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Changing Center and Stagnant Periphery in Communication and Media Studies: National Diversity of Major International Journals in the Field of Communication from 2013 to 2017

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In this research, we explored what has changed in the field of communication and media studies since Edmund Lauf's research in 2005, in which he analyzed publication patterns of leading communication journals from 1998 to 2002. We compared the results of our current analysis of 14,925 articles published in 72 Web of Science-ranked communication journals from 2013 to 2017 with Lauf's earlier data. We found that most leading journals still publish articles almost exclusively from the developed world, and we found the same bias regarding the composition of journal editorial boards. Analysis shows a decreasing contribution of the U.S., while Asia and Western Europe greatly increased their participation, and developing regions are still underrepresented. Our research shows that the field is still deliberately dominated by Western articles in Western journals edited by Western editorial board members. Given this, we suggest that the international community of communication scholars develop strategies to expand common standards for a more balanced international contribution pattern.

Keywords: international collaboration, bibliometrics, Web of Science, communication journals, leading publication patterns, science communication

In a now classic study, Edmund Lauf (2005) analyzed the national diversity of communication journals indexed by Web of Science (WoS) between 1998 and 2002. He found that most of the major international journals in the field of communication are almost exclusively U.S., journals and only a few are international in the sense that they include articles from different countries. The author considered the situation rather problematic, stating,

> If international exchange in communication research is desirable and if journals are the main forum for research and theory, we should encourage authors from all over the world to publish in international communication journals. At the moment we have to consider that most journals, ISI ranked and non-ISI ranked, are still national. What changed was simply that leading U.S.-communication journals were accepted as leading international ones. (Lauf, 2005, p. 147)

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On the one hand, stated Lauf, leading journals in communication and media studies (CMS) should be more international, with more authors from countries other than the U.S.; on the other hand, WoS should index journals from different regions of the world:

> Most of the ISI and so-called major international journals in the field of communication are exclusively U.S. journals and few are international. If ISI really wants to become a serious worldwide-accepted currency for research output in the field of communication, more journals have to be included. (Lauf, 2005, p. 146)

In this current research, we present an analysis of WoS communication journals published from 2013 to 2017 to explore possible changes in the field of CMS after 15 years. In addition, we reinterpret the findings of Lauf's classic study. We further expand his research by extending the categories he used and by looking for possible explanations alongside descriptions.

Literature Review

Typical theoretical frameworks for explaining the phenomenon of different types of regional inequalities are dependency theory (Ferraro, 2008; Prebisch, 1959; Thomas-Slayter, 2003) and the Matthew effect, especially the theory of the Matthew effect for countries (Bonitz, Bruckner & Scharnhorst, 1999). Dependency theories were developed as a reaction to the popular modernization theory of the first half of the 20th century. The first class of dependency theories dates back to Prebisch (1959), who had a Marxist conception of the global economic system. His most important statements were that (1) the center derived (at least partly) its wealth from the periphery; (2) the relationship between subdominant and dominant states is an enduring one; and (3) for a dependent area to become a center, it must break away from the old, dominant center (Demeter, 2018; Love, 1980). As an addition to the existing bias toward Global South authors, we have the Matthew effect for countries, which states that although Global South authors may succeed in publishing their work in leading journals, they will be less cited than their colleagues in developed countries ((Bonitz, Bruckner & Scharnhorst, 1999).

Another theoretical framework through which publication inequalities could be interpreted is Pierre Bourdieu's field theory (1988, 1998, 2004); Bourdieu made heroic efforts to emphasize the role that field of forces plays in academic life. According to the original Bourdieusian idea, the field is

> the space of the relations of force between the different kinds of capital or, more precisely, between the agents who possess a sufficient amount of one of the different kinds of capital to be in a position to dominate the corresponding field. (Bourdieu, 1988, p. 34)

The field of forces has the well-established institutions of the Kuhnian normal science, which entails the ruling academic language and rhetoric, high-valued affiliations such as world-class universities and research institutions, leading journals, main publishers, selection committee members, administrative positions, and university rankings. In accordance with the conjectures of field theory, empirical research in CMS shows that the Global North almost exclusively possesses the aforementioned features of the field of forces.

Former empirical research on publication patterns in CMS raised different questions: They typically focused on national diversity, coauthorship, publication trends, and citation networks. A special issue of *Communication Research*, which deals with bibliometrics and scholarly communication in CMS, was published in 1989 (Volume 16, Issue 5), and *Journal of Communication* (1993, 2004, 2005) dedicated three special issues (vol. 43, no. 3; vol. 54, no. 4; and vol. 55, no. 3) to the "state of art" in CMS, where publication patterns in CMS and its subfields are widely discussed. During former research, citation networks in CMS journals were the most popular foci (Borgman, 1989; Borgman & Reeves, 1983; Feeley, 2008; Funkhouser, 1996; Rice, Borgman, & Reeves, 1988; E. M. Rogers, 1999). Gonzalez, Baamonde-Silva, & Corbacho-Velancia (2014) presented an analysis of Spanish communication and media journals, concentrating on the field of public relations, while Lowry, Humpherys, Malwitz, and Nix (2007) conducted a scientometric study of the perceived quality of business and technical communication journals.

Delgado and Repiso (2013) compared different indexing databases (Google Scholar Metrics, Scopus, Web of Science, Ulrich's International Directory, and Communication and Mass Media Complete). They identified 664 communication journals, but they also found great diversity, with different databases that included different titles: A total of 433 journals were indexed solely in one database. Similar to the findings of Lauf, they ascertained that the most biased picture could be found in the most prestigious databases, namely in Scopus and WoS, where almost 80% of the listed journals originate in the U.S. or the UK. This ratio was only 54% in the case of Google Scholar Metrics. Language-based bias was also very strong; they found that English language communication articles reached 92% in Scopus and 88% in WoS, but only 65% in Google Scholar Metrics.

Other researchers investigated specific patterns in CMS publication trends: Knobloch-Westerwick and Glynn (2013) investigated and diagnosed the Matilda effect (the underrecognition of female scientists) in articles published in *Journal of Communication* and *Communication Research* from 1991 to 2005. They found that female authors were significantly less cited than their male peers in both journals, and articles with male-typed topics were also more frequently cited than articles with non-male-typed topics. In his successive analyses, Demeter (2017b, 2018) investigated regional differences in CMS regarding publication contribution and research collaboration. By analyzing the publication patterns of nine leading journals in CMS, Freelon established the main topics, methods, and citation universes of the field and found that

> in communication, the better-known journals tend to publish work that is quantitative, empirical, epistemologically social-scientific, and American in focus. So the major caveat for this map is that it almost certainly underrepresents work that is qualitative, purely theoretical, critical, and non-American. (Freelon, 2013, para. 22)

Freelon's findings have been recently complemented by Günther and Domahidi (2017), who analyzed the main themes of leading publications in CMS. Bunz (2005) restricted his analysis to the eight top ICA and NCA journals and stated that "at many highly research-oriented universities, there is a pressure to publish in the 'top' journals— often defined as the ICA and NCA journals—at least once or twice early in one's career" (Bunz, 2005, pp. 704–705). Bunz found that there were only American institutions on the list of universities that publish the most studies in ICA and NCA journals, and the most successful authors were American full professors.

The "Publish or Perish" Paradigm Reconsidered

Although many current debates discuss the measurability of scientific production (Demeter, 2017a; Sooroshian, 2017), the "publish or perish" paradigm still holds (Erren, Shaw, & Morfeld, 2016). One of the most important conditions for professional success represented in tenure and hiring decisions is based on publications in prestigious, indexed, peer-reviewed journals (Zdenek, 2017). In many cases, only the most prestigious top journals matter in CMS:

> The "top" and often perceived as most desirable publication outlets are the journals published by the International and the National Communication associations. A publication in one of these journals supposedly provides the highest exposure to and impact on the discipline, two important tenure and/or promotion evaluation criteria. The higher value of publication in national journals is reflected in Rosenfeld and Long's suggested evaluation system for measuring faculty performance. (Bunz, 2005, p. 705)

Scientific reputation is very important not just for authors, but for journal editors as well. Being indexed in WoS, Medline, or Scopus is a great challenge for editors in their efforts to make their journals highly cited and internationally visible (Ashtaneh & Masoumi, 2017). So while publishers and editors strive for a higher impact factor for their periodicals, legions of authors strive to publish in those highly regarded journals. Moreover, as Saurin put it,

> Academic research, including the task of publishing its findings, takes place in a highly complex socio-technical system (CSS), which involves several dynamically interacting agents (e.g., authors, publishers, reviewers, regulators, funding agencies, subjects of the research, and Universities, among others). In turn, these agents may have different goals, resources, constraints, and values. (Saurin, 2016, p. 1849)

Canavero, Franceschini, Maisano, and Mastrogiacomo (2014) investigated the process by which journal editors select (it is hoped) highly cited articles and authors with a strong reputation. They found that most editors use two types of bibliometric indicators: journal impact (based on citations) and academic reputation (based on the h-index of the authors). Canavero and colleagues also invented a new measure called h-spectrum, which "is defined as the distribution of h-index values for the authors and coauthors of that journal" (Canavero et al., 2014, p. 19). They found that changes in h-spectrum might signal editorial strategies:

> [A] journal editorial board could use h index spectrum to monitor the practical effect of their paper selection policy based on their author population: if h decreases significantly from one year to the next, it probably means that the portion of authors who are young researchers or professionals/managers (generally, with small values) is growing more than the portion of senior academics (generally, with high h values). (Canavero et al., 2014, p. 37)

Lowry et al. (2007) emphasized three main points regarding the complex system of science publication. First, researchers want to publish in the best periodicals for their topics because they think that it will create more impact for them. Second, "researchers also need to know where to find high-quality articles that will assist

them in their own research, theory development, literature reviews, claims, and so forth" (Lowry et al., 2007, p. 352). Finally, we have the departments and tenure committees that could make more informed tenure and hiring decisions and faculty evaluations by considering the quality of the journals in which tenure candidates or faculty members publish.

A recent study in which the authors looked for correlations between various bibliometric variables stated that "the total number of Scopus-indexed journals of each country and the total number of documents published in Scopus-indexed journals of each country (TD) are strongly correlated with the total publications (TP) and total citations (TC) of countries" (Erfanmanesh, Tahira, & Abrizah, 2017, p. 7). Similar to the pattern that Lauf presented in the case of WoS-indexed journals in CMS, the previously mentioned research found that Scopus-indexed periodicals published in the U.S., UK, and the Netherlands are

> the most strongly overrepresented. This may not be surprising following the fact that some most important publishing companies are located in these countries, especially Elsevier, the owner of Scopus and one of the main scientific publishers, which is based in Netherlands, and has an obvious bias in its coverage of European journals. (Erfanmanesh et al., 2017, p. 8)

Accordingly, we could conclude that publication patterns are the result of the common diligence of publishers, journal editors, and authors, where not just the virtues of the anonymous article matter, but the location of the publisher and the editor (or even the affiliations of the review board), and the prestige of the author as well (P. Rogers, Rentz, Campbell, Louhiala-Salminen, & Suchan, 2007, cited in Lowry et al., 2007, p. 353).

The Reappraisal and Refinement of Lauf's Research

In his article in *Journal of Communication*, Edmund Lauf reminded the reader of a statement by the Global Communication Research Association (2003), in which we read that international communication organizations "already divide the world into over- and under-represented areas" (Lauf, 2005, p. 21). As his own research shows, international diversity of journals in CMS is very low because of a dominance of U.S. authors, followed by native English countries (UK, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada) and Western European researchers. His explanations for U.S. and native English dominance include that (1) the American journal culture is more developed and established compared with other countries, so the U.S. has the most potential readers and authors; (2) leading journals of the field are edited and published in the U.S.; (3) American standards determine international standards, and because non-U.S. scholars are not necessarily familiar with these standards, they are culturally disadvantaged in many respects; (4) all WoS journals in CMS are published in English, so authors whose mother tongue is not English and/or who are not familiar with academic style need more time to write; and (5) in international journals, U.S. examples are preferred.

In addition to analyzing the countries of the articles, Lauf collected data on the editorial board of the journals in CMS and calculated the number of non-U.S. editorial board members (EBMs) for all journals. The author could not prove it, but he intimated that the composition of the editorial board could have an effect on publication patterns, especially on the level of internationality:

> We cannot tell whether the review process leads to a higher or lower national diversity because information about the review process was missing. However, what we can say is that 84 percent of all managing editors are from the U.S. With editorial boards consisting of less than five percent international membership, nearly one-third of all journals are not prepared to review international manuscripts, leaving out possible external reviewers. (Lauf, 2005, p. 147)

The interrelation between economic measures like GDP, per capita GDP, or the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity used, and publication output has been widely investigated (Price, 1986). Lauf also founded correlations between per capita GDP and publication output in CMS, and later research (Vinkler, 2008) also reinforced his findings.

But in addition to admitting the unquestionable values of his exemplary research, we have to correct Lauf's methods in some crucial points. It seems like his division of the world into different regions unwittingly repeated the very same process that he rightly criticized: He overemphasized the role of native English countries while—with the exceptions of the EU and Asia—labeling all other regions as "Other." Moreover, we can create many problems even in the case of the EU and Asia categories. First, it is not obvious why we should count non-EU member states of Western Europe like Switzerland or Norway under the ambiguous "Other" category in spite of their close cultural, geographical, political, and economical similarity to EU member states. By contrast, they have almost nothing in common with other regions in the category of "Other," such as African, Latin American, or Middle Eastern countries. This is why we think that all Western European countries should be classified in the same category.

Another questionable category in Lauf's research is Asia, which includes China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, and South Korea, while other Asian countries are counted under the "Other" category. This constitution of "Asia" seems problematic because literature dealing with the economic, cultural, or even academic partitions of the world use quite different categorizing (Bandyopadhyay, 2017; Bush, 2007; Rigg, 2007; Thomas-Slayter, 2003). While one part of Asia (Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore) counts as part of the Global North (Myrdal, 1977), with these countries in the same category, the other part, including China, India, Thailand, and other underdeveloped countries, count as part of the Global South, thus belonging in a different category.

The most problematic category in Lauf's research is, in our opinion, the category labeled as "Other," which merges absolutely different regions like Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, developing Asia, and South America. It is not just that these regions have very diverse historical, political, cultural, and academic features; they are also developing in very different ways (Erfanmanesh et al., 2017). In our current analysis, in which we measure national diversity in CMS 15 years after Lauf's research, we also reconstitute his analytical categories regarding the previously mentioned considerations.

Methods

For the sake of better comparability, we used Lauf's (2005) methods with the previously mentioned modifications. Accordingly, we had a current sample (2013–2017) from the same 40 journals (OS, see

Appendix A) that Lauf analyzed (1998–2002), and we also have an extended sample (ES, see Appendix B) with all 72 journals that are international and indexed in Web of Science Journal Citations Report (2016) in communication (SCIE & SSCI).

The extended sample contains all the WoS indexed journals in communication, excepting journals with explicitly regional interest, namely *Ecquid: Novi-African Journalism Studies, Asian Journal of Communication, Chinese Journal of Communication*, *African Journalism Studies*, *Journal of African Media Studies,* and *Tijdschrift voor Communicatiewetenschap.* Five journals are missing from the OS because these periodicals are not included in WoS list in communications. The periodicals in question are *Cyberpsychology and Behavior* (not included since 2012), *Publishing Research Quarterly* (not included since 2013), *International Journal of Language and Communication Disorders* (not included since 2007), *Public Culture* (not included since 2011), and *Communication Education* (not included since 2002). As a result, we have 7,525 articles from 35 journals in OS and 14,925 from 72 journals in the ES published during the period 2013–2017. The last entry was registered July 10, so the year 2017 is fragmented. We collected data from the countries of the authors (where "country" refers to the country of the author's affiliation, not to his or her nationality) and then classified them into 10 categories: (1) U.S.; (2) UK; (3) Australia, Canada, New Zealand (native English countries); (4) Western Europe (excluding UK); (5) Asia (China, Hong Kong, India, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore); (6) South America; (7) Asia (Other); (8) Middle East; (9) Africa; and (10) Eastern Europe (including Russia). For the sake of comparison with Lauf's original analysis, we also made a label similar to his "Other" category from South America, Asia (Other), Middle East, Africa, and Eastern Europe with Russia.

Based on the individual countries' share in publication, we calculated Simpson's Reciprocal Index of Diversity (D_i) for each journal (Hill, 1973). The range of D_i is between 1 and 0, where numbers closer to 1 signify greater international diversity, and values closer to 0 indicate less.

On the next level, we collected data regarding editorial information: We made records of the editors and EBMs of the periodicals and then categorized them as U.S. and non-U.S. contributors. The importance of this investigation is, according to Lauf, that U.S.-based editorial members could not necessarily deal with non-U.S. academic style, citation universes, or examples, so an international journal should have an international editorial or advisory board. We further assumed that the extension of Lauf's categories would lead to better explanations regarding national diversity in CMS, so we classified editorial information based on our categories as regards article information.

Finally, we made measures and statistical correlation probes for the top publishing countries regarding their publication output, GDP, per capita GDP, population, and per capita publication rates.

Results

The number of WoS indexed journals in CMS doubled in 15 years (from 40 to 79), which affirms the conjecture of Derek Price, who presupposed a 15-year doubling period for the number of scientific journals (Price, 1986). Comparing the journals' national diversity indices in OS, we found that in most cases, the most international journals preserved their positions just like the least international ones. Of the 35

journals (which consist of Lauf's original 40 titles minus those five that are currently not on the WoS communication journals list), 23 more or less maintained their position (with a maximum place change of 5), five journals changed 6 to 10 places, and seven periodicals had more than a 10-place change from their former position for the period 1998–2002. The Placing column in Table 1 shows the changes of given journal's position between the periods 1998–2002 and 2013–2017. Positive numbers indicate that the journal became more international than it was, whereas negative numbers signify the opposite direction.

We found the most appreciable positive change in the case of *International Journal of Conflict Management, International Journal of Press and Politics, Public Relations Review,* and *Communication Theory*. The most notable is clearly *Communication Theory,* an ICA journal, which was formerly an almost exclusively American periodical but now publishes a number of articles from other countries (mostly Western European and Asian countries). The other ICA journals (*Journal of Communication* and *Human Communication Research*) also became more international in the last 15 years, moving up 5 and 7 positions, respectively. It is noteworthy that three of the four NCA journals—*Critical Studies in Media Communication, Communication Monographs,* and *Quarterly Journal of Speech*—were at the end of the list 15 years before, and now they are joined by the fourth, *Journal of Applied Communication Research,* which was much more international than it is currently. Table 2 shows the results for the extended sample (ES) with other journals, which were not included in Lauf's research in 2005 but are indexed now in WoS (indicated in bold).

Data show that Lauf's conception from 2005, in which newly indexed journals are more international than the older ones, could be reinforced. Among the top 10 most international journals, we have seven new ones that were not included in WoS in the period 1998–2002, and 15 from the top 20 are also new titles. Figure 1 shows that newer titles are much more numerous in the first quarter of the list, and their presence gradually decreases among the less international journals.

Considering the general measure of growth since Lauf's research, we found that the number of articles almost doubled in OS, but the growth was not equal in the case of all regions. Although the U.S. shared 66% of the field between 1998 and 2002, its share was only 50% from 2013 to 2017. The most successful world regions in raising their productivities were clearly the EU and Asia: They could raise their publication outputs by more than 450% (Figure 2).

Table 1. Journal Ranking by Simpson's Reciprocal Diversity Index (D_i) in Lauf's Original Sample (OS) and the Same Journals' Ranking in the Period 2013–2017.

Journal rank	1998–2002 (Lauf, 2005)	2013–2017	Placing	D_i
1	Discourse & Society	Media, Culture & Society	4	0.8
2	Javnost—The Public	Discourse & Society	-1	0.8
3	Language & Communication	International Journal of Conflict Management	12	0.8
4	Public Understanding of Science	Public Understanding of Science	0	0.77
5	Media Culture & Society	Language & Communication	-2	0.76
6	Telecommunications Policy	Harvard International Journal of Press and Politics	8	0.75
7	Research on Language and Social Interaction	Telecommunications Policy	-1	0.75
8	European Journal of Communication	Research on Language and Social Interaction	-1	0.75
9	International Journal of Public Opinion Research	Science Communication	2	0.73
10	Journal of Media Economics	Journal of Media Economics	-1	0.73
11	Science Communication	Journal of Advertising Research	2	0.72
12	Political Communication	Javnost – The Public	-10	0.7
13	Journal of Advertising Research	Public Relations Review	12	0.7
14	Harvard International Journal of Press and Politics	Journal of Advertising	8	0.69
15	International Journal of Conflict Management	International Journal of Public Opinion Research	-6	0.67
16	Journal of Social and Personal Relationships	Communication Theory	16	0.66
17	Journal of Health Communication	Media Psychology	1	0.62
18	Media Psychology	Journal of Communication	5	0.62
19	Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media	Political Communication	-7	0.59
20	Communication Research	Journal of Social and Personal Relationships	-4	0.57
21	Journal of Applied Communication Research	Communication Research	-1	0.55
22	Journal of Advertising	Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media	-3	0.54
23	Journal of Communication	Human Communication Research	7	0.54
24	Written Communication	European Journal of Communication	-16	0.53
25	Public Relations Review	Public Opinion Quarterly	3	0.5
26	Technical Communication	Journal of Business and Technical Communication	5	0.48
27	Health Communication	Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly	2	0.47
28	Public Opinion Quarterly	Written Communication	-4	0.46
29	Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly	Journal of Health Communication	-12	0.46
30	Human Communication Research	Technical Communication	-4	0.45
31	Journal of Business and Technical Communication	Health Communication	-4	0.44
32	Communication Theory	Critical Studies in Media Communication	1	0.42
33	Critical Studies in Media Communication	Communication Monographs	1	0.22
34	Communication Monographs	Journal of Applied Communication Research	-13	0.17
35	Quarterly Journal of Speech	Quarterly Journal of Speech	0	0.02

Table 2. Journal Ranking by Simpson's Reciprocal Diversity Index (Di) in WoS Journals in CMS (2013–2017).

Journal Rank	Journal name	D_i
1	**Discourse Context & Media**	0.831
2	**Communication and Critical-Cultural Studies**	0.812
3	**Text & Talk**	0.809
4	Media Culture & Society	0.801
5	**Visual Communication**	0.801
6	Discourse & Society	0.8
7	International Journal of Conflict Management	0.797
8	**Argumentation**	0.797
9	**Journalism Studies**	0.795
10	**Discourse Studies**	0.795
11	**Narrative Inquiry**	0.791
12	**Environmental Communication: A Journal of Nature and Culture**	0.786
13	**Information Communication & Society**	0.779
14	**Critical Discourse Studies**	0.772
15	Public Understanding of Science	0.765
16	**Social Semiotics**	0.764
17	**Mass Communication and Society**	0.763
18	Language & Communication	0.76
19	**Journal of Media Psychology: Theories, Methods, and Applications**	0.756
20	**International Journal of Communication**	0.751
21	Harvard International Journal of Press and Politics	0.746
22	Telecommunications Policy	0.745
23	Research on Language and Social Interaction	0.745
24	**Journalism**	0.743
25	**International Journal of Advertising**	0.738
26	**Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication**	0.734
27	Science Communication	0.73
28	**Communications: European Journal of Communication Research**	0.73
29	Journal of Media Economics	0.728
30	**Games and Culture**	0.727
31	Journal of Advertising Research	0.718
32	**New Media & Society**	0.715
33	Javnost—The Public	0.704
34	Public Relations Review	0.697
35	**International Communication Gazette**	0.695
36	Journal of Advertising	0.688
37	**Journal of Language and Social Psychology**	0.683
38	International Journal of Public Opinion Research	0.674
39	**Management Communication Quarterly**	0.674

40	**Television & New Media**	0.673
41	Communication Theory	0.662
42	**IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication**	0.64
43	Media Psychology	0.62
44	Journal of Communication	0.616
45	**Continuum: Journal of Media & Cultural Studies**	0.609
46	**Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies**	0.608
47	Political Communication	0.592
48	**Journal of Mass Media Ethics**	0.59
49	Journal of Social and Personal Relationships	0.57
50	Communication Research	0.545
51	Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media	0.54
52	**Interaction Studies**	0.536
53	Human Communication Research	0.535
54	European Journal of Communication	0.531
55	**Communication Culture & Critique**	0.531
56	Public Opinion Quarterly	0.495
57	**Discourse & Communication**	0.492
58	Journal of Business and Technical Communication	0.477
59	Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly	0.473
60	Written Communication	0.463
61	Journal of Health Communication	0.46
62	Technical Communication	0.448
63	**Comunicar**	0.442
64	Health Communication	0.436
65	Critical Studies in Media Communication	0.422
66	**Personal Relationships**	0.422
67	**Media International Australia**	0.383
68	**Translator**	0.379
69	**Journal of Public Relations Research**	0.256
70	Communication Monographs	0.218
71	Journal of Applied Communication Research	0.17
72	Quarterly Journal of Speech	0.02

Data show that Lauf's conception from 2005, in which newly indexed journals are more international than the older ones, could be reinforced. Among the top 10 most international journals, we have seven new ones that were not included in WoS in the period 1998–2002, and 15 from the top 20 are also new titles. Figure 1 shows that newer titles are much more numerous in the first quarter of the list, and their presence gradually decreases among the less international journals.

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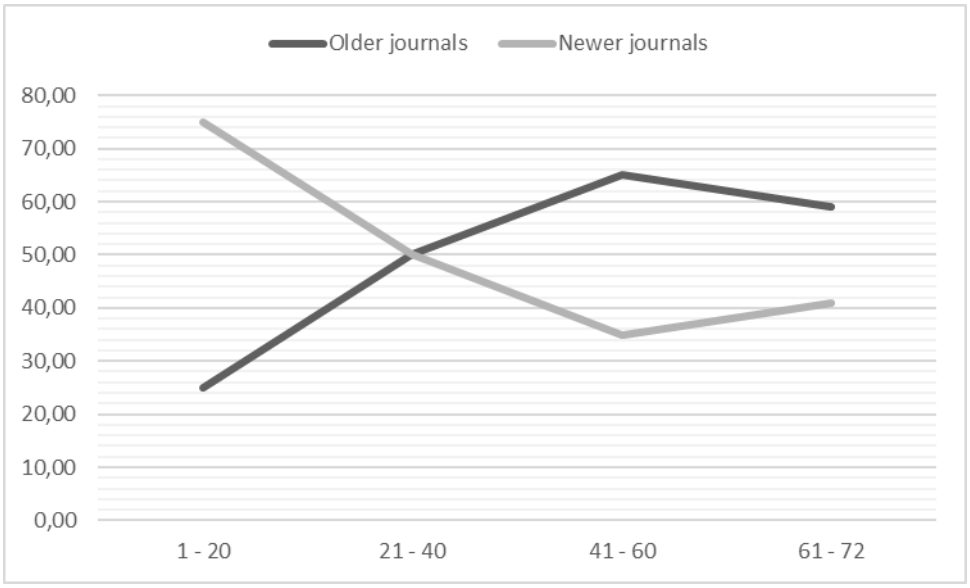

Figure 1. The national diversity of newly indexed vs. earlier indexed journals. Numbers refer to the position of a given journal based on D_i, so lower numbers indicate greater internationality.

	Articles (n)	U.S.	UK	AUS&CAN&NZ	EU	ASIA	OTHER
1998-2002	3859	2531	308	228	357	123	191
share (%)		66	8	7	9	4	6
2013-17	7525	3771	533	493	1654	567	499
share (%)		50	7	7	22	8	6
growth (%)	195	149	173	216	463	460	261

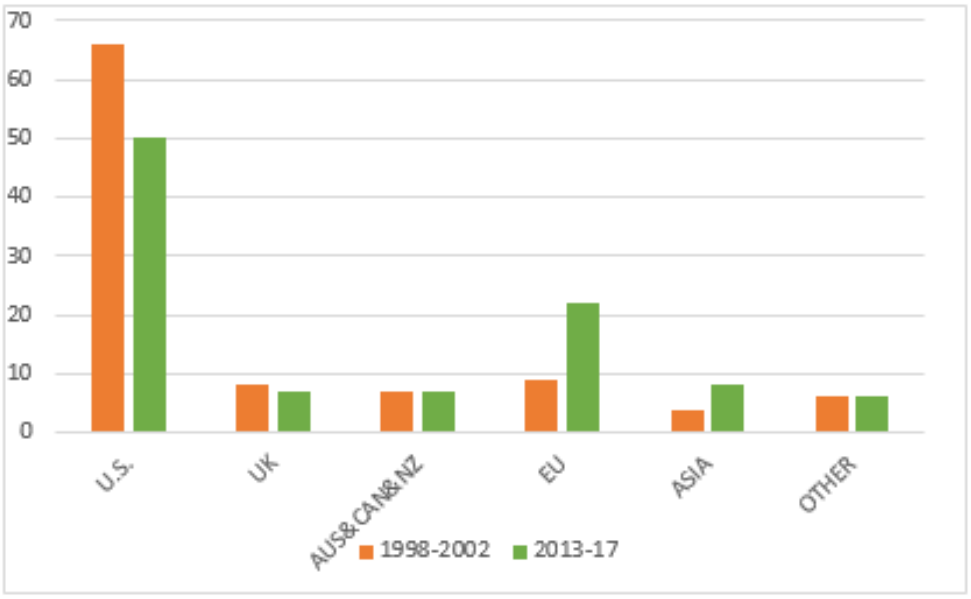

Figure 2. Publication output in OS by world regions.

Table 3 shows the changes of national diversity of EBMs in OS regarding the two analyzed periods.

Table 3. Non-U.S. Editorial Board Members from 1998 to 2002 and from 2013 to 2017.

Journal name	1998–2002	2013–2017
Discourse & Society	84	64
Javnost—The Public	81	97
Language & Communication	50	50
Public Understanding of Science	75	64
Media Culture & Society	86	60
Telecommunications Policy	85	78
Research on Language and Social Interaction	19	29
European Journal of Communication	100	74
International Journal of Public Opinion Research	62	52
Journal of Media Economics	16	28
Science Communication	14	19
Political Communication	60	20
Journal of Advertising Research	11	100
Harvard International Journal of Press and Politics	25	60
International Journal of Conflict Management	n/a	23
Journal of Social and Personal Relationships	15	23
Journal of Health Communication	15	17
Media Psychology	12	29
Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media	9	6
Communication Research	4	12
Journal of Applied Communication Research	2	4
Journal of Advertising	2	25
Journal of Communication	11	19
Written Communication	20	13
Public Relations Review	7	32
Technical Communication	20	0
Health Communication	n/a	0
Public Opinion Quarterly	5	9
Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly	0	24
Human Communication Research	4	14
Journal of Business and Technical Communication	0	9
Communication Theory	0	41
Critical Studies in Media Communication	0	5
Communication Monographs	2	1
Quarterly Journal of Speech	0	0

We can see striking changes in the editorial board composition of many journals. The number of non-U.S. EBMs decreased dramatically in the case of *Political Communication* and *Technical Communication*, but generally the opposite tendency is typical. We found the highest growth in the numbers of non-U.S. EBMs in the cases of *Journal of Advertising Research, International Journal of Press and Politics, Journal of Advertising, Public Relations Review, Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, and, most significantly, *Communication Theory,* which raised its numbers from 0 to 41.

However, these pure numbers of non-U.S. EBMs also reveal the defectiveness of Lauf's approach; he thought that if an editorial board had at least one non-U.S. member, it would be more international. But it is not clear why, for example, an African EBM could evaluate a Malaysian or Romanian article more adeptly than an American professional. What could be the relevance of, for example, *Communication Monographs* having one non-U.S. member, as compared with *Journal of Applied Communication Research* having four? For a better understanding, we calculated the proportion of non-U.S. EBMs (Table 4). Because Lauf did not produce this research, we show the results for the period from 2013 to 2017 in the extended sample (ES).

It is clear from data that the distribution of U.S. and non-U.S. EBMs is far from being balanced. A total of 21 journals have more than 80% American EBMs, whereas only eight journals have more than 80% non-U.S. EBMs. However, as we will show, there is even more inequality in the case of the non-U.S. EBMs. In one of our earlier research studies (Demeter, 2018), we ascertained the significant correlation between GDP, per capita GDP, and per capita publication rate (V1) and the publication output of a given country, whereas there was no correlation between population size and publication output. Table 5 shows data for the top 50 countries (ranked by publication output). Results show that the situation is the same as Lauf found in the period 1998–2002: We found the strongest correlation between per capita GDP/per capita publication rate and publication output in the period 2013–2017.

Table 4. The Proportion of U.S. and non-U.S. EBMs in the Extended Sample.

Journal name	Non-US %	US %	Journal name	Non-US %	US %
Journal of Advertising Research	100	0	JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL PSYCH	39	61
Comunicar	100	0	Games and Culture	35	65
Social Semiotics	100	0	Public Relations Review	32	68
Media International Australia	100	0	International Journal of Communication	30	70
Javnost – The Public	97	3	Research on Language and Social Interaction	29	71
Continuum	95	5	Media Psychology	29	71
Critical Discourse Studies	89	11	Journal of Media Economics	28	72
Discourse Context & Media	83	17	Journal of Advertising	25	75
Telecommunications Policy	78	22	Management Communication Quarterly	25	75
Communications	76	24	PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS	25	75
Translator	76	24	Journalism & Mass Communication Qarterly	24	76
European Journal of Communication	74	26	International Journal of Conflict Management	23	77
Argumentation	70	30	Journal of Social and Personal Relationships	23	77
Visual Communication	70	30	Journal of Computer-Mediated Comm	23	77
Interaction Studies	66	34	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PROF COMM	22	78
Information Communication & Society	65	45	NARRATIVE INQUIRY	21	79
Discourse & Society	64	36	Political Communication	20	80
Public Understanding of Science	64	46	Communication Culture & Critique	20	80
International Communication Gazette	62	38	Science Communication	19	81
Journalism	61	39	Journal of Communication	19	81
Media Culture & Society	60	40	Journal of Health Communication	17	83
International Journal of Press/ Politics	60	40	Human Communication Research	14	86
Text & Talk	60	40	Written Communication	13	87
International Journal of Advertising	58	42	Communication and Critical-Cultural Stud	13	87
Convergence	58	42	Communication Research	12	88
Journalism Studies	56	44	Public Opinion Quarterly	9	91
Journal of Media Psychology	56	44	Journal of Business and Technical Comm	9	91
Environmental Communication	53	47	Journal of Public Relations Research	9	91
International Journal of Public Opinion Res	52	48	Journal of Mass Media Ethics	8	92
Discourse & Communication	52	48	Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media	6	94
Language & Communication	50	50	Mass Communication and Society	6	94
DISCOURSE STUDIES	50	50	Critical Studies in Media Communication	5	95
Publishing Research Quarterly	46	54	Journal of Applied Communication Res	4	96
NEW MEDIA & SOCIETY	45	55	Communication Monographs	1	99
Television & New Media	44	56	Technical Communication	0	100
Communication Theory	41	69	Health Communication	0	100
			Quarterly Journal of Speech	0	100

Table 5. Correlations Between the Scientific Production of a Given Country in CMS (2013–2017) and Its Population Size, GDP, Per Capita GDP, and Per Capita Publication (V1).

Country	Population[#]	GDP*	Per capita GDP**	P-number (2013-17)	Per capita publication x 10^{-5}
US	326,474,014	19,417,144	57,436	6,354	1.946
UK	65,511,098	2,496,757	40,096	1,272	1.941
AUSTRALIA	24,641,662	1,359,723	51,85	905	3.672
NET	17,032,845	762,694	45,283	622	3.651
GER	80,636,124	3,423,287	41,902	534	0.662
CAN	36,626,083	1,600,265	42,21	467	1.275
SPAIN	46,070,146	1,232,440	26,609	464	1.007
KOR	25,405,296	1,498,074	27,539	311	1.224
SWEDEN	9,920,624	507,046	51,165	307	3.094
BELGIUM	11,443,830	462,715	41,283	288	2.516
ISRAEL	8,323,248	339,99	37,262	274	3.291
CHINA	1,388,232,693	11,795,297	8,113	259	0.018
HONG KONG	7,401,941	332,266	43,528	227	3.066
DENMARK	5,771,837	304,216	53,744	218	3.446
SINGAPORE	5,784,538	291,86	52,961	202	3.492
ITALY	59,797,978	1,807,425	30,507	191	0.319
SWITZERLAND	8,454,083	659,368	79,242	190	2.247
FINLAND	5,541,274	234,524	43,169	188	3.392
SOUTH AFRICA	55,436,360	317,568	5,261	175	0.315
NEW ZEALAND	4,604,871	198,043	38,345	146	3.00
AUSTRIA	8,592,400	353,809	44,498	140	1.63
NORWAY	5,330,800	391,959	70,392	133	2.494
FRANCE	64,938,716	2,420,440	38,128	121	0.186
TAIWAN	23,405,309	566,757	22,453	119	0.508
JAPAN	126,045,211	4,841,221	38,917	94	0.074
PORTUGAL	10,264,797	202,77	19,832	83	0.808
TURKEY	80,417,526	793,698	10,743	74	0.092
IRELAND	4,749,153	294,193	62,562	66	1.389
CHILE	18,313,495	251,22	13,576	65	0.354
INDIA	1,342,512,706	2,454,458	1,723	58	0.004
GREECE	10,892,931	193,1	17,901	57	0.523
POLAND	38,563,573	482,92	12,316	54	0.14
BRAZIL	211,243,220	2,140,940	8,725	49	0.023
SLOVENIA	20,712,552	43,503	21,32	48	2.317
MEXICO	130,222,815	987,303	8,555	43	0.033
MALAYSIA	31,164,177	309,86	9,36	40	0.128
COLOMBIA	49,067,981	306,439	5,792	32	0.065
CZECH	10,555,130	196,068	18,286	30	0.284
CYPRUS	1,187,575	19,648	23,352	26	2.189
NIGER	191,835,936	400,621	2,211	24	0.012
INDONESIA	263,510,146	1,020,515	3,604	21	0.008
ESTONIA	1,305,775	23,422	17,633	17	1.301
ARGENTINA	44,272,125	628,935	12,503	17	0.083
THAILAND	68,297,547	432,898	5,899	16	0.023
ROMANIA	19,237,513	189,79	9,465	16	0.083
KENYA	48,466,928	75,099	1,516	15	0.03
RUSSIA	143,375,006	1,560,706	8,923	13	0.009
SERBIA	8,776,940	37,739	5,376	13	0.148
PAKISTAN	196,744,376	251,487	1,428	13	0.006
PHILIPPINES	103,796,832	329,716	2,924	12	0.011
Combined covariance	-26.1	103.61	153.3		145.76
Spearman's Rho [R]	**-0.123**	**0.488**	**0.736**		**0.686**

2017 http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/population-by-country/

*GDP nominal, billons of dollars (2017) http://statisticstimes.com/economy/countries-by-projected-gdp.php

** Per capita GDP (nominal) World Bank (2016) http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?year_high_decs=true

*** **Mean** 25.5 **Standard dev** 14.58 **p** < 0.05

Regarding our extended categories by which we distinguished five subcategories (South America, Africa, Asia [Other], Middle East, and Eastern Europe) instead of Lauf's "Other," we generated the results illustrated in Figure 3.

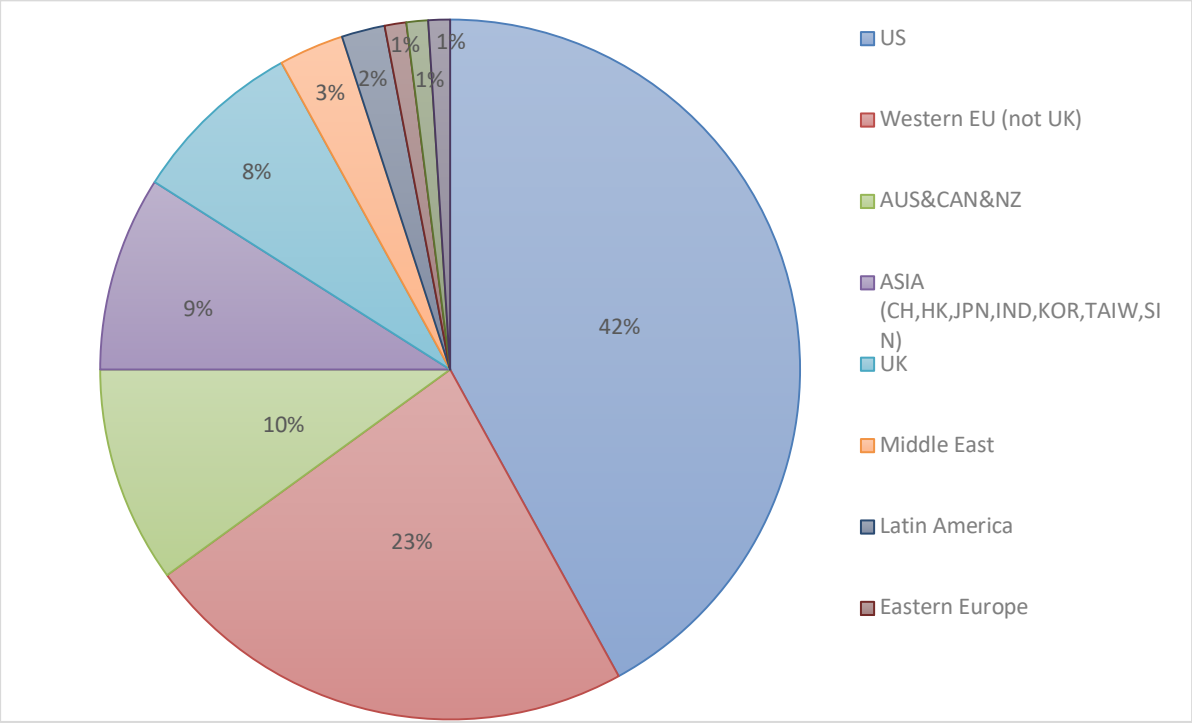

Figure 3. The contribution of world regions in the extended sample (ES, WoS journals 2013–2017).

We can see from Figure 3 that in the extended sample, the U.S., Western Europe, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand account for 75% of the world's publication output, and this ratio is 92% with developed Asia and the UK. It also means that the Middle East, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Africa, and the developing regions of Asia together constitute less than 8%.

Table 6 shows the top 10 journals by publication rate in the general "Other" category and in Asia (Other), Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Table 6. Top 10 Journals in Publishing Content from Developing Regions.

OTHER (ALL)	percent	**Latin-America**	percent
Communications-European Journal of Comm Res	42	Comunicar	13
Javnost – The Public	31	Mass Communication and Society	5
Visual Communication	19	Discourse & Society	5
Comunicar	18	Journalism	4
Language & Communication	18	International Journal of Advertising	4
Discourse & Society	17	International Journal of Communication	3
JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	16	Telecommunications Policy	3
Public Relations Review	15	Journalism Studies	3
International Journal of Conflict Management	15	Information Communication & Society	2
Discourse Context & Media	15	Public Understanding of Science	2

Middle East	percent	**Africa**	percent
Visual Communication	13	Communications-European Journal of Comm Res	42
International Journal of Conflict Management	12	Information Communication & Society	7
Text & Talk	6	JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	5
Communication Theory	6	Public Relations Review	5
Discourse Context & Media	6	Discourse & Society	5
Public Understanding of Science	6	Media Culture & Society	3
Journal of Social and Personal Relationships	6	Journalism Studies	3
Critical Discourse Studies	6	Environmental Communication	3
Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media	6	Text & Talk	3
Critical Studies in Media Communication	6	Communication and Critical-Cultural Studies	3

Asia (other)	percent	**Eastern Europe**	percent
International Journal of Communication	3	Javnost – The Public	31
Language & Communication	5	International Communication Gazette	7
Communication Culture & Critique	4	European Journal of Communication	6
Argumentation	3	JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	4
Telecommunications Policy	2	Public Relations Review	4
Continuum-Journal of Media & Cultural Studies	2	Games and Culture	4
Discourse & Society	2	Language & Communication	3
Journal of Advertising Research	2	Comunicar	3
Public Relations Review	0,6	Journalism	2
Journal of Health Communication	0,5	NEW MEDIA & SOCIETY	2

We have to indicate here that 70% of the journals (50 of 72) in the extended sample have not published any articles in the period from 2013 to 2017 from developing Asia, while 60% omitted Africa (43 of 72), 56% were missing Eastern Europe (40 of 72), 54% did not include South America (39 of 72), and there were no articles from the Middle East in 18% of the periodicals (25 of 72).

The EBM distribution of ES is shown in Figure 4; we found that native English countries and Western Europe account for more than 91% of editorial members, and the percentage increases to 95% with developed Asia. South America, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Africa, and developing Asia share what remains: 5%.

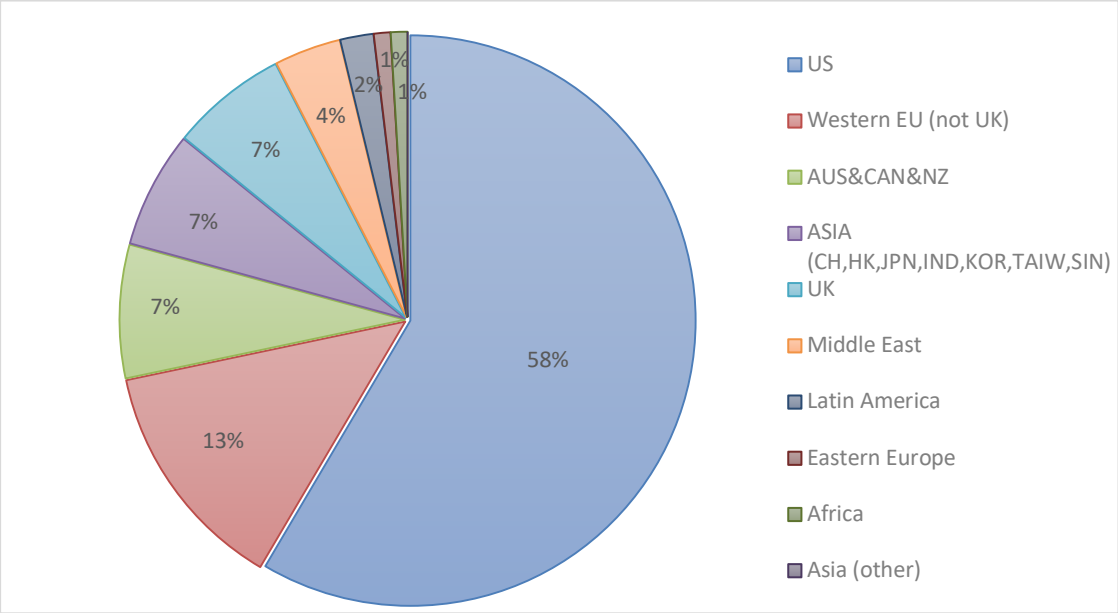

Figure 4. Editorial member distributions in the extended sample.

Note that almost 70% of the Latin American EBMs are from the Spanish journal *Comunicar* (69 of 106); without this periodical, their contribution would be less than 1%. A total of 93% of the 72 journals have no EBMs from developing Asia; 81% have no EBMs from Eastern Europe; 74% have no EBMs from South America; 67% have no EBMs from Africa; and 53% have no EBMs from the Middle East.

When we calculated correlations between EBMs and the countries of publication, we found significant positive correlations in all categories. For example, there is a significant correlation between the number of American EBMs and the number of American articles in a given periodical, and the same is true for other categories (UK, Western Europe, and so on). At the same time, we found significant negative correlations between publications labeled as "Other" and American EBMs, and the same negative correlation holds for the ratio of "Other" EBMs and American publications (see Table 7).

Table 7. Correlations Between the Countries of Journal Articles and Journal EBMs.

EBMs	**Articles**	**Combined covariance** ($p < 0.05$)	**Spearman's Rho** (R)
U.S.	U.S.	241.2	0.551
UK	UK	205.43	0.472
AUS&CAN&NZ	AUS&CAN&NZ	174.4	0.402
W EUR	W EUR	239.4	0.547
ASIA	ASIA	153.43	0.355
OTHER	OTHER	199.06	0.463
OTHER	U.S.	−190.35	−0.441
U.S.	OTHER	−220.54	−0.506

Discussion

The current research shows that basic patterns in CMS have remained the same over the last 15 years. The field is still dominated by the U.S., with a notable emergence of Western European and Asian authors. The cumulated contribution of English-speaking countries, Western Europe, and developed Asia was 94% in Lauf's research (1998–2002), and we have the very same ratio in 2017 (2013–2017). The least successful regions of the world in both publishing science research and participating in international editorial boards in CMS are Eastern Europe, Africa, and developing Asia. The relative advantage of South America is due to the Spanish journal *Comunicar,* which is responsible for more than half of South American WoS publications. Regarding the Middle East, Israel has the lion's share of both its publications and editorial members.

In contrast with Lauf's proposal, WoS still does not include non-English journals in CMS, and still there are no journals indexed from regions other than North America and Western Europe (we have 38 journals from the U.S., 28 from the UK, three from Germany, two from the Netherlands, and one from Australia).

The most considerable development is that many journals have increased the number of non-U.S. editorial members. Given that we found significant correlation between the composition of the editorial board of a given periodical and its national diversity, it is not surprising that those journals that could increase the national diversity of their editorial board also increased the national diversity of their publications. Consider, for example, that the *International Journal of Press and Politics* raised the number of its non-U.S. EBMs from 25 to 60, and its national diversity rank (NDR) also increased (8 places). The same is true for *Public Relations Review* (non-U.S. EBMs from 7 to 32; NDR increased 12 places), *Journal of Advertising* (non-U.S. EBMs from 2 to 25; NDR increased 8 places), *Journal of Communication* (non-U.S. EBMs from 11 to 19; NDR increased 5 places), and, most significantly, *Communication Theory,* which increased the number of its non-U.S. EBMs from 0 to 41 and moved up 12 places on the NDR. It is not clear, however, that raising the national diversity of EBMs may lead to the increase of national diversity of publications, or if increased numbers of international articles cause journals to make their EBs more international.

We found significant differences between world regions uniformly called "Others" in Lauf's former research, but let us start with the similarities. First, none of them has any journals indexed in WoS. *Javnost* was formerly an Eastern European (specifically, Slovenian) periodical but now is published in the UK. However, a significant portion of the publication output of Eastern Europe comes from this periodical, which maintained a number of Eastern European EBMs. Second, the contribution of each region varies from 1% to 3%, which is very low if we consider the population of Eastern Europe (including Russia), Africa, or Latin America. Third, the ratio of EBMs for the "Other" category varies from 0 to 78, but because almost 80% of the journals have a percentage of "Other" EBMs under 10%, and almost 30% have no "Other" EBMs at all, the average ratio for "Other" is only 6, or 18%.

The most successful regions of the "Others" are Latin America, which has the most EBMs and the second highest publication output, and the Middle East (including Israel as the absolute leading country of the region), which has the most publications and the second highest number of EBMs. They are followed by

Africa and Eastern Europe, with similar proportions, and the contribution of developing Asia is almost invisible. But, however successful the Middle East or South America may be compared with developing Asia or Africa, each is still incommensurable with any developed regions. The UK has more publications than all five regions in the "Other" category, and we have 50% more EBMs from the UK than we have from the developing regions altogether.

Perhaps the most interesting observation could be made regarding the position of Eastern European countries. As we mentioned in the introduction, Lauf counted Eastern European countries in the "Other" category not because of their economic or cultural position but because they were not part of the EU when he investigated them (1998–2002). Many Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia) are now part of the EU, so sometimes they are counted in the European region. However, even though they are EU member states, their GDP, per capita GDP, and other economic measures are closer to those of the developing countries. It is not a surprise, then, that their publication outputs and EBM ratios are also much closer to those of the developing regions, like Africa or developing Asia, than those of the Western European countries. The only exceptions could be, supposedly, those journals with a specific European focus, namely *European Journal of Communication* (U.S.) and *Communications: European Journal of Communication Research* (Germany). But in *European Journal of Communication*, we found only 13 articles from Eastern Europe for 2013–2017, whereas the number of Western European articles was 134, and an additional 34 articles from the UK. So in this periodical (focusing on European communication research), the ratio for Western and Eastern European articles is 97/3, which could be considered strongly unbalanced. The situation with *Communications* is even more biased; we could not find Eastern European articles at all.

Conclusion

International diversity of WoS-ranked journals in CMS is still very low. The field is determined by articles from native English and Western European countries, and all the publishers are also from these regions. Although the number of both WoS-ranked journals and the articles in them doubled in the last 15 years, there have been only fine modifications in the overall pattern. The U.S. has lost some of its share in publication, while Western Europe and the developed regions of Asia could widely raise their contribution. Among the top articles in the seven ICA and NCA journals (n = 1,041), we could find 846 from the developed world, eight from South America, 32 from the Middle East, one from Africa and one from the developing Asia, and no one from Eastern Europe. These flagship journals have 517 EBMs: 457 (90%) from the U.S. and 50 from the developed West (9%), with the other five regions—Africa (2), South America (1), the Middle East (6), developing Asia (1), and Eastern Europe (0)—sharing the remaining 1%.

We could ascertain relatively strong significant correlation between a given country's per capita GDP and its publication output, but there were also significant correlations with nominal GDP and per capita publication rates.

The composition of journal editorial boards proved to be a good predictor for the national diversity of their publication output. There are significant correlations between the diversity of editorial boards and the national diversity of publications in both negative and positive directions. Moreover, journals that raised

their national diversity in their editorial boards from Lauf's research to the present also raised their national diversity in publications. Therefore, the correlation between editorial boards and publication outputs has been proved both longitudinally and in cross-sectional statistical measures.

As an overall conclusion, we have to say that there have been no serious changes in the pattern of publication in CMS since Lauf's research 15 years ago. Instead of a more inclusive national diversity, we see only soft shifts between the main actors in the field. Regions in the "Other" category still make up around 1% individually, and they share 6% altogether, which is the same ratio as 15 years ago. Countries and regions with low per capita GDP and per capita publication rates—with all their linguistic, cultural, and educational differences—have only a minuscule chance of publishing in WoS journals, and they are not included in international collaboration as EBMs.

Lauf presented two very simple proposals. First, if CMS really aims to be an international field of research, leading journals should include studies from a wide diversity of countries. Second, WoS should include more journals from different countries and perhaps with different languages (as in political science, for example). Unfortunately, this present research shows that none of Lauf's advice was taken: There are still only English journals from Western countries, 94% of the articles are from developed countries only, and it is still very rare for EBMs from developing countries to be on the editorial boards of leading journals. So we have to repeat Lauf's words and add the suggestion that the international communities of CMS scholars develop strategies to expand common standards for a more balanced international contribution pattern.

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Appendix A

Original Sample of Journals (OS) With the Number of Articles from 2013 to 2017

Discourse & Society	171
Javnost—The Public	119
Language & Communication	240
Public Understanding of Science	381
Media Culture & Society	382
Telecommunications Policy	432
Research on Language and Social Interaction	122
European Journal of Communication	206
International Journal of Public Opinion Research	112
Journal of Media Economics	55
Science Communication	169
Political Communication	161
Journal of Advertising Research	208
Harvard International Journal of Press and Politics	135
International Journal of Conflict Management	121

Journal of Social and Personal Relationships	307
Journal of Health Communication	682
Media Psychology	128
Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media	196
Communication Research	251
Journal of Applied Communication Research	134
Journal of Advertising	221
Journal of Communication	291
Written Communication	78
Public Relations Review	507
Technical Communication	69
Health Communication	678
Public Opinion Quarterly	127
Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly	150
Human Communication Research	139
Journal of Business and Technical Communication	76
Communication Theory	121
Critical Studies in Media Communication	146
Communication Monographs	112
Quarterly Journal of Speech	98

Appendix B

Extended Sample of Journals (ES) With the Number of Articles from 2013 to 2017

Argumentation	150
Communication and Critical-Cultural Studies	140
Communication Culture & Critique	122
Communication Monographs	112
Communication Research	251
Communication Theory	121
Communications-European Journal of Communication Research	50
Comunicar	221
Continuum-Journal of Media & Cultural Studies	207
Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies	96
Critical Discourse Studies	146
Critical Studies in Media Communication	146
Discourse & Communication	78
Discourse & Society	171
Discourse Context & Media	116
Discourse Studies	125
Environmental Communication: A Journal of Nature and Culture	252

European Journal of Communication	206
Games and Culture	196
Harvard International Journal of Press and Politics	135
Health Communication	678
Human Communication Research	139
IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication	103
Information Communication & Society	521
Interaction Studies	75
International Communication Gazette	120
International Journal of Advertising	239
International Journal of Communication	427
International Journal of Conflict Management	121
International Journal of Public Opinion Research	112
Javnost—The Public	119
Journal of Advertising	221
Journal of Advertising Research	208
Journal of Applied Communication Research	134
Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media	196
Journal of Business and Technical Communication	76
Journal of Communication	291
Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication	218
Journal of Health Communication	682
Journal of Language & Social Psychology	495
Journal of Mass Media Ethics	251
Journal of Media Economics	55
Journal of Media Psychology: Theories Methods and Applications	138
Journal of Public Relations Research	115
Journal of Social and Personal Relationships	307
Journalism	531
Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly	150
Journalism Studies	351
Language & Communication	240
Management Communication Quarterly	112
Mass Communication and Society	195
Media Culture & Society	382
Media International Australia	230
Media Psychology	128
Narrative Inquiry	122
New Media & Society	464
Personal Relationships	146
Political Communication	161
Public Opinion Quarterly	127
Public Relations Review	507

Public Understanding of Science	381
Quarterly Journal of Speech	98
Research on Language and Social Interaction	122
Science Communication	169
Social Semiotics	56
Technical Communication	69
Telecommunications Policy	432
Television & New Media	173
Text & Talk	173
Translator	123
Visual Communication	123
Written Communication	78