

RADIO STUDIES IN BRAZIL

Regional asymmetries in authorship and sources in Compós articles

ESTUDOS RADIOFÔNICOS NO BRASIL: assimetrias regionais em autorias e fontes de textos da Compós
ESTUDIOS RADIOFÓNICOS EN BRASIL: asimetrías regionales en la autoría y las fuentes de los textos de Compós

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses radio and audio media productions presented at the annual Compós meeting between 2000 and 2022. We conducted a systematic literature review applying codifications to understand how, from where, and from which authors Brazilian radio studies are constituted. We analysed the sources of radio research cited in the 40 texts selected from the 22-year sample, seeking to understand whether their geographical distribution exacerbates or reinforces regional asymmetries. Among the main results are the predominance of male sources and authors from Europe and the United States and the perception of reinforced regional asymmetries in the research analysed.

KEYWORDS: Radio studies; Systematic review; Research sources; Regional asymmetries.

Introduction

One way of understanding scientific knowledge is through an analysis of its locations. Examining these locations can help us reflect both on who is producing the knowledge (and from where) and on the sources being drawn upon in this process (and from where), enabling us to identify the starting point of ideas and their possible echoes in the theoretical and methodological framework of a field of study, for example. In both senses – that of the speaker and that of the subject being referenced – the location will be one of the defining elements, and can be defined by selecting spaces with clearly demarcated boundaries, such as an institution or a city, whilst also needing to be considered in its symbolic dimension.

Thus, to undertake this epistemological exercise within radio studies, we draw on the thinking of the geographer Milton Santos (2008:12), for whom “the essence of space is social”. In the author’s terms, space is formed within the whole constituted by Nature (geographical configuration) and society, and is thus an instance of that society which, at the same time, contains and is contained by the other instances (economic, political-institutional and cultural-ideological, for example). Following this logic, Santos (2008) argues that there is a constant dialectical movement that attributes meaning to space, which is influenced by the historical period.

As part of a wider project, this article aims to expand our understanding of the epistemologies of Brazilian radio studies, seeking to gather and systematise information to enable a more in-depth discussion of the development of this field of research. From a geographical perspective, the issue is divided into two strands: 1) Where do the researchers in Brazilian radio studies who published in Compós between 2000 and 2022 come from, and how does this organisation reinforce or highlight regional asymmetries in the field?; 2) What are the sources of radio research presented in Compós, what are their origins, and how do they reinforce or highlight asymmetries? The choice of Compós is due to its role as a forum for scholarly discussion, centred on

postgraduate studies and which, therefore, reflects the academic maturity of the field.

With these questions in mind, we can discuss the framework of radio studies: from what perspective do we view radio in Brazil, and are there possible intersections in the development of its epistemological perspectives, such as gender and decolonial approaches?

Brazilian radio studies

Brazilian radio researchers identify 6 April 1919 as the starting point for radio broadcasting in the country (Carta de Natal, 2019). However, the rise of academic research in this field does not have such a precise date. To understand this trajectory, we have traced the early stages of communication research in the country, following a framework based on Bourdieu (2004) for the configuration of a scientific field.

A study by José Marques de Melo indicates that the first article in a national journal focusing on journalism dates from 1859, in Rio de Janeiro, but he explains that “Communication as a field of knowledge only emerged more recently. What we originally had were social communication activities that were studied in isolation, forming distinct bodies of knowledge” (Vizia, 2010). The founding of Ibope in 1942, amidst the development of the Brazilian cultural industry, marks the emergence of communication research, according to Marques de Melo. Ibope’s first surveys were conducted to measure radio audiences; these were followed by political surveys, gauging voting intentions, and, after the advent of television, the mapping of viewers’ preferences. Other research institutes established themselves in the country, conducting audience and market studies, but it was only from the 1950s onwards, with the development of journalism training, that academic research in communication began to take shape.

Marques de Melo (in Vizia, 2010) explains the importance of radio in the emergence of communication research: “The development of communication research in Brazil did not follow the traditional path, as was the case in other countries, starting with the print media. Here, research was developed through radio and television. Radio became an industry in the 1940s, when it began to rely on advertising. The advertising industry became the key to understanding the development of the cultural industry in Brazil”.

Moreira (2005) notes that, until the 1970s, “most of the books, essays and articles published on national radio broadcasting were written by practising professionals, pioneers in the field or those with an interest in the technical aspects of

electronic audio transmission” (p. 124). According to the author, “from accounts based on personal memory, the field evolved towards historically grounded research and some sociological analysis. Radio studies expanded – including topics such as content analysis, genre analysis, character evaluation and technological resources – from the 1990s onwards” (p. 125).

We can note that radio research in Brazil effectively began in the 1980s. Until then, research projects were isolated, coordinated mainly by communication professionals. In 1991, the creation of a group by the Brazilian Society for Interdisciplinary Communication Studies (Intercom), with the aim of researching radio exclusively, established the area as a privileged locus of investigation (Prata, 2021).

The first master’s thesis on radio produced in Brazil was written by Zita de Andrade Lima in 1967 and published as a book entitled *Principles and Techniques of Radio Journalism* in 1970, as a special issue of the journal *Comunicações & Problemas*. It had a limited circulation and soon disappeared from the academic circuit (Marques de Melo & Prata, 2015). Zita pioneered a path that has certainly left its mark on Brazilian radio researchers: initially, they devote themselves to a professional career in broadcasting and the day-to-day workings of radio; after gaining solid experience, they turn to academic research. Or, as Vicente *et al.* (2021) point out, the relationship between researchers and radio in Brazil has always been based on passion and experience.

In an overview of doctoral theses defended in Brazil on audio media, Lopez and Mustafá (2012) note that the country’s first dissertations were *State and Market in Broadcasting*, by Dennison de Oliveira, and *Broadcasting Concessions in Brazil: The Law as an Instrument of Power (1932–1975)*, by Sérgio Euclides de Souza, both completed in 1990. Two theses stand out as pioneering works: in 1990, (Mis)Paths of Radio Journalism, by Gisela Swetlana Ortriwano, which was never published, despite being widely cited, with the original available for consultation at the University of São Paulo (USP) library; and *Paths of Physical Education – via Radio – an Alternative Proposal*, by Sérgio Carvalho, which bridges the gap between radio and education.

In this second decade of the 21st century, Brazilian research into radio is predominantly focused on the following areas:

1. Intercom’s Radio and Audio Media Group: established in 1991, this is a large and productive group, with 28 collaborative research projects published in book form, and can be considered the ‘mother’ of the other collectives that have since emerged;

2. Thematic Group on the History of Audio Media of the Brazilian Association of Media History Researchers (Alcar): established in 2003, alongside the association, its purpose is historical research;
3. Radiojor – Radio Journalism Research Network of the Brazilian Association of Journalism Researchers (SBPJor): established in 2019, it held its first meeting in 2020, during the association’s congress;
4. Radio and Sound Media Thematic Group of the Latin American Association of Communication Researchers (ALAIC): created in 2022 as an Interest Group, it operated for the first time at the organisation’s congress held in Buenos Aires. Although it is an international group, it is coordinated by Brazilians and has many participants from the country;
5. Radio Studies Working Group of the National Association of Postgraduate Programmes (Compós): established in 2022, it operated for the first time in 2023 at the organisation’s congress held in São Paulo.
6. In the work carried out by research groups based at universities. The Directory of Groups registered with CNPq lists 32 groups whose research focuses on radio media¹;
7. And, to a lesser extent, through the work of researchers operating independently, generally radio professionals.

Despite this productive and scientific organisation, Brazilian radio research is still largely unrecognised internationally. In Latin America and in countries such as Portugal and Spain, our merits are acknowledged, but there are difficulties in crossing other borders. Marques de Melo (Vizia, 2010) said that there is a lack of genuinely Brazilian research, “which deals with themes of the country’s culture and tradition, and does not merely quantify how many people read newspapers and books. If there were original research, authentically national and with Brazilian characteristics, it would have a greater impact”. Perhaps this is the path to be adopted by radio research in Brazil: to explore the country’s themes and culture, showing the world the scientific relevance of what is produced here.

And, as noted by Oliveira and Prata (2015), there is a need for knowledge production in communication studies that focuses on the culture of listening in an age dominated by the visual: “Compared with other fields of knowledge, Radio and Audio Studies have, globally, a relatively shorter and less prominent tradition within the

framework of Communication Sciences. Although sound-based languages predate visual communication, the consolidation of so-called *communication studies* is far more closely linked to the interest aroused by visual media that expanded throughout the 20th century than to interest in media of an exclusively acoustic nature" (Oliveira & Prata, 2015:15).

Global recognition of Brazilian radio research means setting the agenda for studies, major projects and publications, rather than merely revolving around the United States and European countries. It is a movement towards epistemological plurality in the approach to the phenomenon under study.

Methodology

With the aim of mapping and advancing the landscape of academic research in the field of radio in Latin America, the project "Research methodologies for radio studies: challenges in understanding the field", from which this article is derived, seeks to understand the origins of radio research at the conference organised by the National Association of Postgraduate Programmes in Communication (Compós).

Before the information on authors and articles was organised for this project, a working group known as the '90 Years of Brazilian Radio Commission', comprising researchers from Intercom's Radio and Audio Media Research Group, had already carried out an initial survey of texts published at academic conferences to be included on the Radio Portal, a website launched on 9 September 2012, at the Intercom congress in Fortaleza, Ceará.

An initial analysis of the radio and audio media articles presented at Compós was carried out by the authors Lopes, Meireles, Borges and Monteiro (2024). The authors examined the event using a search that employed four semantic operators: the words 'radio', 'radio journalism', 'sound' and 'audio', along with the search tool in the event's Proceedings tab, to cover the widest possible range of texts in the field. Furthermore, according to the researchers, "due to the lack of an article dealing with epistemology or epistemological aspects of radio. Given the impossibility of reviewing the scientific output of all the working groups, operators were sought that would point the way to covering the 23 knowledge-production events" (Lopes *et al.*, 2024:20).

The research we present here, as part of a broader project, follows the same criteria for sample selection and for data coding and analysis. A number of inclusion and exclusion criteria were defined for this stage of analysing Brazilian communication events. The eligibility criteria for inclusion are: a) to be part of the proceedings of the

Alcar, Compós and Intercom conferences; b) to be linked to specific Working Groups or Research Groups on radio and audio media within Alcar and Intercom, or to address the theme of radio and audio media at Compós conferences prior to 2023; c) to be characterised as a complete work published in proceedings; d) have the file accessible for data extraction. For exclusion: a) not being included in the proceedings of Alcar, Compós and Intercom conferences; b) not being linked to specific Alcar and Intercom Working Groups or Research Groups on radio and audio media, or not addressing the theme of radio and audio media at Compós conferences prior to 2023; c) being classified as an abstract or extended abstract published in proceedings; d) file inaccessible for data extraction.

In this article, as indicated, we specifically analysed the works presented at Compós. Following the definition of the criteria and the collection of texts, 40 articles were selected and subjected to the data coding and verification stages. One of the methodological tools used in this article was the systematic literature review, which employs transparent and replicable methods for bibliographic analysis (Cook, Mulrow & Haynes cited in Tranfield *et al.*, 2003:209). The aim is to understand the different profiles of authors and the geographical origins of the publications in the Compós proceedings and the citations of these texts.

Based on the articles collected, we sought to describe the information that could serve as a basis for analysing and constructing these profiles. Consequently, we identified 26 categories into which the articles were classified. These are: Year; Title; Author; Gender; Co-authors; Gender of co-authors; Type of authorship; Region of origin; Concept 1; Concept 2; Concept 3; Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3; Keyword 4; Keyword 5; Abstract; Simple or mixed method; Met 1; Met 2; Met 3; Qualitative or Quantitative; Nature; Authors' affiliations; Subheadings and Observations. Among the categories relevant to the construction of the profiles, we chose to use the categories Region, Qualitative or Quantitative, Type of Authorship and Type of Authorship by Gender.

For Region, the territorial division parameter adopted was based on the IBGE, which defines the regions as: "North", "North-East", "South", "South-East" and "Midwest". As these alone did not cover all possibilities of authorship, the categories "inter-regional", "international" and "unidentified" were also added. For the Quali or Quanti category, we indicated the nature of the research, whether qualitative or quantitative. As for the Type of Authorship and Gender of Authorship, we describe whether the authorship of the article is single (individual) or collective, and the genders

of these authors, whether they are authors or co-authors.

By decoding and organising the data, and by understanding the region, the qualitative or quantitative nature, and the type and genre of the authorship of the 40 selected articles, we mapped the most frequently cited works, thereby creating a network of authorship and citations comprising a total of 837 works. The mapping was organised into the following categories: Citing authors; Year cited; Title cited; Origin of authorship; Genre cited; Type of authorship; Author cited; Year cited; Title cited; Genre cited; Sole authorship or co-authorship; Textual genre cited; Origin of author cited; Origin of publication cited; Observations.

To describe the region of origin of the cited author, we have chosen to classify them as: "North America"; "Asia"; "Brazil"; "Europe"; "Intercontinental"; "Latam" (Latin America); "Unidentified" and "Oceania". To examine the region of origin of the cited publication, the categories identified were: "Africa"; "North America"; "Asia"; "Brazil"; "Europe"; "Latam"; "Unidentified" and "Oceania".

We also considered the Type of Authorship cited (single or co-authorship) and Gender cited, to understand the geographical distribution of these variables. For the cited gender, the proposed categories were "Collective female", "Single female", "Collective hybrid", "Undefined", "Information unavailable", "Institutional", "Collective male" or "Single male".

Having completed these surveys, we cross-referenced the data to understand the origin of the authors cited by authorship — that is, the geographical origin of the texts accessed by authors from each region of Brazil. We also identified the origin of the authors cited by genre, to understand the relationship between these two parameters, as well as the genres cited by region, to determine the frequency with which different regions of Brazil cite particular genres.

Where is radio studied in Brazil?

In this article, we analyse the texts on radio published over 22 years of Compós national conferences. We identified 40 works, one of which was an analysis of audiovisual production relating to radio, whilst the others focused on radio studies, including historical, theoretical and methodological approaches, as well as those concerning production practices and the organisation of the field.

The very nature of the Compós national conference influences the definition and participation of research in radio. It is attended by lecturers, students and alumni of Brazilian postgraduate programmes in Communication. In the field of radio,

integration and consolidation within the National Postgraduate System were delayed. The first postgraduate programme in Communication established in Brazil dates back to 1972 at the University of São Paulo, followed by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (1973), the University of Brasília (1974) and the Methodist University of São Paulo (1978). Kischinhevsky *et al.* (2022: 14) note that this was the situation until the 1990s, when postgraduate studies in Communication in the country began to expand.

Almost 50 years later, in 2020, researchers indicate that only 52 academic researchers specialising in radio studies supervise postgraduate students, out of a total of 880 academic staff in these programmes within the field of Communication. Among the 13 supervisors with the highest number of supervised theses and dissertations in the field, 10 are from the South-East region of the country (Kischinhevsky *et al.*, 2022). Data from Capes indicate that in 2022, Communication had 54 postgraduate programmes, 26 of which were based in the Southeast region (GoPG, 2024).

We observed no significant impact of the event venue on participation. Of the 22 editions, 11 were held in the Southeast (50%), four in the South (18%), four in the Midwest (18%), two in the Northeast (9%) and one in the North (4.5%). It is important to note that, in most editions, Compós funded the researchers' travel to present their work, which mitigated the impacts of low research funding in the country.

The data on radio-related texts presented at the event follow a similar pattern. Of the 40 articles analysed, 60% originate from the South-East, 15% from the South and 10% from the North-East. Furthermore, the Central-West, foreign researchers and inter-regional authorship each account for 2.5% of the texts.

The predominance of authorship in the South-East and South regions (75%) reflects a reality of asymmetries characteristic of Brazilian academia. Specifically in postgraduate studies, the oldest and most established courses are predominantly located in this axis and, with the processes of regionalisation, new programmes have been created throughout Brazil. This situation is not unique to Communication, but is replicated throughout the National Postgraduate System.

Figure 1
Distribution of postgraduate courses by state



Source: GoPG, 2024.

Once again, nearly 50% of the degree programmes based in the Southeast are predominantly concentrated, as can be seen on the map (Figure 1), in the state of São Paulo, which has 910 programmes. This centralisation has a wide range of implications. On the one hand, it encourages academic migration and brain drain, with people leaving their regions to pursue their research and, often, not returning to their places of origin. On the other hand, it creates an imbalance in investment in the health systems of the states, thereby reinforcing historical inequalities. Furthermore, this unequal distribution also impacts the analysis of regional phenomena and, in the case of communication, the understanding of media ecologies and diverse communicational processes that characterise Brazilian regional identities.

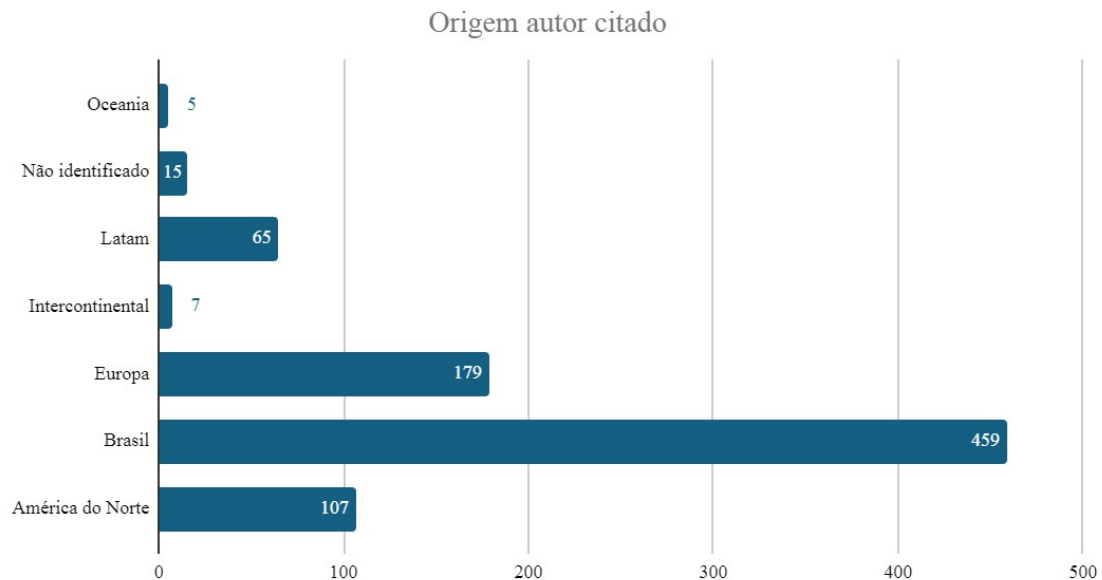
The debate on these asymmetries speaks directly to the need, in radio studies, to consider plural epistemologies in order to understand the diversity of the phenomenon. Viewing radio through Afro-Latin American epistemologies, such as the feminism proposed by Lélia González (2020), allows us to grasp nuances, perspectives and research methodologies, whilst challenging eurocentric and historically imposed certainties.

The references found in the analysed texts reveal the theoretical and methodological approaches of radio studies. Driven by the nature of the medium, which is directly linked to society and must be considered from multiple perspectives, radio research must recognise that “scientific discourse is also political, personal and poetic; it advocates strategies for the production of emancipatory knowledge and opens up new spaces for theorisation and practice” (Kilomba, 2019, pp. 647–650).

The construction of knowledge from a decolonial and Latin American perspective allows us to recognise indigenous science from new geographies of the world, bringing diversity to the field. In the radio studies featured in *Compós*, references to Brazilian authors predominate, with 459 references. Next come Europe

(179), North America (107) and Latin America (excluding Brazil, 65).

Figure 2
Origin of the authors cited



Source: Survey data (2024).

Citations of publications by Brazilian researchers are also bolstered by the consolidation of groups within associations, which enable the wider circulation of national research output and are linked to research networks and inter-institutional projects. The data highlight the low citation rate of texts by Latin American authors, especially when considering the shared socio-political and economic realities among the countries of the continent.

Social and cultural organisation influences the configuration of experiences regarding the production, circulation and reception of media. It also affects how the progress of these studies can be understood. Thus, the presence of Latin American sources allows for an openness to new epistemologies and a pluralistic perspective on radio studies. The predominance of European and North American sources and the lack of balance between these sources and research from the Global South (with the exception of Brazil) reinforces a standardisation of studies, with an academically imposed perspective on the history of Communication Sciences. In this regard, we observed a pattern in the North American citations, four of which are institutional works. We identified a total of 94 authors. Of these, 12 are co-authors in 11 of the 107 works.

There are 59 citations of books (55% of the total). The most frequently cited are: "Remediation: Understanding New Media" (Jay David Bolter; Richard Grusin, 1999/2000), with five citations from three groups of authors; "Mediamorphosis: Understanding New Media" (Roger Fidler, 1997/1998), with four mentions linked to two groups of authors; "Cultura da Convergência" (Henry Jenkins, 2008/2009), with three citations from different authors; and "Guionismo para radio, televisión y nuevos medios" (Robert Hilliard, 2000), in two works by the same author. The remainder appear only once. With regard to gender, there are only six female authors with individual works and two works with collective authorship involving women. Only one of these has been translated. Five of the eight works citing women are also by women, two are of mixed authorship and one is by a male author. It is also noteworthy that the cited works have a gap of at least eight years between their publication date and that of the citing work, with an average of 16 years (ranging from 8 to 33, with 37.5% between 8 and 10 years, 25% in the 11 to 20 range, and 37.5% over 21 years – up to 33). In other words, there is no reference to more recent works. In works by male authors, the arithmetic mean drops to a 13-year gap between the year of citation and the year cited; the range is between two and twenty-five years (24% of the works date from within the last 5 years, 18% between 6 and 10 years, 40% between 11 and 20 years, with an even distribution between the two halves, 20% between 21 and 25 years after publication.) 36% are translations, 64% are texts in a foreign language.

There are 16 book chapters (15% of the total), the only one of which appears more than once is "A fala do rádio: Um estudo dos percursos dos nossos erros" (Radio Speech: A Study of the Paths of Our Errors) by Erving Goffmann (2008), cited in three different texts authored by men. There are 15 references to articles authored by men and only one of mixed authorship, co-authored by a woman. Translations account for 43.75% of the material. Regarding the difference in publication dates between the texts: 37.5% are less than 10 years old, another 37% are between 11 and 20 years old, and 25% are over 20 years old.

Of the articles in journals (17) and conference proceedings (1) (accounting for 17% of the total), only two are in Portuguese. With regard to publication date, of the 18 articles, only three are less than 10 years old (around 16%), 37% were published between 10 and 19 years ago, and 47% were published more than 20 years prior to citation. Five references have male authors, writing individually or collectively (all cited by men). The majority are authored by women (14 texts, almost 74% of the total, all cited by women).

We also note that 13 are diverse works (12% of the total), comprising texts on websites, news sites, print media, interviews, booklets and mimeographs. This is a characteristic of radio studies, a field that works predominantly with empirical research and has a well-established track record in historical studies, which increases the use of methodologies such as oral history, interviews and documentary analysis.

There are 179 European references, comprising 119 books, 20 book chapters, 27 articles published in scientific journals, three conference papers, three theses, and six miscellaneous items, including: website articles, articles on news websites, newsletters, author interviews and reports. The gender disparity is striking, with 157 references to male authors and only 14 to female authors, four of which are hybrid collective works and four of which are undefined. Among the 82 references, the most frequently cited authors, appearing at least twice in the sample, do not include works authored solely by women; there are only two hybrid collective works, with women listed as second authors (Felix Guattari; Suely Rolnik / John Downing; Tamara V. Ford; Geneve Gil; Laura Stein). The most frequently cited authors are Armand Balsebre (6), with the book "El lenguaje radiofónico", and Mariano Cebrián Herreros (6) with various books and texts (only one of which is a translation).

The profile of Latin American references comprises 65 entries, comprising 32 books, 19 book chapters, 10 journal articles, one dissertation and two documents. There are 46 references to texts authored by men, 13 to texts authored by women, one with mixed authorship and three where the authorship is unclear. The most frequently cited author is Jesús Martín-Barbero, with 13 mentions across eight different works, six of which are from the book "Dos meios às mediações". The second most frequently cited author is Maria Cristina Mata, with six mentions from four of her texts (articles and chapters) that appear in three of the analysed works. The next names are Guillermo Orozco Gomez (5), Nestor Garcia Canclini (4), Luis Ramiro Beltrán (4), and Eliseo Verón (4), authors who are part of Latin American communication theory.

Conclusions

The aim of this article was to analyse scholarly output in Brazilian radio studies, taking into account geographical and epistemological perspectives, based on an investigation into the origins and influences of research papers presented at Compós conferences (2000–2022). The study sought to identify regional disparities and research sources in order to deepen the discussion on the development of this field, taking into account intersections of epistemological perspectives, such as gender and decolonial

studies. To this end, 40 papers on radio studies presented at 22 national Compós conferences were analysed. The analysed texts address historical, theoretical-methodological, productive and organisational aspects of radio.

The study reveals a concentration of researchers and research output in the South-East region of Brazil. The data show that 60% of the publications analysed originate from the Southeast, 15% from the South and 10% from the Northeast. This distribution reflects the characteristic asymmetries of Brazilian academia, with older and more established courses located mainly in the South-Southeast axis, a reality that is replicated in the National Postgraduate System. The concentration of postgraduate courses in Communication in the Southeast, particularly in São Paulo, has significant impacts, such as academic migration, an imbalance in investment in health, and limitations in the analysis of regional phenomena. To overcome these asymmetries, it is necessary to develop plural epistemologies in radio studies, incorporating Afro-Latin American, feminist and decolonial perspectives, thereby promoting a more diverse and inclusive approach.

An analysis of citations in radio studies reveals a predominance of Brazilian, European and North American sources, with non-Brazilian Latin American authors being under-represented. This may indicate a standardisation of studies, with an academically imposed perspective. The analysis also reveals a gender disparity, with a predominance of male authors. The references show a temporal gap, with few citations of recent works. These results highlight the need to diversify sources and approaches in radio studies.

We agree with Zuculoto, Betti and Farias (2022) and with Lopez, Betti and Freire (2024) when they state that one of the challenges facing the field is to rethink its epistemologies from an intersectional approach, considering gender as a category and understanding the need to construct a revision of the historical narrative (Betti; Zuculoto, 2021). We therefore argue that the maturation of radio studies lies in epistemological diversity and in the consideration of Afro-Latin American, feminist and decolonial perspectives that allow an understanding of history and context of contemporary production beyond the hegemonic perspective.

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RESUMO

Este artigo analisa produções sobre rádio e mídia sonora apresentadas no encontro anual da Compós entre os anos de 2000 e 2022. Realizamos uma revisão de literatura sistemática aplicando codificações para compreender como, a partir de onde e de quais autores se constituem os estudos radiofônicos brasileiros. Analisamos as fontes da pesquisa em rádio citadas nos 40 textos selecionados nos 22 anos de amostra, buscando compreender se a sua distribuição geográfica tensiona ou reforça assimetrias regionais. Entre os principais resultados estão a predominância de fontes masculinas e de autores originários da Europa e Estados Unidos e a percepção de reforço das assimetrias regionais nas pesquisas analisadas.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Estudos radiofônicos; Revisão sistemática; Fontes de pesquisa; Assimétrias regionais.

RESUMEN

Este artículo analiza las producciones sobre radio y medios sonoros presentadas en la reunión anual de Compós entre los años 2000 y 2022. Realizamos una revisión sistemática de la literatura aplicando codificaciones para comprender cómo, desde dónde y de qué autores se constituyen los estudios radiofónicos brasileños. Analizamos las fuentes de investigación sobre radio citadas en los 40 textos seleccionados en los 22 años de la muestra, buscando comprender si su distribución geográfica tensiona o refuerza las asimetrías regionales. Entre los principales resultados se encuentran el predominio de fuentes masculinas y de autores originarios de Europa y Estados Unidos y la percepción de un refuerzo de las asimetrías regionales en las investigaciones analizadas.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Estudios radiofónicos; Revisión sistemática; Fuentes de investigación; Asimetrías regionales.