

Editorial

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Most-Cited Economists in Colombia

Prestige, credibility, and reputation are central elements in signaling whenever a paper is published in high-quality, high-impact journals within a certain area of knowledge, especially when peer recognition is achieved. A brief survey of high-impact publications by the most-cited economists in Colombia may signal, to a relative degree, the degree of distinction and the amount of citations of some researchers and their published papers.

An analysis of publications may be a good approach to determine who are the economists with more recognition in the context of their work and, of course, in their research topics. By means of a series of normalizations by authors, dates, institutional affiliation, documents, and citations one may establish the different trajectories of each of the main authors affiliated to Colombian institutions.

To this end, we run a series of search algorithms for publications in well-known databases like Scopus and WoS. The information is then categorized and subjected to a bibliometric study that shows who are the most important authors in economic topics and the multiple general branches of knowledge that derive from economics; different methods, techniques, and codes programed specifically for each one of the pre-established criteria were used.

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A basic analysis determines the different tendencies and developments in terms of academic production in the main topics of economics. To that end, we employed the different indicators of the Scopus author identifier, which assigns a unique number to sets of documents written by the same author by means of an algorithm that, in general and practical terms, coincides with the authorship of most of the documents found in that database (in this analysis case, it was run based on specific classification criteria). If, for example, it is uncertain whether a document coincides with an author's identifier, it is possible that there is more than one entry for the same author, and this—in terms of aggregation by author—entails a duplicity that may affect the total number of documents in the citation indexes and, consequently, in the individual and institutional authorship; thus, if the coincidence is not identified with absolute certainty, then it is grouped separately.

As an initial approach, Table 1 classifies Colombian economist authors who are members of the committee of a prestigious international journal in the economics area; the institutional affiliation of each of them is included, as an indicator of prestige signaling.

Table 1. Most-cited Colombian economist editors

Name	Journal	Member	Quartile	Affiliation
Ana María Ibáñez	<i>World Development</i>	Editorial Advisory Board	Q1	Los Andes University
Juan Camilo Cárdenas	<i>Ecology and Society</i>	Editorial Board	Q1	Los Andes University
Alexander Cotte Poveda	<i>Socio-Economic Planning Sciences</i>	Associate Editor	Q1	Santo Tomás University
José Antonio Ocampo	<i>Review of Keynesian Economics</i>	Editorial Board	Q2	Central Bank of Colombia
Juan Fernando Vargas	<i>Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy</i>	Editorial Board	Q2	El Rosario University
Adriana Camacho	<i>Latin American Economic Review</i>	Associate Editors	Q2	Los Andes University

Source: Scopus. Diciembre de 2019.

The ranking shows the prestige, importance, and recognition of these researchers in all the areas of their work with quality research, as well as a high level of reputation and influence in their topics of expertise. The consolidation of this group is noticeable in the present, as well as in the future development of their different professional activities aimed at preserving their distinctive marks within their research area(s), which for the most part have a high impact, as the citations of their work evince.

By taking the quartile in which each journal is classified as one of the quality criteria, one can find out the level of each researcher and his or her incidence in their field according to the quartile, where Q1 stands for the highest quality and, consequently, the highest citation classification; Q2 is the next most important In order of importance and quality; and Q3 and Q4 are indicators of middle and low quality according to the criteria established by the main databases who take this indicators of classification into account.

At the international level, it is noticeable that most of the journals with the greatest recognition (that is, those classified as Q1 and Q2) are mostly those about economic topics. This demonstrates the quality of the papers published in such journals, which, furthermore, constitute a point of reference within the area, in accordance with the number of citations and the citation index of each of the journals whose reference sources are topics similar to the research interests in all the sub-areas related to the thematic areas considered by each expert.

As means of verification and following the same criteria, we carried out a series of relations to determine the level of the general recognition of the main economics Colombian authors, so as to establish the authors' contribution between the production, the quality of their publications in high-quality journals, and their editorial practice. The findings are shown in table 2, where one can establish, by means of the H index, the amount of citations received by their articles and the total amount of published documents as of December, 2019.

In brief, the findings show that with the grouping criteria that were used in terms of visibility, citations, impact factors, and the number of internationally published articles, the academic production is focused on highly recognized journals, with H indexes ranked as those with the highest impact. As it can be deduced from Table 2, a large portion of the ranked economists has high-level research as one of their priorities, which, in most topics, lines, areas, or projects shows a relation with the international sphere and some of the foremost national topics for the next few decades.

The table shows that the documents produced by Cárdenas, Ocampo, Bogliacino, Otero, and Pardo, who are affiliated to Colombian institutions, are the research papers with the most citations related to the topics of each researcher. The papers of Maldonado, Lora,

Gómez, and Gutierrez are also cited in reference to national and international current events.

The relational center of each one of the authors is closely linked with their activities, as can be deduced from the analysis that were carried out, which confirm that the author's main research topics are focused on different areas, but specially in Colombian issues, without failing to acknowledge the diverse interactions that reveal beneficial interactions for the national and international scientific community. All of this makes the prestige of their activities the general framework of reference for their peers.

Table 2. Most-Cited Economists in Colombia

Name	H Index	Documents	Affiliation	City	Country
Juan Camilo Cárdenas	22	51	Universidad de los Andes	Bogotá	Colombia
José Antonio Ocampo	20	92	Banco de la República	Bogotá	Colombia
Francesco Bogliacino	11	44	Universidad Nacional	Bogotá	Colombia
Jesús Otero	10	60	Universidad del Rosario	Bogotá	Colombia
Clara Inés Pardo Martínez	10	32	Universidad del Rosario	Bogotá	Colombia
Jorge Higinio Maldonado	9	29	Universidad de los Andes	Bogotá	Colombia
Eduardo Lora	9	18	Universidad EAFIT	Medellín	Colombia
José Gómez Gonzalez	8	39	Banco de la República	Bogotá	Colombia
Luis Hernando Gutiérrez	8	15	Universidad del Rosario	Bogotá	Colombia
Ana María Ibáñez	8	11	Universidad de los Andes	Bogotá	Colombia
Juan Fernando Vargas	7	22	Universidad del Rosario	Bogotá	Colombia
Alejandro Gaviria	7	20	Universidad de los Andes	Bogotá	Colombia
Marcela Eslava	7	14	Universidad de los Andes	Bogotá	Colombia
Adriana Camacho	7	9	Universidad de los Andes	Bogotá	Colombia
Alexander Cotte Poveda	6	24	Universidad Santo Tomas	Bogotá	Colombia

Source: Scopus, diciembre de 2019.

This new edition of the *Revista CIFE: Lecturas de Economía Social* brings together several high-impact research papers in each of the areas proposed by the researchers. Gómez's article (2000) takes Argentina as a case study to present a series of dimensions of trade union power. His work shows that labor relations are closely linked with the fluctuating political and economic policies of their leaders, which would explain salary inequality, a part of labor conflicts, and the ways in which different negotiations are carried out between the agents. The work entitled "Moral Career and the Meanings of Money in Sexual Work: The Case of Bogota, Colombia", by Laverde and Tirado (2020), gives an account of the behavior of a little-studied market within the logic of sexual commerce in the context of labor rights and their implications; additionally, it establishes the dynamics and structures of that commerce in the spheres of intimacy, morality, the market, and sexuality. Navarrete's research (2020) on forced displacement is an approach, from a regional perspective, to its distribution and implications for the Colombian case, taking into account the agreements signed with FARC *ex ante* and *ex post* the aforementioned event; the authors concludes that the distribution of displacement does not happen randomly in space, and proves that, in the long run of the analysis periods, the proportions of displacement have an spatial positive correlation that shows the traits of persistence and diffusion. In a paper about the traits of international strategies, Arévalo (2020) explains the strategic vision of Brazil in the context of Mercosur; to that end, he carries out a series of qualitative analysis and examines topics that allow him to conclude that one of the main contributions of Brazil was to foster the region's development and the positioning of the Southern Cone as a decisive voice in international politics. Camacho, Ramirez, and Palacios (2020) analyze the services companies in the State of México to explain the different business models and their diverse effects; the document shows that the business models are based in the relation with their sponsors, overlooking the local context and putting at risk their long-term permanence. The main objective of Cervantes' paper (2020) is to determine the magnitude of the effect that work-related daily mobility has on free time, based on the data of the National Time Use Survey (NTUS) 2014, coming to the conclusion that this phenomenon reduces free time and has an impact on well-being.

It is satisfactory for us to offer this new edition to the public as a general contribution to the challenges tackled by research from its different angles.

