


MEDIA SCIENCE FAPESP: two decades of projects in science journalism in retrospect

MÍDIACIÊNCIA FAPESP: retrospectiva de duas décadas de projetos em jornalismo científico
FAPESP MEDIA: una retrospectiva de dos décadas de proyectos de periodismo


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Introduction

São Paulo Research Foundation (Fapesp) is an agency that promotes scientific and technological research that supports and finances research, exchange and dissemination of science and technology produced in São Paulo. Linked to the Economic Development Secretariat, the Foundation has autonomy guaranteed by law and Fapesp's budget corresponds to 1% of the total State tax revenue. Recognizing the need to disseminate scientific research, the lack of qualified personnel for this function (communicators and scientists) as well as the lack of financial investment in the area of science communication, in October 1999 Fapesp launched the José Reis Program for the Encouragement of Science Journalism, also known as Media Science.

The main objective of this article is to identify the profile of the projects selected to receive the Media Science grants since its creation 20 years ago. Through a quantitative analysis of the data made available online by Fapesp itself, collected on October 28, 2019,

ABSTRACT:

In 1999, Fapesp launched the José Reis Program for the Encouragement of Science Journalism, also known as Media Science Fellowship. This article identifies the profile of the selected projects, who are the main beneficiaries of these grants, which proposals receive the grant and what types of media are used for production and broadcast of scientific information over the 20 years of the project. Our study found that the Laboratory of Advanced Studies on Journalism (Labjor) at Unicamp received most of the resources over the years, that Carlos Vogt was the researcher responsible for the largest number of approved projects and that the electronic journal ComCiência was the main vehicle used to publish the contemplated projects.

KEYWORDS: Science Journalism; Science communication; Fapesp; Media Science.

about the 198 Media Science fellows, we intend to trace observations that help understand who are the main beneficiaries of this fellowship. In addition, through a qualitative descriptive analysis of the field "Summaries" of each of the contemplated proposals, we aim to identify the main subjects treated and what types of media these scholars have been using to produce and broadcast the science communication of the studies carried out by Fapesp in São Paulo and whether it is possible assess the increase in projects using the new media.

José Reis and the encouragement of science communication

The production and dissemination of scientific and technological information in language accessible to the lay public, aiming to reach a wide audience, is called science communication (Bueno, 2009). To achieve this goal, different resources, techniques, processes and products (vehicles or channels) may be used, such as books, videos, theater shows and lectures. Science Journalism, according to the same author, is a particular form of science communication. In addition, it is a journalistic activity specializing in science and technology issues, that is, it must obey the fundamental principles and techniques of the journalistic production system and follows some basic attributes, such as actuality, collective diffusion, commitment to the public interest and ethics.

The José Reis Program for the Encouragement of Science Journalism (Media Science Fellowship) was launched in the late 1990s with the mission of supporting the training of professionals specialized in the dissemination of science. Researcher José Reis was chosen to name the Program for having historically and significantly contributed to the construction of Brazilian science. He had an international reputation as a scientist, was one of the pioneers of science communication in the country, one of the creators and founders of the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC), in addition to having played a fundamental role in the creation of Fapesp. Massarani (2019) highlights some other events in the trajectory of Reis:

Performance, both as a scientist and as a promoter, gives José Reis a unique baggage to talk about science and its relationship with society. In 1947, a decade before retiring from the Biological Institute in São Paulo, where he worked as a researcher, he began to contribute with science communication texts in Grupo Folha — which included the newspapers Folha da Manhã, Folha da Tarde and Folha da Noite which in January 1960 were consolidated in Folha de S.Paulo — and continued until his death, in 2002, therefore, over almost six decades (Massarani, 2019, p.).

Regarding the context of the creation of Media Science, researcher Carlos Vogt (2008) reports that the creation of Fapesp's Science Journalism fellowship was almost concomitant with the creation of the Science Journalism lato sensu graduate course at the Laboratory of Advanced Studies in Journalism (Labjor) at University of Campinas (Unicamp). For Vogt, this demonstrates that the scenario, more than 20 years ago, was that society's participation in decisions about science and initiatives about it were needed to mobilize academics and scientists and foment interest in science communication: "This has everything to do with [...] this concern to create institutional conditions, to motivate the doctor, biologist, physicist, economist, engineer, journalists, etc., to focus on the issue of science communication" (Vogt, 2008).

The journalist and editor-in-chief of the Pesquisa Fapesp Magazine Mariluce Moura recognizes the importance of creating such program, valuing the important role that these grants have on the training of journalists and science communicators: "The grants of the Media Science Program were fundamental, because people could dedicate themselves seriously to the area, produce, discover what is special about this field (Moura, 2010 as cited in Lima, 2011).

In the 2000 Fapesp activity report — the first year after the launch of Media Science —, the creation of the Program is justified by the fact that "science communication is a statutory attribution of the Foundation", which goes beyond the training of researchers and technicians of research. As stated in the report, Media Science aims to contribute to the correct dissemination of science advances to society:

The Foundation's perception is that, although Brazil — and especially the State of São Paulo — has experienced great scientific development in the last few decades, the achievements and investment decisions in this field do not always reach the general public. The existence of well-trained professionals in Science Journalism can contribute to changing this reality. It is fundamental for the scientific research activity to have more and more support from public opinion, which contributes to the expansion of the research activity itself. In addition, the prompt and correct dissemination of scientific discoveries and advances contributes to the dissemination of this new knowledge to the whole society (Fapesp, 2000, p. 107).

It was sought, from the beginning, that Media Science stimulated the training of professionals able to deal with scientific information in the specialized press, in the mainstream press and/or in communication areas of educational and research institutions. The association between universities, research centers, academic press and communication companies was planned, since the creation, with the aim of becoming

more effective. In addition, as a requirement to receive the fellowship, the participant would need to attend a Science Journalism course — which, according to the description of the Program on the Fapesp website, aims to “stimulate the creation of Science Journalism courses, inside and outside the academic scope, with the possible sponsorship of communication companies”.

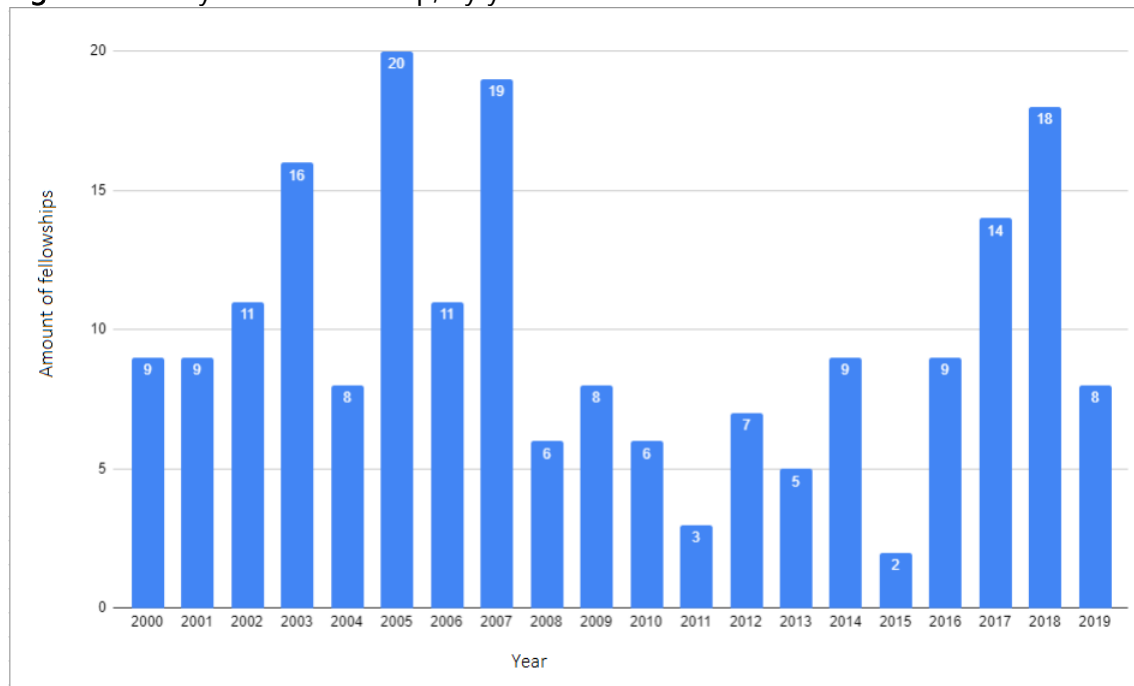
Undergraduate students and qualified professionals in any field can apply for fellowships. Once selected, the grantee is responsible for producing and disseminating reports and journalistic material about the scientific project to which he is linked, and there is no requirement as to the communication vehicles used, which can be of any nature (newspapers, radio, television, social networks, etc.), and must follow what was proposed in the selected project. It is also necessary to be an intern in a communication company or communication department of a research institution, which, in turn, must demonstrate willingness to broadcast the produced material that it deems to be of good quality. Each project must have a Principal Investigator in charge, linked to a higher education and research institution in the State of São Paulo, in addition to having as a supervisor a researcher in the proposed area or a journalist with experience in science communication. The selection of fellows is made through peer analysis and those selected receive, as remuneration, a six-month fellowship with value according to the level of training (whether undergraduate or graduate) and which can be renewed for another six months.

Media Science is a Special Program from Fapesp, that is, it is a strategic program for areas with specific demands that, in addition to advancing knowledge, have clear objectives for application with economic and social interest. Other Special Programs are, for example, that of technical training, which aims to train human resources to support research, and another that aims to improve Public Education.

Results and analysis

The first nine Media Science fellowships were awarded in 2000 and, in total, until 2019, 198 fellowships were granted (as of October 2019, there were 8 ongoing fellowships). Over the years (Figure 1), it is not possible to notice regularity in the number of fellowship recipients, with the minimum being three fellowships granted, in 2011. Two thousand and five was the year in which more fellowship projects were approved (20), followed by 2007 (19) and 2018 (18).

Figure 1 History of the fellowship, by year of start.



Source: São Paulo Research Foundation (2019).

The fellowship grant levels are defined by the candidates' education and can be: JC-I, for undergraduate students; JC-II, for candidates who have completed higher education; JC-III, for candidates who have obtained a Master's degree and JC-IV, for candidates who have obtained a Doctorate degree. The values of the grants are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Levels and values of the Media Science Fellowships.

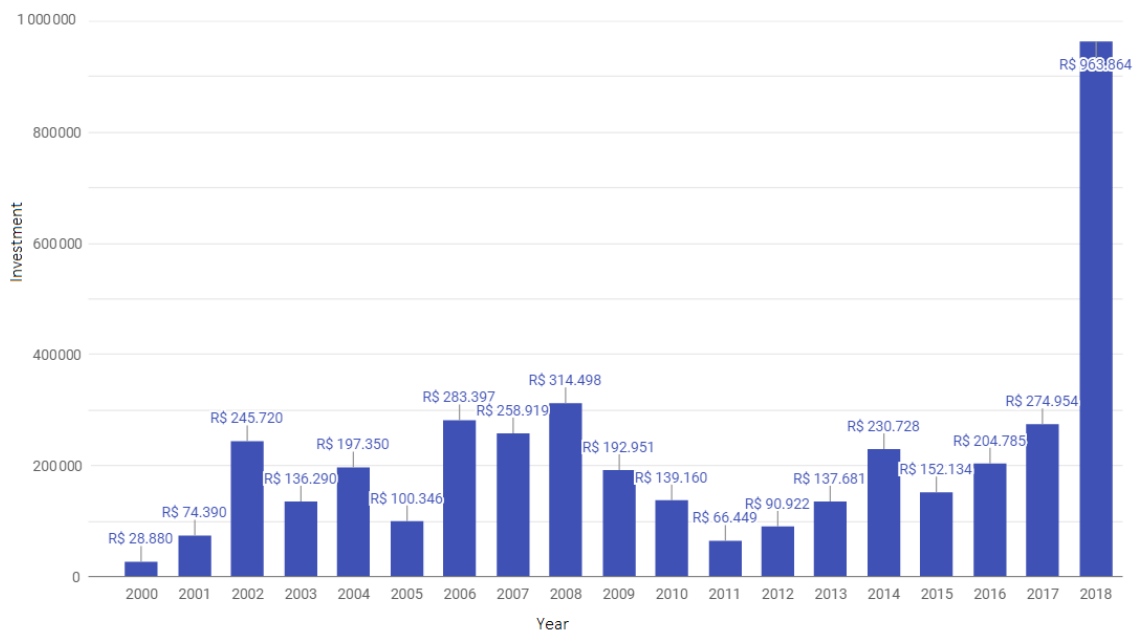
Media Science Fellowship	current values from September 1, 2018	Values in effect until August 31, 2018
JC-I	R\$ 695,70	R\$ 676,80
JC-II	R\$ 2.043,00	R\$ 1.988,10
JC-III	R\$ 3.010,80	R\$ 2.929,80
JC-IV	R\$ 7.373,10	R\$ 7.174,80

Source: São Paulo Research Foundation (2019).

On the Fapesp website, it is possible to check the general rules for submitting proposals to compete for Media Science fellowship grants. It is informed, for example, that there are two fixed annual periods for requests (from February 1 to April 11 and from July 1 to August 31) and that they must be made through the Management Support System (SAGe) Fapesp by the head researcher. However, no information was found on the total number of Science Journalism fellowships that would be awarded each year, nor the number of fellowships available in each researcher level. The total investment made by

Fapesp in the José Reis Program for the Encouragement of Science Journalism, from 2000 to 2018, was R\$ 4,093,418.00. Figure 2 shows that in 2018 there was a substantial increase in the amount invested, reaching R\$963,864.00.

Figure 2 Total amount money invested, in Brazilian reais, per year since start of the fellowship.

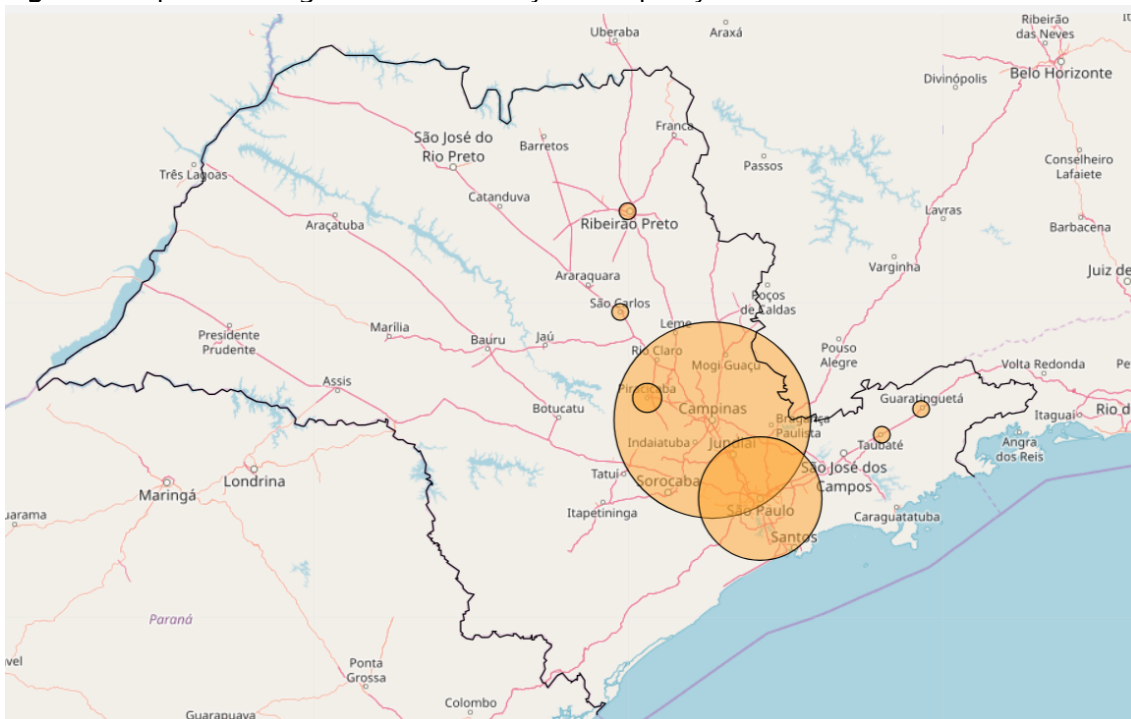


Source: From the author, based on data provided by Fapesp (2019).

One may infer that this was related to the increase in number of level III and IV fellows at, however, through the data made available by Fapesp, it was not possible to verify this hypothesis, as it was not informed to which researcher level each fellowship was awarded. However, having access to the names of the beneficiaries, the Lattes platform was consulted — which contains the academic training of the fellowship holders — and, thus, it was possible to verify that there was, indeed, a considerable increase in the number of top-level fellows. As a comparison and based on the data in Table 1: of the 14 researchers granted the fellowship in 2017, 10 had completed higher education (level II), three had completed their master's degree and completed their doctorate during 2017 (level III) and one had a doctorate for the entire duration of the fellowship (level IV). In 2018, of the 18 fellowship grants offered, seven fellows had completed higher education (level II), three were masters (level III) and nine fellows had doctorates (level IV). It is also noteworthy that there is also a difference in the duration of the fellowship, which varies from six to 12 months.

Another point that draws attention, when analyzing data about the Media Science fellows, is the location of most of the recipients. In geographic terms, the fellowship grants are mainly concentrated in Campinas and in the capital of São Paulo. Cities like Ribeirão Preto, São Carlos, Piracicaba, Taubaté and Guaratinguetá are also among the places in which science communication projects were developed by the Fapesp Science Journalism Program, however, in a much less expressive number (Figure 3).

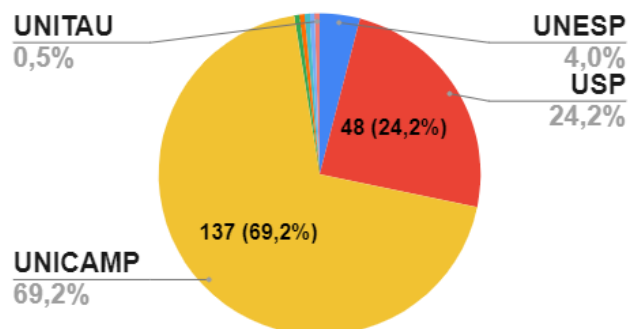
Figure 3 Map of funding distribution of by municipality in the State of São Paulo.



Source: São Paulo Research Foundation (2019).

Unicamp (69.2%) and USP (24.2%) concentrate 93.4% of the total recipients of Media Science grants (Figure 4).

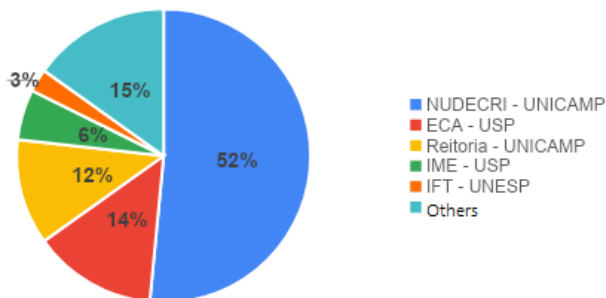
Figure 4 Percentage of Media Science fellowship grants by institution from 2000 to 2019.



Source: From the author, based on data provided by Fapesp (2019).

Unicamp's predominance is directly related to the existence of Labjor, which is part of the Creativity Development Nucleus (Nudecri) and which, as can be seen in Figure 5, has received more than half of the Science Journalism fellowship grants over the years.

Figure 5 Percentage of Media Science grants by Laboratory / Nucleus / Institute from 2000 to 2019.



Source: From the author, based on data provided by Fapesp (2019).

Created in 1985, Nudecri aims to develop interdisciplinary projects related to the area of arts, cultural production and science communication. Labjor was created in 1994, with the objective of improving the training of journalists in Brazil and expanding the offer of quality information, especially those related to Science and Technology, as Carlos Vogt states in an interview:

Labjor was founded in 1994, and it was just Alberto Dines, José Marques de Melo and I with the idea of making an advanced journalism laboratory that would deal with journalism issues in general, developing a critical attitude and training professionals. The idea of emphasizing a line of Science Journalism came soon after, with the creation of the course [graduate in Science Journalism] (Vogt, 2008, p.).

Vogt points out the originality presented by the Labjor project, as it includes a graduate program, lines of research, publications, personnel training, "all with the aim of giving institutionality to the activity of science communication as training" (Vogt, 2008). The Lato Sensu graduate course in Science Journalism, to which he refers, has already trained more than 350 specialists to enrich the dialogue and practice of science journalism. Vogt (2008) also highlights the fact that in the specialization course, in addition to journalists, specialists in all areas interested in science communication are accepted. With a similar purpose, the Master's program in Science and Culture Communication of Labjor was created in 2007. For Mariluce Moura (2010), Labjor, along

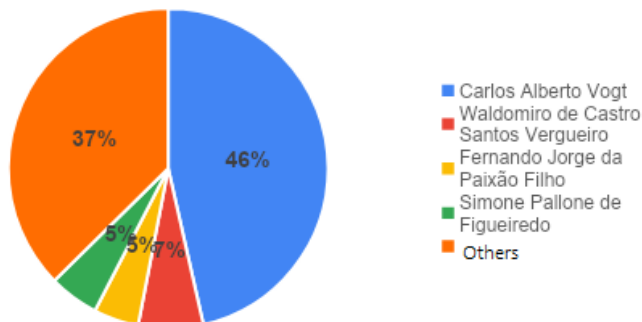
with with the Media Science fellowship was instrumental in the formation of specialized labor for science communication:

So, I think Labjor has trained a lot of good people to understand the science communication on new bases. I am citing Labjor as a more productive nucleus in this sense, we could mention others. Within this, the grants from the Media Science program were fundamental so that people could seriously dedicate themselves to the area, produce and discover what is specialized in this field (Moura, 2010 as cited in Lima, 2011).

Like the Media Science Fellowship, the graduate course, which started in 1999, completed 20 years in 2019. From the data analyzed, there is a close link between Labjor and the José Reis Program, reiterated by Vogt: "The Media Science is a program that our course uses very intensively and that has supported us in a very strong and important way" (Vogt, 2008). This connection may result from the fact that in order to apply for the fellowship, candidates must be enrolled in a Science Journalism course and the one offered by Labjor is recognized for its quality, in addition to being the oldest and longest lasting one in the country. Thus, it is in the interest of the Labjor that students have a place to practice the knowledge acquired in the Lato Sensu graduate course — which is made possible by the projects contemplated via Media Science —, and it is in Fapesp's interest that the fellows have a good training as the one offered by Unicamp through its graduate course in Science Journalism as well as its Masters course in Science and Culture Communication.

Among the requirements for scientific supervisor (also called head researcher) of Media Science projects are the title of doctor or equivalent qualification and also competence and productivity in research in the area of the presented project. Availability is also taken into account, given the work regime and number of supervised students. The scientific supervisor is responsible for requesting Fapesp fellowship, in addition to managing the fulfillment of the study program and the execution of the proposal presented in the selection. Professor Carlos Alberto Vogt was the scientific supervisor of almost half of the fellows (Figure 6) of the Media Science projects, having been in charge of 92 projects (46%) over the 20 years of the grants's existence, mainly between the years 2000 and 2010.

Figure 6 Percentage of Media Science fellowships by scientific supervisor from 2000 to 2019.

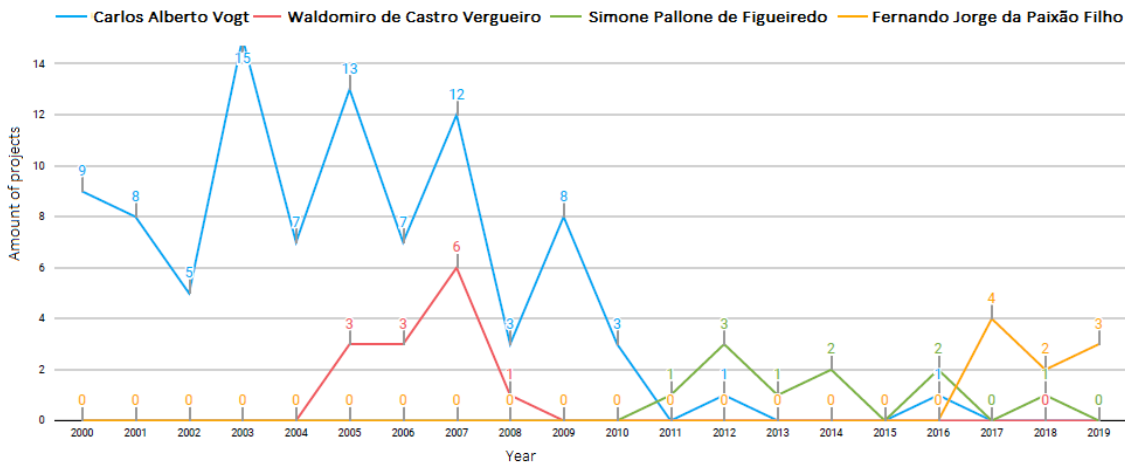


Source: From the author, based on data provided by Fapesp (2019).

Vogt holds a graduate degree in Theory of Literature and Comparative Literature from USP, a master's degree in general linguistics and French stylistics from the University of Besançon, France, and a doctoral degree of Science from Unicamp. The researcher was dean of Unicamp from 1990 to 1994 and president of Fapesp from 2002 to 2007. Currently, he is coordinator of Labjor, editor in chief of the science communication journal ComCiência and editor-in-chief of SBPC journal, *Ciência e Cultura*. He has published several books, articles and essays in newspapers, magazines, national and international specialized media. On this relationship between Vogt, Labjor and Media Science, Mariluce Moura (2010) recalls a situation related to the creation of the Fapesp Science Journalism Program:

[...] everyone thinks that Media Science was created by Vogt for Labjor. Then Vogt said: "Here is Mariluce who won't let me lie". Media Science was created before Vogt came to Fapesp. It was created by Perez, when Perez was scientific director, if I'm not mistaken, I won't remember the year, but I know that when it was being discussed, I still worked as a communication advisor for Fapesp (Moura, 2010 as cited in Lima, 2011).

Figure 7 Amount of projects by the four main scientific supervisors during the 20 years of Media Science.



Source: From the author, based on data provided by Fapesp (2019).

Vogt's preeminence as a scientific supervisor lasted until 2010. For eleven years he was responsible for science communication projects linked to various Institutes, Coordinators and Faculties of Unicamp, in addition to initiatives related to other institutions, such as SBPC and Unesp. Also highlighted in Figure 7 are three other researchers responsible for the largest number of Media Science fellows over the 20 years: Waldomiro Vergueiro, from USP, who supervised several projects from 2005 to 2008; Simone Figueiredo, from Labjor-Unicamp, who has been maintaining a certain regularity in the approval of projects, since 2011, and, more recently, Fernando Paixão Filho has stood out as scientific supervisor of several fellowship holders (9 in total, from 2017 to 2019) with a USP / Mathematics and Statistics Institute project related to CEPID Neuromat.

Products and media

For the categorization of Table 2, summaries of all 198 projects contemplated over the 20 years of Media Science's existence were read and categorized according to the type of journalistic production (for example, if it was reporting, interview, photography or video) and in which media was intended to be broadcasted.

Table 2⁵ News products and vehicles cited by the projects contemplated by Media Science in the “Abstracts” from 2000 to 2019.

	Produtos e veículos / Products and media	Total ▼
1	ComCiência / ComCiência Magazine	102
2	site institucional / institutional website	65
3	notícias / news	36
4	textos jornalísticos /journalistic texts	34
5	não consta / not listed	29
6	reportagens / reports	27
7	entrevistas / interviews	23
8	redes sociais / social media	20
9	vídeos / videos	18
10	assessoria de imprensa / press office	16
11	releases / press releases	12
12	revista Ciência e Cultura / Ciência e Cultura Magazine	11
13	rádio / radio	8
14	outros veículos / other media	7
15	blog / web blog	6
16	televisão / television	6
17	eventos / events	6
18	webrádio Oxigênio / Oxigenio Podcast	6
19	Jornal da Unesp / Unesp Newspaper	6
20	artigos /articles	6
21	jornais / newspapers	5
22	podcasts	4
23	revista eletrônica / web magazine	4
24	imprensa em geral / Press	4

Source: Author (2019)

No minimum or maximum number of categories per project was stipulated, and in some cases it was not possible to insert them in any category (in the table they are included as "not listed"). In general, these projects from which it was not possible to extract any category focused on explaining the scientific project that would be communicated (“what”), and not in what journalistic way it would be broadcasted (“how”).

ComCiência, which was cited by 102 of 198 projects (51.5%), is the electronic journal from Labjor at Unicamp in partnership with the the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC). Published since 1999, it is organized in thematic dossiers and deals with subjects related to all areas of science. In an interview, Vogt (2008) says that the magazine was created with the first group of the specialization course in Science Journalism at Labjor, as part of a process for training students, that is, it was proposed as a laboratory for students to publish their texts. For him, one of the merits of the electronic journal is that its structure works with different levels of communication, integrating

general reports with texts by specialists on a specific topic. The creation of the link with the SBPC is narrated by the researcher:

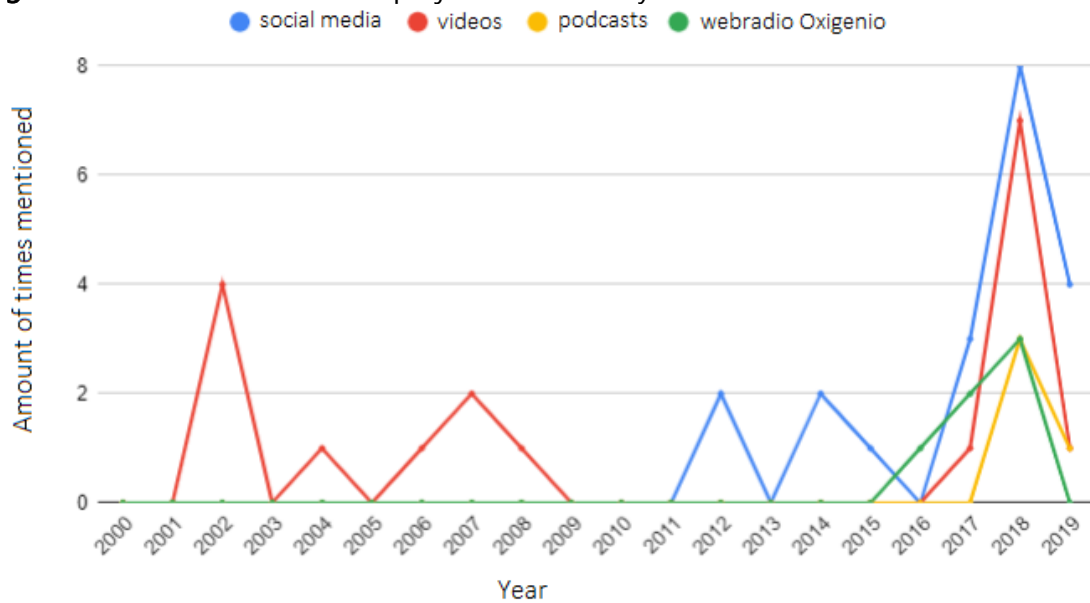
In 1999, at the SBPC board meeting, where Mônica Macedo (one of the creators of the project) and I were, we made a presentation of the journal to the board. Although incipient, ComCiência was already well structured, with the profile that still prevails today, and the SBPC board approved that the journal became an SBPC-Labjor publication. To this day, she carries the SBPC logo as one of the institutions that sponsor the production of the journal (Vogt, 2008, p.).

Vogt was the scientific supervisor of all nine Media Science fellows in 2000, in the first year of the fellowship, and most of them (six of the nine) were linked to the creation of the journal ComCiência — which, as could be seen in the data analysis for this article (Table 2), would become the main vehicle for disseminating the other projects of José Reis Program over the next 20 years. Such projects contemplated with fellowships in 2000 were entitled “ComCiência Journal: proposal for the development of an electronic publication for science communication”, and varied in terms of specificity, such as “books section”, “news section”, “reporting section”. The objective of ComCiência, as stated in the field “Summary”, analyzed for this article, was “instigating general curiosity about science and also to expand the dissemination of funding agencies, scientific societies and research groups”. In the summary, it was also stated that the proposal should:

[...] elaborate and develop an electronic publication aimed at the dissemination of research activities and projects directly and indirectly related to the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science and also of broader topics in the News which involve Science and Technology. (autor, ano, p.)

With the evolution of Information and Communication Technologies, it is clear that there was an important increase, from 2012, in the use of new media, as can be seen in figure 8. Social media, for example, appears for the first time in 2012.

Figure 8 Use of new media in projects covered by Media Science from 2000 to 2019.



Source: Author (2019).

Also, regarding the main subjects listed by the researchers when registering the projects, in addition to those that would be more obvious (science communication and science journalism), interest in environmental issues and those related to climate change stood out (Table 3).

Table 3⁶ "Subjects" of the projects contemplated by Media Science from 2000 to 2019.

	Assuntos / Subjects	Assuntos ▼
1	Divulgação científica / Science Communication	166
2	Jornalismo científico / Science Journalism	158
3	Periódicos eletrônicos / electronic journals	48
4	Conhecimento científico / scientific knowledge	18
5	Ciência / Science	7
6	Meio ambiente / Environment	6
7	Mudança climática / Climate Change	6
8	Web sites	6
9	Ciência, tecnologia e sociedade / Science, Technology and society	5
10	Física teórica / Theoretical physics	5
11	Inovações tecnológicas / technological innovations	5
12	Internet	5
13	Políticas públicas / public policy	5
14	Assessoria de imprensa / Press Office	4
15	Comunicação científica / Science Communication	4
16	Educação ambiental / environmental education	4
17	Neurociências / Neuroscience	4
18	Opinião pública / public opinion	4

Source: Author (2019).

As an example of a project in which the words "environment" are included in the "Subject", "Proposal for science communication of research in sustainable management of fishery resources at the Cananéia Fisheries and Aquaculture Center", by Nudecri of Unicamp, may be cited. "Explanatory animation on the methodologies used to highlight and explain the climate changes that have occurred in recent years", from the School of Communications and Arts at the University of São Paulo is an example of a project that addressed the theme of climate change.

Final considerations

Fapesp expects Media Science fellows to make a substantial advance in the science communication activities linked to the projects and, for this, those contemplated by the Program are encouraged to specialize in Science Journalism. The proposal intends to bridge the gap between scientists and the press, which contributes to the population's access to scientific knowledge produced in universities and other places where science is done. Thus, diverse content has been developed to represent the scientific area in the media and also in the communication sectors of institutions linked to research.

However, despite presenting itself as an exemplary initiative, Media Science still reaches, in fact, a small number of institutions and researchers. As the researcher from Labjor Germana Barata pointed out in a debate held by *Ciência Aberta* TV program: "There must be a movement so that, more than ever, institutions encourage their researchers [to communicate science]. We don't need everyone to do it, but we must recognize those who do it and who do it well" (Barata as cited in Julião, 2019).

Therefore, the relevance of Programs such as Media Science is recognized; however, even as Barata points out, the weight of science communication projects in the researchers' curriculum is much lower than traditional scientific productions. We agree with the researcher when she suggests that a well-publicized text should have the same value in a researcher's evaluation as a scientific article.

The concentration of Media Science fellowships in Nudecri / Labjor, evidenced in this analysis, shows that, where there is investment, there is a result, considering the work that has been carried out mainly in the journal *ComCiência*. The existence of the graduate courses can be considered one of the main vectors responsible for this 'concentration' of fellowship students — which highlights, on the one hand, the important work being done at Labjor, but on the other hand, that there is a need for more Science Journalism courses to be created so that the fellowships can be better disseminated in São Paulo. It is evident, however, that for this to happen there must be interest from researchers and heads of

institutions. It is also considered that the Media Science fellowship, as well as the creation of Comciência journal, can serve as an example and encourage other state foundations to support research and educational institutions financing the communication of their scientific activities, boosting production and research of science journalism throughout the country.

Finally, the limitation of the type of analysis presented in this article is recognized and an exploratory field research is suggested in order to verify whether the existence of Media Science fellowships, in fact, transforms the way of perceiving the importance of science communication. It is also recommended to investigate if cultural changes are created within the institutes and laboratories of teaching and research institutions, verifying, in practice, the impact that these fellows have brought to science communication in such environments.

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RESUMO:

A Fapesp lançou, em 1999, o Programa José Reis de Incentivo ao Jornalismo Científico, também conhecido como Bolsa MídiaCiência. Este artigo identifica o perfil dos projetos selecionados, quem são os principais beneficiados com estas bolsas, as propostas contempladas e quais tipos de mídias são utilizados para a produção e veiculação da divulgação científica durante os 20 anos do projeto. Verificou-se que o Laboratório de Estudos Avançados em Jornalismo da Unicamp foi o que mais recebeu recursos ao longo dos anos, sendo Carlos Vogt o pesquisador responsável por mais projetos no período e que a revista eletrônica ComCiência é o principal veículo utilizado para divulgação dos projetos contemplados.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Jornalismo Científico; Divulgação Científica; Fapesp; MídiaCiência.

RESUMEN:

En 1999, Fapesp lanzó el Programa José Reis de Fomento del Periodismo Científico, también conocido como la Beca de Ciencia de los Medios de Comunicación. En este artículo se identifica el perfil de los proyectos seleccionados, quiénes son los principales beneficiarios de estas subvenciones, las propuestas contempladas y qué tipos de medios se utilizan para la producción y difusión de la divulgación científica durante los 20 años del proyecto. Se comprobó que el Laboratorio de Estudios Avanzados en Periodismo de la Unicamp fue el que recibió más recursos a lo largo de los años, siendo Carlos Vogt el investigador responsable del mayor número de proyectos en el período y que la revista electrónica ComCiência es el principal vehículo utilizado para difundir los proyectos contemplados.

PALABRAS-CLAVES: Periodismo Científico; Divulgación Científica; Fapesp; MediaScience.