The epistemological, theoretical and methodological dimensions of Social Representations theory have been extensively addressed in the literature, reflecting a concern for its generative and critical grounds (e.g. Moscovici, 2001; de Rosa, 2013; Doise, 1994; Jodelet, 2011). One of the salient aspects of this theory is its wide expansion and particular appropriation in Latin American countries. As this geo-cultural scenario favours research embedded in the social and historical context, SR theory has been giving voice to many communities with different visions of the world. To a great extent, this state of affairs is rooted on the SRT’s view of common sense knowledge as a valid and functionally coherent system, allowing for the inclusion of diverse social actors and groups’ specific viewpoints on critical topics that constitute a substantial part of the public and media discourse (with implications on health, education, environment and politics; e.g. Arruda, 2009).

There has been a growing interest in addressing the evolution of this theory in Latin America, either from a theoretical or empirical viewpoint. Among some of the key elements identified, we found the salience of a thematic driven research (de Rosa, 2013), privileging the applied fields of Health followed by Education (Arruda, 2005; Wachelle et al., 2015). Furthermore, there is extensive research conducted by authors from Nursing and Education. This study focuses specifically on contributions presented by Latin American researchers to scientific events worldwide, given their role in disseminating scientific outputs, which sometimes fall short of being known otherwise. It is aimed at exploring if the reported trends in the literature, mainly based on published research, can also be found in the contributions to conferences.

The bibliographic sources were retrieved from the web-platform So.Re.Com. “A.S. de Rosa” @-library, a repository composed by an extensive bibliographic and meta-analysis inventory on Social Representations (including books, book chapters, journal articles and conference presentations). From a larger corpus of references specifically related to Latin America as geo-cultural context of the first author’s institution affiliation, 1797 abstracts related to the Resource type of “Conference presentations” were selected and subjected to descriptive statistics and hierarchical descending cluster analysis.