

## A Review of Research on Publishing Services in Chinese Academic Libraries

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### Abstract

**Purpose/Significance** To promote academic exchange and break academic monopolies, university library publishing services have garnered widespread attention from scholars since their inception. This paper provides a reference for systematically grasping the research progress on university library publishing services in China. **Method/Process** Taking the bibliographic records indexed in CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure) as the sample, and based on informetrics theory, this study employs CiteSpace software to conduct a bibliometric analysis of publication years, authors, institutions, journals, research hotspots, and other aspects of literature related to university library publishing services, and to generate corresponding knowledge mapping. **Results/Conclusion** The study ultimately presents the development trends of university library publishing services; reveals core authors, representative literature, and collaboration characteristics in the field of university library publishing services, and demonstrates research hotspots and frontiers in university library publishing services.

### Full Text

#### Abstract

In order to promote academic exchange and break academic monopolies, university library publishing services have garnered widespread scholarly attention since their introduction in China. This paper provides a reference for systematically understanding the research progress of university library publishing services in China. Taking bibliographic records from CNKI as the sample and based on informetrics theory, this study uses CiteSpace software to conduct quantitative analysis of publication years, authors, institutions, journals, and research hotspots related to university library publishing services, generating corresponding knowledge maps. The results present the development trends of university library publishing services, reveal core authors, representative works,

and collaborative characteristics in this field, and demonstrate research hotspots and frontiers.

**Keywords:** Library publishing services; University library; Informetrics; CiteSpace

## Introduction

“Library publishing” is based on the core values of libraries and the traditional skills of librarians, with a greater inclination toward open dissemination. It primarily refers to a series of activities that libraries undertake to support the creation, dissemination, and management of print or electronic works in academic, creative, and educational domains [?]. The development of digital information technology and network technology has driven transformations in academic communication models. To better provide academic literature services, university libraries have actively explored new academic communication models and expanded service content and methods in the new academic environment [?]. Research on library publishing services can help break the monopoly of traditional academic publishers and provide convenient channels for academic dissemination and exchange. In 2012, Zhao Huifang and Mao Yiguo [?] first mentioned the term “library publishing service.”

In 2015, the Chinese Academy of Sciences Documentation and Information Center launched the national social science fund key project “Research on the Impact of New Publishing Models on Academic Libraries,” followed by Peking University’s “The Role of Academic Libraries in Digital Publishing” in 2016. These initiatives gradually launched team-based research on the theory and practice of domestic library publishing services. Through keyword co-occurrence and clustering analysis, research on university library publishing services in China has involved numerous directions including publishing models, cooperation models, service content, and role positioning. However, no existing literature has systematically conducted quantitative analysis of publication years, authors, institutions, journals, and research hotspots in this domain. Therefore, this paper employs informetrics methods to analyze the temporal trend distribution, core authors, journal distribution, and research hotspots of university library publishing services in China, providing a reference for systematically grasping the research progress in this field.

### 1.1 Data Sources

This study uses the CNKI database as the data source. An advanced search was first conducted using the search formula  $SU = (\text{“university library”} + \text{“college library”} + \text{“academic library”}) * \text{“publishing”}$  for subject retrieval, yielding 1,685 records. These documents were divided into four categories: academic journals, dissertations, academic periodicals and special journals, and conference proceedings, newspapers, and books. Duplicate documents were removed, as were non-research documents and those unrelated to the research theme. For

example, studies such as “Research on Eunuch Book Publishing in the Ming Dynasty” and “Research on Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Publications” contained terms like “publishing” and “library” but were clearly unrelated to university library publishing services research. For documents whose keywords did not include “university library,” “college library,” “academic library,” “academic publishing,” “OA publishing,” or similar terms, the abstracts and full texts were further examined to determine whether they addressed university library publishing services; if not, they were excluded. The data source processing workflow is shown in Figure 1 [Figure 1: see original paper].

### Figure 1 Data Source Processing Workflow

Based on the definition of the Library Publishing Coalition (LPC) and the detailed classification by ARL as criteria for evaluating the relevance of retrieved literature, the screened documents were categorized as either thematically consistent or thematically related. Thematically consistent literature refers to works whose entire research content revolves around topics involved in university library publishing services—for example, research on open access publishing services in UK university libraries, which studies open access publishing within university library publishing services and thus belongs to thematically consistent literature. Thematically related literature refers to works whose research theme is not “university library publishing services” but whose content involves related aspects—for example, a visual analysis of domestic digital library research in the past five years, whose main theme is digital libraries but which includes content related to library digital publishing, thus qualifying as related literature.

## 1.2 Data Processing

Literature keywords are determined by authors based on the main research content of their articles and generally provide reasonable and accurate summarization. However, since keywords are not strictly controlled by a thesaurus [?], some words lack independent analytical value or practical significance. Additionally, keywords with the same meaning may appear in various expressions. To make the analysis results clearer and more accurate, keywords without practical significance or independent analytical value were first removed, such as “library,” “promoting effect,” “key influencing factors,” “progress overview,” “development and opportunities,” “top10,” and “how to respond.” Keyword merging was then performed—for example, merging “university library,” “academic library,” “college library,” “small academic library,” and “applied university library” into the most frequently occurring term “university library,” and merging “open access,” “open access movement” into “open access.” In addition to merging synonyms, keywords within the same category were manually aggregated—for example, keywords involving foreign university library names such as “MIT Library,” “Cambridge University Library,” “University of California Library,” and “Kansas State University Library” were uniformly grouped as “foreign university libraries.” The keyword merging results are shown in Table 1. Statistics

on the frequency and centrality of merged keywords are presented in Table 4 . CiteSpace software' s Keyword module was used to visualize keywords and generate a keyword clustering map (see Figure 4 [Figure 4: see original paper]).

**Table 1 Keyword Merging in University Library Publishing Services Research**

Merged Keyword	Original Keywords
Open Access	Open access, open access movement
Open Publishing	OA publishing, open access publishing
University Library	University library, academic library, college library, small academic library, applied university library
University Press	University press, college press
Academic Publishing	Academic publishing, digital publishing, institutional repository publishing, publishing platform, publishing model, publishing activities, publication types, publishing literacy, publishing without walls, academic publishing literacy education
Open Access (OA)	OA publishing, OA journals, OA books, open repositories, OA policies, OA services, OA funding
Digital Scholarship	Digital scholarship, academic communication services, academic publishing services, digital scholarship spaces, digital scholarship centers, digital academic publishing, digital academic resources, data curation/management, data services, data publishing
Domestic University Libraries	C9 League, Peking University Library
Foreign University Libraries	MIT Library, Cambridge University Library, University of California Library, Kansas State University Library, University of Michigan Library, Heidelberg University Library, U.S. university libraries

### 1.3 Research Framework

This paper employs informetrics theories and methods to systematically understand the research progress of university library publishing services through analysis of temporal trend distribution, core authors, journal distribution, and research hotspots. First, the CNKI database was identified as the data source

for data collection and processing. Second, the processed data were analyzed: (1) Temporal trend distribution of university library publishing services research: summarizing and analyzing the development stages of research on university library publishing services in China; (2) Core author analysis: using Price' s Law to identify core authors, analyze academic genealogical relationships, and examine characteristics of author collaboration networks; (3) Journal distribution analysis: using Bradford' s Law to identify core journals and analyze characteristics of publishing journals; and (4) Research hotspot analysis: summarizing research hotspots in university library publishing services in China through keyword clustering analysis. Finally, discussions and recommendations for university library publishing services research in China are proposed.

## 2.1 Temporal Trend Distribution of University Library Publishing Services Research

The publication time and annual volume distribution of literature intuitively reflect the research 热度 and development speed of a field to some extent [?]. As shown in Figure 2 [Figure 2: see original paper], Chinese scholars' research on "university library publishing services" can be divided into three main stages. First, 2004-2011 was the initial budding period. During this stage, the concept of "library publishing services" had not yet been proposed in China, but due to the rapid development of digital publishing, a few articles had already begun to involve related content, such as research on cooperation between university presses and libraries and studies on library publishing activities in China, laying the foundation for subsequent research. Second, 2012-2019 was a period of rapid growth, with an average annual publication volume of 17 articles. In 2012, Chinese scholars first mentioned the term "library publishing service" in academic papers. The launch of two national-level projects related to university library publishing services in 2015 and 2016 led to a rapid increase in relevant literature, peaking in 2017. The 2017 literature frequently addressed digital publishing and big data, and the digitization of university libraries combined with the launch of national projects drove the volume of research on university library publishing services in China to its peak. Additionally, the release of the *Blue Book on University Library Development 2015* compiled by the Ministry of Education' s University Library and Information Work Steering Committee in 2017 attracted more scholarly attention to university library publishing services research. Third, after 2019, the field entered a stable development period, with annual publication volume beginning to decline and research gradually maturing. Research themes showed little innovation, and some directions reached saturation. Meanwhile, affected by the pandemic, publications on university library publishing services have declined in the past two years.

**Figure 2 Annual Publication Volume on University Library Publishing Services, 2004-2021**

## 2.2 Core Authors in University Library Publishing Services Research

In informetrics, two indicators are used to evaluate core authors: publication volume (importance evaluation) and citation count (influence evaluation) [?]. This paper combines these two indicators to identify core authors in university library publishing services research. According to Price's Law, if the most productive author has  $n_{\text{pmax}}$  publications, then authors with more than  $0.749n_{\text{pmax}}$  publications can be selected as core authors in a discipline; the same calculation applies to citation count criteria [?]. Among the 237 documents, the author with the most publications was Liu Ziheng from Peking University with 14 articles, who also had the highest citation frequency at 288 times. Based on calculations, core author candidates in university library publishing services should have publication volume  $X \geq 3$  and citation frequency  $Y \geq 13$ , yielding 16 authors who met both criteria. The comprehensive index method was then used to calculate and rank these 16 authors' comprehensive academic level values, with equal weight given to publication volume and citation count. The formula  $Z_{\text{i}} = (X/X_{\text{max}} \times 100) \times 0.5 + (Y/Y_{\text{max}} \times 100) \times 0.5$  was applied [?], resulting in the top 16 core authors shown in Table 2 .

**Table 2 Core Authors in University Library Publishing Services Research, 2004-2021**

Rank	Author	Comprehensive Index	Institution
1	Liu Ziheng	100.00	Peking University, China Society of Library Science, Compilation and Publishing Committee of China Society of Library Science, Library Science Theory Committee of China Society of Library Science, Digital Publishing and Promotion Committee of China Society of Library Science, Teaching Guidance Committee for Library Science Disciplines in Higher Education Institutions, Expert Committee of China Academic Humanities and Social Sciences Library
2	Miao Meijuan	52.63	Peking University, Public Culture Committee of China Culture Administration Association

Rank	Author	Comprehensive Index	Institution
3	Chu Jingli	47.37	National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, <i>Library and Information Service Magazine</i> , Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council, Teaching Guidance Committee for Library Science Disciplines in Higher Education Institutions, Academic Research Committee of China Society of Library Science, IFLA “Library Theory and Research” Committee
4	Shi Dewan	42.11	Guangxi University of Science and Technology Audio-Visual Electronic Press, Guangxi University of Electronic Technology, Guangxi University of Technology Library

Rank	Author	Comprehensive Index	Institution
5	Wei Rui	36.84	Hebei University, Documentation and Information Center of University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, National Library of China, Xinhua Winshare Publishing and Media Co., Ltd., CNKI
6	Zhao Huifang	31.58	Zhejiang University Library, Nankai University
7	Tian Xiaodi	26.32	Beijing Normal University Library
8	Gao Dan	26.32	Shenyang Ligong University, National Science Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences
9	E Lijun	26.32	Yanshan University Library
10	You Yi	21.05	Foreign Affairs University Library, Renmin University of China
11	Sun Jie	21.05	Qufu Normal University
12	Li Jun	21.05	Guangxi University of Science and Technology, Beijing University of Technology

Rank	Author	Comprehensive Index	Institution
13	Zeng Liying	15.79	Peking University, Wuhan University
14	Sun Jianhui	15.79	Harbin Institute of Technology Library
15	Li Xiuxia	15.79	Qufu Normal University
16	Jiang Honghua	10.53	Guangxi University of Science and Technology, Guangxi University of Technology

CiteSpace software's Institution module was used to visualize publishing institutions, generating a collaboration network map of university library publishing services research institutions (see Figure 3 [Figure 3: see original paper]). The map contains 132 nodes and 35 connections, with a network density of 0.004. Regarding author collaboration networks, three patterns emerge: (1) Supervisor-centered collaboration networks with academic genealogical relationships—for example, Miao Meijuan and Zeng Liying are doctoral and master's students respectively of Professor Liu Ziheng at Peking University, while Wei Rui and Sun Jie are doctoral students of Professor Chu Jingli at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Although students' affiliated institutions may change, their academic ideas are inherited and developed. (2) Institution-centered collaboration networks with intra-departmental cooperation—for example, Shi Dewan, legal representative of Guangxi University of Science and Technology Audio-Visual Electronic Press (formerly employed at Guangxi University of Technology and Electronic Technology University), collaborates closely with Li Jun and Jiang Honghua from the School of Computer Science and Communication Engineering at Guangxi University of Science and Technology. (3) Dispersed collaboration networks of research librarians from various university libraries, who actively seek cooperation based on their institutions—for example, Tian Xiaodi from Beijing Normal University Library collaborates closely with Li Lu and Hu Jing from Sichuan University. Zhao Huifang, a deputy research librarian at Zhejiang University Library who graduated from Nankai University's Information Management Department, collaborates with Lu Zhenbo, a research librarian at Zhejiang University of Technology Library. E Lijun, a deputy research librarian at Yanshan University Library; You Yi, a librarian at Foreign Affairs University Library and graduate student in information science at Renmin University of China; and Sun Jianhui, a deputy research librarian at Harbin Institute of Technology, all conduct research related to university library publishing services.

### Figure 3 Collaboration Network of University Library Publishing Services Research Institutions

## 2.3 Journal Distribution of University Library Publishing Services Research

According to Bradford's Law, journals can be divided into core, related, and non-related zones when ranked by publication volume. The core zone is calculated using the formula  $r_{\{0\}} = 2\ln(eE \times Y)$  [?], where  $r_{\{0\}}$  is the number of core journals,  $E$  is Euler's coefficient (0.5772), and  $Y$  is the publication volume of the most productive journal. This yields  $r_{\{0\}} = 2\ln(1.7818 \times 20) \approx 7$ , indicating that the top 7 journals constitute the core zone with 78 articles, accounting for 38% of the total.

As the library science community's attention to university library publishing services research has increased, library and information science journals have also begun to emphasize the publication of relevant research. Analysis of core journals and their sponsoring institutions in Table 3 reveals three characteristics: (1) *Library and Information Service* and *Journal of Academic Libraries* have become the main publication venues for university library publishing services research. Their sponsoring institutions—the National Science Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Peking University—respectively undertook the two national social science fund key projects mentioned above, leading to the concentration of high-level literature on university library publishing services in these two journals. (2) Journals sponsored by Northeast China institutions publish more articles on this theme, including *Library Science Research* (sponsored by Jilin Provincial Library), *Modern Information* (sponsored by Jilin Provincial Science and Technology Information Institute and China Society for Scientific and Technical Information), and *Library Construction* (sponsored by Heilongjiang Provincial Library and Heilongjiang Provincial Library Society). As shown in Figure 3, there are relatively more research institutions on university library publishing services in Northeast China, including Harbin Institute of Technology Library, Northeastern University Library, Shenyang Ligong University Library, and Northeast Normal University Library, leading to more publications in regional journals. (3) Publishing field journals have also shown interest: *Publishing Wide Angle*, sponsored by Guangxi Normal University Press Group Co., Ltd., is a publishing field journal that has published numerous articles on university library publishing services. University library publishing activities inevitably impact traditional academic publishing institutions, and the integrated development of digital publishers and libraries, academic publishing literacy education in university libraries, and research on university library publishing models are all key concerns of *Publishing Wide Angle*.

Further analysis of Table 3 reveals that although high-impact journals such as *Library and Information Service* and *Journal of Academic Libraries* have published relatively more literature in this field, the most productive journal has published only two articles per year on average. This indicates that relatively

few studies on university library publishing services have been published in high-impact journals.

**Table 3 Core Journals in University Library Publishing Services Research**

Rank	Journal	Publication Volume	Composite Impact Factor	Comprehensive Impact Factor	Percentage
1	Library and Information Service	20	1.967	1.331	9.76%
2	Journal of Academic Libraries	13	3.796	2.920	6.34%
3	Library Science Research	11	1.461	0.860	5.37%
4	New Century Library Publishing	9	1.228	0.767	4.39%
5	Wide Angle	8	0.000	0.000	4.39%
6	Modern Information	8	2.218	1.197	3.90%
7	Library Construction	8	1.400	0.862	3.90%

*Note: Sponsoring institutions are listed in the original Chinese text but abbreviated here for clarity.*

## 2.4 Analysis of Research Hotspots in University Library Publishing Services

Table 4 shows that the top three keywords by frequency are “academic publishing,” “digital publishing,” and “foreign university libraries,” while the top three by centrality are “academic publishing,” “academic communication,” and “digital publishing.” This indicates that “academic publishing” and “digital publishing” are hot topics in university library publishing services research and represent prominent features of university library publishing.

Academic publishing refers to a social publishing practice specifically serving the publication and dissemination of scientific and academic research findings. Digital publishing is a new publishing method that uses digital technology for content editing and processing and disseminates digital content products through networks [?]. The development of digital information technology and network technology has driven changes in academic communication models, and university library academic publishing predominantly adopts digital publishing methods. Research in this field approaches “academic publishing” as an extension of university libraries’ existing services based on their institutional characteristics and functions. As university libraries bear the mission of promoting academic exchange and dissemination, “academic publishing” constitutes the main service content of university library publishing services. Digital publishing eliminates the strict access requirements for publishers in traditional publishing, creating conditions for libraries to participate in digital publishing and provide publishing services [?] and representing the primary publishing method adopted by university library publishing services. Additionally, “foreign university libraries,” “open access,” and “academic communication” are frequently addressed topics.

**Table 4 Keyword Frequency and Centrality Rankings**

Rank	High-Frequency Keywords	High-Centrality Keywords
1	Academic publishing	Academic publishing
2	Digital publishing	Academic communication
3	Foreign university libraries	Digital publishing
4	Institutional repository	Institutional repository
5	Academic publishing literacy	Library publishing directory
6	Library publishing directory	Digital scholarship services
7	University press	Academic publishing literacy

Keyword clustering ultimately formed six clusters: #0 OA Publishing, #1 Publishing Literacy, #2 Open Access, #3 University Press, #4 Academic Communication, and #5 Models. Through cluster analysis, research hotspots in university library publishing services in China were summarized.

Cluster #1 Publishing Literacy refers to “academic publishing literacy educa-

tion,” indicating that academic publishing literacy education services are a research hotspot in university library publishing services content. From keyword clustering, open access publishing and open access frequently co-occur. Clusters #0 OA Publishing, #2 Open Access, and #5 Models show that “open access publishing” is a hotspot in research on university library publishing models. Cluster #3 University Press includes keywords such as “cooperation model,” “cross-boundary cooperation,” and “university library.” Literature investigation reveals that most documents containing “university press” also involve “cooperation” and “cooperation models,” suggesting this cluster focuses on research about publishing service cooperation models. Therefore, through keyword co-occurrence and clustering analysis, research hotspots in university library publishing services in China are summarized as academic publishing literacy education, open access publishing services, and publishing service cooperation models.

#### **Figure 4 Keyword Clustering Map in University Library Publishing Services Research**

Through keyword co-occurrence and clustering analysis, research hotspots in university library publishing services are categorized into three aspects: academic publishing literacy education, open access publishing services, and publishing service cooperation models.

#### **2.4.1 Research on Academic Publishing Literacy Education in University Libraries**

Academic publishing literacy is an important component of information literacy, generally referring to researchers’ comprehensive ability to publish and disseminate academic achievements [?]. Lei Xiaoqing et al. [?] point out that the essence of publishing literacy is information literacy based on the OA publishing environment, mainly including OA publishing knowledge regarding publishing trends, publishing pathways, copyright determination, paper preparation, and data management. University libraries are providers and promoters of information literacy education and subject services. Offering academic publishing literacy education services is both a measure to expand the information literacy education frontier and an important means of service innovation.

Currently, domestic research on academic publishing literacy in university libraries focuses on three aspects: (1) Case studies and experience insights from foreign university libraries’ academic publishing literacy education practices. Zhao Huifang [?] examined the characteristics of foreign university libraries in terms of service objects and content design. Luo Yuan [?] systematically analyzed foreign cases from the perspectives of education objects, content, and practice. Lei Xiaoqing et al. [?] summarized academic publishing literacy education in university libraries in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia regarding models, content, and objects. Zhao Huifang et al. [?] selected typical cases from U.S. university libraries and analyzed their graduate student academic publishing literacy education content, subjects, and cooper-

ation models. Wang Junyu et al. [?] explored the construction process and operation mode of the academic publishing literacy education service system at the University of Michigan Ann Arbor Library. Wu Xu [?] analyzed cases of academic publishing literacy education in libraries of German Excellence Initiative member universities from three aspects: education subjects, content, and carriers. (2) Comparative studies of publishing literacy education between domestic and foreign university libraries. Shi Wanwen et al. [?] compared Chinese and U.S. university library academic publishing literacy education from education forms and content perspectives. (3) Research on academic publishing literacy education in the OA publishing environment. Xu Su et al. [?] discussed in detail the advantages, significance, challenges, and corresponding measures for libraries to develop academic publishing literacy education in the OA environment.

#### **2.4.2 Research on Open Access Publishing Services in University Libraries**

University library open access publishing services refer to libraries promoting open access concepts and related policies to users, providing publishing channels such as open access journals and open access repositories, and establishing open access service platforms to achieve barrier-free academic communication [?]. The background of open access publishing emergence includes: first, commercial publishers' increasing monopoly of the journal market and substantial price increases, continuously raising libraries' journal acquisition costs; second, the development of network and digital technologies significantly reducing the total cost of online journal publishing and dissemination. Open access publishing provides new opportunities for promoting scientific research development and academic exchange in China, making it possible for libraries to provide more and better resources and services [?].

Currently, research on university library open access publishing services focuses on two aspects: (1) Practice and experience studies of domestic and foreign open access publishing services. Sun Boyang et al. [?] studied university libraries' involvement in open access academic publishing through multiple international examples. E Lijun [?] examined the background, content, and characteristics of MIT Library' s open access publishing services and proposed implications for Chinese university libraries. Wei Rui et al. [?] systematically introduced U.S. university library academic book open publishing service projects. Miao Meijuan and Liu Ziheng [?] studied the open access publishing methods and characteristics of Chinese university libraries. Zhang Liying [?] studied the research status and implementation strategies of the UK Joint Information Systems Committee' s total cost of ownership project, providing experience for Chinese libraries to promote open access to academic resources. Wang Lijun [?] studied the content and characteristics of open access publishing services in UK university libraries. Liu Yueru et al. [?] studied the practice content and characteristics of open access publishing services in German university libraries.

(2) Research on the role of university libraries in open access publishing services. Tu Zhifang et al. [?] studied the role of domestic and foreign academic libraries in open access publishing of books, journals, data, and institutional repositories from the perspective of publishing channels. E Lijun et al. [?] analyzed the role of UK university libraries in open access publishing services.

### 2.4.3 Research on Cooperation Models for University Library Publishing Services

Clusters #7 and #8 both involve “university press.” According to the Library Publishing Directory released by the Library Publishing Coalition, a considerable number of university libraries maintain cooperation with internal and external presses [?]. However, due to cultural and publishing system restrictions in China, the quantity and quality of publishing service cooperation currently remain limited and require development [?]. Therefore, cooperation models for university library publishing services represent another research hotspot.

Current research on cooperation models for university library publishing services in China focuses on three aspects: (1) Summarization of university publishing service cooperation models. Tang Xianzhen et al. [?] categorized university library publishing service cooperation models as: establishing own press, library + press cooperation model, and library-scholar/expert cooperation model. Fan Jiaqiao [?] categorized library publishing service models as library-press cooperation, library-scholar cooperation, establishing a press, and integrated library-press model. (2) Studies of foreign university library publishing service cooperation models. Chen Airong [?] reviewed foreign university library-press cooperation practices to provide reference for Chinese university library-press cooperation. Yang Qianzi et al. [?] analyzed cooperation cases between top U.S. university libraries and academic publishing institutions. (3) Recommendations for Chinese university library publishing service cooperation models. E Lijun et al. [?] suggested that university libraries cooperate with other internal university departments to develop publishing services. Li Ning et al. [?] recommended establishing academic publishing communities by collaborating with renowned publishers, top university researchers, and building university library publishing service alliances.

## 3 Discussion and Recommendations

This study selected CNKI as the data source, used university library publishing services research literature as the research object, and employed CiteSpace visualization analysis tools to analyze and discuss the research overview and hotspot topics of university library publishing services in China. Overall, domestic research on university library publishing services has gradually shifted from rapid growth to stable development. The library science community will continue to pay attention to themes such as “academic publishing,” “academic publishing literacy,” and “open access publishing.” Three characteristics of Chinese university

library publishing services research can be summarized: (1) Emphasis on introducing and absorbing foreign academic achievements. Since foreign university libraries started publishing services earlier and have developed mature models, China places great importance on learning from foreign experience, making “foreign university libraries” a high-frequency keyword in this field. (2) Broad but non-specific strategies and recommendations. Most domestic literature summarizes and analyzes foreign research and practical achievements, proposing strategies and recommendations for Chinese university libraries to develop publishing services. However, these focus on absorbing foreign experience without proposing specific, feasible suggestions tailored to China’s national conditions. (3) Practical research remains in the exploratory stage. Compared with foreign countries, the number of Chinese libraries offering publishing services is small with single content. Practical research literature mainly focuses on foreign university libraries, relying on foreign websites, reports, and papers as sources without firsthand participation in service practice. Practical research on Chinese university library publishing services is insufficient and remains exploratory.

Based on these characteristics, the following recommendations are proposed: (1) While continuously learning from advanced foreign experience, Chinese university library publishing services research should consider China’s national conditions and explore content, models, and pathways suitable for Chinese university libraries. Empirical research should be strengthened through case studies of typical library publishing practices at home and abroad to provide reference for university libraries to develop publishing services and promote their advancement. (2) Research cooperation between university library researchers and publishers should be enhanced. Library-press cooperation is a fast track to entering the publishing services field. Both parties can leverage their inherent advantages to complement each other and share resources, which not only improves academic publishing service levels and expands academic communication influence but also benefits universities in building good reputations and enhancing brand image [?]. Therefore, research librarians who best understand the development status of university libraries should strengthen cooperation with scholars from various universities and publishing houses, which will help combine research with actual conditions and promote the development of practical research on university library publishing services. (3) Research content specificity should be improved, with each article focusing on one or several aspects of university library publishing services. Recent literature data analysis shows that various research themes have become relatively saturated, requiring greater research depth. Only with specific research content can arguments be clear, content substantial, and guidance effective—for example, conducting in-depth research on a single aspect of publishing services for a specific type of literature to make the work more instructive.

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*Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.*

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