

An Analysis of the Status of Journals and Research in Psychology from Latin America

Análise do Status de Periódicos e Pesquisas em Psicologia na América Latina

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Abstract

Little is known about the breadth and depth of scholarly publishing within the field of psychology and its related disciplines originating from Latin American authors. To better define the subject area, we underwent a data analysis to examine the trends (e.g., status, quantity, and quality of publications) of scholarly publications emanating from Latin America origin (i.e., the location of the primary author). Our findings suggest that there has been a swift and steady increase in the quantity of scholarly publications published by Latin American authors. This increase is marked as 880% between 2001 and 2013, with a slight increase in the number of International as opposed to Regional publications. This study reveals that scholarly publications originating from Latin America are on the rise, with anticipated future growth.

Keywords: psychology, publication, Latin America, South America, Brazil

Resumo

Pouco se sabe sobre a amplitude e a profundidade da publicação acadêmica no campo da psicologia e de suas disciplinas afins, provenientes de autores latino-americanos. Para melhor definir as variações entre as subáreas, realizamos uma análise para examinar as tendências (por exemplo, status, quantidade e qualidade) de publicações acadêmicas produzidas na América Latina, tomando como referência o primeiro autor. Os resultados sugerem que houve um aumento rápido e constante na quantidade de publicações acadêmicas produzidas por autores latino-americanos. A produção aumentou 880% entre 2001 e 2013, com tendência para aumento na publicação internacional. Os dados indicaram que as publicações acadêmicas originárias da América Latina estão em ascensão e com boas perspectivas para o futuro.

Palavras-chave: psicologia, publicação, América Latina, América do Sul, Brasil

Questions periodically arise about the status of scholarly publishing in psychology within, and from, Latin American countries. Dimensions of these questions often include the current status of such publishing as well as how it has evolved over time. In this report, we will examine some aspects of such questions as reflected in the PsycINFO database of psychological publications from around the world.

This PsycINFO analysis is divided into two separate questions. The first concerns what Latin American countries publish psychology journals, in what languages, and are the journals included (covered) in the PsycINFO database. A second question addresses psychological research content published by Latin American researchers regardless of whether they are published in Latin American journals or journals published elsewhere in the world.

PsycINFO was developed by the American Psychological Association (APA) in the 1960s. PsycINFO is an abstracting

and indexing database of scholarly literature on psychology and related disciplines. To date, it includes over 3.7 million records, including scholarly journal articles, of both English and non-English speaking origin. Nearly every record within Historical Notes on Psychology in Brazil: The Creation, Growth and Sustainance of Postgraduate Education. and is tagged with relevant Keywords (98%) related to its subject matter and country of origin. These data components allow all records to be easily indexed at a granular level.

Journals that appear in the PsycINFO database are included via a two-step selection process. The first step is a “nomination process.” A journal can be nominated for inclusion in PsycINFO by anyone – the publisher, an author, a reader, a sponsoring society, or PsycINFO staff. The only criteria for being nominated for inclusion in PsycINFO is that someone believes the publication is publishing scholarly material related to psychology or one of the closely related fields. After nomination, PsycINFO staff obtains more information about the journal, its publisher, its editorial publishing domain, and obtains

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Table 1
Journal Selection Requirements for PsycINFO Coverage

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- Be relevant to psychology
 - Be of high quality and scope of interest to an international audience
 - Have an ISSN
 - Be peer reviewed
 - ◊ Peers who are knowledgeable in the subject area and who come from an array of perspectives and settings review submitted manuscripts and advise the editor on their originality, significance and scientific rigor
 - Include all or mostly all original articles
 - Contain articles that are substantiated with empirical data or other means
 - Follow standard conventions for scholarly journals
 - ◊ Have an informative journal title and descriptive article titles
 - ◊ Include abstracts and keywords
 - ◊ Include full address for authors
 - ◊ Include references that are current, from quality journals, and of an appropriate number for the articles in a standard format
 - Contain usable abstracts, titles, and keywords in English
 - Be published on a regular schedule appropriate for the established frequency of the journal
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copies of at least three separate issues of the journal. A selection committee consisting of seven or more PsycINFO staff individually evaluates the journal using the criteria described in Table 1, and then in a group setting they compare and contrast their evaluations and the reasons for those evaluations and arrive at a consensus decision about whether to include the journal in PsycINFO or not.

Methods

The APA maintains two internal data repositories for PsycINFO: 1) a Production System that captures metadata from journal applications to the database including the journal name, publisher country, languages published in the journal, and Journal Impact Factor (the measure reflecting the relative importance of a journal within its field), and 2) a Raw Data Set that includes information included in PsycINFO records such as country codes of the authors, country codes of journals, publication date, Keywords, and Classification Codes. Systematic analyses were conducted on the publically available PsycINFO database and the following privately held subsets within the database: the PsycINFO Production System and the PsycINFO Raw Data Set. We limited our first analysis to journals of Latin American origin. We limited our second analysis to authors of Latin American origin.

For purposes of these analyses, we defined “Latin American” countries as all countries in the western hemisphere below the United States, and including all Caribbean islands. Thus, the involved countries were: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands, French

Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Our second analysis is focused on research articles appearing in the scholarly literature covered by PsycINFO from around the world, where the corresponding author was identified as being from a “Latin American” country (as defined above). Whereas the first analysis was based on 170 Latin American journals, the second analysis was based on 2,550 journals covered in the PsycINFO database regardless of where they are published in the world (and this corpus of journals includes the 51 PsycINFO covered Latin American journals within the 170 Latin American journals covered in analysis one).

For analysis 1, we examined privately held PsycINFO journal-level information on journals that had been nominated for PsycINFO coverage. This private data collection covers all journals nominated and considered by PsycINFO between 1965 and 2014.

In this analysis, we looked at country of publication, initial nomination/selection decision, current coverage status, and languages used in the publication. The resulting data were aggregated by country and rank ordered on the number of journals submitted (see Table 2). We also checked each journal title to determine its presence or absence from the Journal Impact Factor (a proxy for the relevance of the journal in its field). We further examined the language(s) used in the journal and the various combinations of languages (see Table 3).

For analysis 2, we examined the entire PsycINFO abstract database of 3.7 million records. We selected all articles on which the corresponding author was identified

as being from a Latin American country. Such “country of origin” information about authors has only been part of the PsycINFO system since 2001, although the data were somewhat incomplete in the first three years and became routine and comprehensive in 2004. Data for the period 2004 through 2013 should be considered the most accurate and complete (see Table 4). Additional data examined included year of publication, Latin American Regional publication vs. International journal, Brazilian vs. non-Brazilian Latin American publication, PsycINFO classification codes, keywords, and number of authors per published article.

Results

Analysis 1 – Presence of Latin American Psychology Journals in PsycINFO Database

A total of 170 journals emanating from Latin America have been nominated for inclusion in the PsycINFO database over the last 49 years. Of these 170, 106 were initially selected for coverage in PsycINFO. Of the 106 initially selected, 52 journals were later dropped from coverage because the journals ceased publication, evolved into irregular and unpredictable publication patterns, or it was later determined the content was no longer relevant to the database as the journal’s editorial coverage evolved and changed. This leaves a total of 54 journals currently covered by PsycINFO. These data are shown by country of publication in Table 2.

Brazilian journals make up the largest portion of covered journals with 50% (27 covered journals), followed by Colombia at 17% (9 covered journals), Mexico at 13%

(7 covered journals), Chile at 7% (4 covered journals), and Argentina at 5% (3 covered journals). Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, and Costa Rica are represented in PsycINFO with 1 journal each.

Fourteen of the journals initially selected by PsycINFO currently have a Journal Impact Factor. Ten of these 14 journals are currently covered by PsycINFO, and four of these journals are no longer covered by PsycINFO (primarily because of a change in the evaluation of their “relevance” for inclusion in PsycINFO). The average 2011 Journal Impact Factor of the covered Latin American journals in PsycINFO is 0.50.

Thirty six of the covered journals publish at least some articles in English and 18 covered journals do not publish content in English (see Table 3). Twenty one journals that are not currently covered publish at least some articles in English and 95 journals not currently covered do not publish in English. Ten out of the covered journals had a 2011 Journal Impact Factor while 4 of the 115 journals not currently covered had a 2011 Journal Impact Factor. Of the 54 Latin American journals currently covered by PsycINFO, 67% publish some English language content. Only four are published solely in English. Fourteen are published in English and Spanish, and 10 are published in English and Portuguese. Thirty two additional journals are published in English and multiple other languages. Eight covered journals are in Spanish only, seven covered journals are in Portuguese only, two journals are published in Spanish and Portuguese, and one covered journal publishes in a Language outside those parameters.

Table 2
Latin American Journals Considered for Coverage by PsycINFO

Country	Considered	Selected	Dropped	Covered	Impact Factor N ^a
Brazil	70	36	9	27	7
Colombia	31	17	8	9	3
Mexico	19	19	12	7	2
Chile	10	6	2	4	1
Argentina	17	10	7	3	1
Cuba	3	3	3	0	0
Venezuela	3	2	2	0	0
Panama	2	2	2	0	0
Peru	3	2	1	1	0
Puerto Rico	3	3	2	1	0
Uruguay	3	3	2	1	0
Costa Rica	2	1	0	1	0
El Salvador	1	1	1	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	0	0
Dominican Republic	1	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	1	0	0	0	0

^aImpact Factor N, refers to the number of journals for that particular country that have a retrievable Impact Factor (vs. a mean of the journals’ Impact Factors).

Table 3
Languages of Journals Considered for Coverage in PsycINFO

	English Only	English Spanish Portuguese	English Spanish	English Portuguese	English French Portuguese Spanish	English Non English	Spanish Only	Portuguese Only	Portuguese Spanish	Blank or outside filter parameters	Total
Covered Not Currently Covered	4	6	14	10	2	0	8	7	2	1	54
Total	12	2	5	1	0	1	53	25	0	17	116
	16	8	19	11	2	1	61	32	2	18	170

Table 4
Location of Latin American Articles Compared to All of PsycINFO

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Articles in Regional Journals	223	517	752	779	899	979	1,156	1,409	1,410	1,621	1,615	1,538	1,361
Articles in International Journals	167	429	658	700	836	888	1,090	1,406	1,569	1,683	1,763	1,954	2,071
All Latin American Research Published Worldwide	390	946	1,410	1,479	1,735	1,867	2,246	2,815	2,979	3,304	3,378	3,492	3,432
All PsycINFO Articles	58,719	66,307	77,568	83,301	90,600	101,168	109,193	123,763	130,684	135,301	144,109	148,567	155,357

Fifty three of the not covered journals were in Spanish only, 25 were in Portuguese only, and 12 were in English only. The other journals not covered were in small numbers and a mix of combinations.

The total number of articles appearing in PsycINFO from the 170 Latin American journals ever considered, selected, and covered by PsycINFO totals 30,507. Of this total, 24,875 are from journals currently covered in PsycINFO and 5,632 are from journals no longer covered by PsycINFO. It should be noted that if a journal is covered by PsycINFO for three to five years and then dropped from coverage, the abstracts already included in PsycINFO are not deleted.

Analysis 2 – Publication Trends of Latin American Authors

We will now shift our level of analysis from Latin American journals to scholarly articles published by Latin American authors (published worldwide). It will be recalled that in this case “author” means that the corresponding author on the research paper was located in a Latin American country, but the articles published came from any of the 2,550 journals covered in PsycINFO. The total number of PsycINFO covered articles appearing in the worldwide literature of psychology and related fields for the period 2001 through 2013 was 26,041. This total is similar to the total reported in analysis 1, but it is important that the reader understand that this is a quite different pool of articles selected in a different manner, using different criteria, and providing different information.

The number of research articles by Latin American authors increased from 1,479 in 2004 to 3,432 in 2013. This represents a 232% increase in the number of articles published per year over this 10 year period of time. For comparison, all peer-reviewed articles in the PsycINFO database saw a 187% increase from 2004 to 2013 (see Table 4).

Table 4 also shows the number of articles published in Latin American Regional journals in comparison to articles published in non-Regional journals (“International journals”). In 2004, the number of articles published by Latin American researchers in Regional journals versus International journals was approximately equal, with 779 published regionally and 700 published internationally. By 2011, the distribution of research articles published by Latin American researchers in Regional versus International journals shifted to a 48% versus 52% distribution. Please note that the data for 2012 and 2013 for Latin American Regional journals is still incomplete because of delayed publications and delayed submission of issues to PsycINFO for these Latin American journals. We would estimate that the final number of published articles will come out to a total somewhere between 1,400 and 1,500 for Regional journals and between 2,000 and 2,100 for International journals once receipts and processing is final.

We did explore whether or not there were differences between Latin American researchers and non-Latin American

research teams in terms of the assignment of publishing credit as reflected by co-authorships. Both Latin American authors and non-Latin American authors saw a slight increase in the number of authors per article over the time period, from 2.46 to 3.67 and 2.58 to 3.49, respectively. Thus we see no differences in the number of authors per article for research emanating from Latin American researcher centers in comparison to non-Latin American settings.

Differentiating Brazilian and Non-Brazilian authors

Because the data analyses to this point show the heavy contribution of Brazilian researchers to the research publications emanating from the Latin American (and Caribbean) region, we further broke down the data on Latin American research articles by whether the corresponding author was located in Brazil or elsewhere in the Latin American region. Figure 1 presents the number of Latin American articles published each year from 2001 to 2013. It can be seen that in 2003-2004, Brazilian authors out-produced researchers from all other areas of Latin America by a slight amount (e.g., 800 articles vs. 575 articles). Over the next 10 years, the number of articles published per year by Brazilian authors nearly tripled, while the number of articles published per year by all other Latin American researchers only doubled. Thus by 2013, Brazilian authors collectively were publishing twice as many scholarly articles as the total produced by all other Latin American researchers.

Figure 2 further breaks the Brazilian author versus non-Brazilian author data down into research published in Latin American Regional journals versus research published in International journals. In 2004, Brazilian authors published 536 articles in Latin American Regional journals and 330 articles in International journals. Also in 2004, non-Brazilian authors published 243 articles in Latin American Regional journals and 370 in International journals. By 2013, the growth in publications by Brazilian authors in both Regional and International journals grew substantially and in a nearly parallel manner, with Regional publications slightly outnumbering International publications. The pattern for non-Brazilian Latin American authors, however, reveals a different pattern. Over the 10 year period, non-Brazilian authors doubled their publication in International journals while their publications in Regional journals remained flat.

Figure 3 looks only at the publishing behavior of Brazilian authors over the covered period of time. In 2004, Brazilian authors published 60% of their research in Regional Latin American journals and 40% of their publications in International journals. By 2012, that distribution had moved to 50:50. Figure 3 shows a crossover in 2013 with more publications in International journals than Regional journals but this is probably an artifact of the delay in publication, circulation, and processing of Latin American Regional journals. For 2012 and 2013, the distribution might still be equal, although the trend data suggest that there might be a small margin in favor of International publication.

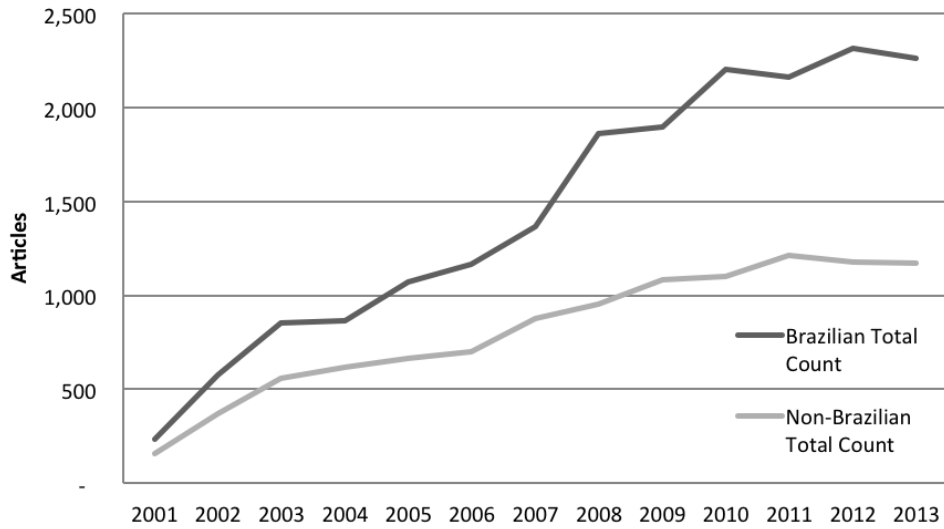


Figure 1. Latin American Articles Published Each Year: 2001-2013.

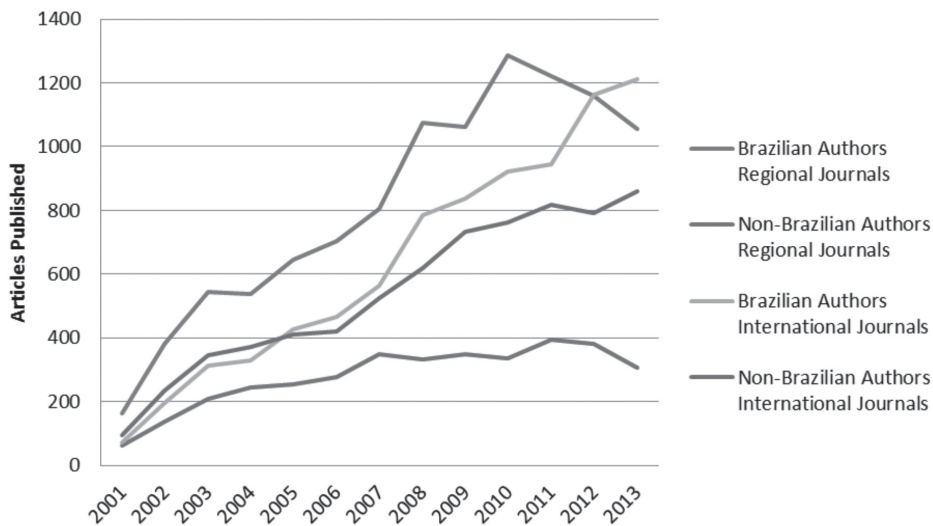


Figure 2. Publication Counts and Outlet Type for Latin American Authors: 2001-2013.

The topics researched by psychologists are very diverse. Studies are conducted using animal and human research. The behavioral analysis can be physiological, cognitive, interpersonal, or at the group/society level. To capture this diversity, PsycINFO has developed classification codes to capture the range of research topics of interest to psychologists. Therefore, we examined the set of articles published by Brazilian authors worldwide from 2001 through 2013. The top two Classification Codes over the last seven years were articles on “physical

disorders” and articles on “neurological disorders.” These two categories have consistently represented 80 to 120 articles per year over the last seven years. These have been steadily increasing over this period of time. Articles on psychoanalytic theory and therapy have been relatively stable over the past 10 years, after a spike in 2003. Psychosocial and personality development has been the sixth most frequently used classification code for research articles by Brazilian authors in Regional journals over the last 10 years.

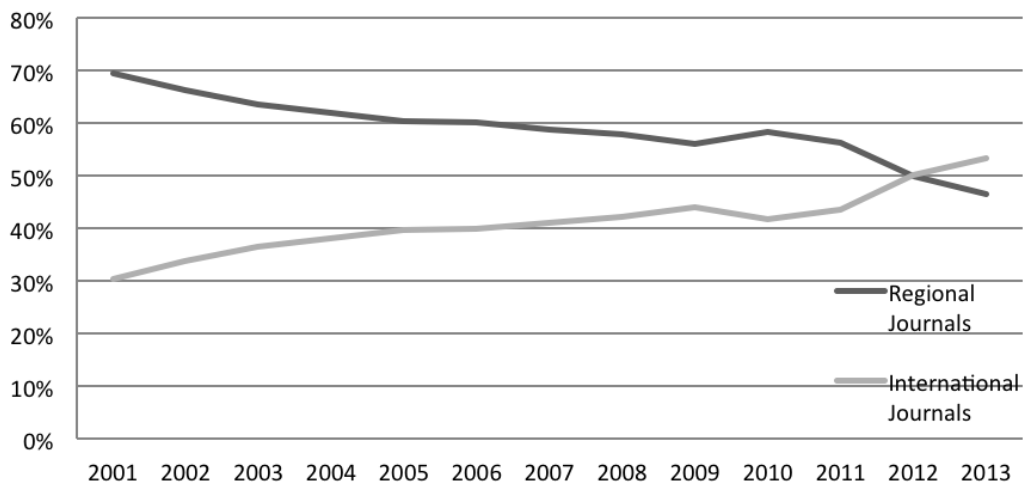


Figure 3. Where Brazilian Authors Publish: 2001-2013.

The clear number one category in which Brazilian researchers are publishing internationally is psychopharmacology. The second, third, and fourth highest areas of publication in international journals are neuropsychology, neurological disorders, and physical diseases. The fifth most frequently used Classification Code for research published by Brazilian authors in International journals is social behavior.

Neuropsychology and neurological disorders are frequent topics of research in both Regional Latin American journals and International journals. Likewise, research on physical disorders is a frequent topic of publication by Brazilian authors in both Regional and International journals. Articles on psychoanalytic theory and therapy hold a prominent position for Brazilian authors in Regional Latin American journals; however, this same pattern is not true in International journals. The reverse is true for research articles on psychopharmacology. Psychopharmacology is the single most frequent focus of scholarly publication by Brazilian authors in International journals, but little such material is published by Brazilian authors in Regional Latin American journals. There is the suggestion that the research area of social and personality is beginning to emerge as a growing area of publication by Brazilian authors in both Regional Latin American journals and International journals.

Discussion

Brazil is by far the leading journal publishing country in Latin America. It has had the most journals considered and covered by the PsycINFO database and has the most journals with a Journal Impact Factor. Journals that publish at least some articles in the English language are more likely to be covered by PsycINFO; however, publishing English language articles is not a requirement. It is perhaps the case that journals publishing

in English are more likely to meet the coverage requirements for the database. Previous research has shown that articles published in English are more frequently cited than those published in Spanish (Buela-Casal & Zych, 2012). The same is true of Portuguese as there are fewer readers than English articles, thus restricting the audience and potential citations (Ariza & Granados, 2012). However, the lack of citations has also been attributed to the difficulty in accessing full text Latin American articles (Bressan, Gerolin, & Mari, 2005).

Clearly Latin American research in psychology and the related sciences has expanded rapidly over the last 10 years. This is consistent with general research output in Latin America, where according to one study, there has been a 70% increase in Latin America's share of the world's research papers between 2000 and 2010 (Huggett, 2012).

The purpose of publishing Regional versus International journals is not the same. There are valid reasons why a robust regional journal publishing program is needed and can be credible and valuable. Regional journals allow for the publication of topics of particular local and regional importance. Educational policy issues, factors involved in the legal process, and some topics related to social and cultural behavior unique to a country or culture are possible examples. In a similar manner, topics which are heavily influenced by social and cultural factors are worthy of local and regional journals in such fields as psychotherapy, psychopathology, educational assessment, and community intervention. Topics where the variables are more universal and less influenced by cultural influences may be more appropriate in international journals. Such content areas are brain structure, brain function, psychopharmacological agents, and statistics. Local and regional journals may often also provide new scholars with their first publishing opportunity, with a greater likelihood of acceptance. Table 5 outlines differences between regional and international journals.

Table 5
Common Differences between Regional and International Journals

Regional Journals	International Journals
Description oriented	Theory driven
Higher percent description/summary	Higher percent empirical reports
Locally focused issues	Broad international issues
Unclear review standards	Strict peer review standards
Low rejection rate	High rejection rate
Local/regional editorial board	International, US, European editorial board
Limited author range (institutional)	Diverse array of authors (institution, country)
Local / mixed language	International English
Less standardized abstract/poor English	Well structured, coherent English abstract
Unstandardized references	Standardized references
Printer formatted tables/figures	High quality tables and figures
Publisher low reputation/unstable	Published by major society or commercial publisher
Probably no Journal Impact Factor	Probably has a Journal Impact Factor

Limitations

The present research is based only on articles appearing in the PsycINFO abstract database. While this database is large, consisting of 3.7 million citations to the world's psychological and related fields' literature, it is not truly comprehensive. Journals are nominated and evaluated, based on quality and other criteria, for inclusion in PsycINFO. Thus, PsycINFO attempts to capture all of the highest quality published scholarly articles worldwide in psychology and closely related disciplines. However, perhaps 10% to 20% of the world's literature in psychology is not captured because of various selection decisions about appropriateness, quality, and other factors.

PsycINFO is a psychology-oriented database, but it is a multidisciplinary database including articles that may be primarily identified with a field other than psychology. This is seen in various areas such as neuropsychology/neurology, psychopharmacology/pharmacology, health psychology/medicine, educational psychology/education, and industrial and organizational psychology/management and business. Therefore, when identifying authors of articles appearing in the PsycINFO database, it cannot be inferred that the author is automatically and absolutely a psychologist.

In analysis two in the present paper, articles were included in the analysis because the corresponding author could be clearly identified from PsycINFO information (private and public) to be located in a Latin American country. This method for selecting articles to be analyzed leaves out other research articles on which Latin American authors were contributing co-authors but were not the corresponding author. Thus, the present analysis is an underestimate of the research productivity and contribution of Latin American scholars to the research literature in psychology and related disciplines. Using our present methodology, we are unable to estimate the magnitude of the under representation.

Conclusion

In closing, our findings suggest that in psychology and its related fields, over the last decade there has been a considerable increase (> 800%) in the quantity of scholarly publications published by Latin American authors. Our findings also note that of the Latin American countries we examined (all Western Hemispheric countries south of the US), Brazil is the leading producer (50%) of PsycINFO-covered journals. In sum, our findings indicate that in spite of the uphill climb faced by many Latin American authors and journals, due in no small part to non-native-English writing and publication format, the publication output from Latin America has been steadily increasing, and the present shows no slowing of this trend.

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Appendix A

Latin American Journals Currently Covered in PsycINFO

Journal	Country
Acta Psiquiátrica y Psicológica de América Latina	Argentina
Interdisciplinaria Revista de Psicología y Ciencias Afines	Argentina
Revista Argentina de Clínica Psicológica	Argentina
Ágora: Estudo em Teoria Psicanalítica	Brazil
Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia	Brazil
Arquivos de Neuro-Psiquiatria	Brazil
Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research	Brazil
Cadernos de Psicanálise - SPCRJ	Brazil
Dementia & Neuropsychologia	Brazil
Estudos de Psicologia	Brazil
Estudos de Psicologia	Brazil
Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria	Brazil
Paidéia	Brazil
PSICO	Brazil
Psicologia & Sociedade	Brazil
Psicologia Clínica	Brazil
Psicologia em Estudo	Brazil
Psicologia: Ciência e Profissão	Brazil
Psicologia: Reflexão e Crítica	Brazil
Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa	Brazil
Psicologia: Teoria e Prática	Brazil
Psychology & Neuroscience	Brazil
Revista Brasileira de Neurologia	Brazil
Revista Brasileira de Psicanálise	Brazil
Revista de Psicanálise da SPPA	Brazil
Revista Interamericana de Psicología	Brazil
Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem	Brazil
Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatología Fundamental	Brazil
Tempo Psicanalítico	Brazil
Trends in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy	Brazil
Psicoperspectivas	Chile
Psykhe: Revista de la Escuela de Psicología	Chile
Revista Chilena de Psicoanálisis	Chile
Terapia Psicológica	Chile
Acta Colombiana de Psicología	Colombia
Avances en Psicología Latinoamericana	Colombia
Pensamiento Psicológico	Colombia
PROFILE Issues in Teachers' Professional Development	Colombia
Psicología desde el Caribe	Colombia
Psychologia: Avances de la Disciplina	Colombia
Revista Colombiana de Psicología	Colombia
Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología	Colombia
Universitas Psychologica	Colombia
Actualidades en Psicología	Costa Rica
Acta Comportamental	Mexico
Psicología Iberoamericana	Mexico
Psicología y Salud	Mexico
Psiquis	Mexico
Revista Intercontinental de Psicología y Educación	Mexico
Revista Mexicana de Psicología	Mexico
Salud Mental	Mexico
Revista de Psicología	Peru
Revista Puertorriqueña de Psicología	Puerto Rico
Revista Uruguaya de Psicoanálisis	Uruguay

Appendix B

Latin American Journals Not Currently Covered in PsycINFO

Journal	Country
Antropos	Argentina
Interdisciplinaria Monographs	Argentina
Investigacione sen Psicología	Argentina
Neuropsiquiatria y Salud Mental	Argentina
Orientacion y Sociedad	Argentina
Psicoanálisis delas Configuraciones Vingulares	Argentina
Psicoanálisis: Revista de la asociación Psicoanalítica de Buenos Aires	Argentina
Psicología Médica	Argentina
Psychologica: Revista Argentina de Psicología Realista	Argentina
Revista de Psicoanálisis	Argentina
Revista de Psicología/ Journal of Psychology	Argentina
Revista Irice	Argentina
Revista Universitaria de Psicoanálisis	Argentina
Subjetividad y Procesos Cognitivos	Argentina
Aletheia	Brazil
Alter-Jornal de Estudos Psicodinâmicos	Brazil
Arquivos Brasileiros de Medicina	Brazil
Arquivos de Geriatria e Gerontologia	Brazil
Avaliação Psicológica	Brazil
Boletim de Psicologia	Brazil
Boletim do Instituto de Psicologia	Brazil
Cadernos de Psicanálise	Brazil
Cadernos de Psicologia	Brazil
Cadernos de Psicologia Social do Trabalho	Brazil
Didatica	Brazil
Educação Subjetividade & Poder	Brazil
Educar Em Revista	Brazil
Iniciacao Cientifica CESUMAR	Brazil
Interaçao em Psicologia	Brazil
Interacoes	Brazil
Interpersona: An International Journal on Personal Relationships	Brazil
Junguiana	Brazil
Laboreal	Brazil
Lex Humana	Brazil
Memorandum: memory & history in psychology	Brazil
Mudancas: Psicologia da Saude	Brazil
Neurobiologia	Brazil
Nova Perspectiva Sistêmica	Brazil
O Hospital	Brazil
Percurso Revista de Psicanálise	Brazil
Psicologia Em Revista	Brazil
Psicologia Escolar e Educacional	Brazil

Psychê Revista de Psicanalise	Brazil
Pulsional: Revista de Psicanalise	Brazil
Revista Brasileira de Cineantropometria e Desempenho Humano	Brazil
Revista Brasileira De Crescimento E Desenvolvimento Humano	Brazil
Revista Brasileira de Fisioterapia	Brazil
Revista Brasileira de Psicoterapia	Brazil
Revista Brasileira de Deficiencia Mental	Brazil
Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira	Brazil
Revista Da Faeeba Educacao E Contemporaeidade	Brazil
Revista de Psicologia Normal e Patologica	Brazil
Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica	Brazil
Revista do Departamento de Psicologia UFF	Brazil
Revista Estilos da Clínica. Revista sobre a Infância com Problemas	Brazil
Revista Estima	Brazil
Revista Mal-Estar e Subjetividade	Brazil
Revista Paulista de Psicologia e Educação	Brazil
Revista PSICO-USF	Brazil
SMAD. Revista Eletrônica Saúde Mental Álcool e Drogas	Brazil
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Ciencia & Trabajo	Chile
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Límite	Chile
Revista Chilena de Neuro-psiquiatria	Chile
Revista Chilena de Psicología	Chile
Revista de Psicologia de la Universidad de Chile	Chile
Revista de Psiquiatria Clinica	Chile
Salud & Sociedad	Chile
Academia, Revista Latinoamericana de Administración	Colombia
Affectio Societatis	Colombia
Cuadernos de Desarrollo Rural	Colombia
Cuadernos de Psicología	Colombia
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HOW A Colombian Journal for Teachers of English	Colombia
Innovar	Colombia
Investigación & Desarrollo	Colombia
Magis, International Journal of Research in Education	Colombia
Opinión Jurídica	Colombia
Panorama	Colombia
Perspectivas en Psicología	Colombia
Psicogente	Colombia
Revista Criminalidad	Colombia
Revista de Análisis del Comportamiento	Colombia
Revista de la Federación Colombiana de Psicología	Colombia
Revista de la Sociedad Colombiana de Psicoanálisis	Colombia

Revista de Psicología (Colombia)	Colombia
Revista Interamericana de Psicología Ocupacional	Colombia
Revista Latinoamericana de Sexología	Colombia
Suma Psicológica	Colombia
Revista Costarricense de Psicología	Costa Rica
Boletín de Psicología (Cuba)	Cuba
Revista del Hospital Psiquiátrico de La Habana	Cuba
Temas de Trabajo Social	Cuba
Ciencia y Sociedad	Dominican Republic
Boletín de Psicología (El Salvador)	El Salvador
West Indian Medical Journal	Jamaica
Archivos Hispanoamericanos de Sexología	Mexico
Cuadernos Científicos CEMESAM	Mexico
Enseñanza e Investigación en Psicología	Mexico
Neurología, Neurocirugía, Psiquiatría	Mexico
Psiquiatría	Mexico
Revista de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Psicología Social	Mexico
Revista de la Clínica de la Conducta	Mexico
Revista de Psicología Social y Personalidad	Mexico
Revista de Psicología, Universidad de Monterrey	Mexico
Revista Latina de Pensamiento y Lenguaje	Mexico
Revista Mexicana De Psicología	Mexico
Revista Psicoanálisis, Psiquiatría y Psicología	Mexico
Aprendizaje y Comportamiento	Panama
Archivos Panameños de Psicología y Anuario del Sanatorio Las Cumbres	Panama
Liberabit	Peru
Revista de Neuro-Psiquiatría	Peru
Revista de Ciencias Sociales	Puerto Rico
Revista Puertorriqueña de Psicología	Puerto Rico
Caribbean Journal of Criminology & Social Psychology	Trinidad and Tobago
Ciencias Psicológicas	Uruguay
Revista de Psicoterapia Psicoanalítica	Uruguay
Boletín de la AVEPSO	Venezuela
Fascículo de AVEPSO	Venezuela
Trópicos: Revista de Psicoanálisis	Venezuela