19th Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Keynesian Association
Aracaju, August 31–September 4, 2026
Thematic Area 3: Method, Heterodox Economic Theories, and History of Economic Thought

Bibliometric Analysis of the Annual Meetings of the Brazilian Keynesian Association (2008–2025)

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RESUMO: Este artigo realiza uma análise bibliométrica de 1.607 trabalhos apresentados nos Encontros Anuais da Associação Keynesiana Brasileira (AKB) entre 2008 e 2025, abrangendo 17 edições. Examina-se a institucionalização da economia pós-keynesiana no Brasil a partir da evolução da produção, concentração regional e dinâmicas de engajamento dos autores. Os resultados apontam um crescimento de 372% na apresentação de trabalhos, com forte concentração em polos universitários do Sudeste e Sul — liderados por UFRJ e Unicamp, que juntas somam 26,35% de todas as afiliações institucionais. A tipologia dos pesquisadores revela um modelo estrutural duplo: uma ampla periferia de autores ocasionais (62,8%) que garante a abertura do evento, coexistindo com um núcleo persistente de continuantes (7,3%) responsável pela governança e memória institucional. Conclui-se que a AKB consolidou uma infraestrutura resiliente e descentralizada para a circulação contínua, reprodução e renovação intergeracional do pensamento econômico heterodoxo no país.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Associação Keynesiana Brasileira; Bibliometria; Economia heterodoxa; História do pensamento econômico; Pós-keynesianismo

Classificação JEL: B22; B50; A14; I23; A11

ABSTRACT: This article conducts a bibliometric analysis of 1,607 papers presented at the Brazilian Keynesian Association (AKB) Annual Meetings between 2008 and 2025 across 17 editions. It examines the institutionalization of Post-Keynesian economics in Brazil by assessing output trends, regional concentration, and author engagement dynamics. The findings show a 372% increase in presented papers, alongside a strong concentration in Southeast and South university hubs—led by UFRJ and Unicamp, which together account for 26.35% of all institutional affiliations. Author profiling reveals a dual structural model: a broad periphery of occasional researchers (62.8%) guaranteeing openness, coexisting with a persistent core of continuing scholars (7.3%) ensuring governance and institutional memory. The study concludes that the AKB has established a resilient, decentralized infrastructure for the continuous circulation, reproduction, and intergenerational renewal of heterodox economic thought in Brazil.

KEYWORDS: Brazilian Keynesian Association; Bibliometrics; Heterodox economics; History of economic thought; Post-Keynesianism

JEL Classification: B22; B50; A14; I23; A11

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1. Introduction

Although the history of Anglo-American Post-Keynesianism is relatively well documented (King, 2002; Lee, 2000, 2009; Mata, 2006; Rochon, 2023), Guizzo (2020) points out that this approach remains underrepresented in the field of history of economic thought compared to other heterodox schools, such as Marxist, Institutionalist, and Austrian economics. In the Latin American context—and specifically in Brazil—the mapping of this historical trajectory is still under construction. In this scenario, the reconstruction of national Post-Keynesian memory has been consolidating through research articulating intellectual history, curriculum analysis, publication networks, and bibliometric approaches. This emerging literature reinforces the importance of documenting the social and intellectual organization of the school in Brazil, highlighting the mechanisms of its structuring and academic engagement on both national and international scales.

From an institutional and sociological perspective, Paula and Ferrari Filho (2010) highlight the fundamental role of the Brazilian Keynesian Association (AKB) in promoting and structuring this space for debate, while Dequech (2018) analyzes the nature and dynamism of the heterodox community in the country, emphasizing the specificities of its coexistence with the mainstream.

Complementarily, in the scientometric domain, Dammski et al. (2017) map the conceptual networks and cognitive structure of national Post-Keynesian production. This agenda is furthered by Guizzo et al. (2025), who examine the historical evolution and academic genealogies of the school in Brazil, demonstrating its transition from a peripheral hub to a community actively embedded in global economics. Sposito and Almeida (2025) confirm that the survival of heterodoxy depends on institutional and regulatory safeguards in higher education, concluding that the Post-Keynesian tradition holds a central position in the prestige and representativeness of heterodox approaches within the national landscape.

The present study dialogues with this research agenda, but shifts the object of inquiry to the annual meetings of the AKB, a central institution for the consolidation of Post-Keynesianism in the country. Rather than analyzing journal articles exclusively, the primary empirical unit corresponds to papers presented at the association's conferences, which allows for observing scientific output at its primary stage of circulation and academic debate.

Since its foundation in 2008, the AKB has established itself as a crucial hub for the dissemination of heterodox economics in Brazil. Although centered around the Post-Keynesian framework, the association is characterized by its plurality, bringing together researchers affiliated with different schools of thought—such as institutionalist, structuralist, and evolutionary economics. It represents a domain defined more by its rejection of orthodox interpretations of Keynes (such as the Neoclassical Synthesis, New Keynesianism, and DSGE

models) than by adherence to a single theoretical dogma. Consequently, the entity has become the main forum for the national heterodox community, making its conferences a privileged locus for observing the formation and transformations of this scientific network.

To sustain this dynamic of integration and knowledge circulation, the AKB institutional portal indicates that its main activities over time include (AKB, n.d.-e): (i) offering short courses and workshops; (ii) holding the AKB Summer/Winter School; (iii) publishing economic policy briefs; (iv) conducting science communication on social media platforms such as YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and X (AKB, n.d.-a, n.d.-b, n.d.-c, n.d.-d); (v) publishing, since 2015, the academic journal Brazilian Keynesian Review[4]; (vi) awarding the Fernando José Cardim de Carvalho Prize; and (vii) organizing the annual meetings.Despite its importance to national economic science, systematic studies on the scientific trajectory of the AKB remain scarce. In particular, little attention has been paid to the dynamics of its annual meetings regarding participant profiles, the regional distribution of research, the leadership role of higher education institutions, and the retention or turnover rate of researchers with accepted papers.

The contribution of this article is twofold. First, it systematizes a historical database of 1,607 papers presented at the AKB annual meetings, capturing a dimension of heterodox production that escapes journal-only analyses. Second, it proposes an institutional reading of bibliometrics by combining production indicators with metrics of permanence, turnover, regional distribution, and association governance. Thus, the study does not assume participation frequency as a direct indicator of scientific quality, but rather as a reflection of engagement, presence, and institutional continuity.

Given this gap, the general objective of this study is to perform a bibliometric analysis of the AKB Annual Meetings from 2008 to 2025. To achieve this goal, the specific objectives are defined as follows: (i) map the temporal evolution and regional distribution of papers and participating institutions; (ii) classify author retention dynamics into academic engagement categories (continuants, transients, occasionals, entrants, and dropouts); (iii) rank the top 20 authors and top 20 institutions by volume of presented papers; and (iv) systematize the institutional memory of the association by documenting the history of presidents, terms of office, host cities, and host institutions of the conferences.

The paper is structured into five sections: following this introduction, section two presents the theoretical background on the institutionalization of academic communities, the role of institutional bibliometrics, and the trajectory of the AKB Meetings; section three details the

[4] Registered under ISSN 2446-8509, the Brazilian Keynesian Review, according to CAPES Qualis Periódicos reports (CAPES, 2017, 2023, 2026), was ranked B2 in the 2013–2016 four-year period, advancing to A4 in 2017–2020, and remaining at A4 in 2021–2024.

methodology for database construction and metrics; section four discusses the empirical results; and section five synthesizes the final considerations.

2. Theoretical Framework and Institutional Approach

The reproduction of a school of economic thought does not occur in the abstract; it depends on concrete mechanisms of social and intellectual organization, such as university departments, graduate programs, academic journals, scientific societies, and annual conferences (Backhouse, 1994; Coats, 1993, 2000; Lee, 2009; Sposito & Almeida, 2025).

2.1. Institutionalization of Theoretical Communities and the Role of Conferences

In heterodox schools of thought, the scientific event plays a strategic intermediate role between individual investigation and the consolidation of the academic community. Unlike journals, which focus on research at the final validation stage, conferences act as spaces for preliminary presentation, networking, debate, recruitment, and hypothesis testing (Lisée et al., 2008; Merton, 1973; Whitley, 2000).

From this perspective, the institutionalization of a theoretical community via conferences articulates four fundamental processes (Braun et al., 2001; Fraumann et al., 2021; Gordon, 2007; Mubin et al., 2018): the expansion and stabilization of paper volume; the formation of a persistent core of researchers and institutions; the opening and renewal of participant profiles; and the consolidation of governance and organizational memory.

In the Brazilian context, this perspective complements the diagnoses of Guizzo et al. (2024) and Sposito and Almeida (2025) regarding the Post-Keynesian community, shifting the focus from genealogies and journals to the AKB annual meetings to examine the collective infrastructure responsible for the continuous flow of academic circulation, debate, and renewal.

2.2. Institutional Bibliometrics and the Case of the AKB Meetings

Bibliometric methodology applies statistical techniques to scientific output to map academic communication and the development of disciplines (Broadus, 1987; Pritchard, 1969). Its expansion in economics, the history of economic thought, and the sociology of science stems from the democratization of analytical software and libraries (PyBibX, Bibliometrix, VOSviewer, Scientopy, and Litstudy), the expansion of commercial databases (Scopus, Web of Science) and open repositories (OpenAlex), and the incorporation of information science frameworks (Donthu et al., 2021). In these fields, bibliometrics processes large volumes of data to map academic networks, research agendas, and the architecture of theoretical communities, offering scalable tools from the micro- to the macro-structural level (Wallin, 2005).

However, an uncritical dependence on large-scale commercial databases in the humanities and social sciences introduces coverage bias and data loss by neglecting conference proceedings, book chapters, and non-English publications (Bourke & Butler, 1996; Wallin, 2005). Although

OpenAlex mitigates these distortions, the exhaustive identification of regional proceedings lacking standardized DOIs requires the construction of proprietary repositories. Furthermore, quantitative metrics do not measure the intrinsic quality of knowledge—a complex and multidimensional concept—but rather its visibility, circulation, and short-term impact (Aksnes et al., 2019; Moed et al., 1985; van Raan, 2004; Wallin, 2005).

In alignment with the Leiden Manifesto (Hicks et al., 2015), this study adopts a strictly institutional and descriptive bibliometric perspective, dispensing with citation counts or impact factors, which are notoriously unsuitable for conference proceedings (Wallin, 2005). Rather than evaluating individual technical quality, the analysis uses a custom database of AKB proceedings to interpret participation frequency as an indicator of continuity, engagement, and institutional presence, capturing the mechanisms of reproduction, governance, and renewal within this heterodox community.

2.3. The Trajectory of Annual Meetings: Governance, Territorialization, and Scientific Legitimation

The consolidation and reproduction of a heterodox theoretical school depend on stable spaces for cooperation, the exchange of ideas, and intergenerational training (King, 2002; Lee, 2000; Rochon, 2023). In Brazil, this process is exemplified by the AKB Annual Meetings. Founded in 2008 during its 1st International Meeting at the State University of Campinas (Unicamp), the association established an uninterrupted trajectory of conferences whose longitudinal analysis (2008–2025) highlights three structural axes.

The first axis encompasses democratic governance and executive rotation, characterized by regular turnover in the Presidency and Vice-Presidency among researchers from various graduate centers across the country—such as Getulio Vargas Foundation in São Paulo (FGV-SP), University of Brasília (UnB), Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ), Unicamp, State University of Maringá (UEM), Federal University of ABC (UFABC), Fluminense Federal University (UFF), Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), and Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)—ensuring representativeness and organizational stability. The second axis relates to geographic itinerancy and the decentralization of economic debate, spanning institutions in the South, Southeast, Center-West, and Northeast regions, in addition to the resilience demonstrated by transitioning to a virtual format during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020–2021) without interrupting the historical series. The third axis comprises internationalization and intergenerational training, as the meetings serve as a validation arena for preliminary research (work in progress) and global dialogue through international keynote speakers, linked to the AKB School (established in 2017) as an immersive academic training

mechanism preceding the main event. Tables 1 and 2 systematize this historical trajectory and the association's training activities, respectively.

Table 1 – Summary of AKB Meetings (2008–2025): Governance, Host Locations, and Keynote Speakers

Meeting	Year	City / Host Institution	Dates	President*	Vice-President*	International Keynote Speakers
I	2008	Campinas Unicamp	Apr 17–18	Fernando Ferrari Filho (UFRGS)	Luiz Fernando Rodrigues de Paula (UERJ)	Paul Davidson Philip Arestis John McCombie Dominique Plihon Júlio Lopez Roberto Frenkel
II	2009	Porto Alegre UFRGS	Sep 9–11	Luiz Fernando Rodrigues de Paula (UERJ)	Fernando Ferrari Filho (UFRGS)	Jan Kregel Gary Dymski Marc Lavoie
III	2010	São Paulo FGV-SP	Aug 11–13	Luiz Fernando Rodrigues de Paula (UERJ)	Fernando Ferrari Filho (UFRGS)	Steven Fazzari Thomas Palley
IV	2011	Rio de Janeiro UFRJ	Aug 3–5	Luiz Fernando Rodrigues de Paula (UERJ)	Marco Flávio Cunha Resende (UFMG)	Jan Kregel Malcolm Sawyer
V	2012	São Paulo FGV-SP	Aug 22–24	Luiz Fernando Rodrigues de Paula (UERJ)	José Luís C. Oreiro (UnB)	Jan Kregel Giuseppe Fontana
VI	2013	Vitória UFES	Aug 14–16	José Luís da Costa Oreiro (UnB)	Nelson Marconi (FGV-SP)	Philip Arestis Jorg Bibow
VII	2014	São Paulo FGV-SP	Aug 13–15	José Luís Costa Oreiro (IE-UFRJ)	Nelson Marconi (FGV-SP)	Lionello Punzo Mark Setterfield Roberto Frenkel Robert Prasch
VIII	2015	Uberlândia UFU	Aug 19–21	Nelson Marconi (FGV-SP)	Eliane Cristina de Araújo (UEM)	Philip Arestis Dany Lang Thomas Palley
IX	2016	São Paulo FGV-SP	Sep 1–3	Nelson Marconi (FGV-SP)	Eliane Cristina de Araújo (UEM)	Louis-Philippe Rochon John McCombie Gabriel Palma
X	2017	Brasília UnB	Aug 17–19	Eliane Cristina de Araújo (UEM)	Carmem Aparecida do Valle Costa Feijó (UFF)	Arslan Razmi Robert Blecker Gary Dymski
XI	2018	Porto Alegre UFRGS	Aug 14–17	Eliane Cristina de Araújo (UEM)	Carmem Aparecida Valle Costa Feijó (UFF)	—**
XII	2019	Campinas Unicamp	Aug 27–30	Fábio Henrique Bittes Terra (UFABC)	Giuliano Contento de Oliveira (Unicamp)	Barbara Fritz Victor Manuel Isidro
XIII	2020	online	Nov 24–28	Fábio Henrique Bittes Terra (UFABC)	Giuliano Contento de Oliveira (Unicamp)	David Colander Larry Randall Wray José Gabriel Porcile
XIV	2021	online	Aug 2–6	Giuliano Contento de Oliveira (Unicamp)	Anderson Tadeu Marques Cavalcante (UFMG)	Daniela Gabor Stephen Marglin Fiona Tregenna
XV	2022	Belo Horizonte UFMG	Oct 5–7	Giuliano Contento de Oliveira (Unicamp)	Anderson Tadeu Marques Cavalcante (UFMG)	Louis-Philippe Rochon
XVI	2023	Niterói UFF	Sep 26–29	Anderson Tadeu Marques Cavalcante (UFMG)	Marília Bassetti Marcato (UFRJ)	Pavlina Tcherneva Jan Kregel
XVII	2024	Maceió UFAL	Sep 16–20	Anderson Tadeu Marques Cavalcante (UFMG)	Marília Bassetti Marcato (UFRJ)	Annina Kaltenbrunner Omosalewa Olawoye
XVIII	2025	Curitiba UFPR	Sep 1–5	Anderson Tadeu Marques Cavalcante (UFMG)	Hugo Iasco Pereira (UFPR)	Ewa Karwowski Adam Aboobaker

Source: Elaborated by the authors based on AKB records and conference programs (2008–2025). *President and Vice-President institutional affiliations correspond to those reported during their terms in office. The 2018 edition (11th Meeting) prioritized thematic panel discussions on the Brazilian economic situation, without hosting international keynote speakers.

Table 2: AKB School (2008–2025): Editions, Host Institutions, and Faculty

Meeting	Year	AKB School	Speakers and Faculty Members
I	2008	Precursor Phase	Short courses taught by faculty from national graduate centers
II	2009	Precursor Phase	Short courses taught by faculty from national graduate centers
III	2010	Precursor Phase	Short courses in post-Keynesian theoretical training
IV	2011	Precursor Phase	Fernando Cardim de Carvalho (UFRJ) Luiz Fernando Rodrigues de Paula (UERJ)
V	2012	Precursor Phase	Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira (FGV-SP) Fernando Ferrari Filho (UFRGS)
VI	2013	Precursor Phase	José Luís da Costa Oreiro (UnB) Carmem Aparecida do Valle Costa Feijó (UFF)
VII	2014	Precursor Phase	Luiz Gonzaga Belluzzo (Unicamp) Nelson Marconi (FGV-SP)
VIII	2015	Precursor Phase	Maria de Lourdes Mollo (UnB) Frederico Jayme Jr. (UFMG)
IX	2016	Precursor Phase	Fabrício Missio (UFMG) Eliane Cristina de Araújo (UEM)
X	2017	I AKB School	José Gabriel Porcile Meirelles (CEPAL) José Luís da Costa Oreiro (UnB)
XI	2018	II AKB School	Marco Antonio Rocha (Unicamp) Carlos Schonerborn (UFRGS)
XII	2019	III AKB School	Barbara Fritz (Freie Univ. Berlin) Julia Torraccca (UFRJ)
XIII	2020	IV AKB School	José Gabriel Porcile Meirelles (CEPAL) Larry Randall Wray (Levy Institute)
XIV	2021	V AKB School	Daniela Gabor (UWE Bristol) Julia Braga (UFF) Gilberto Tadeu Lima (USP)
XV	2022	VI AKB School	Louis-Philippe Rochon (Laurentian Univ.) Gustavo Britto (UFMG)
XVI	2023	VII AKB School	Jan Kregel (Levy Institute) Pavlina Tcherneva (Bard College) Carmem Aparecida do Valle Costa Feijó (UFF)
XVII	2024	VIII AKB School	Omosalewa Olawoye (York Univ.) Bianca Orsi (Leeds Univ.) Wallace Pereira (UFPA) Lucas R. Carvalho (UFMG) Clara Brenck (UFMG) Sylvio Kappes (UFAL) Eliane Cristina de Araújo (UEM) Norberto Martins (UFRJ)
XVIII	2025	IX AKB School	Ewa Karwowski (King's College London) Adam Aboobaker (Univ. of Manchester) Julio Fernando Costa Santos (UFU) Patieene Passoni (UFAL) Felipe Almeida (UFPR)

Source: Elaborated by the authors based on AKB (Brazilian Keynesian Association) conference programs (2008–2025). *Institutional affiliations correspond to those reported in the year of the event.

3. Methodological Procedures and Construction of the Bibliometric Database

3.1. Corpus Specification and Data Collection Procedures

The database was constructed by surveying the programs of the AKB International Meetings between 2008 and 2025 (18 editions; AKB, 2008, 2010–2025). Due to the unavailability of the official 2009 program, data for that year could not be extracted in a standardized manner. Consequently, the analysis covers 17 editions (2008 and 2010–2025), a documentary limitation explicitly incorporated into the research design.

For each recorded paper, the following variables were extracted: standardized authorship, institutional affiliation, paper title, year, edition, and thematic session. To ensure homogeneity and prevent distortions, activities that did not correspond to ordinary session papers—such as lectures, short courses, and roundtables—were excluded.

3.2. Metrics, Typology, and Variable Treatment

The final database consolidates 1,607 papers presented by 1,338 unique authors affiliated with 251 institutions. Total author occurrences reach 3,180 records (an average of 1.98 authors per paper), while institutional affiliations total 3,264 occurrences due to co-authorships and dual affiliations. To measure dynamics of stability, turnover, and renewal within the AKB scientific community, a longitudinal informetric method was adopted (Table 3).

Table 3: Typology of Engagement Dynamics and Functional Profiles of Authors

Functional Author Profile	Operational Classification Criterion	Role in Community Dynamics
Continuants	≥ 2 publications distributed across ≥ 5 distinct years, with at least 1 presentation in the recent triennium (2023–2025).	Represent the core of intellectual leadership and institutional continuity within the association.
Transients	Discontinuous participation distributed across up to 4 distinct years, with recorded attendance in both the recent period and earlier editions.	Act as intermediate collaborators, ensuring the flow of research without fixed engagement in every edition.
Occasionals	Only 1 publication recorded throughout the entire observed historical series (2008–2025).	Reflect the capacity to attract students, visiting researchers, and authors from other fields on a point-in-time basis.
Entrants	≥ 2 publications accumulated exclusively in the most recent triennium of the database (2023–2025).	Indicate active generational renewal and the recruitment of new academic personnel to the community.
Departing	≥ 2 publications distributed across distinct past years, but with no records in the 3 most recent years (2023–2025).	Signal historical departure, research agenda migration, or the retirement of former members.

Source: Elaborated by the authors, adapted from Gordon (2007) and Braun et al. (2001) for the AKB Meetings.

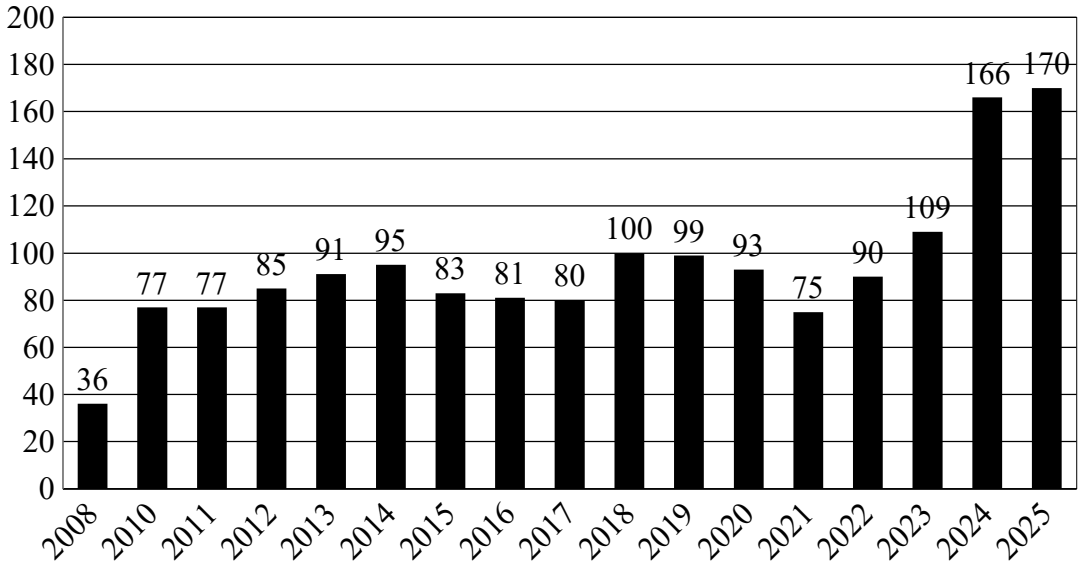
The categorization of author engagement into five profiles (continuants, transients, occasionals, entrants, and departing members) is based on the model proposed by Gordon (2007), adapted from Braun et al. (2001), taking into account the volume, frequency, and temporal distribution of participation. Counts of papers, authors, and institutions operate strictly as descriptive indicators of presence and network articulation, rather than metrics of impact or intrinsic quality (Hicks et al., 2015). In the institutional and geographic analysis, all declared affiliations were considered, alongside the host cities of the conferences and their macro-regions —classifying the 2020 and 2021 virtual editions as online. The interpretation is grounded in the premise that the trajectory of the AKB Meetings reflects the strengthening of an infrastructure for the circulation of heterodox thought. The analysis is structured across four dimensions: scale (growth and stabilization of papers); anchoring (recurrence of institutions and hubs); reproduction (permanence of the core group and leadership turnover); and renewal (attraction of entrants and occasionals), whose systematic convergence highlights the consolidation of the association.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Growth of Scientific Output in the AKB Annual Meetings

Figure 1 illustrates the expansion of scientific output across the AKB meetings. The volume of papers rose from 36 in 2008 (the first year of the series) to 77 in 2010, reaching a peak of 170 papers in 2025—a relative growth of 372.2% over the period. Across the 17 years analyzed, annual production averaged 94.5 papers, with a median of 90.

Figure 1: Evolution of Papers presented at the AKB Meetings (2008–2025, excluding 2009)



Source: Elaborated by the authors using data from the AKB Meeting programs (2008–2025, excluding 2009).

This trajectory exhibits three central characteristics: (i) structural expansion, with post-2018 levels consistently exceeding those from the beginning of the series; (ii) cycles of contraction and recovery, highlighted by the decline from 100 papers in 2018 to 99 in 2019, 93 in 2020, and a trough of 75 in 2021, followed by a rapid rebound to 90 in 2022, 109 in 2023, 166 in 2024, and 170 in 2025; and (iii) recent acceleration, with 2024 and 2025 representing the historical peaks of the series.

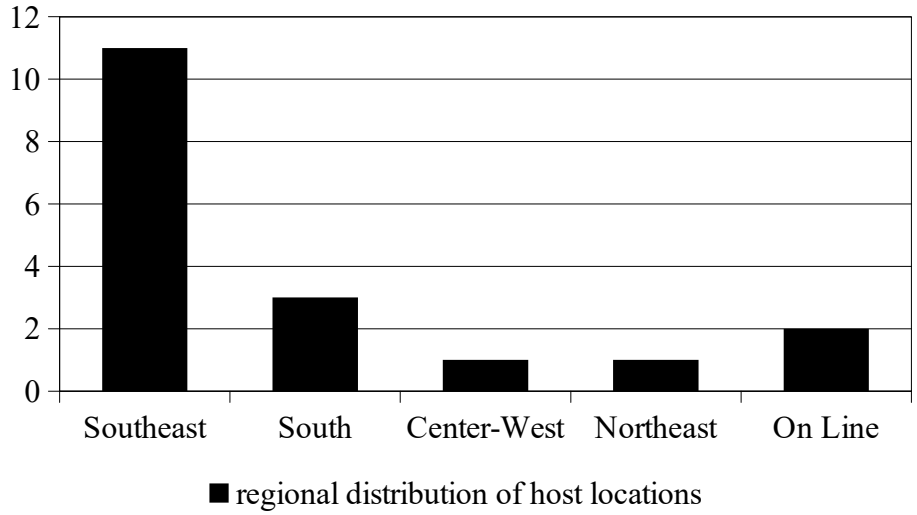
The contraction observed in 2021 reflects the second consecutive year of virtual events held under the exceptional circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. Given that the 2020 online edition had maintained 93 papers, the temporary drop in 2021 indicates a transitory disruption rather than a structural rupture—one fully overcome by the strong subsequent recovery. This expansion from 36 to 170 papers demonstrates the growing capacity of the AKB to mobilize researchers, organize thematic sessions, and establish its annual meeting as the primary venue for the circulation of heterodox thought in the country.

4.2. Regional and Institutional Concentration

Figure 2 highlights a heterogeneous spatial distribution across the 18 historical host cities of the AKB meetings: the Southeast region hosted 11 editions (61.1%), the South hosted 3 (16.7%),

the Center-West hosted 1, and the Northeast hosted 1, in addition to 2 online editions. Notably, however, no in-person meetings were held in the North region throughout the historical series.

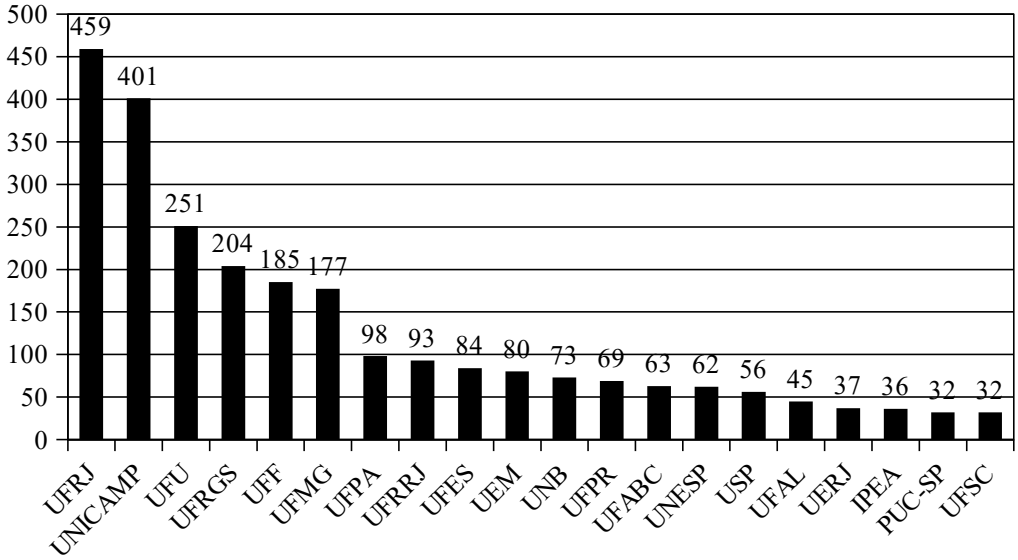
Figure 2: Regional Distribution of AKB Meeting Locations, 2008–2025.



Source: Elaborated by the authors using data from the AKB Meetings (2008–2025).

The territorial concentration of the host locations reflects the regional distribution of leading institutions. Among the 20 institutions with the highest number of affiliations, 12 are located in the Southeast, 4 in the South, 2 in the Center-West, 1 in the North, and 1 in the Northeast. Although this does not imply an absence of researchers from other regions, this structure demonstrates that the institutional infrastructure responsible for recurrent presence at the meetings remains concentrated in specific university hubs, a pattern similarly reflected in the institutional ranking (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Top 20 Most Frequent Institutions in the AKB Meetings (2008–2025,except 2009)



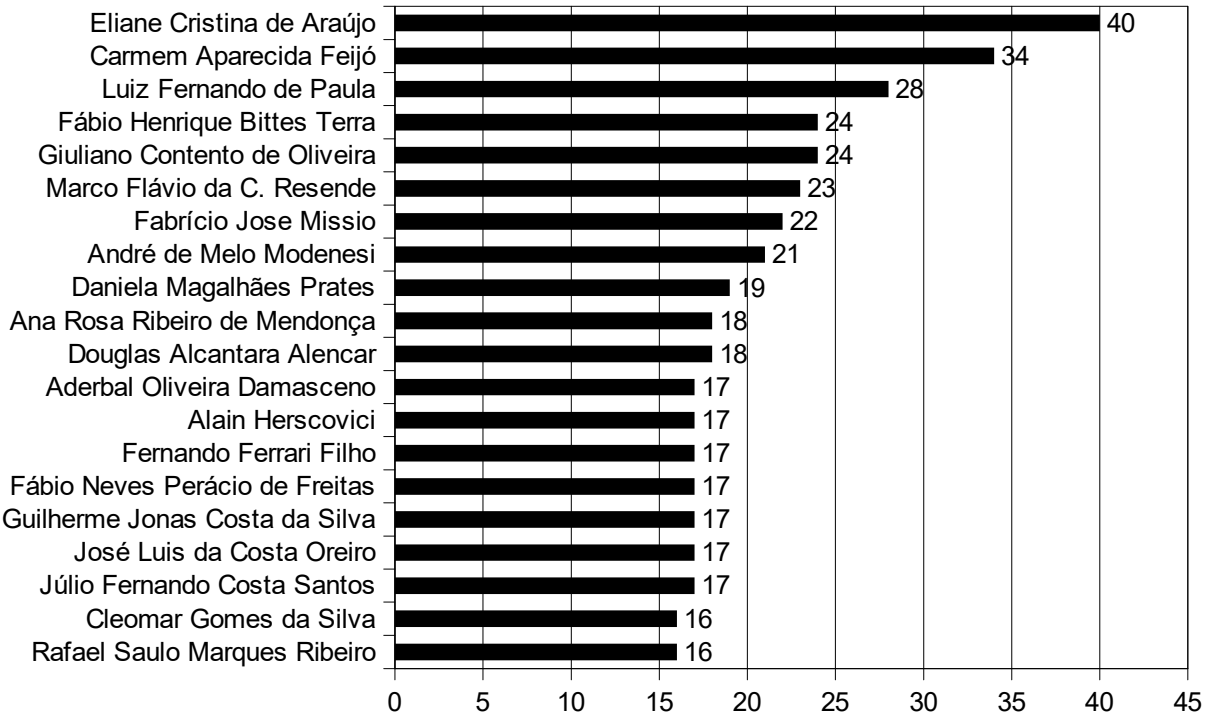
Source: Elaborated by the authors using data from the AKB Meeting programs (2008–2025, excluding 2009).

A total of 3,264 institutional affiliations were mapped across 251 distinct institutions. UFRJ and Unicamp lead the ranking with 459 and 401 records, respectively, accounting for 26.35% of

all occurrences. Following them are UFU (251), UFRGS (204), UFF (185), and UFMG (177). Together, the top six institutions account for 1,500 occurrences (51.4% of the sample), while the top 20 institutions account for 77.7% of all affiliations. This volume of links reflects the presence of multi-institutional co-authorships. Concurrently, a significant dispersion is observed in the tail of the distribution: 131 institutions (52.19%) recorded only one presentation, and 40 institutions (15.94%) had two occurrences. These results show that the AKB combines broad reach by attracting 251 institutions with a strong anchoring in a restricted set of universities—a core structure essential for interpreting the typology of authors.

From an authorship perspective, the growth in paper volume was sustained by the consolidation of a core group of researchers with continuous presence and recurrent engagement. Figure 4 displays the 20 most frequent authors in the 2008–2025 series. Eliane Cristina de Araújo leads the ranking with 40 papers, followed by Carmem Aparecida Feijó (34), Luiz Fernando de Paula (28), Fábio Henrique Bittes Terra (24), and Giuliano Contento de Oliveira (24). Together, these five researchers account for 150 presentations (4.72% of the total 3,180 authorship occurrences). Expanding the analysis to the 20 most frequent authors, the group reaches 422 records, representing 13.27% of all entries in the database.

Figure 4: Top 20 Authors with the Most Papers in the AKB Meetings (2008–2025)



Source: Elaborated by the authors using data from the AKB Meeting programs (2008–2025, excluding 2009).

This concentration at the top of the distribution exemplifies the strategic role of recurring authors in the association's architecture. Beyond individual productivity, the repeated presence of these researchers acts as a vector of institutional anchoring, responsible for preserving the

community's scientific memory, coordinating co-authorship networks, and leading research agendas in macroeconomics and heterodox economic development.

By cross-referencing the ranking of the 20 most frequent authors with the historical board of directors (Chart 1), a significant overlap between scientific leadership and institutional governance becomes evident: of the 12 researchers who served as President or Vice-President (2008–2025), two-thirds (8 leaders, or 66.7%) rank among the series' top 20 authors. At the very top, the convergence is complete, as the five most productive authors (Eliane Cristina de Araújo, Carmem Aparecida Feijó, Luiz Fernando de Paula, Fábio Henrique Bittes Terra, and Giuliano Contento de Oliveira) have all held either the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of the organization.

Additionally, founding figures like Fernando Ferrari Filho, José Luís Oreiro, and Marco Flávio Resende overlap executive leadership with top academic production. Meanwhile, recent leaders outside the Top 20 (such as Anderson Cavalcante, Marília Marcato, and Hugo Iasco Pereira) signal generational renewal in governance while maintaining institutional commitment. Finally, this high-frequency group actively teaches at the AKB School, creating a virtuous overlap among intellectual leadership, organizational governance, and intergenerational training.

4.4 Persistence, turnover, and renewal of researchers: functional profiles and engagement dynamics of authors (2008–2025)

The analysis of scientific production at the AKB meetings reveals that the expansion in paper volume was accompanied by a well-structured dynamic of academic community engagement. By classifying the 1,338 unique authors in the historical series (2008–2025, excluding 2009) based on the model adapted from Gordon (2007) and Braun et al. (2001), one observes the coexistence of a solid structure of institutional continuity alongside a broad capacity to attract and renew researchers. Table 1 illustrates this categorization.

Table 1: Categorization of authors in the AKB Meetings (2008–2025, excluding 2009)

Category	Operational Definition	Number of Authors	%
Occasional	Single publication across the entire analyzed period	840	62,8%
Departed	More than one publication in different years, but with no record in the last 3 years.	253	18,9%
Continuants	More than one publication across 5 or more different years and at least one in the last 3 years.	98	7,3%
Transient	More than one publication distributed across up to 4 different years, with presence in the last 3 years and in previous editions.	81	6,1%
Entrant	More than one publication distributed exclusively across the last three years of the dataset.	66	4,9%
Total Authors	**Absolute total of unique authors mapped in the historical dataset.**	**1.338**	**100,0%**

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the AKB Meeting programs (2008–2025, except 2009).
Note: The "last 3 years" criterion includes the 2023, 2024, and 2025 editions.

The most numerous category is that of occasional authors, totaling 840 researchers (62.8% of the contingent mapped between 2008 and 2025). The dominant presence of this long tail is a typical and expected characteristic in large-scale scientific networks, aligned with Lotka's law. It reflects AKB's capacity to serve as an open academic showcase, attracting graduate students, early-career researchers, occasional co-authors, or specialists from related fields who submit sporadic papers without necessarily establishing a long-term connection to the association.

4.4.1. Continuing Authors: The Hard Core of Anchor and Leadership

The continuing authors category comprises 98 researchers (7.3% of the total unique authors). Although numerically a minority fraction, this group represents the hard core of AKB. The recurrent and longitudinal presence of these authors ensures the preservation of the community's scientific memory, the coordination of co-authorship networks, and active leadership in both executive governance and the organization's pedagogical activities (such as the AKB School). Table 2 presents the ranking of the Top 20 continuing authors with the highest cumulative output.

Table 2: Top 20 continuing authors of AKB (2008–2025, except 2009)

Position	Author	Total Papers	Distinct Years	% Category
1	Eliane Cristina de Araújo	40	17	3,65%
2	Carmem Aparecida Feijó	34	17	3,11%
3	Luiz Fernando de Paula	28	15	2,56%
4	Fábio Henrique Bittes Terra	24	15	2,19%
5	Giuliano Contento de Oliveira	24	13	2,19%
6	Marco Flávio da Cunha Resende	23	15	2,10%
7	Fabrício Jose Missio	22	14	2,01%
8	André de Melo Modenesi	21	12	1,92%
9	Daniela Magalhães Prates	19	14	1,74%
10	Ana Rosa Ribeiro de Mendonça	18	11	1,64%
11	Douglas Alcantara Alencar	18	7	1,64%
12	Aderbal Oliveira Damasceno	17	11	1,55%
13	Alain Herscovici	17	14	1,55%
14	Fernando Ferrari Filho	17	13	1,55%
15	Fábio Neves Perácio de Freitas	17	10	1,55%
16	Guilherme Jonas Costa da Silva	17	10	1,55%
17	Júlio Fernando Costa Santos	17	9	1,55%
18	Cleomar Gomes da Silva	16	8	1,46%
19	Rafael Saulo Marques Ribeiro	16	10	1,46%
20	Alexandre Ottoni Teatini Salles	15	13	1,37%

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the AKB Meeting programs (2008–2025, except 2009).
Note: % Category: author's share of the total papers in the Continuing category.

The analysis of the 20 leading continuing authors reveals four structural pillars: (i) anchor leadership and symbiosis with executive governance; (ii) theoretical formulation and advanced macroeconomic modeling; (iii) the formation of national co-authorship networks and academic multipliers; and (iv) openness and internal renewal of the hard core.

In terms of anchor leadership, there is a clear alignment between productivity and institutional management. Eliane Cristina de Araújo and Carmem Aparecida Feijó lead the category, appearing in 17 of the 18 editions and accumulating 40 and 34 papers, respectively. Both have served on the board—with Carmem Feijó serving as president for the 2011–2012 term—and have led key empirical and theoretical agendas in the country, such as applied econometrics on the real exchange rate, deindustrialization, Thirlwall's law, and industrial dynamics. Acting as co-authorship hubs with graduate students and postdoctoral researchers, they continuously replenish the ranks of transient and incoming authors.

Luiz Fernando de Paula also stands out, ranking 3rd in the category (28 papers across 15 editions). He served as vice president at the 1st Meeting (2008) and as president for the 2015–2016 term, with contributions covering Post-Keynesian monetary economics, the banking system, and innovation financing. Joining this front line are former presidents and directors such as Fernando Ferrari Filho (founding president, 2008–2010), Fábio Henrique Bittes Terra (president, 2017–2018; 24 papers), and Giuliano Contento de Oliveira (24 papers).

In theoretical formulation and modeling, this group leads heterodox output in Latin America. Researchers such as Marco Flávio da Cunha Resende, Fabrício Jose Missio, Douglas Alcântara Alencar, Rafael Saulo Marques Ribeiro, and Alexandre Ottoni Teatini Salles stand out in export-led growth models, economic complexity, and external constraints. The tradition of monetary macroeconomics and financial fragility is maintained by André de Melo Modenesi, Daniela Magalhães Prates, Ana Rosa Ribeiro de Mendonça, Fábio Neves Perácio de Freitas, and Aderbal Oliveira Damasceno, while Alain Herscovici (present in 14 editions) excels in methodology and the history of economic thought.

Regarding co-authorship networks and renewal, authors such as Guilherme Jonas Costa da Silva, Cleomar Gomes da Silva, and Júlio Fernando Costa Santos connect regional networks and mentor successive generations, helping young researchers transition into permanent scholars. The emergence of researchers like Douglas Alcântara Alencar, Fabrício Missio, and Júlio Fernando Costa Santos—who joined as students and now rank among the Top 20—demonstrates that the hard core is not rigid.

In summary, the 98 continuing authors form the backbone of AKB, combining scientific regularity, executive governance, modeling rigor, and the training of new researchers to ensure the stability and prestige of heterodox economics in Brazil and Latin America.

4.4.2. Transient Authors: Collaborators of Intermediate Engagement

The transient authors category totals 81 researchers (6.1% of the total authors in the dataset). These researchers are characterized by discontinuous participation across up to four different editions, showing presence in both recent years (2023–2025) and older editions of the event. Their contribution is vital for the dissemination of research and thematic renewal without requiring continuous commitment across every edition. Table 3 presents the Top 20 transients.

Table 3: Top 20 Transient Authors of the AKB Annual Meetings (2008–2025)

Position	Author	Total Papers	Distinct Years	% Category
1	Adilson Giovanini	7	4	2,55%
2	Henrique Morrone	7	4	2,55%
3	Diego Garcia Angelico	6	4	2,19%
4	Fernanda Faria Silva	6	4	2,19%
5	Benito Adelmo Salomão Neto	5	4	1,82%
6	Gabriel Santos Carneiro	5	4	1,82%
7	Luiz Carlos Delorme Prado	5	3	1,82%
8	Thiago Antoniolli	5	3	1,82%
9	Beatriz Estulano Vieira	4	4	1,46%
10	Bruno Paim	4	4	1,46%
11	Camila do Carmo Hermida	4	3	1,46%
12	Dreyfuss Raphael Wege	4	4	1,46%
13	Débora Juliene Pereira Lima	4	3	1,46%
14	Ezequiel Greco Laplane	4	4	1,46%
15	Felipe Nogueira da Cruz	4	4	1,46%
16	Felipe Orsolin Teixeira	4	4	1,46%
17	Fernando Sarti	4	3	1,46%
18	Fábio Gama	4	4	1,46%
19	Gustavo Teixeira Ferreira da Silva	4	4	1,46%
20	Igor Kippe Rubinsztajn	4	4	1,46%

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the AKB Meeting programs (2008–2025, except 2009).
Note: % Category: author's share of the total papers in the Transient category.

The analysis of the 20 leading transient authors reveals the coexistence of three striking institutional dynamics: the presence of senior faculty and thematic specialists, inter-institutional collaboration, and the mobility of researchers in career consolidation.

At the top of the ranking, Adilson Giovanini and Henrique Morrone stand out (both with 7 papers across 4 editions), exemplifying regional leaders from Southern Brazil who maintain a regular presence in discussions on economic growth, input-output analysis, and productive dynamics. At a similar level, Diego Garcia Angelico (6 papers) and Fernanda Faria Silva (7 papers) make significant contributions to industrial economics, innovation, and development.

This category also captures senior faculty and nationally recognized specialists who use the AKB meetings as a selective venue for mature research or specialized projects. Emblematic cases include Luiz Carlos Delorme Prado (economic history and regulation), Fernando Sarti (industrial economics), and Benito Adelmo Salomão Neto (applied macroeconomics and fiscal policy). Finally, there is substantial participation from researchers and faculty consolidating their academic careers who have spent time at multiple research centers, such as Gabriel Santos Carneiro, Thiago Antoniolli, Beatriz Estulano Vieira, Bruno Paim, Camila do Carmo Hermida, Ezequiel Greco Laplane, Felipe Nogueira da Cruz, Felipe Orsolin Teixeira, Fábio Gama, Gustavo Teixeira Ferreira da Silva, and Igor Kippe Rubinsztajn. The trajectory of this group illustrates how transience reflects postdoctoral transitions, moves between institutions, and the formation of co-authorship networks that continuously enrich the event.

4.4.3. Incoming Authors: The Generational Renewal of the Brazilian Keynesian Association

The incoming authors category encompasses 66 researchers (4.9% of the total unique authors). Table 4 presents the ranking of the Top 20 incoming authors.

Table 4: Top 20 incoming authors of AKB (2008–2025, except 2009)9)

Position	Author	Total Papers	Distinct Years	% Category
1	Douglas Alcântara Alencar	7	3	4,49%
2	Marta Dos Reis Castilho	6	3	3,85%
3	Felipe Almeida	4	2	2,56%
4	Theodoro Cesar de Oliveira Sposito	4	2	2,56%
5	André de Jesus Torres	3	3	1,92%
6	Bruna Ribeiro Silva	3	2	1,92%
7	Bruno Cunha Marchetti	3	2	1,92%
8	Carlos Eduardo Ferreira de Carvalho	3	2	1,92%
9	Gabriel Fraga Pessanha	3	2	1,92%
10	Gustavo Pereira Serra	3	1	1,92%
11	Henrique Ferreira de Souza	3	3	1,92%
12	Lorena Bastos de Holanda	3	2	1,92%
13	Roberto Simiqueli	3	2	1,92%
14	Solange Regina Marin	3	1	1,92%
15	Tiago Couto Porto	3	3	1,92%
16	Adriano Duarte	2	1	1,28%
17	Amanda Resende	2	1	1,28%
18	Ana Clara Fernandes Nogueira	2	2	1,28%
19	Ana Maria Paula Rosa	2	2	1,28%
20	Andressa Lima	2	2	1,28%

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the AKB Meeting programs (2008–2025, except 2009).
Note: % Category: author's share of the total papers in the Incoming category.

It brings together authors with more than one accumulated publication exclusively in the recent three-year period (2023–2025), with no prior record in the historical database. These researchers signal the ongoing attraction of new talent and the capacity for generational renewal within AKB's heterodox network. The analysis of the 20 leading incoming authors reveals three complementary profiles of institutional integration: (i) young PhDs and rising researchers; (ii) senior reference faculty re-engaging with the event; and (iii) key figures tied to the consolidation of regional graduate hubs.

In the first profile (young PhDs and rising researchers), Douglas Alcântara Alencar stands out as the clear leader of the category with 7 papers presented in the 2023–2025 period, integrating Post-Keynesian macroeconomics, econometrics, and regional development from the Northern Region. At a similar level, Felipe Almeida and Theodoro Cesar de Oliveira Sposito stand out (4 papers in the 2024–2025 period), strengthening the integration between institutionalist and Post-Keynesian approaches. Joining this group are André de Jesus Torres, Bruna Ribeiro Silva, Bruno Cunha Marchetti, Gabriel Fraga Pessanha, and Roberto Simiqueli, who represent the active entry of new faculty and postdoctoral researchers investigating economic complexity, monetary policy, ecological transition, and financial dynamics.

In the second profile (senior reference faculty), Marta Dos Reis Castilho stands out with 6 papers over the three-year period, deepening the debate on international trade, global value chains, and external constraints. Similarly, significant contributions were recorded by Carlos Eduardo Ferreira de Carvalho (financial system and international monetary architecture), Solange Regina Marin (methodology and history of economic thought), and Tiago Couto Porto (applied macroeconomic development).

Finally, in the third profile (consolidation of regional hubs), the institutional affiliation of the Top 20 incoming authors highlights the geographic decentralization of Keynesian thought. The expansion of graduate programs is evident in the presence of authors from the Northern and Northeastern regions, such as Andressa Lima and Roberto Simiqueli, as well as the continuous attraction of researchers from the Southeast and South, including Adriano Duarte, Amanda Resende, Ana Clara Fernandes Nogueira, Gustavo Pereira Serra, Henrique Ferreira de Souza, and Lorena Bastos de Holanda.

4.4.4. Retiring Authors: Memory and Historical Distance

The category of retiring authors encompasses 253 researchers (18.9% of the total authors in the dataset), bringing together faculty with publications across different years in the past, but with no records in the recent three-year period (2023–2025). In bibliometric terms, the presence of this contingent constitutes an expected phenomenon in the life cycle of maturing scientific associations.

Far from indicating a simple decline in interest in the institution, the loss of connectivity with the AKB Annual Meetings stems from multiple factors: faculty retirement, holding executive positions in public administration, professional transitions outside academia, completion of graduate study cycles, reorientation of research agendas, directing papers to other conferences or submitting them directly to scientific journals, rearrangements in academic alliances, theoretical differences, disputes over political-institutional direction, and death. Table 5 lists the Top 20 retiring authors.

Table 5: Top 20 Retiring Authors of the AKB Annual Meetings (2008–2025)

Position	Author	Papers	Publication History (Years Active)
1	José Luis da Costa Oreiro	17	2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2019
2	Fernanda Feil	11	2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022
3	Flávio Vilela Vieira	11	2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021
4	Maurício Andrade Weiss	11	2013, 2014, 2015, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022
5	David Ferreira Carvalho	9	2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2019, 2020, 2021
6	Luciano Ferreira Gabriel	9	2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019
7	Marcos Tadeu Caputi Lélis	9	2008, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
8	Octávio Augusto Camargo Conceição	9	2012, 2013, 2016, 2018, 2021
9	André Cutrim Carvalho	8	2012, 2013, 2014, 2019, 2020, 2021
10	Daniela Almeida Raposo Torres	8	2008, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
11	Antonio Carlos Macedo e Silva	7	2008, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2018
12	Cláudio Hamilton Matos dos Santos	7	2008, 2010, 2013, 2014, 2015
13	John Stuart Landreth McCombie	7	2014, 2015, 2016, 2018
14	Marcelo Milan	7	2015, 2016, 2017, 2018
15	Michele Polline Veríssimo	7	2011, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2020
16	Olívia Maria Baraldi Bullio	6	2008, 2012, 2013, 2018, 2019
17	Cristiano Boaventura Duarte	6	2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021
18	Denise Lobato Gentil	6	2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2020
19	Lucas Azeredo da Silva Teixeira	6	2011, 2013, 2017, 2018, 2019
20	Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira	6	2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2019

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the AKB Meeting programs (2008–2025, except 2009).
Note: % Category: author's share of the total papers in the Retiring category.

Synthesizing the trajectories of the top 20 retiring authors of the AKB meetings is equivalent to reviewing the very history of Brazilian heterodox economics over the last two decades. Far from representing a passive group, these researchers were the intellectual and institutional architects who enabled the association to transition from a foundational initiative in 2008 to a hub of excellence in 2025. The relevance of this group is structured around four fundamental pillars: (i) intellectual leadership and theoretical training; (ii) internationalization; (iii) regional decentralization; and (iv) the interface with public policy.

In the pillar of intellectual leadership and theoretical training, Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira brought the foundations of New Developmentalism to the association, introducing debates on the structural equilibrium exchange rate, Dutch disease, and deindustrialization into the event's plenary sessions. Simultaneously, José Luis da Costa Oreiro (president during the 2013–2014 term and the absolute leader of the category, with 17 papers) played a pivotal role in formalizing Post-Keynesian growth models, criticizing inflation targeting, and shaping development strategies. Joining this front are Antonio Carlos Macedo e Silva, who preserved the Kaleckian tradition and financial dynamics, and Denise Lobato Gentil, with her demystification of the Social Security deficit and critique of fiscal austerity.

Regarding internationalization, the most significant landmark is John Stuart Landreth McCombie. The eminent British economist—a world authority on Thirlwall's Law and the Verdoorn relation—did not merely lecture, but actively participated in the event, submitting 7 papers to the AKB proceedings and legitimizing the association's output in global forums (such as Cambridge, the New School, and SOAS).

In the pillar of regional decentralization, the consolidation of graduate programs outside the Rio–São Paulo axis was driven by leaders such as Flávio Vilela Vieira, Daniela Almeida Raposo Torres, Michele Polline Veríssimo, Maurício Andrade Weiss, Octávio Augusto Camargo Conceição, Marcelo Milan, David Ferreira Carvalho, and André Cutrim Carvalho, whose supervisees now populate the ranks of continuing and incoming authors.

Finally, in the interface with public policy, the theoretical output debated at the meetings informed government administration. The most emblematic case is Cláudio Hamilton Matos dos Santos (a leading authority on Stock-Flow Consistent methodology), whose work transitioned into state fiscal and tax policy guidelines—a trajectory accompanied by the engagement in applied economics of Marcos Tadeu Caputi Lélis and Luciano Ferreira Gabriel.

In summary, the category of retiring authors holds the living memory and historical density of heterodox thought in Brazil. The withdrawal of leaders such as Bresser-Pereira, Oreiro, McCombie, Macedo e Silva, Flávio Vilela Vieira, and Cláudio Hamilton does not signal an emptying of the movement, but rather attests to the fulfillment of a virtuous cycle: the AKB was born driven by these figures, consolidated regional hubs, and paved the way for the renewal of the Keynesian community in the country.

5. Conclusions, Limitations, and Future Research Agenda

The bibliometric analysis of the AKB Annual Meetings (2008–2025) demonstrates that the institutionalization of heterodox economics in Brazil took place through the consolidation of an infrastructure capable of operating under an open reproduction model. The results indicate four fundamental dynamics: (i) significant growth in paper volume (from 36 in 2008 to 170 in 2025);

(ii) institutional concentration in the foundational duopoly of UFRJ and Unicamp (26.35%)—expanded by UFU, UFRGS, UFF, and UFMG (25.03%), totaling 51.38% among the top six institutions; (iii) the territorial centrality of the Southeast region in hosting the venues; and (iv) researcher turnover, with a majority of occasional authors (62.8%) coexisting alongside a stable core of continuing authors (7.3%). This combination demonstrates that the stability of a scientific association depends on consolidated graduate programs to preserve institutional memory and governance, integrated with a fluid periphery that guarantees the renewal of debate.

The participant sociology deepens this interpretation. The continuing authors (Eliane Araújo, Carmem Feijó, Luiz Fernando de Paula, Fernando Ferrari Filho, Fábio Terra, and Giuliano Contento) serve as a central anchoring node, combining high productivity, executive leadership, and co-authorship networks with graduate students. Retiring authors hold the memory and historical density of the movement, reflecting a mosaic of determinants for their recent withdrawal: retirement, death, holding public office, direct journal publishing, reorientation of research agendas, theoretical differences, and political-institutional disputes (as seen with Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira, José Luis Oreiro, John McCombie, Antonio Carlos Macedo e Silva, Cláudio Hamilton Matos dos Santos, and Flávio Vilela Vieira). Concurrently, incoming authors (led by Douglas Alencar and Marta Castilho) and transient authors (Adilson Giovanini and Henrique Morrone) energize the event through the incorporation of young PhDs, senior re-engagement, and articulation among graduate programs, confirming the meeting's role as an intergenerational and regional bridge.

These findings carry methodological limitations: (i) the absence of the 2009 program; (ii) a scope restricted to authorship and affiliation, without measuring citations, paper quality, or subsequent journal publication; (iii) spelling variations and affiliation shifts; and (iv) the absence of network modeling or text mining.

Overcoming these limitations guides the future research agenda: constructing formal co-authorship network graphs (identifying hubs and bridges); applying topic modeling to trace thematic agendas; mapping the conversion rate of conference proceedings into indexed journal articles; deepening gender and territorial diversity analyses; investigating reliance on CNPq funding; and comparing the structure of the AKB with other national and international heterodox societies.

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