The future of Information Systems talking about the future of Information Systems

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#ica18, #ica_is

1. What is the Information Systems Division?

Information Systems is concerned with information, language and cognitive systems. Its central goal is promoting the development of general theories of complex systems and quantitative methodologies for communication research variety of domains. This focus brings together people with a wide range of interests and specialties. Member interests include: studies of information flows, the human interface with communication technology, and life in an information society: cognition, including information processing of direct and mediated communication and the construction of cognitive models; artificial intelligence applications in language, logic, and reasoning; modeling and study of interaction systems.

What is the Information Systems Division?

- Defined by saying what it isn't rather than is:
 - "less interested in the effects of television than in how and why those effects occur"
 - "less interested in whether an interpersonal argument is persuasive than in the mental processes involved in constructing a persuasive message"
- Information processing perspective:
 - "One way of looking at a system is as a system of nodes between which information passes. A node could be a mental process, a person, a department, a company, a country, or a group. It is a place where information is received, sent, altered, changed, or processed"
- Occurs at all levels:
 - Ranging from the intrapersonal (e.g., emotional and cognitive systems) to interpersonal, organizational, and societal systems"

2 Information Systems Division: Intrapersonal, Meaning, Attitude, and Social Systems

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The Information Systems Division of the International Communication Association is concerned with the systems that make communication work, ranging from the intrapersonal (e.g., emotional and cognitive systems) to interpersonal, organizational, and societal systems. Over the past two decades, the interests of the division have focused increasingly on systems of mental processes in communication, but underlying mechanisms explored in information systems research range from reflexive processing of an advertisement's formal features to concepts of self-organizing systems used to model the behavior of large organizations. This review looks at four major areas of recent interest to scholars in the Information Systems Division. The first two sections examine systems of mental processing of media from reflexive attentional and emotional responses to the conscious interpretations made by viewers. The third section examines the workings of belief systems, particularly as they apply to attitude change. The final section moves away from the individual to the use of systems theory to understand complex social phenomena, including social organizations.

HAT is the Information Systems Division? We get asked that a lot. Some confusion is understandable. Recent papers presented in the division appear to be about almost anything connected to communication: political communication, Internet advertising, television fiction, jury decision making, fund-raising letters, verbal aggressiveness, and more. Methods could be characterized as basically empirical, but otherwise they run the gamut from social observation to pushing reaction-time buttons and measuring heart rate. Experiments are popular, but so are surveys and other methods.

AUTHORS' NOTE: In addition to one of the sections, the first author wrote most of the introductory pages of this chapter and coordinated the overall effort. Otherwise, all authors contributed equally, and authorship is in order of the sections of the chapter. Michael A. Shapiro is currently chair of the Information Systems Division of the International Communication Association, Annie Lang is a past chair of the division, Mark A. Hamilton is currently vice chair of the division, and Noshir S. Contractor is a member of the division. Our thanks to Rebecca Polakow for her assistance with the manuscript.

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Communication Yearbook 24, pp. 17-49

Information Processing Approach

A philosophical approach to social scientific research

In Communication:

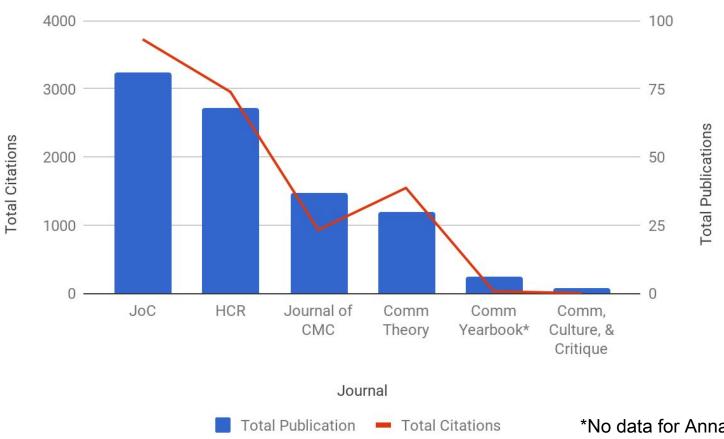
- Shapiro, Hamilton, Lang, & Contractor, 2001, Communication Yearbook
- Lang & Ewoldsen, 2010, Rethinking Communication
- o Lang, Potter, & Bolls, 2008, *Media Effects: Advances in Theory and Research*
- Lang, 2013, Communication Theory
- Weber et al., 2015, Journal of Media Psychology
- Monge & Contractor, 2003, Theories of Communication Networks
- o etc...

Broader scientific milieu:

- o Miller & Cohen, 2001, Annual Review of Neuroscience
- Newell, 1973, Visual Information Processing
- Marr, 1982, Vision
- Lazer et al., 2009, Science
- Falk & Bassett, 2017, Trends in Cognitive Science
- Krakauer, et al., 2017, Neuron
- o etc...

In Some Ways, We've Been Very Successful

A search of "Information Processing" in Web of ScienceTM shows this approach is common across ICA Journals (earliest publication 1968, JoC)**



^{*}No data for Annals of ICA yet **Data collected on 05/11/2018

In Some Ways, We've Been Very Successful

A non-systematic search of "Information Processing" on the 2018 ICA program:

Yielded 243 unique results

Featuring papers and posters across subdisciplines:

- Game Studies
- Communication Science and Biology
- Health Communication
- Communication and Technology
- Computational Methods
- Mobile Communication
- Interpersonal Communication
- Communication History
- Visual Communication
- Environmental Communication
- etc.

In Some Ways, We've Been Too Successful

Emerging Interest Groups at ICA extend Information Processing into new domains

ICA Computational Methods

"... In particular, computational methods cover computerized tools and algorithms for collecting, processing, analyzing, and visualizing data such as social media data, news sites, and other forms of communication. As such, the group distinguishes from other divisions and interest groups that deal with conceptual issues of social media whereas this group is exclusively oriented to methodological issues...."

ICA Communication Science & Biology

"... promotes scientific research with relevance for the study of human communication, broadly defined, including biological perspectives such as psychophysiology, cognitive neuroscience, behavioral genetics, animal studies, and evolutionary psychology. Members of the Interest Group value a focus on human communication systems and processes, and strive for rigorous and replicable research...."

Question

In a field that is organized around either:

• Level (e.g., Interpersonal, Intergroup, Mass, Organizational)

OR

Topic (e.g., Technology, Sports, Games, Health, Mobile)

Is there a home for a division organized around a scientific approach?

Two Paths Forward

- Clear identity on what distinguishes Information Systems from other divisions and interest groups
 - a. This is HARD! If the division is really organized around a scientific approach, then that approach has been (partially) adopted across the discipline
 - b. Reconsider the division's name? (e.g., "Communication Processes and Effects" or "Information Processing and Communication")
- 2. Consider a merger with philosophically aligned divisions/interest groups (e.g., Computational Methods, Communication Science and Biology)
 - a. Create a shared community for doing communication science from an information processing perspective
 - b. Embrace the overlap between divisions by collaborating

2. The role of online community building tools



DIVISIONS: INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Groups » Divisions » Information Systems









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Members have pioneered analytical techniques in areas of network analysis, information theory, structural modeling, interaction analysis, content analysis and linguistic data processing systems. Issues in the philosophy of science, cybernetic epistemology, theory and ethics are regular concerns as well.

Call for submissions for the ICA Annual Meeting

The complete call is here:

http://www.icahdq.org/mpage/INFOSYS2018

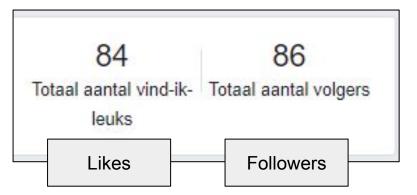
The Information Systems Division focuses on original scientific research on how information is generated, processed, and distributed, and how individuals and society are affected by information in various contexts (e.g., health, politics, technologies, education, business, advertising, culture, journalism). All levels of analysis (e.g., intrapersonal, interpersonal, organizational, societal) are welcome.

The Division prides itself on developing a conference environment encouraging dynamic interaction between scholars with data and ideas to share. Most papers accepted for presentation will be programmed into highdensity sessions. These sessions will feature extremely brief (3-minute) oral presentations of each study followed by author/audience interaction taking place at research posters created by the authors.



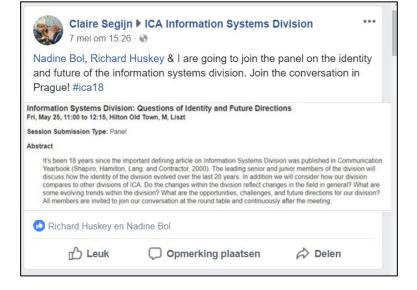












Examples from other divisions

DIVISIONS: COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Groups » Divisions » Communication and Technology

Group Pages PDirectory & Features

The Communication and Technology (CAT) Division brings together scholars who research about the roles played by information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the processes of human communication. CAT seeks to enhance theory and methodology pertaining to adoption, usage, message content, communication networks, effects, and policy of ICTs. Areas of research include 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 (personal, friends, family, groups, organizations, business, healthcare, collective action, politics, government, education, society, culture, intercultural) and at all levels of analyses.

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

The division members promote systematic study of communication presented through the electronic, cinematic and print media. Members participate in developing theory, examination of the processes and effects of mass communication and development and evaluation of policy relevant to mass



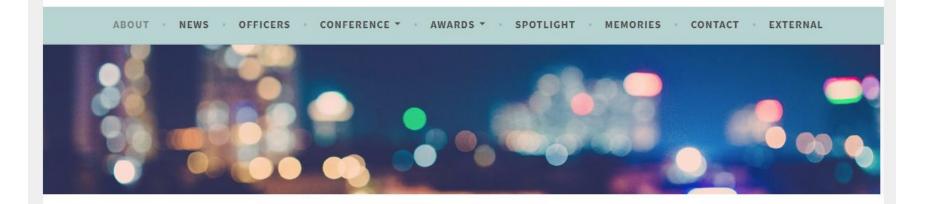
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Children, Adolescents, and Media Division

- International Communication Association -

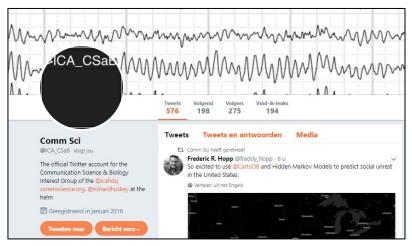


Welcome to the website of the Children, Adolescents, and Media (CAM) division of International Communication Association (ICA). ICA is an academic association for scholars interested in the study, teaching, and application of all aspects of human and mediated communication. ICA began more than 50 years ago as a small association of U.S. researchers and is now a truly international association with more than 4,500 members in 80 countries across more than 30 divisions and interest groups.

The Children, Adolescents, and Media (CAM) division of ICA focuses on the role of different media in children's and adolescents' lives. CAM became an official division of ICA in 2011 and continues to grow. Today, CAM is comprised of more than 200 scholars from around the world who share an interest in young people and the media. CAM focuses on all media and technologies aimed at and/or used by children and adolescents. Through an interdisciplinary and multi-methodological lens, CAM scholars draw on and contribute to communication theory as well as psychological, sociological, cultural and critical theories.







Creating more (online) presence by:

- Summary of division before information of people
- Presenting examples on the website
 - Who is part of the division; identify key scholars
 - What topics are discussed
- Actively engaging on social media
- Creating an attractive website
- Focus on 'recruiting' junior scholars

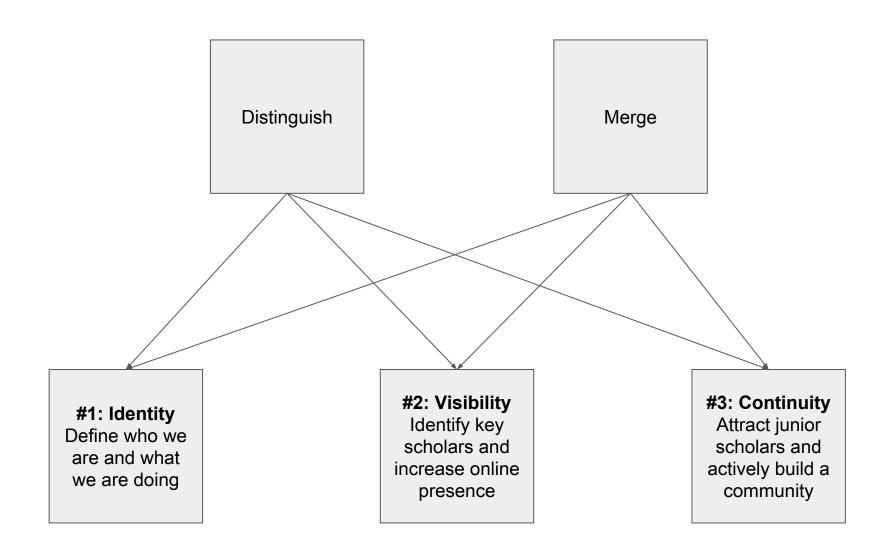
Communicating visibility & engagement

Attract and engage PhD students and early career scholars

Be creative in proposing new session type formats that enhance community building:

- student colloquium
- "Office hours"
- mentor/mentee program
- ...

3. Future of Information Systems



Thank You!!



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Agenda

1. What is the Information Systems Division?

2. The role of online community-building tools

3. The future of Information Systems

2. Opportunities for distinguishing the division from others



Communicating a clear identity path #1

"Information systems scholars are not just a collection of nerds focused on abstract methodological issues" (Shapiro, Hamilton, Lang, & Contractor, 2000)

Instead, clearly present conceptual (i.e., information processing, cognitive and affective responses to communication) and methodological focus (i.e., quantitative, rigorous research methods, diversity of methodological approaches)

Reconsider the division's name? (e.g., "Communication Processes and Effects" or "Information Processing and Communication")



Communicating a clear identity path #2

"Information Systems Division members are aggressively explaining the processes at the heart of mass, interpersonal, and organizational communication" (Shapiro, Hamilton, Lang, & Contractor, 2000)

Embrace the overlap between divisions by collaborating or even merging with other divisions

Why important?

- 1. Visability
- 2. Creating a community feeling
- 3. Creating an identity
- 4. Continuity: attracting junior scholars