



Introduction

Every year, SCImago Research Group publishes two reports on institutions, the Ibero-American SIR (SCImago Research Group, 2012a) and the Global SIR (SCImago Research Group, 2012b). The former usually appears in March and it includes all higher education institutions of Ibero-American countries with at least one document published in the Scopus data base during the five-year period. The Global SIR is published in July and it takes into account those organizations from any country, with at least 100 documents published in the last year of the five-year period. The chronological range extends from 2003 to 2012 and each report represents the five-year period with indicators.

The SIR reports ARE NOT LEAGUE TABLES. The ranking parameter –the scientific output of institutions– should be understood as a default rank, not our ranking proposal. The only goal of this report is to characterize research outcomes of organizations so as to provide useful scientometric information to institutions, policymakers and research manager so they are able to analyze, evaluate and improve their research results. If someone uses this report to rank institutions or to build a league table with any purpose, he/she will do it under his/her own responsibility.

Every year all previous reports are regenerated so that each of them reflects the current state of the database at all times. The database editor makes retrospective data loads and we want to maintain consistency between the reports and the Scopus database. Therefore, it is necessary to regenerate the reports' regular updates since the inclusion of new documents in the database may affect the indicators from previous years.

This year, as in previous years, a new version of the SCImago Institutions Rankings (SIR) report is released. The report shows a set of bibliometric indicators that unveil some of the main dimensions of research devoted institutions' performance. SIR Reports aim at becoming an evaluation framework of research performance for Research Organizations.

The reports show indicators that will help users evaluate the scientific impact, thematic specialization, output size and international collaboration networks of institutions.

The period analyzed covers 2003-2012 in five-year periods. The tables include institutions having published during the last year of the period at least 100 scientific documents of any type, that is, articles, reviews, short

reviews, letters, conference papers, etc. as collected by worldwide leader scientific database Scopus by Elsevier.

Currently, the SIR World Reports is the most comprehensive characterization of research institutions among those dedicated to the analysis of research results of institutions worldwide. The intended target audience of SIR World Reports is very diverse and it is formed by policymakers, research managers, researchers, media and general public interested in finding out about research performance of worldwide institutions.

SIR IBER

The Ibero-American ranking aims to be a research evaluation tool. It has a dual purpose: on the one hand, it aims to provide an overview helping policy makers to compare Ibero-American institutions' research results to the targets set in the national programs for science. On the other hand, from a more specific point of view, it provides a benchmarking tool for the own higher education institutions in the region. The ranking last version includes more than 1,636 Higher Education institutions from Latin America, Spain, Portugal and Andorra.

Data Source

Such an ambitious tool requires a very extensive data source. Scopus is the world's most comprehensive international and multi-disciplinary database for scientific literature, containing mainly scholarly journals and conference proceedings. The journals included in Scopus meet the academic quality standards, particularly the peer-review system. Scopus covers scientific publications from all regions and a vast collection of journal titles in non-English language (Moya-Anegón, et al., 2007; Scopus, 2013).

Scopus data coverage (updated January 2014):

N. journals	21,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N. peer-review Journals • N. Open Access Journals • N. Articles-in-Press 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,000 2,600 3,850
N. serial books	370
N. conference papers	5.5 millones
N. publishers	5,000

Coverage Periods

SCImago Research Group, for the SIR implementation, processes information of documents contained in Scopus published from 2003 to the present, in each of the editions. Institutions are certainly units sensitive to conditioning factors external to the organization. Therefore, for the development of each SIR new

version, five-year periods are set for the analysis. In this manner we stabilize the calculation of scientometric indicators and prevent to operate with data from one particular year related with a specific situation. The available versions of SIR are the following:

- SIR 2014. Scientific production on the period 2008-2012
- SIR 2013. Scientific production on the period 2007-2011
- SIR 2012. Scientific production on the period 2006-2010
- SIR 2011. Scientific production on the period 2005-2009
- SIR 2010. Scientific production on the period 2004-2008
- SIR 2009. Scientific production on the period 2003-2007

Standardization

The development of an assessment tool for bibliometric analysis aimed to characterize research institutions involves an enormous data processing task related to the identification and disambiguation of institutions through the institutional affiliation of documents included in Scopus. The objective of SCImago, in this respect, is twofold:

- Definition and unique identification of institutions: The drawing up of a list of research institutions where every institution is correctly identified and defined. Typical issues on this task include institution's merge or segregation and denomination changes.
- Attribution of publications and citations to each institution. We have taken into account the institutional affiliation of each author in the field 'affiliation' of the database. We have developed a mixed system (manual and automatic) for the assignation of affiliations to one or more institutions, as applicable. Exhaustivity in the identification of institutional affiliations is one of the key values of the guaranteed standardization process, in any case, the highest possible levels of disambiguation.

Indicators

IBE	LAC	CO	Organization	Country	O	% IC	NI	% Q1	Spec	% Exc	% Lead	% EwL
1 →	1 →	1 →	Universidade de Sao Paulo	BRA	51283 ↑	26.21 ↑	0.88 ↑	34.66 ↑	0.48 ↑	7.8 ↓	60.04 ↓	3.56 ↓
2 ↑		1 →	Universidade de Lisboa	PRT	20712 ↑	48.71 ↑	1.21 ↑	44.67 ↑	0.39 ↑	12.12 ↓	55.7 ↓	5.56 ↓

IBE → Position of the organization in the Ibero-American context (LAC, Spain, Portugal and Andorra), taking into account the value of the indicator by which the list has been sorted. Same value, same position.

LAC → Position of the organization in the Latin-American context, taking into account the value of the indicator by which the list has been sorted. Same value, same position.

CO → Position of the organization in the national context, taking into account the value of the indicator by which the list has been sorted. Same value, same position.

Organization → Official name of the organization.

Country → ISO Code 3166-1 alfa-3 of the country in which the organization is located.

O. Output → Total number of documents published in scholarly journals indexed in Scopus (Romo-Fernández, et al., 2011).

% IC. International Collaboration → Institution's output ratio produced in collaboration with foreign institutions. The values are computed by analyzing an institution's output whose affiliations include more than one country address (Guerrero-Bote, Olmeda-Gómez and Moya-Anegón, 2013; Lancho-Barrantes, Guerrero-Bote and Moya-Anegón, 2013; Lancho-Barrantes, et al., 2013; Chinchilla-Rodríguez, et al., 2012)

NI. Normalized Impact → Normalized Impact is computed using the methodology established by the Karolinska Intitutet in Sweden where it is named "Item oriented field normalized citation score average". The normalization of the citation values is done on an individual article level. The values (in %) show the relationship between an institution's average scientific impact and the world average set to a score of 1, --i.e. a NI score of 0.8 means the institution is cited 20% below world average and 1.3 means the institution is cited 30% above average (Rehn and Kronman, 2008; González-Pereira, Guerrero-Bote and Moya-Anegón, 2011).

% Q1. High Quality Publications → Ratio of publications that an institution publishes in the most influential scholarly journals of the world, those ranked in the first quartile (25%) in their categories as ordered by SCImago Journal Rank (SJRII) indicator (Miguel, Chinchilla-Rodríguez and Moya-Anegón, 2011).

Spec. Specialization Index → The Specialization Index indicates the extent of thematic concentration /dispersion of an institution's scientific output. Values range between 0 and 1, indicating generalist vs. specialized institutions respectively. This indicator is computed according to the Gini Index used in Economy (Moed, et. al., 2011; López-Illescas, Moya-Anegón and Moed, 2011; Arencibia-Jorge et al., 2012). In this indicator, when the value is 0 it means that the data are not sufficient to calculate.

% Exc. Excellence Rate → Excellence rate indicates the amount (in %) of an institution’s scientific output that is included into the set of the 10% of the most cited papers in their respective scientific fields. It is a measure of high quality output of research institutions (SCImago Lab, 2011; Bornmann, Moya-Anegón and Leydesdorff, 2012; Guerrero-Bote and Moya-Anegón, 2012).

% Lead. Scientific Leadership → Leadership indicates an institution’s “output as main contributor”, that is the number of papers in which the corresponding author belongs to the institution (Moya-Anegón, 2012; Moya-Anegón et. al, 2013; Moya-Anegón, et al., *forthcoming*)

% EwL. Excellence with Leadership → Excellence with Leadership indicates the amount of documents in the Excellence rate in which the institution is the main contributor (Moya-Anegón, et al., 2013).

A new application is available in all the PDF's versions: the access to a report by institution showing its evolution during the five-year periods according to the SIR indicators.

IBE	LAC	CO	Organization	Country	O	% IC	NI	% Q1	Spec	% Exc	% Lead	% EwL
1 →	1 →	1 →	Universidade de Sao Paulo	BRA	51283 ↑	26.21 ↑	0.88 ↑	34.66 ↑	0.48 ↑	7.8 ↓	60.04 ↓	3.56 ↓

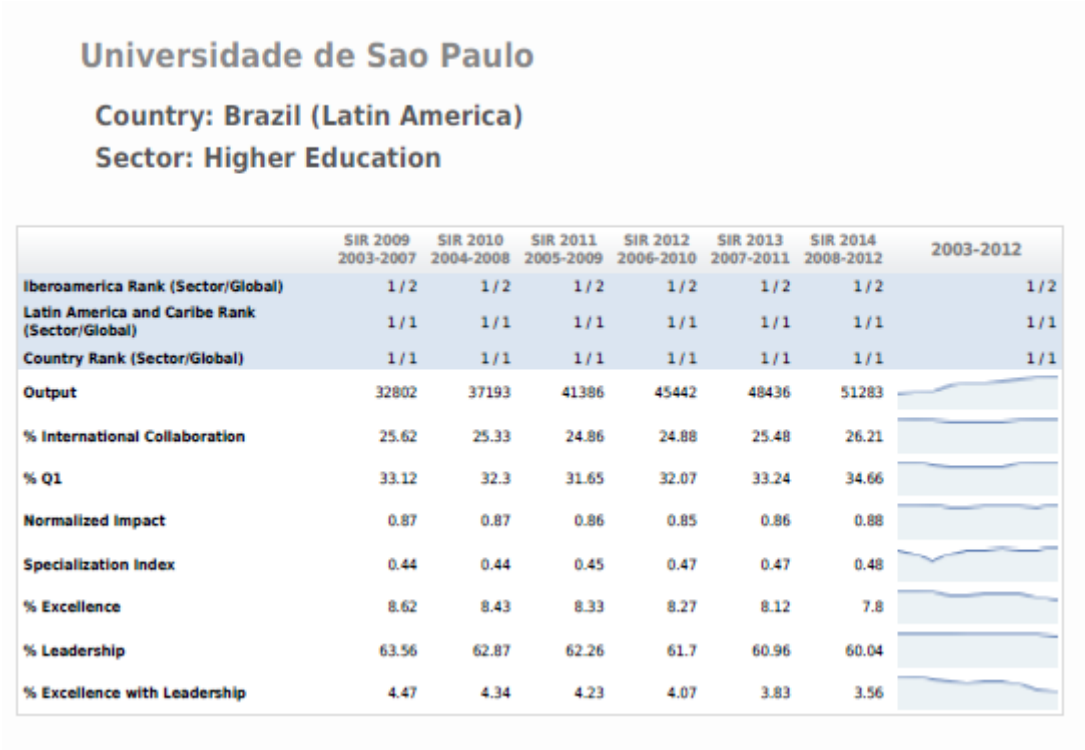
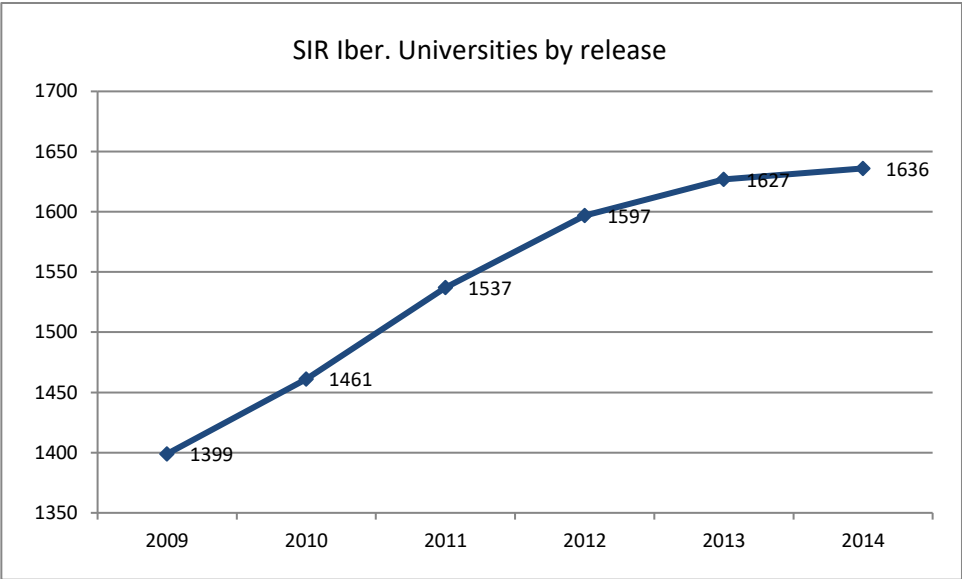


Ilustración 1. Institution Report

Results

The number of Ibero-American institutions of higher education with scientific activity present in the Scopus database has steadily increased over the years. Since the first version published in 2009 to the last version, 237 (17%) universities have started their publication activity in the international scientific circuits, which shows the strong efforts made by the region to join the mainstream of world science.



There are three well differentiated groups of countries according to the number of higher education institutions with a presence in the Ibero-American SIR. The following analysis includes the 100 most productive universities. Brazil considerably increases the number of universities with a presence in the Scopus database in the SIR version from 2009 and the last version. By contrast, in Portugal, Argentina and, Colombia it can be observed a significant decrease in the number of institutions with production in international journals. Last group of countries comprises those with consolidated universities, that is to say, with production in every year: Spain, Portugal, Chile, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Venezuela.

1. SIR Iber. First 100 universities by country and release

Años	ESP	BRA	PRT	MEX	ARG	CHL	COL	PRI	URY	VEN
2009	43	26	8	7	6	3	2	1	1	3
2010	43	26	8	7	6	3	2	1	1	3
2011	43	29	8	5	6	3	2	1	1	2
2012	43	29	8	5	6	3	3	1	1	1

2013	42	30	8	7	4	3	3	1	1	1
2014	43	30	7	7	5	3	2	1	1	1

If we apply the same threshold but exclusively for the countries which make up Latin America, we observe different trends especially in the countries with a moderate production. Brazil, Chile and Colombia increase the number of institutions more productive by the SIR LAC version, Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela gradually decrease the number of institutions and a new set of countries appears, with seven countries which remain with only one institution within the specified threshold in each year, showing that their growth is unlikely, but that institutions surpassing the fixed threshold are stable.

2. SIR LAC. First 100 universities by country and release

Años	BRA	MEX	ARG	CHL	COL	VEN	CRI	CUB	JAM	PER	PRI	TTO	URY
2009	44	17	15	8	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2010	45	16	14	8	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2011	46	16	12	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2012	48	15	11	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2013	49	15	10	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2014	48	15	11	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SIR Iber 2014

Near half of the Latin American higher education institutions are concentrated in just two countries, Brazil and Mexico, followed by Colombia and Spain and below 100 universities, we have also Argentina, Portugal, Venezuela, Peru and Chile. The rest of countries in the region are below the 50 institutions of higher education with production in Scopus in the period 2008-2012, there are 12 countries in which only one institution from the sector publishes.

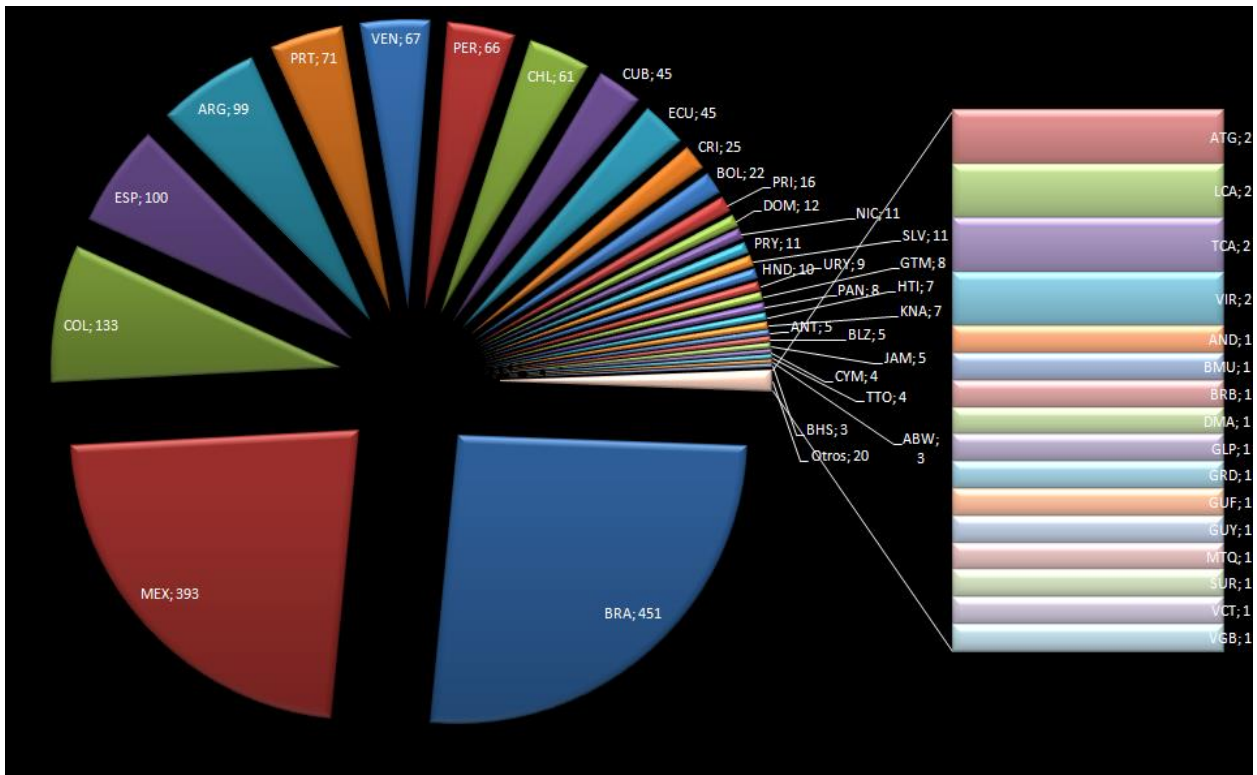


Ilustración 2. SIR Iber 2014. Universities by iberoamerican country

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RANK	Organization	CO	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	Universidad de Buenos Aires	ARG	1591	1695	1734	1838	1988	2204	2386	2399	2570	2737	21142
2	Universidad Nacional de La Plata	ARG	774	799	885	959	1018	1173	1248	1333	1370	1504	11063
3	Universidad Nacional de Cordoba	ARG	462	486	532	622	579	688	679	821	850	813	6532
4	Universidad Nacional de Rosario	ARG	241	242	274	311	297	351	364	436	474	445	3435
5	Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata	ARG	245	238	249	300	312	341	417	367	438	440	3347
6	Universidade de Sao Paulo	BRA	4728	5461	6208	7800	8605	9119	9654	10264	10794	11452	84085
7	Universidade Estadual de Campinas	BRA	1826	2204	2461	3115	3070	3386	3389	3511	3806	4019	30787
8	Universidade Estadual Paulista Julio de Mesquita Filho	BRA	1310	1494	1805	2447	2729	3190	3350	3638	4090	4398	28451
9	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro	BRA	1605	1881	2001	2289	2595	2845	2992	3174	3374	3608	26364
10	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul	BRA	1029	1237	1386	1834	2063	2340	2424	2641	2918	3256	21128
11	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais	BRA	990	1054	1324	1668	1806	2077	2077	2287	2595	2940	18818
12	Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo	BRA	761	968	1071	1462	1681	1760	1863	2055	2102	2252	15975
13	Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina	BRA	514	629	771	934	1029	1191	1302	1544	1697	1822	11433
14	Universidade Federal do Parana	BRA	482	543	598	784	898	1103	1212	1325	1533	1747	10225
15	Universidade Federal de Pernambuco	BRA	432	522	673	751	859	946	1103	1181	1378	1570	9415
16	Universidade de Brasilia	BRA	423	479	639	746	865	935	1071	1252	1317	1466	9193
17	Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos	BRA	524	626	620	743	755	964	989	1044	1110	1328	8703
18	Universidade Federal de Vicosa	BRA	335	360	407	746	750	843	1030	1092	1205	1327	8095
19	Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro	BRA	424	541	543	664	830	874	878	997	1087	1151	7989
20	Universidade Federal do Ceara	BRA	271	405	500	635	673	768	919	1030	1197	1301	7699
21	Universidade Federal Fluminense	BRA	324	434	432	545	698	793	930	966	1166	1239	7527
22	Universidade Federal de Santa Maria	BRA	250	275	368	561	681	771	870	909	1100	1168	6953
23	Universidade Federal da Bahia	BRA	260	335	439	535	575	629	684	793	876	984	6110
24	Universidade Estadual de Maringa	BRA	326	320	348	457	455	662	701	716	842	895	5722
25	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte	BRA	206	216	370	415	414	488	604	696	860	906	5175
26	Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro	BRA	320	341	402	451	513	507	572	539	594	627	4866
27	Universidade Federal da Paraiba	BRA	215	216	241	321	385	421	585	655	723	872	4634
28	Universidade Federal de Goias	BRA	177	216	275	281	319	464	565	692	780	835	4604

29	Universidade Federal de Uberlândia	BRA	206	243	251	328	379	431	559	609	680	758	4444
30	Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul	BRA	189	238	274	434	462	501	449	536	606	623	4312
31	Universidade Federal de Lavras	BRA	88	82	107	226	364	532	648	657	744	796	4244
32	Universidade Federal de Pelotas	BRA	114	126	162	296	373	449	496	577	648	700	3941
33	Universidade Estadual de Londrina	BRA	168	193	203	293	349	443	417	547	587	669	3869
34	Universidade Federal do Para	BRA	133	154	195	262	299	348	471	457	622	634	3575
35	Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo	BRA	109	131	138	223	250	342	397	486	609	704	3389
36	Universidad de Chile	CHL	961	1085	1209	1486	1494	1584	1675	1747	1890	2001	15132
37	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	CHL	627	705	777	917	1010	1173	1281	1310	1474	1778	11052
38	Universidad de Concepcion	CHL	416	414	518	580	638	722	770	787	826	917	6588
39	Universidad Nacional de Colombia	COL	243	282	333	537	620	913	1098	1250	1361	1455	8092
40	Universidad de Antioquia	COL	206	209	238	301	319	497	610	631	715	734	4460
41	Universitat de Barcelona	ESP	2180	2276	2552	2745	2946	3186	3428	3558	3996	4395	31262
42	Universidad Complutense de Madrid	ESP	1749	1994	2090	2390	2436	2738	2898	3022	3405	3547	26269
43	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	ESP	1364	1548	1892	2166	2412	2661	2804	3042	3511	3943	25343
44	Universitat de Valencia	ESP	1472	1653	1740	2004	2071	2310	2428	2570	2806	2976	22030
45	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	ESP	1133	1462	1774	2013	2237	2345	2500	2484	2838	2765	21551
46	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	ESP	1427	1593	1782	1933	2090	2182	2338	2513	2785	2904	21547
47	Universidad de Granada	ESP	1103	1144	1327	1590	1723	1787	2020	2265	2626	2974	18559
48	Universidad Politécnica de Valencia	ESP	757	969	1178	1335	1617	1681	1983	2037	2386	2381	16324
49	Universidad de Sevilla	ESP	1063	1168	1360	1376	1457	1560	1797	2022	2149	2345	16297
50	Universidad Politécnica de Madrid	ESP	761	986	1195	1371	1533	1549	1828	1944	2231	2315	15713
51	Universidad del País Vasco	ESP	946	1066	1079	1315	1269	1532	1639	1932	2073	2316	15167
52	Universidad de Zaragoza	ESP	825	934	1085	1324	1439	1526	1735	1816	2076	2200	14960
53	Universidade de Santiago de Compostela	ESP	1091	1078	1192	1326	1378	1414	1507	1571	1709	1800	14066
54	Universidad de Oviedo	ESP	786	787	823	1007	976	1110	1177	1346	1369	1526	10907
55	Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha	ESP	393	473	626	759	925	916	1077	1157	1266	1348	8940
56	Universidade de Vigo	ESP	557	581	700	781	852	901	925	1152	1239	1179	8867
57	Universidad de Murcia	ESP	512	566	695	701	836	887	1006	1060	1173	1389	8825
58	Universidad de Navarra	ESP	514	608	660	725	851	881	1041	1017	1141	1068	8506
59	Universidad de Salamanca	ESP	490	567	646	708	759	844	910	980	1042	1126	8072
60	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	ESP	410	413	556	673	744	767	983	985	1146	1218	7895
61	Universidad de Málaga	ESP	442	570	603	706	743	793	927	902	1085	1097	7868
62	Universidad de Valladolid	ESP	511	571	650	724	726	872	853	878	935	992	7712

63	Universitat d'Alacant	ESP	380	431	544	709	733	770	809	858	968	1013	7215
64	Universitat Rovira i Virgili	ESP	376	425	534	628	730	728	838	895	997	1039	7190
65	Universidad de Cantabria	ESP	388	436	525	613	671	761	745	885	923	1049	6996
66	Universidad de La Laguna	ESP	438	457	531	586	627	676	683	882	1039	987	6906
67	Universitat Pompeu Fabra	ESP	290	355	390	508	616	688	781	864	1053	1229	6774
68	Universidad de Alcala	ESP	398	425	569	604	755	704	814	781	843	805	6698
69	Universidad de Cordoba	ESP	356	413	436	567	581	628	677	782	849	866	6155
70	Universidad de Extremadura	ESP	344	444	484	530	602	598	689	732	798	896	6117
71	Universitat de les Illes Balears	ESP	356	432	504	515	528	565	699	684	703	750	5736
72	Universitat Miguel Hernandez	ESP	331	367	409	478	508	536	567	610	664	715	5185
73	Universidade da Coruna	ESP	298	321	341	391	444	465	557	639	679	676	4811
74	Universidad Rey Juan Carlos	ESP	138	227	331	390	495	484	628	609	701	804	4807
75	Universitat Jaume I	ESP	302	367	373	412	444	491	490	498	640	726	4743
76	Universitat de Girona	ESP	218	268	328	406	409	482	511	624	662	728	4636
77	Universidad de Jaen	ESP	289	252	327	365	398	429	497	495	549	602	4203
78	Universidad de las Palmas de Gran Canaria	ESP	281	284	334	371	400	368	442	467	493	540	3980
79	Universidad de Cadiz	ESP	261	302	304	349	349	404	432	456	474	534	3865
80	Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia	ESP	219	227	292	322	329	399	463	447	562	553	3813
81	Universidad Publica de Navarra	ESP	255	271	318	340	380	381	414	443	515	492	3809
82	Universidad de Almeria	ESP	228	235	266	300	366	333	396	410	515	547	3596
83	Universitat de Lleida	ESP	211	220	265	350	301	387	357	419	446	514	3470
84	Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico	MEX	2712	2784	3259	3505	3598	3940	3880	4085	4234	4392	36389
85	Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN	MEX	883	996	1104	1206	1270	1357	1455	1539	1552	1684	13046
86	Instituto Politecnico Nacional	MEX	548	630	735	886	922	1039	1188	1300	1324	1358	9930
87	Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana	MEX	521	554	632	682	706	834	785	860	851	912	7337
88	Universidad de Guadalajara	MEX	188	215	257	319	315	420	435	437	511	588	3685
89	Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla	MEX	223	237	293	293	306	311	383	393	541	555	3535
90	Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon	MEX	170	189	235	264	273	369	390	460	495	584	3429
91	Universidad de Puerto Rico	PRI	607	582	689	840	862	919	927	990	892	894	8202
92	Universidade de Lisboa	PRT	1792	2194	2382	2975	3139	3483	3800	4082	4712	4635	33194
93	Universidade do Porto	PRT	978	1205	1414	1732	1888	2300	2552	2962	3413	3791	22235
94	Universidade de Coimbra	PRT	694	795	875	1060	1198	1342	1549	1609	1823	2185	13130
95	Universidade de Aveiro	PRT	601	733	881	1032	1058	1259	1300	1481	1693	1747	11785
96	Universidade Nova de Lisboa	PRT	506	574	680	830	840	970	1077	1381	1565	1718	10141
97	Universidade do Minho	PRT	400	544	539	770	832	973	1110	1297	1445	1705	9615
98	Universidade do Algarve	PRT	209	221	278	335	362	410	349	407	455	519	3545

99	Universidad de la Republica	URY	342	378	412	450	493	574	644	651	777	770	5491
100	Universidad Central de Venezuela	VEN	420	373	459	432	508	585	561	526	466	417	4747