Francisco Marroquin	GUA	3	140	3	46,67	0	3	4	140	3	35,00
41	Benem U Aut Puebla	MEX	4	95	3	23,75	0	4	8	96	3	12,00
42	U Diego Portales	CHL	5	52	3	10,40	0	1	18	56	3	3,11
43	Federal U Espiritu Santo	BRA	4	44	3	11,00	0	4	10	48	3	4,80
44	U Santiago de Chile	CHL	3	42	3	14,00	0	2	18	54	4	3,00
45	Aut U Nueva León	MEX	10	34	3	3,40	0	7	16	36	3	2,25
46	UNAM	MEX	10	34	3	3,40	0	4	37	227	9	6,14
47	Catholic U Parana	BRA	3	37	3	12,33	0	0	21	60	5	2,86
48	U Talca	CHL	8	31	3	3,88	0	7	19	113	6	5,95
49	U Presbiter Mackenzie	BRA	6	33	3	5,50	0	2	20	33	3	1,65
50	U Desarrollo	CHL	6	29	3	4,83	0	0	16	49	3	3,06

Abbreviations: R = Rank; Cou = Country; TP and TC = Total number of publications and citations; C/P = Citations divided by publications; H = H-index; T8 and T41 = Number of publications in the Top 8 and Top 41 journals.

Table 4: Leading foreign universities co-authoring with Latin America

			Top 102 Journals						All Journals			
R	University	Cou	TP	TC	H	C/P	T8	T41	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	MIT	USA	19	994	14	52,32	4	15	36	1061	16	29,47
2	U Montreal	CAN	26	440	11	16,92	0	18	34	451	11	13,26
3	U North Carolina	USA	10	605	8	60,50	1	7	18	642	9	35,67
4	IE University	SPA	9	489	8	54,33	0	0	18	494	8	27,44
5	Ohio State U	USA	10	144	8	14,40	0	4	11	145	8	13,18
6	Georgia Inst Techn	USA	10	639	7	63,90	0	8	14	642	7	45,86
7	U London	UK	14	254	7	18,14	0	5	31	359	10	11,58
8	U California Berkeley	USA	11	253	7	23,00	1	4	11	253	7	23,00
9	Arizona State U	USA	10	235	7	23,50	1	6	12	252	7	21,00
10	Harvard U	USA	16	213	7	13,31	3	7	22	231	7	10,50
11	U Minnesota Twin Cities	USA	8	541	6	67,63	0	3	15	1202	7	80,13
12	U Texas Arlington	USA	6	246	6	41,00	0	3	6	249	6	41,50
13	U Georgia	USA	6	184	6	30,67	0	2	8	191	7	23,88
14	U Warwick	UK	8	168	6	21,00	0	3	17	204	7	12,00
15	Columbia U	USA	12	150	6	12,50	4	11	16	150	6	9,38
16	U Valencia	SPA	9	87	6	9,67	0	4	27	117	6	4,33
17	U Pennsylvania	USA	11	315	5	28,64	0	7	11	316	5	28,73
18	John Hopkins U	USA	7	190	5	27,14	0	5	9	191	5	21,22
19	U Oklahoma	USA	6	148	5	24,67	0	3	7	153	5	21,86
20	Florida State U	USA	5	142	5	28,40	0	0	5	142	5	28,40
21	U Arizona	USA	6	141	5	23,50	0	5	7	142	5	20,29
22	U Texas Austin	USA	8	139	5	17,38	0	5	16	207	6	12,94
23	U Liverpool	UK	7	108	5	15,43	0	4	8	112	5	14,00
24	Lingnan U	CHN	6	89	5	14,83	0	3	6	91	5	15,17
25	Georgia State U	USA	7	78	5	11,14	0	0	8	88	6	11,00
26	U Southern California	USA	8	77	5	9,63	0	5	12	123	7	10,25
27	Texas A&M U College Station	USA	7	53	5	7,57	2	4	9	65	5	7,22
28	U Michigan	USA	6	241	4	40,17	1	3	8	264	5	33,00
29	U Colorado Boulder	USA	5	191	4	38,20	0	5	7	206	5	29,43
30	McGill U	CAN	5	185	4	37,00	0	4	6	199	5	33,17
31	U Toronto	CAN	6	184	4	30,67	0	3	9	197	5	21,89
32	Georgetown U	USA	4	157	4	39,25	0	2	6	186	5	31,00
33	U Amsterdam	NET	6	146	4	24,33	0	3	8	178	5	22,25
34	Florida International U	USA	7	113	4	16,14	0	2	13	125	4	9,62
35	U Manchester	UK	7	96	4	13,71	0	1	18	154	6	8,56
36	Erasmus U Rotterdam	NET	11	83	4	7,55	0	7	19	161	6	8,47
37	Simon Fraser U	CAN	6	76	4	12,67	0	1	11	109	4	9,91
38	National U Singapore	SGP	7	75	4	10,71	0	3	8	84	5	10,50
39	Carnegie Mellon U	USA	6	73	4	12,17	1	5	8	130	6	16,25
40	Bentley U	USA	4	71	4	17,75	0	0	4	71	4	17,75
41	U Queensland	AUS	6	70	4	11,67	0	2	9	72	4	8,00
42	Penn State U	USA	8	59	4	7,38	0	2	12	71	4	5,92
43	U Massachusetts Amherst	USA	4	33	4	8,25	0	2	7	37	4	5,29
44	U Carlos III Madrid	SPA	6	23	4	3,83	0	1	18	53	5	2,94
45	Southern Illinois U	USA	4	395	3	98,75	1	1	6	400	4	66,67
46	Duke U	USA	5	238	3	47,60	1	3	7	251	3	35,86
47	Chinese U Hong Kong	CHN	8	144	3	18,00	0	4	10	157	4	15,70
48	Complutense U Madrid	SPA	6	131	3	21,83	0	2	20	144	3	7,20
49	Pompeu Fabra U	SPA	4	83	3	20,75	0	3	11	102	4	9,27
50	U Lisboa	POR	5	82	3	16,40	1	3	9	87	3	9,67

Table 5: Leading institutions in GM and OBM

	General Management					Other Business and Management Activities				
R	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	INCAE Business School	47	154	7	3,28	Tec Monterrey	28	154	8	5,50
2	Catholic U Chile	21	201	7	9,57	U Sao Paulo	20	87	5	4,35
3	ITAM Mexico	8	141	6	17,63	U Brasilia	8	131	4	16,38
4	Catholic U Peru	17	84	6	4,94	U Andes Colombia	18	34	3	1,89
5	U Chile	18	257	5	14,28	Catholic U Peru	8	22	3	2,75
6	Tec Monterrey	8	140	5	17,50	U Adolfo Ibañez	5	21	3	4,20
7	Adolfo Ibañez U	12	127	4	10,58	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	12	17	3	1,42
8	Austral U	5	66	4	13,20	Catholic U Chile	3	105	2	35,00
9	U Andes Colombia	22	43	4	1,95	U Chile	4	50	2	12,50
10	IESA	6	30	3	5,00	Col Mexico	4	26	2	6,50
11	U Diego Portales	3	31	2	10,33	U Concepción	2	22	2	11,00
12	Universidad de Bio Bio	3	25	2	8,33	Catholic U Brasilia	2	18	2	9,00
13	IPN Mexico	2	8	2	4,00	U Met Piracicaba	2	16	2	8,00
14	Metro Aut U Mexico	2	17	1	8,50	Federal U Santa Catarina	2	14	2	7,00
15	IPADE Business School	3	11	1	3,67	Federal U Sao Carlos	3	13	2	4,33
16	Pan U City Mexico	3	11	1	3,67	Federal U Minas Gerais	2	4	2	2,00
17	U North - Chile	2	7	1	3,50	Tec Inst Santo Domingo	1	28	1	28,00
18	U Santiago Chile	2	5	1	2,50	U The West Indies	8	27	1	3,38
19	U Buenos Aires	2	5	1	2,50	Instituto Tecnológico Celaya	3	20	1	6,67
20	U Belgrano	1	5	1	5,00	FGV Brazil	1	14	1	14,00

Table 6: Leading institutions in IE and POM

	Innovation & Entrepreneurship					Production & Operations Management				
R	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	U Estadual Campinas	25	155	8	6,20	Tec Monterrey	11	239	7	21,73
2	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	17	415	6	24,41	U Sao Paulo	19	93	6	4,89
3	UNAM Mexico	12	121	6	10,08	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	6	90	4	15,00
4	U Sao Paulo	21	122	5	5,81	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	9	39	4	4,33
5	U Buenos Aires	7	48	5	6,86	Federal U Pernambuco	7	44	3	6,29
6	ITAM Mexico	5	108	4	21,60	Catholic U Chile	5	36	3	7,20
7	Federal U Minas Gerais	10	73	4	7,30	Austral U Chile	2	79	2	39,50
8	FGV Brazil	4	48	4	12,00	U Talca	2	53	2	26,50
9	U Republic Uruguay	4	51	3	12,75	Federal U Minas Gerais	3	49	2	16,33
10	U Chile	5	45	3	9,00	U Chile	3	16	2	5,33
11	U Desarrollo	7	41	3	5,86	U Magallanes	1	64	1	64,00
12	Metro Aut U Mexico	11	38	3	3,45	Austral U	1	28	1	28,00
13	Tec Monterrey	8	35	3	4,38	U Valle	2	20	1	10,00
14	Adolfo Ibañez U	4	20	3	5,00	U Estadual Paulista	2	19	1	9,50
15	Federal U Bahia	3	16	3	5,33	U San Andres	1	13	1	13,00
16	Catholic U Chile	4	51	2	12,75	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	1	12	1	12,00
17	U San Andres	2	24	2	12,00	U La Sabana	1	11	1	11,00
18	U Estadual Paulista	5	13	2	2,60	Adolfo Ibañez U	1	11	1	11,00
19	State U Rio de Janeiro	2	11	2	5,50	IBMEC Sao Paulo	1	8	1	8,00
20	Catholic U Peru	4	10	2	2,50	U Santo Tomas	1	8	1	8,00

Table 7: Leading institutions in MK and BSIM

	Marketing					Business Strategy & International Management				
R	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	Adolfo Ibañez U	10	66	5	6,60	Tec Monterrey	10	337	6	33,70
2	U Chile	10	174	4	17,40	ITAM Mexico	6	206	5	34,33
3	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	6	100	4	16,67	Austral U	6	149	4	24,83
4	Tec Monterrey	8	47	4	5,88	Adolfo Ibañez U	3	357	3	119,00
5	ITAM Mexico	4	49	3	12,25	U Sao Paulo	9	62	3	6,89
6	Catholic U Chile	5	41	3	8,20	Catholic U Chile	5	40	3	8,00
7	Federal U Parana	3	27	3	9,00	U Francisco Marroquin	2	127	2	63,50
8	U Sao Paulo	9	237	2	26,33	U Andes Chile	2	5	2	2,50
9	U Brasilia	3	235	2	78,33	INCAE Business School	1	48	1	48,00
10	U Vale Rio Dos Sinos Unisonos	3	41	2	13,67	IBMEC Sao Paulo	1	27	1	27,00
11	Federal U Minas Gerais	2	27	2	13,50	U Santiago Chile	1	26	1	26,00
12	Catholic U Peru	3	13	2	4,33	Tec Inst Celaya	1	21	1	21,00
13	Catholic U Rio Grande do Sul	3	13	2	4,33	U Fortaleza	1	21	1	21,00
14	EGADE	2	9	2	4,50	U Andes Colombia	1	21	1	21,00
15	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	2	8	2	4,00	U Holguín Oscar Lucero Moya	1	16	1	16,00
16	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	3	5	2	1,67	U San Andres	1	16	1	16,00
17	U Andes Colombia	2	25	1	12,50	U Americas Puebla	2	9	1	4,50
18	U Americas Puebla	1	19	1	19,00	U Santa Cruz Sierra	1	7	1	7,00
19	Austral U	2	18	1	9,00	U Piura	1	7	1	7,00
20	U Torcuato di Tella	4	17	1	4,25	Federal U Ceara	1	7	1	7,00

Table 8: Leading institutions in FIN and OS

	Finance					Organization Studies				
R	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	Catholic U Chile	36	304	9	8,44	U Chile	8	240	5	30,00
2	ITAM Mexico	22	272	7	12,36	Federal U Minas Gerais	8	134	4	16,75
3	U Chile	51	222	7	4,35	Metro Aut U Mexico	4	57	3	14,25
4	U Sao Paulo	17	96	7	5,65	Catholic U Chile	3	200	2	66,67
5	U Torcuato di Tella	13	150	5	11,54	Tec Monterrey	3	43	2	14,33
6	Austral U	6	152	4	25,33	IBMEC Sao Paulo	4	38	2	9,50
7	U Republic Uruguay	8	98	4	12,25	ITAM Mexico	3	35	2	11,67
8	U Brasilia	8	29	4	3,63	UNAM Mexico	2	14	2	7,00
9	FGV Brazil	13	23	4	1,77	U Alberto Hurtado	2	7	2	3,50
10	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	13	56	3	4,31	U Andes Colombia	5	6	2	1,20
11	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	14	52	3	3,71	U Santiago Chile	1	38	1	38,00
12	U San Andres	6	29	3	4,83	Austral U	1	13	1	13,00
13	Catholic U Brasilia	16	28	3	1,75	U Buenos Aires	4	12	1	3,00
14	U Andes Colombia	11	25	3	2,27	Universidad Belgrano	3	11	1	3,67
15	U Alberto Hurtado	4	22	3	5,50	Federal U Parana	1	7	1	7,00
16	Tec Monterrey	6	20	3	3,33	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	1	6	1	6,00
17	Catholic U Peru	4	15	3	3,75	Tec Inst Santo Domingo	1	5	1	5,00
18	U Argentina Empresa	2	106	2	53,00	U Cema	1	5	1	5,00
19	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	2	63	2	31,50	Nat U General Sarmiento	1	5	1	5,00
20	UNAM Mexico	7	47	2	6,71	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	3	4	1	1,33

Table 9: Leading institutions in OR and MIS

Operations Research						Management Information Systems				
R	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	U Chile	73	928	22	12,71	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	2	96	2	48,00
2	U Sao Paulo	64	628	14	9,81	U Chile	3	32	2	10,67
3	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	58	667	14	11,50	U Sao Paulo	3	10	2	3,33
4	U Estadual Campinas	48	668	14	13,92	U Vale Rio do Sinos Unisinos	3	13	2	4,33
5	Catholic U Chile	47	378	10	8,04	U Carabobo	2	16	2	8,00
6	Federal U Fluminense	37	308	9	8,32	FGV Brazil	1	30	1	30,00
7	Tec Monterrey	23	260	8	11,30	Nat U Mar del Plata	1	17	1	17,00
8	Federal U Pernambuco	21	205	10	9,76	U Andes Colombia	1	14	1	14,00
9	Federal U Sao Carlos	21	260	9	12,38	U Central Venezuela	1	12	1	12,00
10	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	20	307	8	15,35	Federal U Minas Gerais	2	11	1	5,50
11	Federal U Minas Gerais	20	158	7	7,90	U Concepcion	1	11	1	11,00
12	U Andes Colombia	19	124	5	6,53	Catholic U Chile	1	7	1	7,00
13	U Buenos Aires	17	53	2	3,12	Simon Bolivar U	1	6	1	6,00
14	ITAM Mexico	15	80	6	5,33	Adolfo Ibañez U	1	4	1	4,00
15	Federal U Santa Catarina	15	152	6	10,13	U Brasilia	1	3	1	3,00
16	U Estadual Paulista	14	79	4	5,64	Catholic U Rio Grande do Sul	1	2	1	2,00
17	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	14	89	6	6,36	U Quindio	1	2	1	2,00
18	Adolfo Ibañez U	13	177	5	13,62	Aut U San Luis Potosi	1	1	1	1,00
19	U Americas Puebla	12	151	7	12,58	U Bio Bio	1	1	1	1,00
20	U Republic Uruguay	12	64	4	5,33	U T Federico Santa Maria	1	1	1	1,00

Table 10: Leading institutions in ACC, HRM and SPJ

Accounting						Spanish and Portuguese Journals				
R	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P	Institution	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	Tec Monterrey	1	11	1	11,00	U Sao Paulo	98	33	3	0,34
2	U Alberto Hurtado	1	10	1	10,00	U Chile	31	6	2	0,19
3	U Chile	3	7	1	2,33	U Tarapaca	7	5	2	0,71
4	U Las Americas Puebla	1	4	1	4,00	FGV Brasil	4	4	2	1,00
5	Catholic U Chile	1	2	1	2,00	U Zulia	162	8	1	0,05
6	U San Andres	1	1	1	1,00	Federal U Santa Catarina	24	6	1	0,25
7	U Sao Paulo	4	0	0	0,00	Adolfo Ibañez U	11	6	1	0,55
8	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	2	0	0	0,00	Catholic U Minas Gerais	8	5	1	0,63
9	ITAM Mexico	1	0	0	0,00	U Vale Rio do Sinos Unisinos	11	4	1	0,36
10	U Veracruzana	1	0	0	0,00	Federal U Minas Gerais	23	3	1	0,13
Human Resource Management						Federal U Pernambuco	19	3	1	0,16
1	U Sao Paulo	8	75	4	9,38	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	19	3	1	0,16
2	Tec Monterrey	5	59	3	11,80	U Nove de Julho	14	3	1	0,21
3	Catholic U Peru	3	22	2	7,33	Federal U Parana	12	3	1	0,25
4	ITAM Mexico	5	6	2	1,20	U Brasilia	9	3	1	0,33
5	U Estadual Campinas	1	30	1	30,00	U Estadual Campinas	9	3	1	0,33
6	U Brasilia	1	7	1	7,00	Catholic U Parana	6	3	1	0,50
7	IBMEC Sao Paulo	1	5	1	5,00	Federal U Bahia	6	3	1	0,50
8	Federal U Bahia	1	5	1	5,00	Federal U Fluminense	6	3	1	0,50
9	Federal U Minas Gerais	1	5	1	5,00	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	16	2	1	0,13
10	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	1	5	1	5,00					

Table 11: Leading Latin-American institutions between 1990-1994

			Top 102 Journals						All Journals			
R	University	Cou	TP	TC	H	C/P	T8	T41	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	7	82	4	11,71	0	3	9	93	5	10,33
2	Catholic U Chile	CHL	5	82	4	16,40	0	2	5	68	3	13,60
3	U Chile	CHL	7	76	4	10,86	1	5	7	76	4	10,86
4	U Sao Paulo	BRA	5	38	3	7,60	0	2	10	38	3	3,80
5	U Estadual Campina	BRA	3	59	2	19,67	0	2	6	63	3	10,50
6	Adolfo Ibañez U	CHL	1	148	1	148,00	1	1	1	148	1	148,00
7	National U San Luis	ARG	1	33	1	33,00	0	1	1	33	1	33,00
8	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	1	20	1	20,00	0	1	3	20	1	6,67
9	U Americas Puebla	MEX	1	19	1	19,00	0	0	1	19	1	19,00
10	Tec Monterrey	MEX	1	8	1	8,00	0	0	3	11	2	3,67
11	Federal U Mato Grosso	BRA	1	7	1	7,00	0	0	1	7	1	7,00
12	Federal U Parana	BRA	1	7	1	7,00	0	1	1	7	1	7,00
13	U Central Venezuela	VEN	1	7	1	7,00	0	1	1	7	1	7,00
14	Tec Inst Santo Domingo	DR	1	5	1	5,00	0	1	1	5	1	5,00
15	IESA	VEN	1	5	1	5,00	0	0	1	5	1	5,00
16	Federal U Juiz de Fora	BRA	1	3	1	3,00	0	1	1	3	1	3,00
17	IPADE	MEX	1	0	0	0,00	0	0	1	0	0	0,00
18	Pan U City Mexico	MEX	1	0	0	0,00	0	0	1	0	1	0,00
19	U Andes Venezuela	VEN	1	0	0	0,00	0	1	1	0	1	0,00

Table 12: Leading Latin-American institutions between 1995-1999

			Top 102 Journals						All Journals			
R	University	Cou	TP	TC	H	C/P	T8	T41	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	U Chile	CHL	12	545	11	45,42	2	10	19	692	14	36,42
2	Catholic U Chile	CHL	9	243	7	27,00	1	4	13	269	8	20,69
3	U Sao Paulo	BRA	9	120	6	13,33	0	2	14	141	7	10,07
4	U Estadual Campinas	BRA	10	88	6	8,80	0	7	12	131	7	10,92
5	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	BRA	7	230	5	32,86	0	3	7	230	5	32,86
6	ITAM Mexico	MEX	8	218	5	27,25	0	5	11	392	7	35,64
7	Federal U Sao Carlos	BRA	5	121	5	24,20	0	2	5	121	5	24,20
8	Tec Monterrey	MEX	4	260	4	65,00	0	2	9	311	6	34,56
9	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	7	106	4	15,14	0	1	14	121	5	8,64
10	Adolfo Ibañez U	CHL	3	385	3	128,33	2	3	3	385	3	128,33
11	U Central Venezuela	VEN	5	27	3	5,40	0	5	5	27	3	5,40
12	INCAE Business School	CR	8	18	3	2,25	0	0	8	18	3	2,25
13	Federal U Minas Gerais	BRA	2	71	2	35,50	0	1	2	71	2	35,50
14	Federal U Santa Catarina	BRA	2	71	2	35,50	0	2	2	71	2	35,50
15	UNAM Mexico	MEX	2	50	2	25,00	0	1	4	86	4	21,50
16	Simon Bolivar U	VEN	10	47	2	4,70	0	10	10	47	2	4,70
17	U Andes Colombia	COL	2	28	2	14,00	0	1	4	40	3	10,00
18	U Concepcion	CHL	2	24	2	12,00	0	2	2	24	2	12,00
19	U Estadual Paulista	BRA	2	20	2	10,00	0	1	2	20	2	10,00
20	U Valle	COL	2	275	1	137,50	0	2	2	275	1	137,50
21	Benem U Aut Puebla	MEX	1	69	1	69,00	0	1	1	69	1	69,00
22	IESA	VEN	1	50	1	50,00	0	1	1	50	1	50,00
23	Tec Inst Santo Domingo	DR	1	28	1	28,00	0	1	1	28	1	28,00
24	Nat U Colombia	COL	1	15	1	15,00	0	0	3	34	2	11,33
25	U Americas Puebla	MEX	1	12	1	12,00	0	0	2	18	2	9,00
26	Federal U Espirito Santo	BRA	1	12	1	12,00	0	1	1	12	1	12,00
27	U Santiago Chile	CHL	1	12	1	12,00	0	1	1	12	1	12,00
28	U San Francisco de Quito	ECU	1	9	1	9,00	0	0	1	9	1	9,00
29	U Buenos Aires	ARG	2	7	1	3,50	0	0	6	28	4	4,67
30	U The West Indies	JAM	1	5	1	5,00	0	0	1	5	1	5,00
31	FGV Brazil	BRA	2	3	1	1,50	0	0	2	3	1	1,50
32	U Iberoamericana	MEX	1	2	1	2,00	0	1	1	2	1	2,00
33	U Andes Venezuela	VEN	1	2	1	2,00	0	0	11	23	2	2,09
34	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	1	1	1	1,00	0	1	5	23	3	4,60
35	U Brasilia	BRA	1	1	1	1,00	0	1	1	1	1	1,00
36	Metro U Caracas	VEN	1	0	1	0,00	0	0	1	0	1	0,00
37	Nat U San Luis	ARG	1	0	0	0,00	0	1	1	0	0	0,00

Table 13: Leading Latin-American institutions between 2000-2004

			Top 102 Journals						All Journals			
R	University	Cou	TP	TC	H	C/P	T8	T41	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	U Chile	CHL	11	333	9	30,27	0	4	19	411	11	21,63
2	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	10	531	8	53,10	0	6	14	546	8	39,00
3	U Sao Paulo	BRA	14	379	7	27,07	0	6	19	422	9	22,21
4	U Estadual Campinas	BRA	11	219	7	19,91	0	7	15	224	7	14,93
5	Tec Monterrey	MEX	8	180	7	22,50	0	1	10	234	8	23,40
6	ITAM Mexico	MEX	10	180	6	18,00	2	4	15	226	9	15,07
7	Catholic U Chile	CHL	9	162	6	18,00	0	4	15	247	9	16,47
8	Federal U Minas Gerais	BRA	5	102	4	20,40	0	3	9	119	5	13,22
9	U Central Venezuela	VEN	5	51	4	10,20	0	4	5	51	4	10,20
10	U Brasilia	BRA	4	319	3	79,75	0	2	6	325	4	54,17
11	Federal U Sao Carlos	BRA	3	57	3	19,00	0	1	4	64	4	16,00
12	Federal U Pernambuco	BRA	3	49	3	16,33	0	2	3	49	3	16,33
13	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	BRA	3	33	3	11,00	0	1	3	33	3	11,00
14	U Valle	COL	2	288	2	144,00	0	2	2	288	2	144,00
15	Austral U	ARG	3	147	2	49,00	1	1	4	1140	4	285,00
16	U West Indies	JAM	2	101	2	50,50	0	1	1	9	1	9,00
17	Aut U Sinaloa	MEX	2	74	2	37,00	0	2	2	74	2	37,00
18	UNAM Mexico	MEX	2	65	2	32,50	0	2	2	65	2	32,50
19	Federal U Fluminense	BRA	2	65	2	32,50	0	2	3	65	2	21,67
20	Metropolitan Aut U Mexico	MEX	3	23	2	7,67	0	2	4	46	3	11,50
21	FGV Brazil	BRA	1	43	1	43,00	0	1	1	43	1	43,00
22	U Torcuato Tella	BRA	1	36	1	36,00	0	0	2	39	2	19,50
23	Col Mexico	MEX	1	24	1	24,00	0	1	3	26	1	8,67
24	IPN Mexico	MEX	1	18	1	18,00	0	0	1	18	1	18,00
25	Federal U Espirito Santo	BRA	1	18	1	18,00	0	1	2	5	2	2,50
26	U Estadual Ceara	BRA	1	17	1	17,00	0	1	1	17	1	17,00
27	U Talca	CHL	1	17	1	17,00	0	1	1	17	1	17,00
28	Catholic U Parana	BRA	1	13	1	13,00	0	0	1	13	1	13,00
29	Nat U Colombia	COL	1	13	1	13,00	0	0	3	24	2	8,00
30	Simon Bolivar U	VEN	1	11	1	11,00	0	1	1	11	1	11,00
31	U Andes Colombia	COL	3	10	1	3,33	0	1	9	22	3	2,44
32	Benem U Aut Puebla	MEX	1	9	1	9,00	0	1	2	47	2	23,50
33	U San Andres	ARG	1	9	1	9,00	0	1	1	9	1	9,00
34	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	1	8	1	8,00	1	1	4	50	3	12,50
35	Adolfo Ibañez U	CHL	3	7	1	2,33	0	0	3	20	2	6,67
36	Nat U San Luis	ARG	2	7	1	3,50	0	2	2	7	1	3,50
37	U Estadual Ponta Grossa	BRA	1	7	1	7,00	0	1	1	7	1	7,00
38	U Estadual Sudoeste Bahía	BRA	3	4	1	1,33	0	0	3	4	1	1,33
39	U Santiago Chile	CHL	1	4	1	4,00	0	1	2	26	1	13,00
40	U Americas Puebla	MEX	1	4	1	4,00	1	1	2	47	2	23,50

Table 14: Leading Latin-American institutions between 2005-2009

			Top 102 Journals						All Journals			
R	University	Cou	TP	TC	H	C/P	T8	T41	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	U Sao Paulo	BRA	28	727	13	25,96	1	19	65	669	10	10,29
2	Tec Monterrey	MEX	24	505	12	21,04	0	10	41	513	12	12,51
3	Catholic U Chile	CHL	29	543	11	18,72	2	12	35	590	12	16,86
4	U Chile	CHL	13	368	9	28,31	0	8	40	533	11	13,33
5	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	25	351	9	14,04	1	14	28	160	6	5,71
6	U Estadual Campinas	BRA	15	294	9	19,60	0	13	18	299	9	16,61
7	Austral U	ARG	10	229	8	22,90	0	4	10	229	8	22,90
8	Federal U Minas Gerais	BRA	12	211	8	17,58	1	10	20	127	5	6,35
9	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	BRA	9	220	7	24,44	0	3	19	222	7	11,68
10	Adolfo Ibañez U	CHL	8	118	7	14,75	0	3	14	158	9	11,29
11	Federal U Fluminense	BRA	9	114	6	12,67	0	8	11	134	6	12,18
12	IBMEC Sao Paulo	BRA	6	142	5	23,67	0	5	8	157	6	19,63
13	INCAE Business School	CR	13	57	5	4,38	0	1	18	57	5	3,17
14	ITAM Mexico	MEX	4	110	4	27,50	0	2	13	184	6	14,15
15	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	5	79	4	15,80	0	5	6	148	4	24,67
16	U Andes Chile	CHL	4	53	4	13,25	0	1	5	64	5	12,80
17	U Andes Colombia	COL	7	84	3	12,00	0	4	18	79	4	4,39
18	Federal U Sao Carlos	BRA	4	67	3	16,75	0	3	6	68	3	11,33
19	U Buenos Aires	ARG	5	58	3	11,60	0	4	10	61	3	6,10
20	IPN Mexico	MEX	4	50	3	12,50	0	3	5	62	4	12,40
21	U Americas Puebla	MEX	4	48	3	12,00	0	4	52	5	4	0,10
22	Catholic U Peru	Peru	4	43	3	10,75	0	0	12	83	6	6,92
23	U Met Piracicaba	BRA	3	21	3	7,00	0	0	4	22	3	5,50
24	Nat U Colombia	COL	3	18	3	6,00	0	3	4	20	3	5,00
25	FGV Brazil	BRA	4	14	3	3,50	0	1	6	32	4	5,33
26	U Estadual Paulista	BRA	3	44	2	14,67	0	3	3	44	2	14,67
27	Federal U Pernambuco	BRA	3	38	2	12,67	0	0	11	71	4	6,45
28	U Presb Mackenzie	BRA	3	25	2	8,33	0	2	3	7	1	2,33
29	Federal U Santa Catarina	BRA	2	36	2	18,00	0	1	2	36	2	18,00
30	U San Andres	ARG	2	33	2	16,50	0	1	9	49	3	5,44
31	U Diego Portales	CHL	2	31	2	15,50	0	0	2	31	2	15,50
32	Aut U Sinaloa	MEX	2	30	2	15,00	0	2	2	30	2	0,00
33	Simon Bolivar U	VEN	2	27	2	13,50	0	1	5	7	1	1,40
34	U Concepcion	CHL	2	27	2	13,50	0	2	5	33	3	0,00
35	Catholic U Brasilia	BRA	2	25	2	12,50	0	2	2	25	2	12,50
36	Benem U Aut Puebla	MEX	2	17	2	8,50	0	2	2	0	0	0,00
37	U Juarez State Durango	MEX	2	9	2	4,50	0	2	2	9	2	4,50
38	U Republic Uruguay	URU	2	8	2	4,00	0	0	2	8	2	4,00
39	U Anahuac	MEX	2	7	2	3,50	0	0	2	7	2	3,50
40	U Vale Rio Dos Sinos Unisinos	BRA	2	38	1	19,00	0	2	2	38	1	19,00

Table 15: Leading Latin-American institutions between 2010-2014

			Top 102 Journals						All Journals			
R	University	Cou	TP	TC	H	C/P	T8	T41	TP	TC	H	C/P
1	U Sao Paulo	BRA	45	161	7	3,58	1	14	168	301	9	1,79
2	Catholic U Chile	CHL	40	153	7	3,83	3	21	62	170	7	2,74
3	U Andes Colombia	COL	28	110	6	3,93	0	8	60	133	6	2,22
4	Tec Monterrey	MEX	19	112	5	5,89	0	7	49	155	6	3,16
5	U Chile	CHL	38	108	5	2,84	4	19	120	215	7	1,79
6	Federal U Pernambuco	BRA	8	95	5	11,88	0	1	36	172	9	0,00
7	Adolfo Ibañez U	CHL	21	68	5	3,24	1	10	54	107	5	1,98
8	Federal U Minas Gerais	BRA	13	58	4	4,46	0	6	43	63	5	1,47
9	Austral U	ARG	7	47	4	6,71	2	5	9	51	4	5,67
10	Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	BRA	11	38	4	3,45	0	7	36	67	5	1,86
11	Federal U Santa Catarina	BRA	8	38	4	4,75	0	6	39	71	5	1,82
12	U Brasilia	BRA	10	66	4	6,60	0	2	33	90	5	2,73
13	Catholic U Peru	Peru	8	28	4	3,50	0	1	34	101	6	2,97
14	Catholic U Brasilia	BRA	8	42	3	5,25	0	1	18	60	4	3,33
15	Federal U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	13	39	3	3,00	0	7	58	77	4	1,33
16	Federal U Paraiba	BRA	5	34	3	6,80	0	3	11	37	3	3,36
17	Aut U Nuevo León	MEX	8	30	3	3,75	0	6	12	32	3	2,67
18	Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	BRA	20	29	3	1,45	0	5	40	63	5	1,58
19	Pan U City México	MEX	5	27	3	5,40	0	3	5	27	3	5,40
20	ITAM Mexico	MEX	7	25	3	3,57	1	5	28	47	4	1,68
21	Federal U Sao Carlos	BRA	7	23	3	3,29	0	4	27	43	5	1,59
22	U San Andres	ARG	4	23	3	5,75	1	2	4	23	3	5,75
23	U Americas Puebla	MEX	3	11	3	3,67	0	2	6	11	3	1,83
24	U Estadual Paulista	BRA	8	26	2	3,25	0	5	23	59	4	2,57
25	INCAE Business School	CR	14	23	2	1,64	0	0	29	31	2	1,07
26	Metro Aut U Mexico	MEX	6	23	2	3,83	1	3	11	54	4	4,91
27	U Diego Portales	CHL	4	22	2	5,50	0	1	13	26	3	2,00
28	Aut U Sinaloa	MEX	3	21	2	7,00	0	3	3	21	2	7,00
29	IPADE Business School	MEX	4	19	2	4,75	0	2	4	19	2	4,75
30	U North - Chile	COL	4	17	2	4,25	0	1	6	21	3	3,50
31	U Republic Uruguay	URU	5	16	2	3,20	0	3	17	40	4	2,35
32	U Talca	CHL	6	9	2	1,50	0	5	13	38	4	2,92
33	IPN Mexico	MEX	3	8	2	2,67	0	1	6	14	13	2,33
34	U Desarrollo	CHL	5	7	2	1,40	0	0	14	27	3	1,93
35	FUCAPE	BRA	3	7	2	2,33	0	0	9	7	2	0,78
36	Tec Inst Celaya	MEX	3	20	1	6,67	0	0	3	20	1	6,67
37	U Presb Mackenzie	BRA	3	8	1	2,67	0	0	15	8	1	0,53
38	Nat U General Sarmiento	ARG	3	6	1	2,00	0	1	11	11	2	1,00
39	U The West Indies	JAM	7	5	1	0,71	0	0	16	35	2	2,19
40	FGV Brazil	BRA	3	4	1	1,33	0	5	11	14	2	1,27

Table 16: Annual evolution of Latin-American publications in the Top 102 business and management journals

Country	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	Total
U Chile	0	2	3	0	2	1	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	5	7	5	9	12	81
U Sao Paulo	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	3	2	4	1	4	4	1	8	4	7	4	5	8	10	6	10	11	101
Catholic U Chile	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	5	2	1	2	3	1	2	6	3	7	9	4	8	8	4	14	6	92
Federal U Rio de Janeiro	3	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	4	0	1	3	2	2	2	10	4	7	4	1	2	4	2	62
Tec Monterrey	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	6	4	6	5	4	3	6	4	2	56
U Estadual Campinas	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	5	1	2	1	2	5	2	6	0	2	3	3	3	1	51
ITAM Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	27
Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	4	1	3	4	0	3	30
Federal U Minas Gerais	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	4	5	0	1	2	4	2	2	30
Adolfo Ibañez U	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	3	5	2	4	6	7	41
Federal U Sao Carlos	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	2	19
Austral U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	6	2	1	2	0	2	20
Federal U Fluminense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	2	1	1	3	4	4	24
U Andes Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	3	0	13	8	39
Federal U Pernambuco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	4	0	2	14
INCAE Business School	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	1	2	0	4	2	2	6	34
Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	7	2	8	27
U Central Venezuela	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
U Brasilia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	2	15
Federal U Santa Catarina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	13
Aut U Sinaloa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	7
IBMEC Sao Paulo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Metro Aut U Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	13
U Republic Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	10
U Americas Puebla	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	9
Simón Bolivar U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	15
U Estadual Paulista	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	6	13
U Buenos Aires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	10
IPN Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	7
Catholic U Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	3	0	12
U-index	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	16

Table 17: Annual evolution of Latin-American publications in business and management

Country	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	Total
U Chile	0	2	3	0	2	1	7	3	5	3	1	3	2	8	5	6	10	6	12	10	10	24	25	20	36	204
U Sao Paulo	0	6	1	0	3	3	4	0	0	2	0	2	6	5	2	11	8	9	21	33	26	34	32	38	38	284
Catholic U Chile	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	3	1	6	5	1	2	6	5	10	14	5	11	12	10	18	11	133
Federal U Rio de Janeiro	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	5	4	1	2	3	4	2	4	0	9	15	10	10	12	13	13	125
Tec Monterrey	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	5	3	2	3	0	1	7	8	8	11	13	14	6	10	9	10	117
U Estadual Campinas	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	2	5	2	2	4	3	6	2	6	1	4	10	7	8	12	87
ITAM Mexico	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	4	3	3	2	4	3	2	4	1	4	0	2	1	2	6	6	9	5	67
Federal U Rio Grande do Sul	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	7	11	1	9	7	4	15	68
Federal U Minas Gerais	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	5	11	8	10	8	13	7	5	79
Adolfo Ibañez U	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	6	5	7	6	11	13	21	83
Federal U Sao Carlos	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	7	4	11	43
Austral U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	6	3	1	3	0	2	23
Federal U Fluminense	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	3	4	6	4	6	10	7	48
U Andes Colombia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	2	1	2	1	2	6	5	6	13	6	5	20	16	94
Federal U Pernambuco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	8	8	9	3	8	45
INCAE Business School	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	7	2	1	6	1	6	2	7	13	60
Catholic U Rio de Janeiro	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	3	1	4	1	6	1	15	5	13	57
U Central Venezuela	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	26
U Brasilia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	4	1	7	9	6	8	3	48
Federal U Santa Catarina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5	9	7	7	6	10	51
Aut U Sinaloa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	7
IBMEC Sao Paulo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	9
Metro Aut U Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	5	6	3	0	0	24
U Republic Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	4	6	29
U Americas Puebla	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	19
Simón Bolivar U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	2	1	1	1	25
U Estadual Paulista	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	2	4	4	9	28
U Buenos Aires	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	4	0	1	3	2	6	0	11	3	44
IPN Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	12
Catholic U Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	7	12	5	7	2	45
U-index	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	7	6	8	8	9	9	11	27

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