


**LEISURE IN THE SCIENTIFIC FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
JOURNALS, AGENTS, INSTITUTIONS AND STATES¹**

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this article was to identify in which Brazilian Physical Education journals production on leisure occurs and which agents, institutions and states produce on the subject. We used Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical basis to reflect on the findings of this study. We noted a productive growth in the number of articles on leisure, which are mostly found in Revista Licere, with 49.46% of articles, followed by Revista Brasileira de Estudos do Lazer, with 12.04%. Regarding agents, we identified an average of 2.62 per article. Furthermore, 74.63% of them summarized their contribution about leisure to just one text. We found that production on the topic occurs, predominantly, in higher education institutions, mainly public ones. Finally, we highlight São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, as places that produce the most on the subject.

KEYWORDS: Leisure activities. National scientific and technological production. Physical education.

**O LAZER NO CAMPO CIENTÍFICO DA EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA: PERIÓDICOS,
AGENTES, INSTITUIÇÕES E ESTADOS**

RESUMO: O objetivo deste artigo foi identificar em quais periódicos da Educação

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Física brasileira ocorre a produção sobre o lazer e quais agentes, instituições e estados produzem sobre o assunto. Utilizamos a base teórica de Pierre Bourdieu para refletir sobre os achados deste estudo. Constatamos um crescimento produtivo no número de artigos sobre o lazer que são encontrados em sua maioria na Revista Licere, com 49,46% dos artigos, seguida pela Revista Brasileira de Estudos do Lazer, com 12,04%. Sobre os agentes, identificamos uma média de 2,62 por artigo. Ademais, 74,63% deles resumiram sua contribuição acerca do lazer a somente um texto. Constatamos que a produção sobre o tema acontece, preponderantemente, nas instituições de ensino superior, principalmente, nas públicas. Por fim, destacamos São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul e Santa Catarina, como locais que mais produzem sobre o assunto.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Atividades de lazer. Produção científica e tecnológica nacional. Educação Física.

Introduction

Leisure, historically, has been related to Physical Education (PE), a relationship that began in the early days of the 20th century, with government initiatives planned to occupy workers' leisure time (Gomes, 2003; Gomes; Elizalde, 2012; Isayama, 2007; Melo, 2004). In these places, PE graduates worked and because of this, leisure had to enter the training curriculum of these professionals (Melo; Alves Júnior, 2012; Serejo; Isayama, 2018, 2019). Over the years, at the end of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st century, leisure became a topic scientifically investigated by PE, as this field began the process of producing scientific research.

Today, conferences on leisure have the predominant participation of PE researchers, postgraduate programs in the area dedicate lines of research to the topic and study groups with the term leisure in their titles are mostly located in PE faculties (Gomes; Melo, 2003; Isayama, 2007; Marcellino, 2010; Melo; Alves Júnior, 2012), which proves this relationship. Furthermore, with the intensification of scientific activity in PE, mainly in periodicals (Lazzarotti Filho; Silva; Mascarenhas, 2015), there is a need for investigations into these places and the productions attached to them.

In this logic, analyzing what has been produced in article format by PE is fundamental, given a field that values and publishes mainly in this format today. In the case of this study, the intention is to investigate a specific theme produced within PE, which is leisure. Some studies have already analyzed the production on the subject in periodicals in the field (Dias et al., 2017; Gaspari, 2005; Oliveira; Damasceno; Hungaro, 2018), for example, Gaspari (2005) investigated the articles published on leisure in *Revista Motriz*, between 1995 and 2000, and identified the need to intensify debates about leisure as a social phenomenon. Dias et al. (2017) analyzed the production on the subject in the *Licere Journal*, between 2000 and 2010, and found that the majority of authors who publish in this journal have training in PE, with little contribution from foreign researchers, which generates a certain international isolation in relation to studies published outside Brazil. In addition to these, Oliveira; Damasceno and Húngaro (2018) presented how the discussion about leisure took place in the *Brazilian Journal of Sports Sciences*, between 1986 and 2015, and realized that the discussion about the topic in this newspaper does not take into account an understanding of the whole, which presents leisure in the macro historical and social context. Despite this, none of these studies intended to identify in which Brazilian PE journals scientific activity on leisure takes place and which agents, institutions and states produce on the subject, which justifies the present study. Furthermore, this article used Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical basis to reflect on his findings, more precisely his concept of scientific field, which differentiates this research from previous ones.

In this regard, the purpose herein was to identify in which Brazilian PE journals production on leisure occurs and which agents, institutions and states produce on the

subject and asked: in which Brazilian PE journals production on leisure occurs and which agents and institutions produce on the subject?

Methodology

The selection of the journals investigated in this article took place on the Sucupira Platform⁴, where we carried out a search in the PE evaluation area, in the classification of journals for the four-year period 2017-2020. After this process, we recovered a spreadsheet with all the journals evaluated by the area, which totaled 2875. Afterwards, we searched for the ISSN of these journals on the ISSN Portal⁵ to identify which of them were based in Brazil. We then went to each website, checking whether they published in Portuguese and reading their focus, scope and cover to detect whether they used the word “Physical Education” in any of these parts. The periodicals that used the term in these places were selected and totaled 42. Of these, we excluded 11 because they were not active, leaving 31. Furthermore, we added two. The first was *Licere*, added to by the fact that most of the researchers who publish in this journal have undergraduate, master's or doctoral degrees in PE (Dias et al., 2017). The second was the Brazilian Journal of Leisure Studies, which also has contributions from several PE researchers, given the historical relationships between leisure and this field already mentioned in the introduction to this study. We carried out this process between April 20, 2023 and May 10, 2023. In total, there were 33 periodicals, which can be seen in Table 1.

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<https://sucupira.capes.gov.br/sucupira/public/consultas/coleta/veiculoPublicacaoQualis/listaConsultaGeralPeriodicos.jsf>.

⁵ <https://portal.issn.org/advancedsearch>.

Table 1: Journals selected for research

ISSN	TITLE OF JOURNAL
1807-8648	ACTA SCIENTIARUM. HEALTH SCIENCES
2595-0096	ARQUIVOS BRASILEIROS DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA
2317-7136	ARQUIVOS DE CIÊNCIAS DO ESPORTE
1809-9556	ARQUIVOS EM MOVIMENTO
1679-8074	BIOMOTRIZ
2318-5090	CADERNO DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA E ESPORTE
2175-3962	CADERNOS DE FORMAÇÃO RBCE
1981-4313	COLEÇÃO PESQUISA EM EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA
1516-4381	CONEXÕES
2178-5945	CORPOCONSCIÊNCIA
1982-8047	HU REVISTA
2675-0333	INTERCONTINENTAL JOURNAL ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION
2448-2455	JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
1516-2168	LICERE
2594-6463	MOTRICIDADES
2175-8042	MOTRIVIVÊNCIA
1980-6574	MOTRIZ:
1982-8918	MOVIMENTO
1980-6183	PENSAR A PRÁTICA
2317-7357	PRÁXIA
1982-8985	RECORDE: REVISTA DE HISTÓRIA DO ESPORTE
2317-3467	REVISTA BIOMOTRIZ
1413-3482	REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE ATIVIDADE FÍSICA E SAÚDE
0101-3289	REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE CIÊNCIAS DO ESPORTE.
1981-4690	REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE EDUCACAO FISICA E ESPORTE
2358-1239	REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE ESTUDOS DO LAZER
2675-1372	REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE FISILOGIA DO EXERCÍCIO
1983-7194	REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE FUTEBOL
1981-9145	REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE PSICOLOGIA DO ESPORTE
2359-2974	REVISTA DA ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE ATIVIDADE MOTORA ADAPTADA
2447-8946	REVISTA DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA
2596-1012	REVISTA DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA, SAÚDE E ESPORTE
2316-5464	REVISTA KINESIS

Source: Research data

After this selection, we searched the journals for the term “leisure” in the title of articles indexed in these locations and selected texts published between 2000 and 2022. In the end, we found a total of 1,021 articles with the term “leisure” in their titles, distributed among the selected journals. Subsequently, the authors of these texts were collected and organized into tables using Excel software, totaling 1,522 authors, who appeared 2,684 times across the articles. This discrepancy between the number of

authors and the number of appearances occurred because some authors published more than one text.

Next, we identified the institutions to which these authors were affiliated. Among the 2,684 appearances, we were able to determine the institutions of 2,488 authors. This difference exists because, in some of these articles, the institution to which the author was affiliated was not mentioned. This occurred mainly in older publications and in journals with a less established publishing tradition. Additionally, the 2,488 authors came from 325 different institutions.

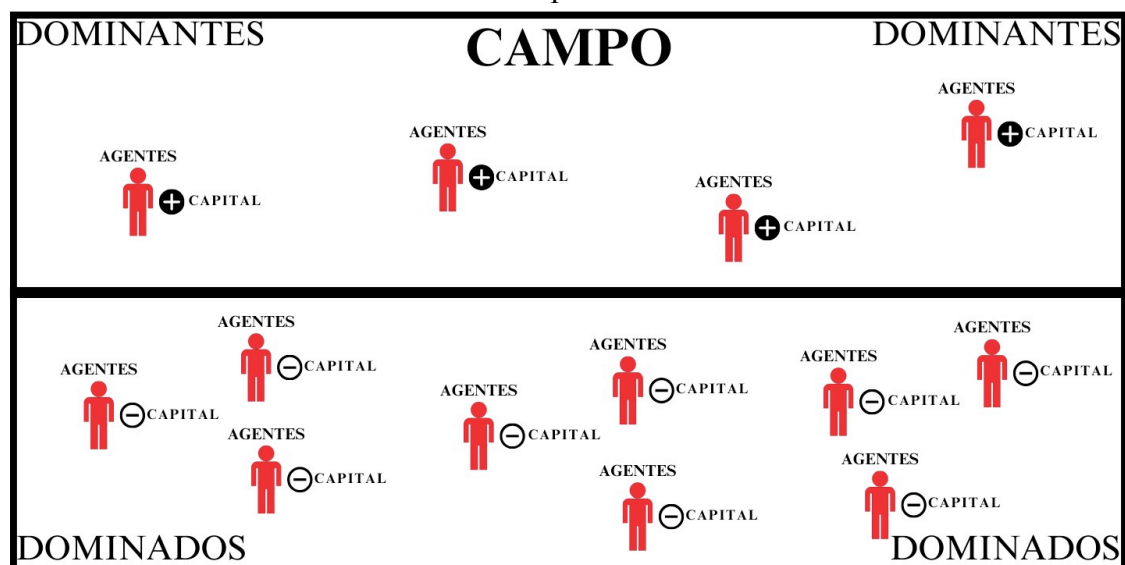
Since some of these authors were affiliated with more than one institution, we adopted the following criteria to determine their primary affiliation. First, we identified the author's workplace. If that was not available, we searched for their graduate program; if this was also not mentioned, we selected their research group. Furthermore, in cases where authors were affiliated with more than one institution, we selected the first one listed. Based on these criteria, all 2,488 authors were assigned to an institution. This process was carried out between June 18, 2023, and July 21, 2023.

The Scientific Field: Why Do Agents Produce Articles?

To understand the reasons why agents within the scientific field produce articles, we can apply Pierre Bourdieu's field theory. In this theory, the author argues that social space is composed of various fields—such as the economic, artistic, sports, and scientific fields—each occupied by agents who, depending on their positions within these fields, can be dominant or dominated (Bourdieu, 2011, 2015, 2017; Lahire, 2017; Thompson, 2018).

Within these fields, an agent's position is determined by the specific type and amount of capital they possess, which materializes in different ways (Bourdieu, 2017; Lahire, 2017; Lebaron, 2017; Thompson, 2018). To illustrate, in the economic field, capital takes the form of material assets such as houses, cars, businesses, and investments. In the scientific field, however, capital is reflected in awards—such as the Nobel Prize—in books and articles published, and in the positions an agent holds, such as being a professor at the University of São Paulo or the president of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation.

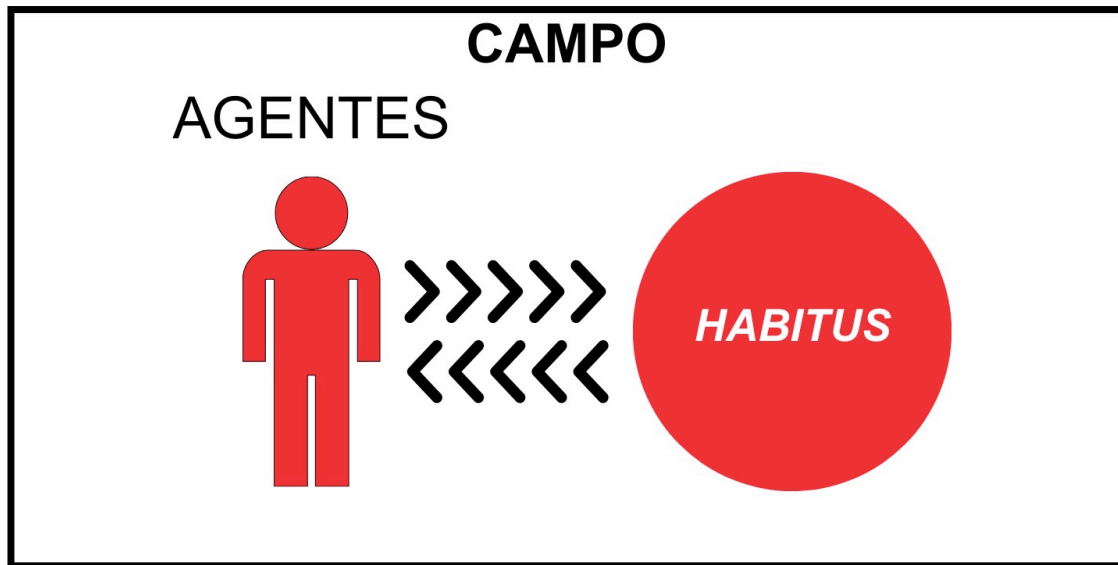
Figure 1: The field and its dominant agents, with more capital, and dominated, with less capital.



Source: Own authorship.

Furthermore, fields have a habitus that is characterized by the way agents behave within that space, that is, the ways in which these agents act, feel and think, establishing a relationship of double influence, with agents influencing the field and the field influencing the agents (Bourdieu, 2011; Bourdieu; Wacquant, 2005; Lahire, 2017; Thompson, 2018).

Figure 2: The habitus of the agents influenced the field and the habitus of the field influenced the agents.



Source: Own authorship.

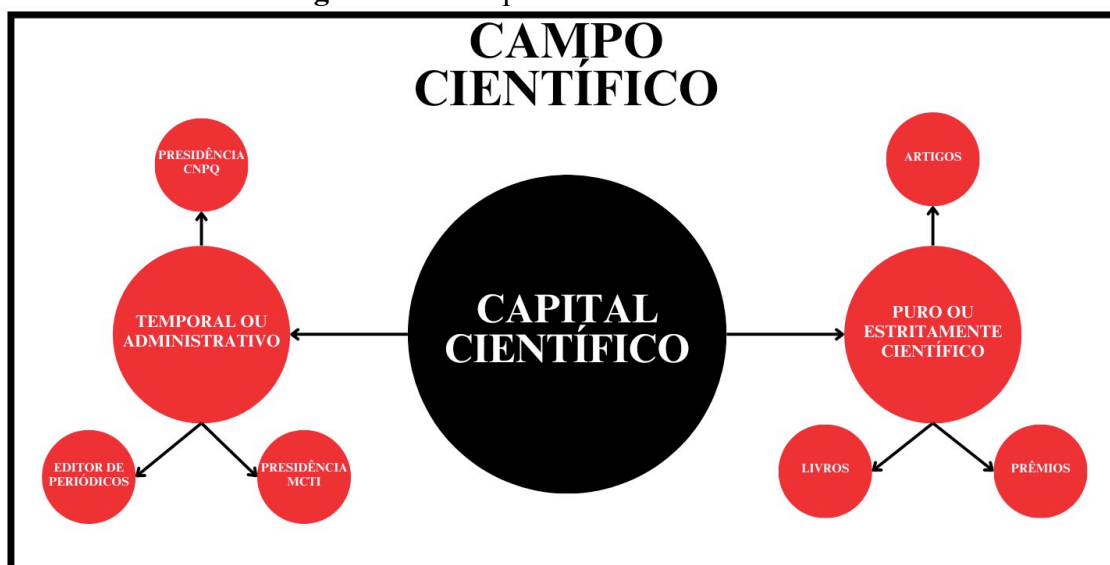
In this logic, if there are agents in different positions in the fields, some dominated and others dominant, they tend to fight for the capital that is at stake, in this case, the dominant ones to maintain their dominance and the dominated ones to leave this position (Bourdieu, 2011, 2015, 2017; Bourdieu; Wacquant, 2005; Lahire, 2017; Lebaron, 2017; Moore, 2018; Thompson, 2018). This struggle is influenced by the habitus that permeates the field and makes agents move internally to acquire such capital (Maton, 2018; Starepravo; SOUZA; Marchi Jr., 2013; Wacquant, 2017). This means that fields are spaces of competition and struggle, in search of better positions internally and they, which will give agents more or less power and recognition (Bourdieu, 2004a, 2004b; Lahire, 2017; Thompson, 2018).

Considering that fields are competitive spaces and that agents are in search of their specific capital, Bourdieu argues that the scientific field, like any other, is a space of struggles for scientific capital that will give agents within the field recognition and domination. In this sense, the author's theory stands in opposition to what he called

hagiographic theories of the scientific field, elaborated from enchanted analyses of scientists, as if they were saints and intended only to produce science and contribute to the progress of reason (Albert; Kleinman, 2011; Bourdieu, 1975a, 1975b, 1976, 2004a, 2004b, 2017; Bourdieu; Wacquant, 1989; Fuhse, 2020; Ragouet, 2017). In this logic, agents in the scientific field are in search of capital, which according to Bourdieu are two, one called temporal or administrative capital; the other called pure scientific capital, or strictly scientific (Bourdieu, 2004a).

Temporal or administrative capital materializes in the form of positions within institutions that permeate the scientific field (Bourdieu, 2004a, 2004b; Ragouet, 2017), such as, for example, the presidency of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation or work as editor of a scientific journal. In PE, this capital can be identified in the position of coordinator of a given postgraduate program, or in the editorial office of a journal in the field. Pure scientific capital consists of texts published by agents in the field, such as articles and books, which contribute to the progress of reason and science (Bourdieu, 2004a, 2004b; Ragouet, 2017). In this logic, scientific articles are the materialization of pure scientific capital and can be identified in the publication of an article in an PE journal.

Figure 3: The capitals of the scientific field.



Source: Own authorship.

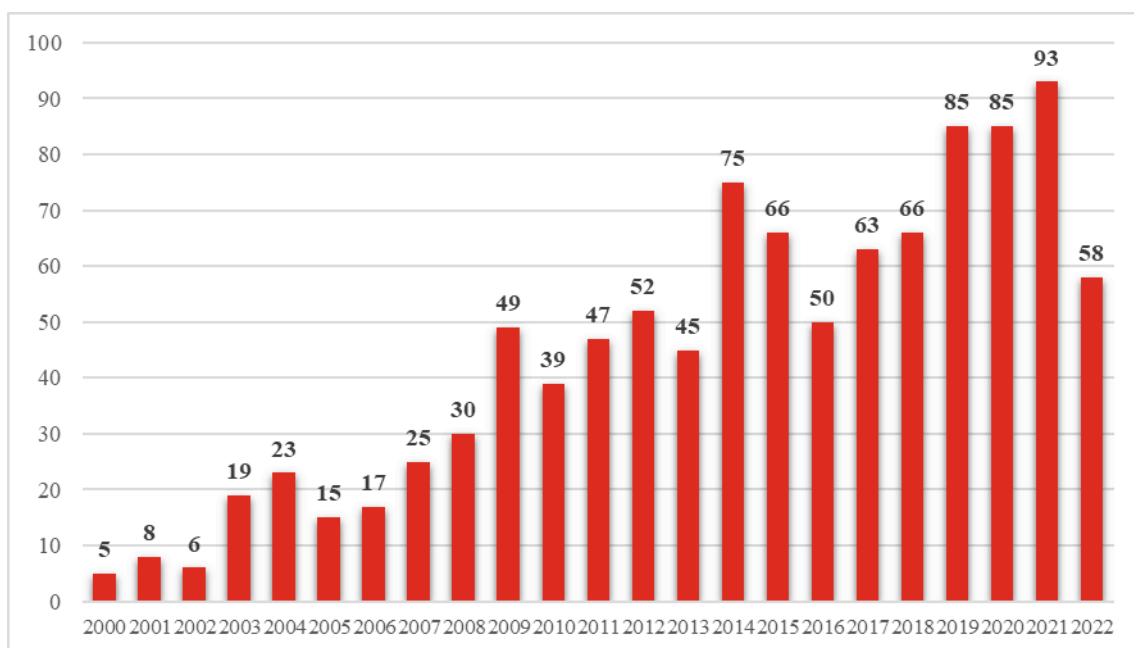
If agents, internal to the scientific field, intend to acquire the field's capital, to become dominant or to remain in that position, scientific articles are an object of dispute on the part of these agents, causing them to be encouraged to produce texts in this format to gain recognition. This means that the scientific field, as a space for struggles and disputes, promotes competition between agents in this field in scientific production. In fact, producing articles is a practice that has grown, mainly, since the 21st century in PE, making this form of production a relatively new habitus for agents in this field.

In view of the reflections presented, there is no doubt that agents in the scientific field produce articles to garner pure scientific capital, with the intention of becoming or remaining dominant within the field, scientific capital that materializes in the format of a scientific article and gives these agents power and recognition. In this logic, this article identified in which Brazilian PE journals production on leisure occurs and which agents, institutions and states produce on the subject.

Periodicals Publishing about Leisure

In recent years, scientific activity in the production of articles in Brazil has been growing (Barata et al., 2014) and the same has occurred in PE (Lazzarotti Filho, 2018; Lazzarotti Filho et al., 2012; Lazzarotti Filho; Silva; Mascarenhas, 2015). This movement even impacted production regarding leisure, which has been increasing since the 2000s, as can be seen in Chart 1.

Chart 1: Number of articles published per year with the term leisure in their titles.



Source: research data.

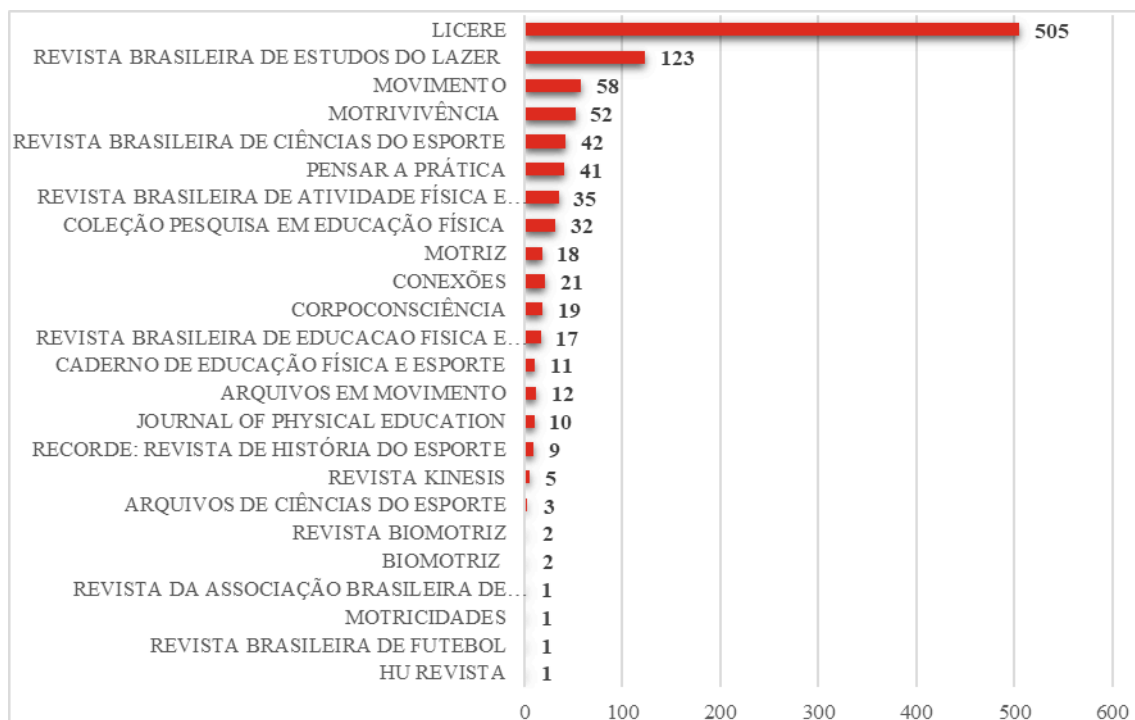
In view of this productive growth, we can state that the construction of scientific articles has become a habitus in the field. This means that agents have increasingly sought this production format to disseminate their respective research.

In addition to this growth, it is essential to locate where the production on the subject is. This gives us an insight into the decisions made by agents in this field, in choosing where they want their respective work to be published, which is not a disinterested choice, but rather a choice that depends on the potential that agent gives to their study and the possible recognition that they will receive. For example, if an agent

believes that a certain article is of higher quality, this will influence his decision on where to submit it, selecting better-rated journals with a greater scientific tradition, and the same goes for the opposite. Furthermore, an agent tends to choose a journal in which his/her study will have visibility, because if an article on leisure is submitted to a journal specializing in exercise physiology, it will probably not be approved, and if it is, leisure scholars do not follow that journal, which will impact on a low reading capacity and reflection on your text.

Furthermore, the function of journals is to select productions considered relevant based on their own criteria and censor articles that do not contain scientific standards considered important (Bourdieu, 1976), which means that they are a space where there is a selection of what is of quality or not to be published. Chart 2 shows the periodicals used by agents who produce articles about leisure within PE.

Chart 2: Number of articles published by journal with the term leisure in their titles.



Source: Research data.

We identified that 49.46% of the production on leisure is present in *Licere Journal*, whose first volume was published in 1998 and has been active for 25 years, which demonstrates its importance and consistency throughout the 21st century. Soon after comes the *Brazilian Journal of Leisure Studies*, which has been published since 2014 and has 12.04% of the articles published on the subject. Together, the two account for 61.5% of the production and demonstrate an autonomy of leisure studies, with agents looking for specific journals dedicated to the topic to publish their respective studies.

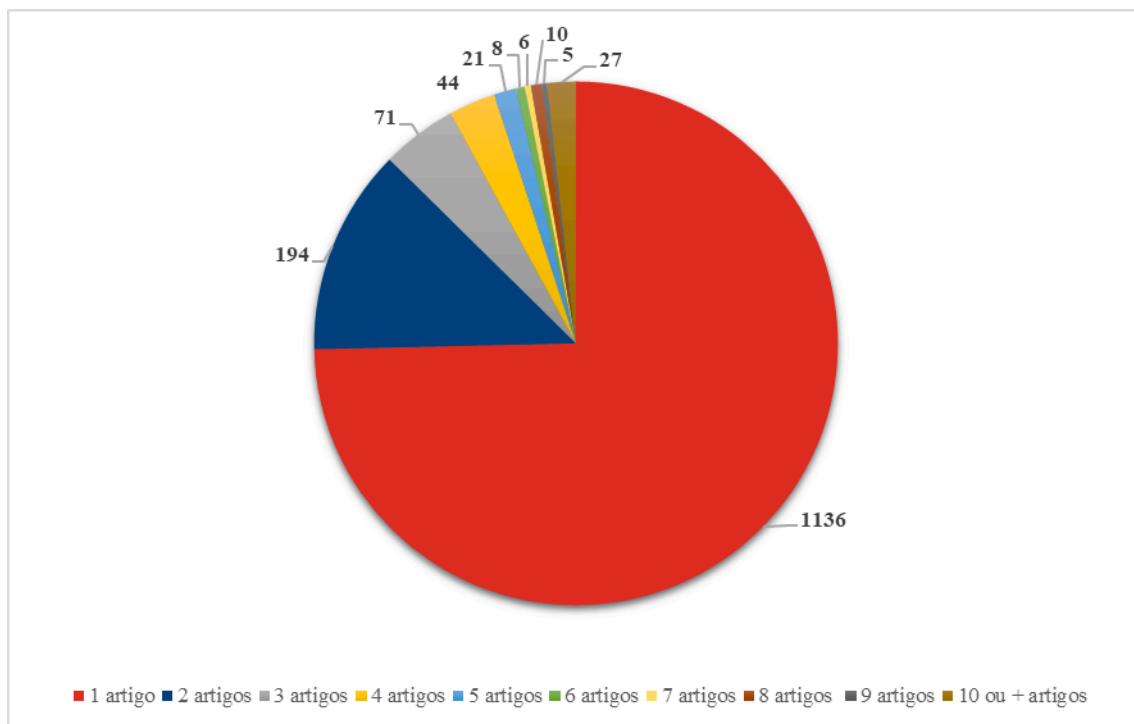
Furthermore, the journals *Movimento*, with 5.68% of the production, *Motrivivência*, with 5.09%, *Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Esporte*, with 4.11% and *Pensar à Prática*, with 4.01%, constantly dialogue with leisure and together hold 18.89% of the articles, which shows that despite the process of autonomy of leisure studies, some agents in the field still seek journals with a broader focus and scope to disseminate their results. A highlight is valid for the *Brazilian Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, with 3.42% of the production, which has an approach to the area called biodynamics of PE and represents a relationship between leisure and the more “biological” knowledge present in the field. Despite this, when we analyze the focuses and scopes of the journals selected for this article and which publish the most on the subject, there is no doubt that leisure has a tradition of dialogue, predominantly, with the sociocultural area within this field.

Agents Who Publish About Leisure

In this research, we identified a total of 1522 agents that appeared 2684 times among the 1021 articles. This means that we have an average of 2.62 agents per

published article. This result demonstrates that scientific activity in the production of articles has been carried out as a collective construction, with a good part of the texts counting on the contribution of more than two agents. Furthermore, among the 1522, there are different quantities of articles produced among them.

Chart 3: Number of articles published with the term leisure in their titles by agent.



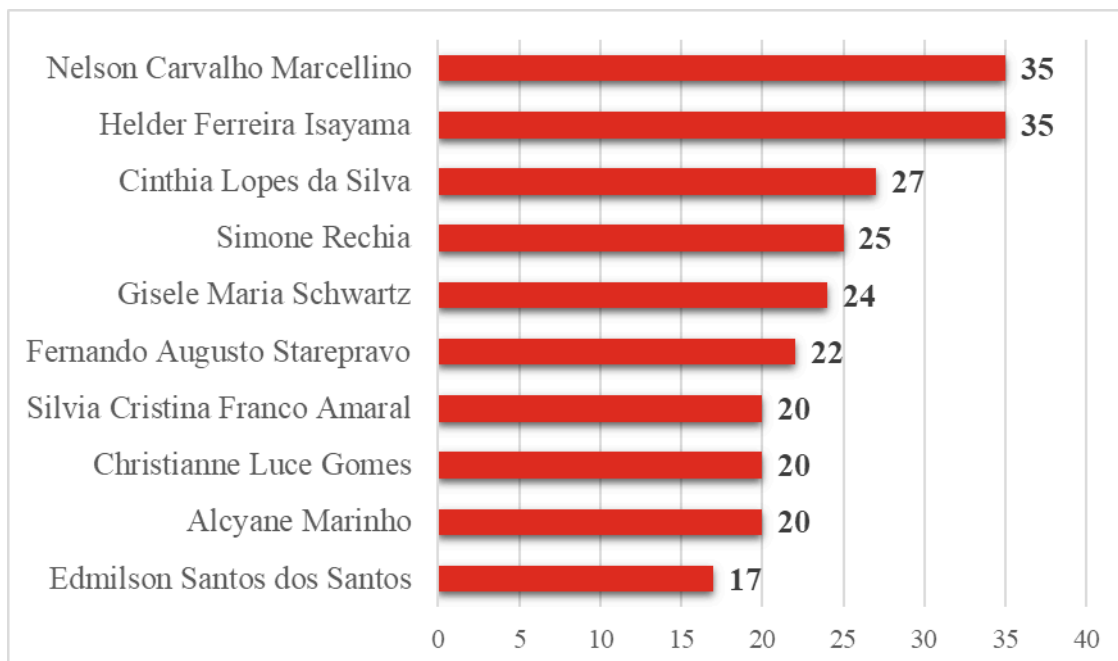
Source: Research data.

What draws our attention is the number of agents who published only once between the years 2000 and 2022, which totaled 1136 and represented 74.63%. Bourdieu (2017), when speaking of the scientific field, presented the idea that this field in its structure is “[...] destined to provide much more failure than success [...]” (p. 67), which is corroborated by the data we found. This demonstrates how difficult it is to continue producing within the scientific field, since these agents, for various reasons,

produce only one text, which can be a consequence of different causes, such as, for example, not entering a higher education institution, which are spaces where scientific production takes place in Brazil – in fact, further on, the data will show that scientific production takes place predominantly in higher education institutions. Furthermore, the agent may not have the study of leisure as a central focus and may have made a specific contribution on the subject, not engaging in a consistent dialogue with this theme, which justifies this unique production. However, the number of agents with only one production is enormous, which allows us to state that scientific life is extremely difficult, as already noted by Bourdieu in the 1970s in France (Bourdieu, 2017).

Agents who published twice represent 12.74%, and illustrate a large gap between those who managed to publish once and twice. Those with three contributions represent 4.66% and added to those with one and two publications, they total 92.03%, which means that only 7.97% of agents managed to publish four articles or more in the 23-year period. The ten who produced the most on the subject represent 0.65% of the agents and can be identified in the following graph:

Chart 4: Number of articles published by the ten agents who produced the most articles with the term leisure in their titles.



Source: Research data.

If the fields have their dominant and dominated agents, the ten mentioned above are considered dominant given their broad production on leisure in the scientific field of PE. Given the difficulty, already mentioned above, in continuing to produce, there is no doubt about the effort these agents make to become relevant and dominant within the scientific field, which means that they are endowed with high levels of pure scientific capital.

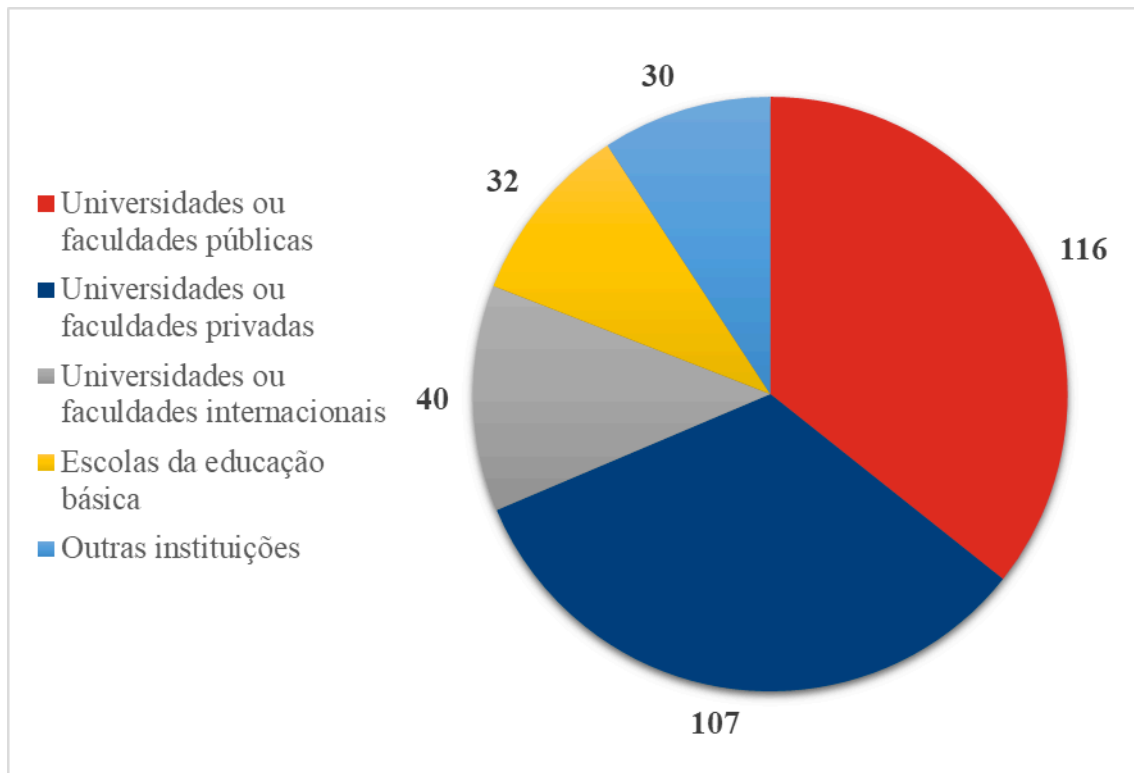
We highlight Nelson Carvalho Marcellino and Hélder Ferreira Isayama, who published 35 articles between 2000 and 2022 and are established as dominant among the dominant. Regarding both, Bourdieu (2017), in a study on the academic and scientific field in France, noted that there was a transfer of capital from professors to students, since, “The success of a university career depends on the “choice” of a powerful advisor” (Bourdieu, 2017, p. 128). This means that if those being advised

chose good professors – in this case, those with high accumulated scientific capital – this would help them, in the future, to obtain high positions and to produce with greater consistency, which may have happened in the case of Isayama, advised by Marcellino, which contributed to him becoming an agent endowed with such scientific capital together with his former advisor. Furthermore, Marcellino is dominant not only in the production about leisure, but also in the curricula of PE courses, where the author is the most cited in the bibliographies of disciplines related to leisure (Cavalcante et al., 2023; Cavalcante; Inácio, 2023; Cavalcante; Lazzarotti Filho, 2021).

The Institutions of Agents that Publish about Leisure

Among the 1522 agents, who appeared 2684 times, in the 1021 articles, it was possible to identify the institutions in 2488 of these appearances, which came from 325 different institutions, as shown in Chart 5.

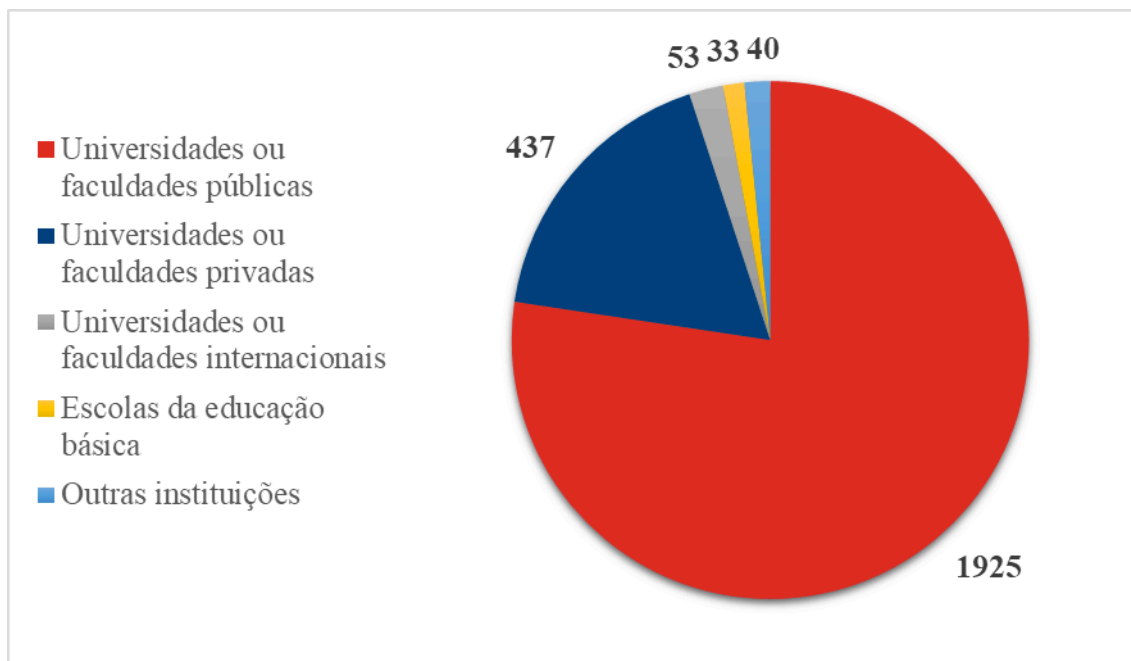
Chart 5: Number of institutions that produced articles with the term leisure in their titles.



Source: Research data.

According to Chart 5, among the agents' institutions, 35.69% of them are public universities or colleges, 32.92% are private universities or colleges, 12.3% are international universities or colleges, 9.84% are basic education schools and 9.23% are other institutions. Despite this scenario, certain institutions produced more or less as illustrated in Chart 6.

Chart 6: Number of articles with the term leisure in their titles produced by institution.

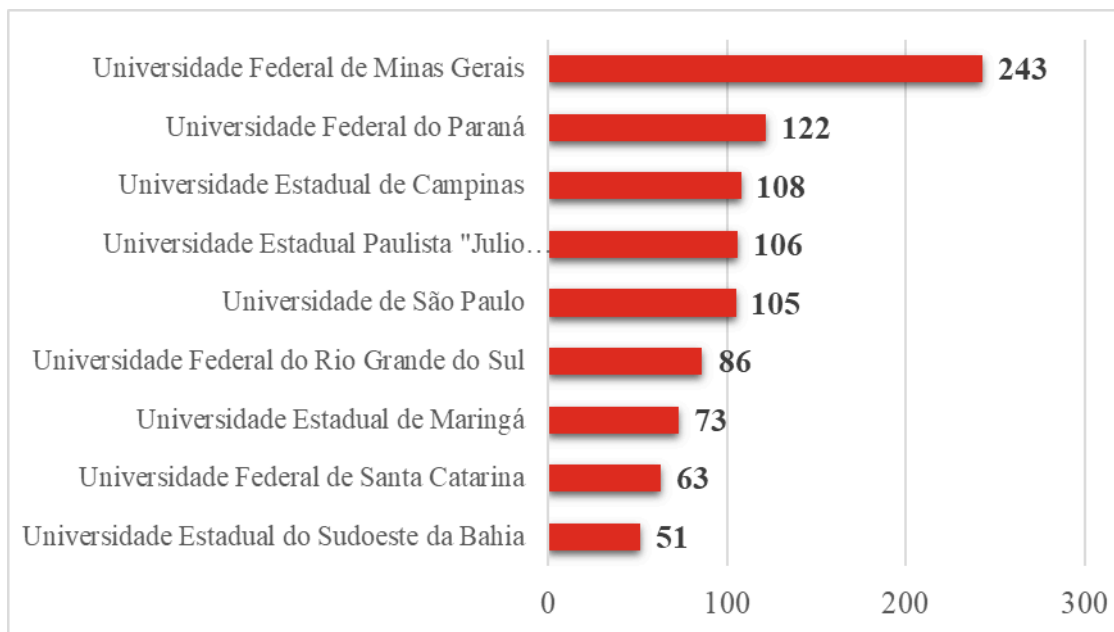


Source: research data.

Despite a certain balance between the number of private and public institutions that we identified in Chart 5, when we analyze the number of articles produced by agents internal to each of them in Chart 6, we notice significant differences. Among the 2488 institutions mentioned, we can see that 1925 of them are public. This means that 77.37% of the production on leisure in the scientific field of PE comes from public colleges or universities. Private colleges and universities account for 17.56% of production, international colleges and universities 2.13%, other institutions 1.6% and schools 1.32%.

Regarding public universities, some of them stand out and are identified in Chart 7.

Chart 7: Public institutions that produced the most articles with the term leisure in their titles.

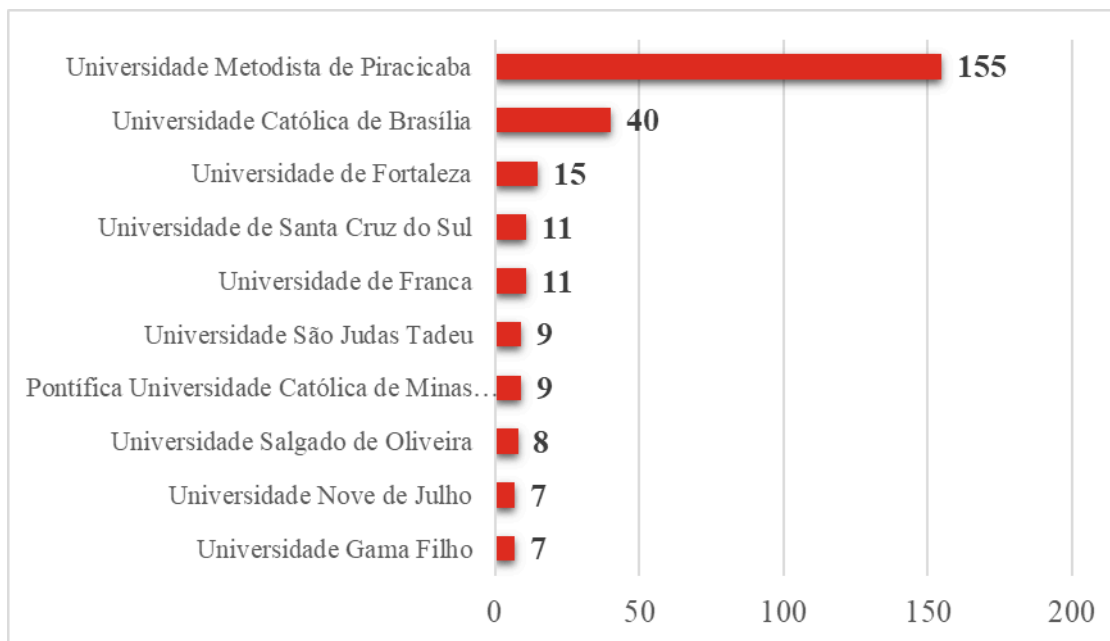


Source: Research data.

The Federal University of Minas Gerais is the institution that produces the most and has a long history of dedication to research on leisure. This institution is home to the Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Program in Leisure Studies and the *Licere* Journal, which means that it is more relevant from the point of view of producing articles on leisure in Brazil.

The most cited private colleges and universities are shown in Chart 8:

Chart 8: Private institutions that produced the most articles with the term leisure in their titles.

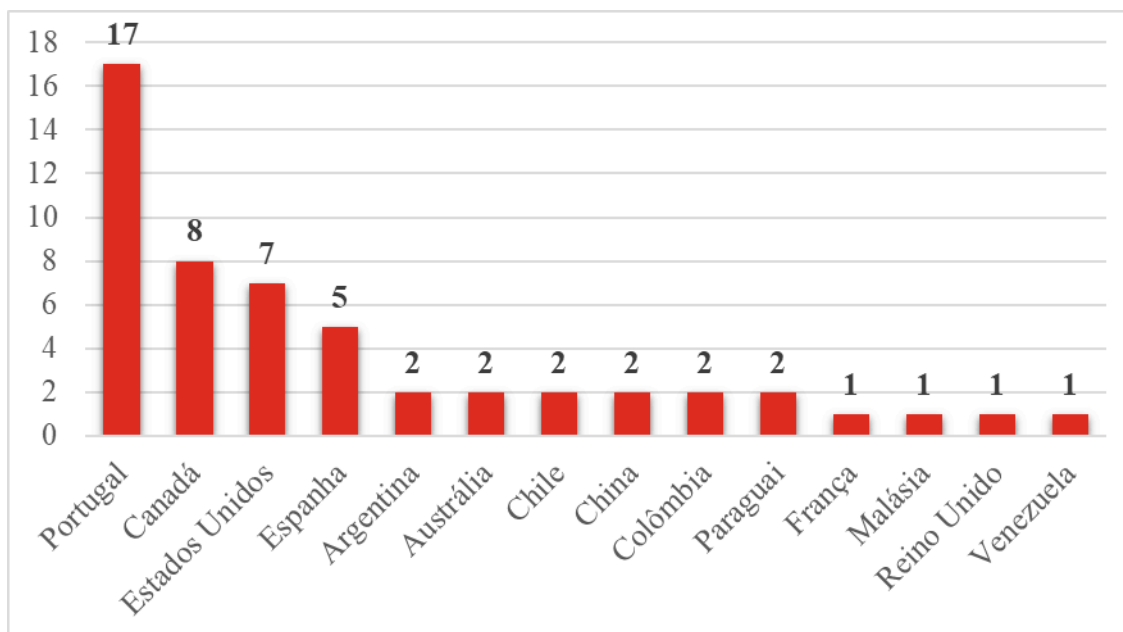


Source: Research data.

We noticed a broad prominence of the Methodist University of Piracicaba, which obtained this relevance from the work of Nelson Carvalho Marcellino in this institution, which leveraged the scientific production in this place and made it produce expressively on the subject.

Furthermore, we are struck by the number of agents working in international institutions who collaborated with leisure studies in Brazil, which is only 2.13%. This means that Brazil still has little dialogue with agents outside our territory, which is shown in Chart 9.

Chart 9: The country of origin of the agents who produced articles with the term leisure in their titles other than Brazil.



Source: Research data.

The country with which we collaborate the most is Portugal, demonstrating that one of the greatest difficulties for international dialogue is the language barrier, as the greatest contribution is made with a country that has the same language as ours.

Regarding the other institutions, which are 1.6%, they include several, such as the Ministry of Sports, the Social Service of Commerce, the Social Service of Industry, city halls, and they are where leisure workers who work directly with the promotion, development and analysis of these practices can be included. This result illustrates that very little is being produced about leisure from the perspective of the workers themselves who work in this area, which is a worrying result, since, probably, the view given by scientific research comes, in its vast majority, from university professors, not from workers in the area.

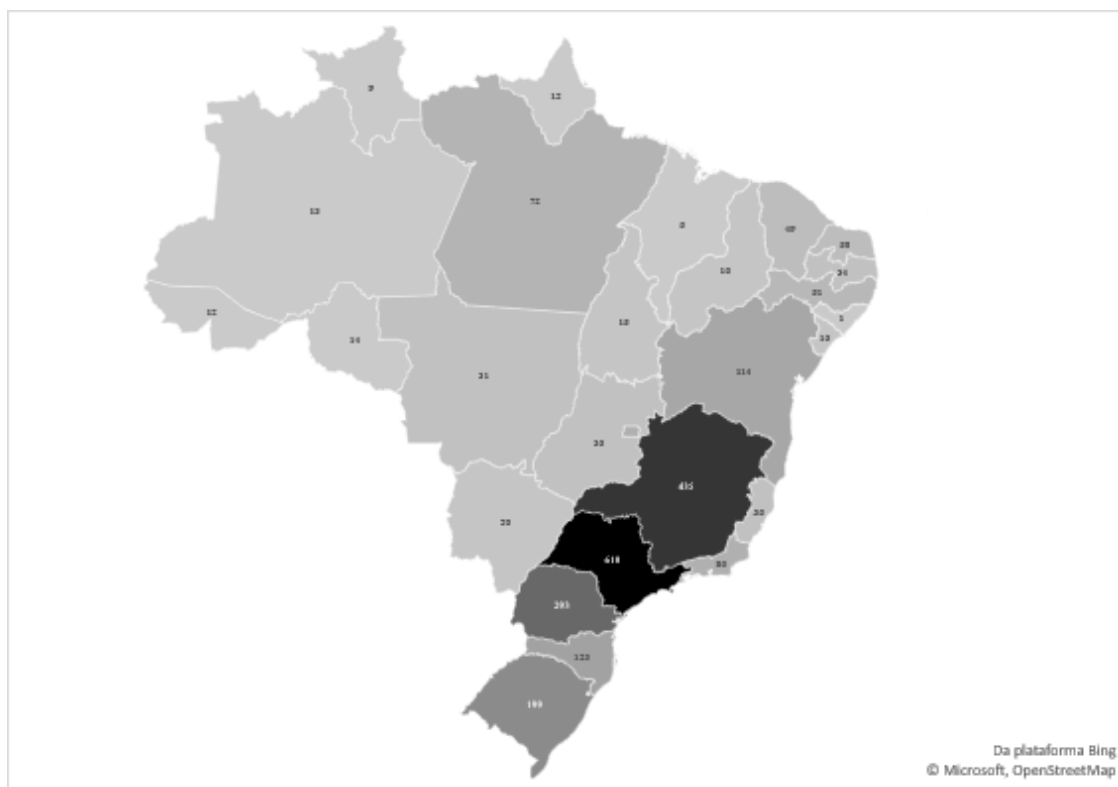
Based on all this data, we can identify the dominance of public universities and colleges in scientific production in Brazil, which probably allows an extrapolation of this data to other topics beyond leisure and to scientific production in our country as a whole. This dominance, without a shadow of a doubt, is influenced by the way in which the remuneration of professors/researchers in Brazil is structured, who in the public service tend to receive a salary to dedicate themselves exclusively to the institution in the production of teaching, research and extension. In private institutions, teachers are mostly paid per class hour, which reduces the possibility of scientific production, since they are not paid to carry out this activity. This scenario demonstrates that there is a habitus in public institutions in the production of science, a habitus that is developed due to a remuneration structure that encourages this activity. This means that if the private sector does not change its way of working – which we do not believe will happen – it will continue to produce, primarily, teaching and will remain distant from research, which is probably in the market interest of most of these companies.

This result also illustrates that scientists do not have a passion for science that moves them to produce scientific research, regardless of their respective situations. In fact, they tend to produce science, based on objective conditions for this, which requires remuneration for this to happen. Furthermore, Brazil clearly experiences international isolation, since only 2.13% of agents are from institutions outside our territory, which at the same time represents an appreciation of national knowledge, but also a lack of openness to new theoretical and scientific visions produced around the world.

The States of Institutions of Agents Publishing About Leisure

In addition to identifying where articles on leisure in Brazil are being published, the agents who wrote these studies and their respective institutions, it is important to verify which states and regions of Brazil this production originates from. Chart 9 shows the Brazilian states that produced information on the subject.

Chart 10: The state of origin of the agents who produced articles with the term leisure in their titles.



Source: Research data.

We note that although all of Brazil produces leisure, certain states produce more compared to others, such as São Paulo with 25.05% of production, Minas Gerais with 17.86%, Paraná with 12.03%, Rio Grande do Sul with 8.17% and Santa Catarina with 5.05%. These five states alone account for 68.16% of the articles, which demonstrates an imbalance when compared to other states. In addition, production is predominantly

concentrated in the southeast-south region, with the southeast region producing 47.88% and the south region 25.25%. The Northeast region produced 13.75%, the Central-West 7.06% and the North region 6.03%.

Based on the data, we can state that the southeast and south regions, together, dominate scientific production on leisure. This productive imbalance is problematic, since leisure practices in these territories are being investigated more than in others, providing a vision of the priority leisure in this region. This means that there is a greater chance of leisure practices and policies being investigated in these locations, given the greater productivity of agents in these spaces, unlike the Northeast, Central-West and North regions.

Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to identify in which Brazilian PE journals production on leisure occurs and which agents, institutions and states produce on the subject. To do this, we identified the number of articles on leisure published per year and per journal and the authors of these texts together with their respective institutions and states. In addition, we use the concept of scientific field developed by Pierre Bourdieu to reflect on the results of this article.

As conclusions, we noted a productive growth in the number of articles on leisure in the scientific field of PE. This shows that, since the beginning of the current century, a habitus has been established in the production of scientific texts in article format. Such texts are mostly found in *Revista Licere*, with 49.46% of production, followed by *Revista Brasileira de Estudos do Lazer*, with 12.04%. Both concentrate 61.5% of the articles and demonstrate an attempt to make leisure studies autonomous, with agents in the field creating texts and publishing them in specific journals dedicated

to the theme. However, it is still worth highlighting the magazines that have a broader focus and scope and that cover several of the themes that make up PE, such as the magazines *Movimento*, with 5.68% of production, *Motrivivência*, with 5.09%, *Revista Brasileira de Ciências do Esporte*, with 4.11% and *Pensar à Prática*, with 4.01%, which total 18.89% of the articles.

Furthermore, when analyzing the agents who authored these texts, we can identify that science is a collective activity, since, per article, we have an average of 2.62 authors. Furthermore, 74.63% of them limited their contribution on leisure to just one article, demonstrating that there is a difficulty in continuing to produce within this scientific field. Among the dominant authors endowed with high pure scientific capital, we highlight Nelson Carvalho Marcellino and Hélder Ferreira Isayama, who published 35 texts each.

Regarding the institutions from which these agents come, we found that production on leisure takes place predominantly in higher education institutions, more precisely, in public institutions. Not to mention that Brazil is experiencing international isolation, as only 2.3% of the authors of these articles come from institutions beyond Brazilian borders. Furthermore, studies produced by agents inserted in institutions other than colleges, universities and schools represent 1.6%, which means that production on the subject is carried out in its vast majority by agents who, in principle, do not work directly with leisure. In addition, we highlight São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, as places that produce the most on the subject, highlighting the Southeast and South regions as geographic spaces with a strong appeal in the production of scientific articles on leisure.

Finally, it is important to say that the scientific field is not static. This means that it remains in continuous transformation, making analyses like this continually necessary.

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