

This article was downloaded by: [Rice, Ronald E.]

On: 23 April 2010

Access details: Access Details: [subscription number 921540469]

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences, Third Edition

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t917508581>

International Communication Association (ICA)

Ronald E. Rice ^a

^a Department of Communication, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A.

Online publication date: 09 December 2009

To cite this Article Rice, Ronald E.(2010) 'International Communication Association (ICA)', Encyclopedia of Library and Information Sciences, Third Edition, 1: 1, 2865 – 2872

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf>

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

International Communication Association (ICA)

Ronald E. Rice

Department of Communication, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A.

Abstract

The International Communication Association (ICA, 1500 21st Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, Tel.: 202-955-1444; Fax: 202-955-1448, E-mail: icahdq@icahdq.org; <http://www.icahdq.org>) is an academic association for scholars interested in the study, teaching, and application of all aspects of human and mediated communication. ICA is an international association with over 4400 members. This entry summarizes its history, governance, divisions and interest groups, membership, annual conferences, awards, and journals.

INTRODUCTION

ICA is an academic association for scholars interested in the study, teaching, and application of all aspects of human and mediated communication. ICA is an international association with over 4400 members from all over the world. Since 2003, ICA has been officially associated with the United Nations as a nongovernmental association (NGO).

The overall purposes of the Association are to advance the scholarly study of human communication and to facilitate the implementation of such study so as to be of maximum benefit to humankind. The Association seeks to achieve this purpose by: 1) encouraging the systematic study of theories, processes and skills of human communication; and 2) facilitating the dissemination of research through an organizational structure responsive to communication study areas, a program of organizational affiliates, regular sponsorship of international meetings, and a commitment to a program of scholarly publication. This entry summarizes its history, governance, presidents, divisions and interest groups, membership, annual conferences, awards, and journals.

THE EARLY DAYS

The National Society for the Study of Communication (NSSC) was founded in 1950, led by such individuals as Elwood Murray, Paul Bagwell, Ralph Nichols, and Wesley Wiksell, from its parent organization the Speech Association of American (now the National Communication Association) partially to support and encourage the study of communication as a research topic instead of as primarily rhetoric. The first issue of the *Journal of Communication* appeared in 1951. In order to reflect the increasingly more diverse makeup of the society, four initial Divisions were formed in 1968: Information Systems, Interpersonal Communication, Mass Communication, and Organizational

Communication. The NSSC changed its name in 1969 to the *International Communication Association*. During this period, membership rose from 900 members in 1967 to more than 2000 members in 1971. The first annual convention outside North America was held in West Berlin in 1977. (For a detailed history of the first quarter-century of the International Communication Association, see Weaver.)^[1]

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The ICA Board of Directors includes an Executive Committee (the President, President-elect, Immediate past president, and past president, and, ex-officio, the president select-elect, the chair of the financial committee (who is the past-past president), and ICA's executive director), the chairs of the Divisions and Interest Groups, two student members, and five world regional board members at large. This regional (based on United Nations criteria) representation was implemented in 2000 to reflect the increasingly international focus of ICA. Standing Committees of ICA include: Conference Planning, Executive, Finance, Internationalization, Liaison, Nominating, Publications, Student Affairs, and committees for each Award (see below). The headquarters relocated from Austin, Texas to Washington, D.C. in 2001, and purchased its own office building in 2006. The full-time staff includes an executive director, a member services director, and member services associate, an administrative assistant, and a publications manager.

PRESIDENTS

In the year that ICA Presidents are elected, they are responsible for determining the theme of the following year's conference. In that following year, the "President-Elect" is responsible, working with the Executive Director,

Table 1 ICA presidents

2009 Francois Cooren	
2008 Patrice Buzzanell	1978 Frederick D. Williams
2007 Sonia Livingstone	1977 Robert J. Kibler (deceased)
2006 Ronald E. Rice	1976 Richard W. Budd
2005 Jon F. Nussbaum	1975 Mark L. Knapp
2004 Wolfgang Donsbach	1974 Nathan Maccoby (deceased)
2003 Robert T. Craig	1973 Alfred G. Smith (deceased)
2002 Jennings Bryant	1972 Malcolm S. MacLean (deceased)
2001 Cindy Gallois	1971 Ronald L. Smith
2000 Joseph N. Cappella	1970 R. Wayne Pace
1999 Linda L. Putnam	1969 Robert S. Goyer
1998 Howard Giles	1968 Darrell T. Piersol
1997 Peter Monge	1967 Lee Thayer
1996 Stanley A. Deetz	1966 Frank E. X. Dance
1995 Charles R. Berger	1965 Harold P. Zelko (deceased)
1994 Bradley S. Greenberg	1964 Clarence J. Dover (deceased)
1993 Akiba A. Cohen	1963 James I. Brown
1992 Ellen Wartella	1962 W. Charles Redding (deceased)
1991 Mary Anne Fitzpatrick	1961 John B. Haney
1990 Margaret L. McLaughlin	1960 Thorrel Fest (deceased)
1989 Jay Blumler	1959 Wesley Wiksell
1988 Phillip K. Tompkins	1958 F. A. Cartier
1987 L. Edna Rogers	1957 Donald E. Bird
1986 B. Aubrey Fisher (deceased)	1956 Thomas R. Lewis
1985 Brenda Dervin	1955 Kenneth A. Harwood
1984 Klaus Krippendorff	1954 Burton H. Byers (deceased)
1983 James A. Anderson	1953 Kenneth Clark
1982 Erwin P. Bettinghaus	1952 Herold Lillywhite
1981 Steve Chaffee (deceased)	1951 Elwood Murray (deceased)
1980 Everett M. Rogers (deceased)	1950 Ralph G. Nichols
1979 Gerald R. Miller (deceased)	1949 Paul D. Bagwell (deceased)

staff, and the Executive Committee, for selecting a conference theme chair and organizing that year's annual conference, responding to a constant flow of requests, proposals, and administrative matters, and representing ICA. In the following year, the "President" presides over Board meetings and that year's annual conference, reconstitutes all the committees, represents ICA, attends to policy and other matters that come before ICA, and presents the Presidential address. Table 1 lists the ICA Presidents.

DIVISIONS AND INTEREST GROUPS

ICA's principal areas of concern are represented by its Divisions and Interest Groups. These currently include

20 Divisions (each maintains a membership of at least 10% of all ICA members) and five Interest Groups (newly founded sections with at least 20 members). Table 2 lists the Divisions and Interest Groups.

MEMBERSHIP

ICA's membership hovered around 500 until 1967, to 2000 by 1970, to 3000 after 2001, and by June 2009 included approximately 4400. Some two-thirds are teaching and conducting research in colleges, universities, and schools around the world, while others work in the media, communication technology, business law, medicine, government, and other professions. Overall, just over 30% of the membership is international, from 74 countries. As part of ICA's continuing emphasis on increasing internationalization, over 40% of its committee members are international and over 40% of the Board of Directors are international. Of the 74 countries represented in ICA, the greatest percentages of ICA membership include the United States 70%; From 2% to 4%: Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, and Republic of Korea; From .05% to 1%: Switzerland, Israel, Sweden, People's Republic of China, Mexico, Belgium, Taiwan, Singapore, Spain, Norway, Denmark, and Finland. ICA has a triple-tiered dues structure following the United Nations model for A, B, and C countries, with members from tier B paying 75%, and tier C 50%, of tier A fees. These differing fee levels were instituted in 2002 to continue the increased emphasis on international representation. Membership categories include: Regular, Student, Sustaining, Institutional Department, Institutional Affiliate, Emeritus, Family, and Life. Members may join one division/interest group as part of regular dues, and may add additional divisions/interest groups for a few dollars. Table 3 represents the percentage of total unique memberships for each Division and Interest Group. Mass Communication has the greatest percentage of members (29%).

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

The primary benefits to members of ICA include opportunities to network with colleagues who share your teaching and research interests worldwide, access to membership in the divisions and interest groups and their related Web sites, attendance at annual conferences at member rates with discounted air/hotel/car rates, subscriptions to five professional journals and access to the annual yearbook at a members-only discount. Other book discounts include several series: Blackwell's *Communication in the Public Interest* and *The International Encyclopedia of Communication*, Routledges's *ICA Handbook Series*, and Hampton Press's *ICA Theme Series* (highlighting the primary theme of each year's conference theme sessions), as well as

Table 2 ICA Divisions and Interest Groups**Divisions**

Communication and technology: Focuses on information and communication technology in relation to communication issues from a psychological or sociological view. Specifically it addresses human-computer interaction, computer-mediated communication, social interaction and networking, group dynamics, organizational contexts and societal/cultural contexts. CAT is not about technology per se, but rather about the interaction with social and personal entities at the micro, meso and macro level.

Communication law and policy: Is interested in research and analysis of law, regulation, and policy that deals with information, communication, and culture. Defining policy broadly, the *division includes within its purview:* principles that should or do underlie law and regulation, proposals for new law and regulation, and the programs and institutions through which policy is implemented.

Ethnicity and race: Is concerned with methodological approaches and research that apply, extend or develop communication theory and analysis through an examination of race and ethnicity within local, international and transnational contexts. Advocates for the improved status, representation and opportunities for underrepresented scholars in communication.

Feminist scholarship: Is interested in exploring the relationship of gender and communication, both mediated and non-mediated, within a context of feminist theories, methodologies, and practices.

Global communication and social change: Encourages and debates research on issues of production.

Health communication: Is primarily concerned with the role of communication theory, research and practice in health promotion and health care.

Information systems: Is concerned with information, language and cognitive systems. Its central goal is promoting the development of general theories of complex systems and quantitative methodologies for communication research in a variety of domains.

Instructional/developmental communication: Is concerned with both communication related to any learning environment and communication which transpires across the life span.

Intercultural communication: Is primarily concerned with theory and practice of communication between and among different cultures of the world; with comparisons of different communication systems in different cultural, national or ethnic groups; with other aspects of international communication; and with the relationship between communication and national development.

Interpersonal communication: Is primarily concerned with the study of communication processes in a variety of settings, including friendship formation, relationship development, small group processes, family relations and the like.

Journalism studies: Is concerned with journalism theory, journalism research, and professional education in journalism. The division is intended to facilitate empirical research and to bring more coherence to research paradigms, and in so doing, to further support the professionalization of journalism studies and journalism education.

Language and social interaction: Is concerned with exploring details of human discourse and human interaction. The Division sponsors research in language theory, linguistics, pragmatics, semiotics, sociolinguistics, ethnography of speaking, conversation analysis and related approaches to human social interaction. The primary focus is in interpersonal and group settings, face-to-face or mediated by telephone and computer.

Mass communication: Is primarily concerned with the differential impact of messages transmitted by various mass media, including international exchanges through mass media.

Organizational communication: Seeks to expand our understanding of the processes, prospects, and challenges of communicating and organizing in a global society. Our scholarship articulates concepts and theories to better understand these processes, develop the tools needed to investigate them, and helps to implement the social practices to improve them.

Philosophy of communication: Is broadly concerned with theoretical, analytical and political issues that cut across the various boundaries that are often taken for granted within the study of communication.

Political communication: Is concerned with the interplay of communication and politics, including the transactions that occur among citizens, between citizens and their governments, and among officials within governments.

Popular communication: Is concerned with providing a forum for scholarly investigation, analysis, and dialogue among communication researchers interested in a wide variety of communication symbols, forms, phenomena and strategic systems of symbols within the context of contemporary popular culture.

Public relations: Is concerned with the theory and practice of communication between organizations and specified publics.

Visual studies: Seeks to enhance the understanding of the visual in all its forms—moving and still images and displays in television, video and film, art and design, and print and digital media.

Interest Groups

Children, adolescents and the media: Focuses on the production, content, uses, and reception of both print and electronic media. It strives to be a fruitful intellectual forum for academics from all over the world who study the role of media in the lives of children and young people. CAM's orientation is interdisciplinary and multi-methodological.

(Continued)

Table 2 ICA Divisions and Interest Groups (Continued)

Communication history: Promotes theory, research, and professional education in the history of communication. The notion of “communication history,” in this interest group, pulls together three major areas of research: The History of Communication including Media History, The History of the Idea of Communication, and The History of the Field of Communication.

Game studies: The study of games and the game experience offers opportunities for the study of human communication that involve multidisciplinary approaches that merge the disciplines of conventional communication studies and research, arts and visual design, cognitive studies, computer sciences, cultural studies, engineering social sciences, health sciences, and information design.

Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender studies: Is concerned with the analysis and critique of sexual systems, discourses and representations, particularly those which animate, inform and impinge upon the lives of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. Such systems and discourses occur in institutional, community, domestic and intimate contexts, are closely connected to other social and cultural practices (such as nationalism, education or popular entertainment), and play a critical role in the formation and communication of individual and group identity.

Intergroup communication: Intergroup social contexts shape, and are shaped by, communication. By understanding the ways in which this reciprocal process is played out, we can have much to say about a great number of social phenomena. Some relevant topics would include prejudice and discrimination, social identity processes, language survival and death, social influence, leadership, communicative shifts and concomitant effects on relationships, computer mediated communication, linguistic biases, power, terrorism, and genocide.

Table 3 Membership in ICA Divisions and Interest Groups

Division or Interest Group	Percent of total membership %
Mass Communication	29
Communication and Technology	19
Political Communication	16
Organizational Communication	13
Health	13
Journalism	12
Intercultural	12
Interpersonal	11
Public Relations	9
Popular Communication	9
Philosophy Communication	9
Global	9
Info Systems	7
Communication Law	7
Visual	6
Language and Social Interaction	6
Feminist	6
Ethnicity	6
Instructional	5
History	5
Children, Adolescents Media	4
Game Studies	4
Intergroup	3
GLBTS	3

discounted membership in the Communication Institute for Online Scholarship (<http://www.cios.org>). Finally, ICA’s Web site contains the latest information and allows for online registration for conferences and membership renewals; provides the latest information, online access to ICA journals, the ICA membership directory, and the latest newsletters; and provides access to the ICA online newsletter, published 10 times per year, which includes job listings, association and member news, ICA officer columns, and calls for papers.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES

The ICA annual conference is generally held each year at the end of May when in North America, and in June or July when outside of North America. About 1500–2000 scholars come together at this event to learn about the latest research, socialize with colleagues, visit the city, and learn about job opportunities. Submitted papers undergo a double-blind peer review process; in 2005 a record number of 2300 papers were submitted (New York); in 2006, 2000 were submitted (Dresden). Another change to expand the international identity and presence of ICA was to increase the frequency of annual conferences held outside of North America from every four years to every three years, beginning in 2010. Non-U.S. conferences included Berlin (1977), Acapulco (1980), Sydney (1994), Montreal (1997), Jerusalem (1998), Acapulco (2000), Seoul (2002), Dresden (2006), Montreal (2008), and Singapore (2010).

AWARDS

ICA presents 11 awards at the annual conference to recognize significant research in and contributions to the field.

Steven H. Chaffee Career Productivity Award

The award honors a scholar (or small group of collaborating scholars) for sustained work on a communication research problem over an extended period. The selection committee favors research that is original, asks conceptually rich questions, and offers empirically sound evidence. The research must have comprised multiple projects and publications and generated second-generation work among students and other scholars. Rather than recognizing general productivity in the field or contributions to ICA, the award acknowledges sustained and

coherent work on a well-focused communication problem central to the communication discipline. Most recipients are members of the discipline and belong to ICA, but other scholars are eligible, regardless of current membership or department affiliation. The award carries a cash prize of \$1000, and the winner presents research at the following year's ICA conference.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines. The following requirements apply to this award:

1. The nominating letter(s) must specify the relevant body of work, the communication research problem it addresses, its conceptual and empirical contributions, its development over time and record of publication, and its influence on second-generation work by other scholars; and
2. The copies of the publications must include three (3) representative examples from the body of work.

James W. Carey Urban Communication Award

This annual prize supports communication research that enhances urban social interaction and civic engagement in an age of global communication. It encourages applied research on the role of city and community at a time when communication technology alters the parameters of the urban landscape. The award is for proposals that feature innovation and creative approaches to reconciling the growing gap between tradition and modernity as suburban sprawl threatens the very nature of urban traditions.

In *A Critical Reader* Carey noted "I think all education, all scholarship is ultimately an aspect of citizenship." The form of urbanity and community was an intrinsic part of this theme in the scholarship of James W. Carey. He was concerned with the impact of time and spaced media upon the changing form of the urban domain and the consequence of accelerated change upon community.

This award facilitates research in progress or in the planning stages. It gives priority to projects that study places where traditional modes of communication are being juxtaposed with the new, including the adoption of changes that may have a radical impact. Proposals from developing nations are encouraged.

The award is for the sum of \$1500–3000. The proposals will be judged by a six person committee consisting of three members of the International Communication Association and three members of the Urban Communication Foundation who are also ICA members. The winners will be announced each year at the annual ICA business meeting. Award winners will be required to report to the UCF on the progress of their research the following year.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines. The following requirements also apply to this award:

1. Letter(s) of nomination, not to exceed two pages apiece, speaking directly to each of the award criteria from the description,
2. Publication(s) relevant to the award,
3. A description of the proposed research, not to exceed three pages
4. CV(s) of the nominee(s).

Outstanding Book Award

The following requirements also apply: The award honors a book published in the previous 2 calendar years (between January 1 and December 31). The selection committee judges each nominated book on several criteria including the importance of the problem it addresses to the fields represented in ICA and to communication studies as a whole, the quality of writing and argument, and the strength of evidence it presents. The committee will consider all the available book reviews, the reputation of the publisher, and any other submitted evidence regarding the book's quality from independent sources, along with nominating letters and their own assessment of the nominated books. Most award-winning books address a scholarly audience, but books aimed at a general readership but satisfying the criteria for the prize are also eligible—edited books are not eligible. The award carries a cash prize of \$500.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines. The following requirements also apply to this award:

1. Nominating letters must specify why the book should receive the award, assess the importance of the book to the fields represented in ICA, and demonstrate the quality of its writing, argument, and evidence.
2. The packet should include copies of all available evidence of the book's quality from independent sources, such as reviews.
3. Arrangements should be made with the publishers of nominated books for five copies to be shipped to

Michael L. Haley
International Communication Association
1500 21st Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
U.S.A.

Applied/Public Policy Research Award

The award honors a scholar or group of researchers who have produced a systematic body of research in communication studying a particular applied or policy problem for the betterment of society. The program of research should be of continuing importance to a local, national, international, or global public. The researcher(s) may have

implemented the studies in association with or independent from a government or established institution, possibly to refine or to criticize current policy. The research program must have been operating at some time during the previous 2 calendar years (between January 1 and December 31), although it likely will have had a longer history. Evidence for quality and public importance can come from conventional publications but also from such materials as technical reports, news media coverage, and testimonials from those making use of the research or those it has affected. The award carries a cash prize of \$500.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines. The following requirements apply to this award:

1. Nominating letters must specify the applied or policy communication problem the research program addresses, indicate how it has contributed to public discourse on the topic, and make an argument for the overall quality of the research.
2. The submission must include copies of three publications and/or technical reports, along with copies of evidence of the program's effectiveness.

Outstanding Article Award

The award honors an article published in a refereed journal during the previous 2 calendar years (between January 1 and December 31). Theoretical articles and empirical articles are eligible, as are review articles that effectively redefine a problem. Selection criteria include coherence of argument, quality of conceptual development, and effective use of evidence. The selection committee prefers articles that promise to be influential over time, within a particular field of communication and also across fields. The award carries a cash prize of \$500.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines. The following requirements apply to this award:

1. Nominating letters must indicate why the article promises to be influential within a particular field of communication and across fields.
2. The copies of the article must indicate the details of publication, including the name of the refereed journal, the date, and page numbers. The packet should include information about the circulation and impact of the journal, if available.

Young Scholar Award

The award honors a scholar no more than 7 years past receipt of the Ph.D. (for example, if the award is to be presented in 2009, the nominee should have received their Ph.D. degree no sooner than January 1, 2002) for a body of work that has contributed to knowledge of the field of communication and shows promise for continued development. The selection

committee judges the contribution and promise of young scholars based on the strength of published work, including its conceptual foundation and argumentative clarity, on the scholar's productivity at a given career stage, on the rigor of the research produced so far, and on the promise of existing work serving as a springboard for continuing scholarship. The award carries a cash prize of \$500.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines. The following requirements also apply to this award:

1. Nominating letters must indicate how the scholar has contributed to the field within communication, including the strength of conceptual foundations, argumentative clarity, rigor of research, and promise of continuing scholarship. Only one nomination letter is required. The nomination letter must be no longer than two pages.
2. Nominations must include the nominee's vita.
3. Nominations must include links to three representative examples from the nominee's body of work.

B. Aubrey Fisher Mentorship Award

Initiated in 1988 following the death of its namesake, this award honors outstanding scholars, teachers, and advisors who serve as role models in those capacities and who have had a major impact on the field of communication. Most importantly, recipients of this award have influenced the discipline through their former students, who themselves are important figures in the communication discipline.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines. The following requirements apply to this award:

Material in support of nominees for this award must include a comprehensive academic vita that highlights the results of the nominee's mentorship. Letters from a nominee's former students are a welcome component of the nominating materials for this award.

ICA Fellows Book Award

Open to all ICA members, this award recognizes those books that have made a substantial contribution to the scholarship of the communication field as well as the broader rubric of the social sciences and have stood some test of time.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines. The following requirements apply to this award:

Any book nominated must have been available for at least the immediate past five years prior to the conference at which the award is presented (i.e., if the award is to be presented in 2008, the book must have been available from 2003 or earlier). The letter of nomination must demonstrate that the book has had a substantial influence on the communication field, that it integrates multiple interests, and that the author(s) is recognizably a communication scholar.

Publication information, an abstract of the content, and the table of contents must accompany the nomination letter. The nomination material also may include letters of support and any other appropriate information. There may be one, none, or several awards in a given year.

Communication Research as Collaborative Practice

The CRCP prize is awarded to researchers who engage in innovative forms of collaboration to address emergent problems in media and communication. It is designed to encourage collaborative communications research combining the efforts of researchers, practitioners, and other interested parties in the production of new knowledge.

Collaboration that falls outside the usual incentive structures of the academy and that overcomes risks associated with building new kinds of partnerships will be a focus of this reward.

Communication Research as an Agent of Change

Awarded to research that has a demonstrable impact on practice outside the academy, with clear benefits to the community. How communication research may serve as an agent of change and social benefit is open to definition with the application for the award.

Communication Research as an Open Field

Awarded to researchers who have made important contributions to the field of communications from outside the discipline of communications. It rewards and supports dialogue with other fields and institutional locations in which vital new understandings of the communications environment and the public sphere are being produced.

Each of these awards carries a cash prize of \$500.

Nomination procedures

To nominate, see also the General Guidelines.

Nominations should contain:

1. Letter(s) of nomination, not to exceed two pages apiece, speaking directly to each of the award criteria from the description
2. Publication(s) relevant to the award
3. CV(s) of the nominee(s)

LINKS TO OTHER COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATIONS

ICA fosters collaboration with other communication associations, including co-sponsoring conferences, and providing affiliate organizational status. Current relations include The International Federation of Communication Associations, The U.S. Council of Communication Associations, The

World Federation of Modern Language Associations, International Association of Mass Communication Research, American Communication Association (South America), Russian Communication Association, and the Chinese Communication Association.

PUBLICATIONS

The annual *Communication Yearbook* (begun in 1977) publishes state-of-the-art literature reviews and articles providing comprehensive syntheses of literature. *Communication Theory* (1991) publishes research articles, theoretical essays, and reviews on topics of broad theoretical interest from across the range of communication studies. *Human Communication Research* (1973) publishes the best empirical research examining communication processes and effects. The *Journal of Communication* (1969) is a general forum for communication scholarship and publishes articles and book reviews examining a broad range of issues in communication theory and research. The *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication* (acquired in 2003) is a Web-based journal that publishes scholarship on computer-mediated communication. ICA added a fifth journal, *Communication, Culture & Critique*, beginning 2008; it is an international forum for critical, feminist interpretive, and qualitative research examining the role of communication from a cultural and historical perspective. Beginning in January 2007, the abstracts of the articles of each of the journals are also provided through the publisher's databases, translated into Spanish, Korean, French, Chinese, and German.

IMPACT FACTORS AND LOCAL CITATION ENVIRONMENTS OF ICA JOURNALS

The underlying citations to and from journals, as reported in ISI's *Journal Citation Report*, are the basis for computing each journal's citation impact factor. *Citation Impact Ratings* are the ratio of number of citations received to articles in that journal, divided by number of articles published in that journal 2 years prior. For example, in 2008, the *Journal of Communication* had an impact factor of 2.27. Table 4 provides the ISI journal citation impact factors for the ICA journals since 2001, showing a general increase.

The article citation data are also the basis for identifying clusters of shared concepts, journals, and authors—one widely used form of bibliometrics, or citation analysis. Leydesdorff²¹ developed a reasonable way to extract what he calls “journal-citation environments” from the otherwise unwieldy matrix of possible citation relations (1710 × 1710 for social-science journals, and 5907 × 5907 for science journals). Leydesdorff instead developed a procedure whereby one can choose any particular journal of interest; the program computes the distribution of citations to, and the distribution of citations from, that journal, and

Table 4 ICA journal citation impact ratings

ICA journals	2008	2007	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
<i>Communication Theory</i>	1.42	1.47	1.51	1.26	.68	.38	.65
<i>Human Communication Research</i>	1.69	1.48	1.08	1.53	1.61	1.07	.42
<i>Journal of Communication</i>	2.27	1.16	1.13	1.21	.79	1.16	.69
<i>Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication</i>	1.90	1.20	.68	–	–	–	–

Note: The *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication* was added to the ISI citation/impact database in 2007; the 2005 impact factor was computed by then-Editor Susan Herring.

selects only those cited and citing journals that involve at least one percent of the total citations (from or to). Generally 10–20 or so journals represent nearly all of the citations, so all remaining journals are ignored. The data come from the Journal Citation Reports from the Social Science Citation Index (1712 journals total) provided at <http://users.fmg.uva.nl/lleydesdorff/jcr04>; for related programs, data, and publications, see <http://users.fmg.uva.nl/lleydesdorff/>. The “cited” value represents the local impact in terms of citation volume, while the “citing” value represents “how the relevant journal environment is perceived by the collective authors of a given journal” (p. 25). There are more detailed citation analyses of communication journals.^[3–9]

Communication Theory is cited primarily by *Communication Research*, *Journal of Communication*, *Human Communication Research*, and *Communication Monographs*. It also has small (but greater than 1%) citations from *Health Communication*, *Media Psychology*, and *Journal of Health Communication*. However, nearly all of its citations go to *Communication Monographs*, with just a few in its local citation environment to *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

Human Communication Research is embedded in a dense and diverse network of citing journals, including *Journal of Communication*, *Human Communication Research*, *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, *Journalism and Mass Communication*, *Political Communication*, and, less frequently, *Critical Studies in Mediated Communication*, *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, *European Journal of Communication*, *Media/Culture/Society*, *New Media & Society*, and *Harvard International Journal of Press and Politics*. Its citing environment (at least 1%) is far less dense, involving *Communication Research*, *Communication Monographs*, *Journal of Communication*, *Journal of Social & Personal Relations*, *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *Psychology Bulletin*, and *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*.

The *Journal of Communication* is similar to *Human Communication Research* in being embedded in a dense and diverse journal citation environment. Most frequent citers of *Journal of Communication* articles include *Communication Research*, *Human Communication Research*, *Common Monographs*, *Journalism and Mass Communication*,

Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media, *Critical Studies in Media Communication*, and *Political Communication*. Other direct but less frequent citers in the environment include *Journal of Public Opinion Research*, *Media Psychology*, *Harvard Journal of Press and Politics*, *New Media & Society*, *Media/Culture/Society*, and *European Journal of Communication*. Also like *HCR*, *JOC* cites a few primary journals, including *Communication Research*, *Communication Monographs*, *Political Communication*, *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, *Journalism and Mass Communication*, *Human Communication Research*, and *Public Opinion Quarterly*.

REFERENCES

1. Weaver, C.H. A history of the International Communication Association. In *Communication Yearbook*; Ruben, B.D., Ed.; Transaction Books: New Brunswick, NJ, **1977**; 607–618.
2. Leydesdorff, L. Visualization of the citation impact environments of scientific journals: An online mapping exercise. *J. Am. Soc. Inform. Sci. Technol.* **2007**, *58* (1), 25–38.
3. Borgman, C.; Rice, R.E. The convergence of information science and communication: A bibliometric analysis. *J. Am. Soc. Inform. Sci.* **1992**, *43* (6), 397–411.
4. Funkhouser, E. The evaluative use of citation analysis for communication journals. *Human Commun. Res.* **1996**, *22* (4), 563–574.
5. Reeves, B.; Borgman, C. A bibliographic evaluation of core journals in communication research. *Human Commun. Res.* **1983**, *10*, 119–136.
6. Rice, R.E.; Crawford, G. Context and content of citations between communication and library & information science articles. In *Information and Behavior*; Schement, J., Ruben, B., Eds.; Transaction Press: New Brunswick, NJ, **1992**; Vol. 4, 189–217.
7. Rice, R.E.; Borgman, C.; Reeves, B. Citation networks of communication journals, 1977–1985: Cliques and positions, citations made and citations received. *Human Commun. Res.* **1988**, *15* (2), 256–283.
8. Rice, R.E.; Chapin, J.; Pressman, R.; Park, S.; Funkhouser, E. What’s in a name? Bibliometric analysis of 40 years of the *Journal of Broadcasting (and Electronic Media)*. *J. Broadcast. Electr. Media* **1996**, *40*, 511–539.
9. So, C.Y. Citation patterns of core communication journals. *Human Commun. Res.* **1988**, *15* (2), 236–255.