

International Communication Association (ICA)

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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 4500 members. This entry summarizes its history, governance and administration, past presidents, divisions and interest groups, membership, annual conferences, fellows, awards, links with other communication associations, publications, impact factors and local citation environments of ICA, and references. Much of this material comes from ICA's website, with permission.

AQ1 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 4700 members from nearly 90 countries. Since 2003, ICA has been officially associated with the United Nations as a nongovernmental association. 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] For more detail and references, see http://www.icahdq.org/about_ica/history.asp.)

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The ICA Board of Directors includes an Executive Committee (the president, president-elect, immediate past-president, and past-president, the president-select-elect, and, ex-officio, the chair of the financial committee—who is the past-past president—and ICA's executive director), the chairs of the division and interest groups, two student members, and board members at large representing Africa-Oceania, non-U.S. Americas, East Asia, West Asia, and Europe. 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: membership and internationalization, student affairs, finance, publications, nominating, and sustainability, as well as 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, a publications manager, a communication director, an executive assistant, and a member services associate.

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, 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. Two network analyses of the joint memberships and paper titles in ICA’s division and interest groups revealed three underlying dimensions of the groups: mediated/interpersonal, humanistic/scientific, and theoretical/applied.^[2,3]

MEMBERSHIP

ICA’s membership hovered around 500 until 1967, to 2000 by 1970, to 3000 after 2001, and by June 2014 included 4700. 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.


As part of ICA’s continuing emphasis on increasing internationalization, about half of its committee members and about half of the board of directors are members of non-U.S. universities. Of the 80 countries represented in ICA, the greatest percentages of ICA membership include, at 58% the United States; from 8% to 2%: Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada, and Australia; and from 1.5% to 1%: Switzerland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Israel, Belgium, Hong Kong, Sweden, and Singapore.

ICA has a triple-tiered dues structure following the United Nations model for A, B, and C countries. Residents of B-tier countries pay 75% of the A-tier price and residents of C-tier countries pay 50% of the A-tier price. These differing fee levels were instituted in 2002 to

Table 1 ICA presidents.




2013–2014	Francois Heinderyckx
2012–2011	Cynthia Stohl
2011–2012	Larry Gross
2010–2011	Francois Cooren
2009–2010	Barbie Zelizer
2008–2009	Patrice M. Buzzanell
2007–2008	Sonia Livingstone
2006–2007	Ronald E. Rice
2005–2006	Jon F. Nussbaum
2004–2005	Wolfgang Donsbach
2003–2004	Robert T. Craig
2002–2003	Jennings Bryant
2001–2002	Cindy Gallois
2000–2001	Joseph N. Cappella
1999–2000	Linda L. Putnam
1998–1999	Howard Giles
1997–1998	Peter Monge
1996–1997	Stanley A. Deetz
1995–1996	Charles R. Berger
1994–1995	Bradley S. Greenberg
1993–1994	Akiba A. Cohen
1992–1993	Ellen Wartella
1991–1992	Mary Anne Fitzpatrick
1990–1991	Margaret L. McLaughlin
1989–1990	Jay George Blumler
1988–1989	Phillip K. Tompkins
1987–1988	L. Edna Rogers
1986–1987	B. Aubrey Fisher (deceased)
1985–1986	Brenda Dervin
1984–1985	Klaus Krippendorff
1983–1984	James A. Anderson
1982–1983	Erwin P. Bettinghaus
1981–1982	Steve Chaffee (deceased)
1980–1981	Everett M. Rogers (deceased)
1979–1980	Gerald R. Miller (deceased)
1978–1979	Frederick D. Williams (deceased)
1977–1978	Robert J. Kibler (deceased)
1976–1977	Richard W. Budd
1975–1976	Mark L. Knapp
1974–1975	Nathan Maccoby (deceased)
1973–1974	Alfred G. Smith (deceased)
1972–1973	Malcolm S. MacLean (deceased)
1971–1972	Ronald L. Smith (deceased)
1970–1971	R. Wayne Pace
1969–1970	Robert S. Goyer
1968–1969	Darrell T. Piersol
1967–1968	Lee Thayer
1966–1967	Frank E. X. Dance
1965–1966	Harold P. Zelko (deceased)
1964–1965	Clarence J. Dover (deceased)
1962–1963	W. Charles Redding (deceased)
1961–1962	John B. Haney
1960–1961	Thorrel Fest (deceased)
1958–1959	Francis A. Cartier
1955–1956	Kenneth A. Harwood
1954–1955	Burton H. Byers (deceased)
1951–1952	Elwood Murray (deceased)
1950–1951	Ralph G. Nichols (deceased)
1949–1950	Paul D. Bagwell (deceased)

Table 2 ICA divisions and interest groups (IG).

<i>Children, adolescents, and the media:</i>	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 multimethodological.
<i>Communication and technology:</i>	Focuses on information and communication technology in relation to processes of human communication. Specifically it addresses new media, social media, human–computer interaction, computer-mediated communication, mobile communication, “big data,” crowdsourcing, and other technologically mediated social interaction and networking in all contexts and levels of analysis. CAT is not about technology per se, but rather about the interaction with social and personal entities at the micro, meso, and macro level.
<i>Communication history:</i>	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.
<i>Communication law and policy:</i>	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.
<i>Environmental communication:</i>	Advances research on the interplay of the environment with any level of communication and in any setting. Specific foci include health, risk, and science communication. Also helps members integrate sustainability issues into their teaching and research.
<i>Ethnicity and race:</i>	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.
<i>Feminist scholarship:</i>	Is interested in exploring the relationship of gender and communication, both mediated and nonmediated, within a context of feminist theories, methodologies, and practices. Areas include feminist teaching; international commonalities and differences by race, class, and gender; women's alternative media; and feminist cultural studies.
<i>Game studies (IG):</i>	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.
<i>Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender studies (IG):</i>	 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.
<i>Global communication and social change:</i>	Encourages and debates research on issues of production, distribution, content, and reception of communications media at global, “glocal,” transnational, transcultural, international, and regional levels.
<i>Health communication:</i>	Is primarily concerned with the role of communication theory, research, and practice in health promotion and health care. Areas of research include provider–patient interaction, social support networks, health information systems, medical ethics, health policy, and health promotion.
<i>Information systems:</i>	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.
<i>Instructional and developmental communication:</i>	Is concerned with both communication related to any learning environment and communication that transpires across the life span. Its dual goals include promoting the study of communication variables and theory in the instructional process and promoting the study of communication as a developmental phenomenon across the complete life span.
<i>Intercultural communication:</i>	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.

(Continued)

Table 2 ICA divisions and interest groups (IG). (Continued)

<i>Intergroup communication (IG):</i>	Focuses on the ways in which communication within and between groups affects social relations. Intergroup encounters occur when social, rather than personal, identity forms the basis for communication. Intergroup communication is often characterized by power inequality, bias, competition, or conflict. 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, collaboration, and altruism.
<i>Interpersonal communication:</i>	Emphasizes the study of communication processes between people in a variety of settings, including friendship formation, influence, relationship development, small group processes, and family relations, through face-to-face and mediated communication.
<i>Journalism studies:</i>	Is concerned with journalism theory, journalism research, and professional education in journalism, across temporal and geographic contexts. The division seeks to facilitate empirical research and to bring more coherence to research paradigms.
<i>Language and social interaction:</i>	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, through face-to-face or mediated communication.
<i>Mass communication:</i>	Is primarily concerned with the differential impact of messages transmitted by various mass media, including international exchanges through mass media. Its members develop theory, examine the processes and effects of mass communication, and develop and evaluate policy relevant to mass communication.
 <i>Organizational communication:</i>	Seeks to expand our understanding of the processes, prospects, and challenges of communicating and organizing in a global society. Its scholarship articulates concepts and theories to better understand these processes, develops the tools needed to investigate them, and helps to implement the social practices to improve them.
<i>Philosophy, theory, and critique:</i>	Is broadly concerned with theoretical, analytical, and political issues that cut across the various boundaries within the study of communication and its intersections with other modes of studying human interaction.
<i>Political communication:</i>	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.
<i>Popular communication:</i>	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.
 <i>Public relations:</i>	Is concerned with the theory and practice of communication between organizations and specified publics. Research interests include target group analysis, internal/external communication integration, systems analysis, and channel effectiveness.
<i>Sports communication (IG):</i>	Intends to understand human and mediated communication processes and effects within sports contexts.
 <i>Visual studies:</i>	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. Research areas include creation, processing, function, meaning, and critical consequences of visual representation.

continue the increased emphasis on international representation. Membership categories for individuals include regular, employment exception, student, emeritus, life, and sustaining. Membership categories for groups include family, institutional, and association. 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 presents the percentage of memberships for each division and interest group. Mass communication has the greatest percentage of memberships.

The primary benefits to members of ICA include opportunities to network with colleagues who share teaching and

research interests worldwide; access to membership in the divisions and interest groups and their related websites; attendance at annual conferences at member rates with discounted air/hotel/car rates; print or online 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*, Routledge's *ICA-LEA Handbook Series*, and Hampton Press's *ICA Theme Series* (highlighting the primary theme of each year's conference theme sessions), as well as discounted membership in the Communication

Table 3 Membership in ICA divisions and interest groups.

Division or interest group	Percent of all memberships
Children, adolescents, and the media	2.9
Communication and technology	9.8
Communication history	2.7
Communication law and policy	2.9
Environmental communication	2.2
Ethnicity and race in communication	2.3
Feminist scholarship	2.5
Game studies	2.2
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender studies (IG)	1.2
Global communication & social change	4.5
Health communication	5.6
Information systems	3.4
Instructional/developmental communication	1.9
Intercultural communication	4.3
Intergroup communication (IG)	1.6
Interpersonal communication	3.9
Journalism studies	6.0
Language and social interaction	2.3
Mass communication	10.2
Organizational communication	5.5
Philosophy, theory, and critique	4.2
Political communication	7.6
Popular communication	3.8
Public relations	4.2
Sports communication (IG)	0.0
Visual communication studies	2.5
Total	10785

Note: There are 4500 unique members, and one division or interest group is provided free with membership, but members typically belong to multiple divisions or interest groups. So, the total is the overall total of group registrations (including multiple groups for a person), and the percentage is based on that.

Institute for Online Scholarship (<http://www.cios.org>). Finally, ICA’s website contains the latest information and allows for online registration for conferences and membership renewals; provides the latest information, online access to ICA journals, and the ICA membership directory; 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 Caws to increase the frequency of annual conferences held outside of North America from every 4 years to every 3 years, beginning in 2010. Non-U.S. conferences include Berlin (1977), Acapulco (1980), Montreal (1987), Dublin (1990), Sydney (1994), Montreal (1997), Jerusalem (1998), Acapulco (2000), Seoul (2002), Dresden (2006), Montreal (2008), Singapore (2010), London (2013), Fukuoka Japan (2016), and Prague (2018).

FELLOWS

ICA annually recognizes distinguished scholarly contributions to the broad field of communication, as well as service to ICA and other public institutions through fellow status. Currently, there are over 100 Fellows. Meyen^[4] published an insightful “collective biography” based on interviews with 57 Fellows. To some extent, fellows are representatives of dominant paradigms, provide role models, are agents in field’s decision-making, and influence perceptions and expectations. They are influenced by the geography of the field’s founders and universities, by family background and academic socialization, a shift from the early emphasis on journalism to a more social science perspective, a commitment to field of communication and its symbolic capital, and their interest in service and mentoring and working with graduate students.

AWARDS

ICA presents eight major awards at the annual conference to recognize significant research in and contributions to the field. ICA divisions and interest groups also offer their own awards.

Steven H. Chaffee Career Achievement 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 winner presents research at the following year’s ICA conference.

James W. Carey Urban Communication Grant

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. 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.

Outstanding Book Award

The award honors a book published in the previous two 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 in 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.

Applied Research Award

The Applied Research Award honors a scholar or group of scholars who has or have produced a systematic and outstanding body of research that addresses a significant communication problem of relevance to a public representing one or more groups of stakeholders relevant to a division(s) or interest group(s) of ICA. Individual or collaborative applied research programs that include community engagement, group and organizational interventions, or advocacy and/or political policy work at the local, national, international, and/or global levels are all appropriate candidates for this award. 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.

Outstanding Article Award

The award honors an article published in a refereed journal during the previous two 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 particular field of communication and also across fields.

Young Scholar Award

The award honors a scholar no more than 7 years past receipt of the Ph.D. 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.

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.

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.

LINKS WITH OTHER COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATIONS

ICA fosters collaboration with other communication associations, including co-sponsoring conferences, and providing affiliate organizational status. Current relations include Asociacion de Comunicacion Politica; Bangladesh Center for Communication Programs; BBC Media Action; Binational Association of Schools of Comm of the Californias; Brazilian Society of Interdisciplinary Studies in Communication; Chinese Communication Association; Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Publizistik-und Kommunikationswissenschaft; Institute of Digital Media and Child Development, Inc.; International Association of

Language & Social Psychology; International Association for Media and Communication Research; International Environmental Communication Association; Korean American Communication Association; Media Ecology Association; National Association of Mass Media Researchers; Polish Communication Association; and the Russian 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. Table 4 provides the 2011, 2013, and 2013 5-year ISI journal citation impact factors for the ICA journals.

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. Leydesdorff^[5] developed a reasonable way to extract what he calls “journal-citation environments” from the otherwise unwieldy matrix of possible citation relations (with over 1700 social science journals, based on data from the *Journal Citation Reports* from the Social Science Citation Index). 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 selects only those cited and citing journals that involve at least 1% 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 “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) (see www.leydesdorff.net). There are more detailed citation analyses of communication journals^[6–12]

Based on 2004 data, *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*. As *Communication Theory* was new at the time of the 2004 data collection, this network certainly has expanded since then.

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*.

Table 4 ICA journal citation impact ratings.

ICA journals	2011 impact factor	2013 impact factor	2013 5-year impact factor
<i>Communication Theory</i>	1.20	1.05	1.99
<i>Human Communication Research</i>	2.08	1.89	2.69
<i>Journal of Communication</i>	2.01	2.08	3.2
<i>Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication</i>	1.78	2.02	4.35

Source: 2013 Social Science Journal Citation Reports.

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*.

CONCLUSION

The International Communication Association is a continually growing organization, in terms of research topics represented by divisions and interest groups, publications, size and internationality of its members, and relationships with other communication associations around the world. It provides the main academic association for primarily social-scientific approaches to the study, teaching, and application of communication research.

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Author Queries

- AQ1 Please provide Keywords for this entry.
AQ2 Please give specific section or table in place of “see below”.
AQ3 Author name “Meyen [4]” does not match with that in the reference list. Please check.

