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Research on Development Trends and Basic Strategies of Library Publishing (Postprint)

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Abstract

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Full Text

Preamble

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] This study aims to understand the current state of library publishing services both domestically and internationally, explore the development trends of library publishing, and provide basic strategies for library

publishing service practice. [Method/Process] During the research process, we browsed library homepages both at home and abroad, reviewed representative literature, and summarized the evolutionary trajectory and development trends of library publishing through content analysis. [Result/Conclusion] The evolution of library publishing has undergone three stages; content development has five levels. Based on cooperation with users, library publishing is increasingly integrated inwardly with various library businesses while gradually collaborating or integrating outwardly with publishers and other institutions in the digital publishing field. Finally, publishing service strategies for different types of libraries are proposed.

Keywords: library; digital publishing; library publishing

Classification Number: G252, G253

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Introduction

In today's era, the technological, economic, policy, and cultural contexts are constantly changing. These changes manifest in several ways: the rapid development of digital and network technologies; the monopoly and continuous price increases of academic publishers over scholarly resources; the continuous establishment and improvement of open access regulations; and the growing calls from scholars for their academic achievements to become public goods with free sharing. These transformations have prompted libraries to actively seek new business growth points, participate in the academic publishing system, and play the role of content organizers and publishers, working together with scholars, publishing institutions, and readers to create and promote the dissemination of scientific research achievements and academic works.

The *Library Publishing Directory 2019* shows that in 2018, there were 137 libraries worldwide offering publishing services, including 119 in North America and 18 in other regions [1]. This represents a slight upward trend compared to previous years. Some domestic libraries have also launched publishing services, primarily in the form of institutional repositories. Currently, a global community of library publishing is taking shape, with public and university libraries increasingly becoming publishers in their communities and universities, successfully playing new roles in disseminating native academic and literary works. This is of great significance for library transformation and reform, sustainable development, accelerating knowledge flow and innovation, building local and distinctive resources, supporting scientific research, and reducing resource acquisition costs. This study is based on the above background and significance.

Existing research can be divided into two categories: First, studies that conduct hotspot clustering, characteristic summarization, and development prediction through extensive data statistics and analysis. For example, some research has used co-word analysis to explore hotspots in domestic academic publishing services, confirming the role of library publishing in academic publishing

[2]. Based on statistical analysis of the *Library Publishing Directory*, another study examined the characteristics and development trends of foreign academic libraries from 2015-2019 from two major aspects—infrastructure construction and specific activities—and proposed suggestions for China’s library publishing services from four perspectives: expanding partnerships, simplifying publishing processes, enriching value-added services, and emphasizing open access [3]. Second, studies based on literature content and case information, providing detailed reviews according to different themes from both domestic and international perspectives, and concluding through comparative analysis that domestic research suffers from low content specificity, insufficiently concrete case analysis, and weak operational feasibility in countermeasures [4]. Some studies have summarized implications for China’s library publishing, such as strengthening theoretical research, clarifying publishing roles, and innovating publishing models [5].

This study differs from existing research in three ways: First, the overview of domestic and international research in this study adopts a different perspective from previous studies, unfolding from both theoretical research and best practices to briefly depict the landscape of library publishing research and practice. Second, it conducts in-depth exploration of best practices and implements trend forecasting. Based on best cases both at home and abroad, it carries out in-depth research on three aspects—the vertical evolution of library publishing services, the multi-layered nature of library publishing content, and the internal integration and external cooperation of library publishing—analyzing, extracting, and predicting trends. Third, it formulates publishing strategies for different types of libraries. Targeting different types of libraries, it proposes the objectives of library publishing services and provides more specific operational strategies from the above three aspects, hoping to offer reference value for practical work.

The data for this study comes from two sources: First, university library websites, including some public libraries. We browsed more than 30 library homepages both at home and abroad. Second, literature sources. For foreign literature, we selected the Emerald, ProQuest, and DOAJ databases, supplemented by Google Scholar. To improve precision, we used title searches with the search formula: “TI=library and publishing.” After manual screening of the results, we obtained more than 30 articles for intensive reading. For Chinese literature, we primarily used the academic journal and dissertation databases of CNKI, with search formulas: “Subject=library + publishing service” or “Subject=library + academic publishing” or “Subject=library + digital publishing.” After manual identification, we screened out more than 100 relevant literature pieces for detailed reading and analysis.

2. Overview of Library Publishing

2.1 Concepts and Roles of Library Publishing

The concept of library publishing in this paper comes from the definition by the Library Publishing Coalition: a series of activities undertaken by academic libraries to support the creation, dissemination, and management of academic, creative, or educational content, including journals, monographs, electronic theses, grey literature, conference proceedings, data, textbooks, and websites [6].

Regarding the role perception of library publishing, scholars have relatively consistent views. The Association of College and Research Libraries defines the roles of libraries in publishing services as: publishing educator, publishing consultant, publishing collaborator, publishing planner, publishing executor, publishing researcher, and strong publishing competitor [7]. Another study proposes that as university support funding for library publishing increases and faculty and student support varies, the library's role evolves from publishing planner/consultant, co-publisher, special publisher, and finally to competitive publisher [8]. The ultimate role in both studies is that libraries will become competitive publishers. Library publishing prefers open access, provides original works, and ensures quality assurance for published content through peer review or brand extension.

2.2 International Practice and Research Overview

International library publishing has experienced a process from initiation to development, maturity, and stability. It began earliest in 1988 at McGill University in Canada, with nearly 30 years of development history [9]. A 2008 study showed that 35 libraries had launched publishing services [10]. In 2013, the Library Publishing Coalition (LPC) was established, with more than 50 libraries as founders and nearly 80 members currently [11]. Since 2013, LPC has published the *Library Publishing Directory* annually to guide library publishing activities worldwide. Although the directory only lists data submitted by libraries, it remains the most complete map of library publishing, especially for North America. Over the past six years, the number of libraries offering publishing services has shown a slight fluctuating upward trend, from 115 in 2013 to 137 in 2018. Notable early and mature adopters include Cornell University Library, the University of California Library, Purdue University Library, and the University of Michigan Library.

International research on library publishing is relatively mature, covering topics such as: promotion and introduction of best practices, library publishing service models and role research, cooperative publishing models between libraries and other institutions, research on the relationship between library publishing services and academic communication, librarians' perceptions of library publishing, library practices in participating in open publishing, and specific technical research on library publishing services. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) launched a task in its 2010 plan to develop development strategies for

library publishing at a certain scale [12]. The first Library Publishing Forum (LPF) was held in 2014 and has been held annually since then to develop best practices and share knowledge, expanding the influence and sustainability of library publishing [13]. One of the themes of the 2016 IFLA conference was “Libraries as Publishers—Building a Global Community,” with sub-themes including “The Role of Libraries in Supporting Digital Academic Communication/Publishing” and “The Role of Libraries in Enabling Readers to Freely Disseminate Their Achievements” [14].

2.3 Domestic Library Publishing Practice and Research Overview

Domestic library publishing practice is more often conducted through institutional repositories, providing academic achievement management and publishing services for faculty and students, such as Tsinghua’s institutional repository and Xiamen University’s academic repository. Libraries also provide consultation and guidance on open access policies. Additionally, there are cooperative publishing models, such as Peking University’s Journal Network (PKU-OAJ), a project built by the library with cooperation from multiple departments on campus to provide information release and digital publishing support for journal editorial departments [15]; the Chinese Academy of Sciences Documentation and Information Center integrates into digital publishing in various ways [16]; Taiwan Normal University Library cooperated with the university press and various departments to establish the Taiwan Normal University Publishing Center in 2011, which includes both traditional publishing business and library publishing characteristics [17]; and Lingnan University Library in Hong Kong launched publishing services in 2012, introducing a digital storage platform based on Digital Commons to publish student works and internal research achievements [18].

Domestic research has undergone a gradual process of translation and introduction, case analysis, and original thinking and exploration. Research precedes practice, with the first study on library publishing services being Zhao Huifang’s 2012 paper [19], which introduced foreign library publishing services to China. Subsequent research has increased year by year, with rapid growth after 2014 and a sustained upward trend to date, indicating that this topic remains a research hotspot. Among these studies, introductions to foreign best practices account for about half of the total papers, with other topics covering open publishing, academic publishing literacy, and self-publishing. Research focuses mainly on: implications of foreign publishing practices for domestic library publishing services, library resource construction issues under new publishing models, integration issues of digital publishing, and library publishing service models [20]. Surveys have also found that the degree of publishing services offered by Chinese university libraries is relatively low [21] and that researchers have insufficient understanding of library publishing services [22]. Professor Liu Ziheng’s 2016 National Social Science Key Project “Research on the Role and Model of Academic Libraries Participating in Digital Publishing” is a repre-

sentative research topic that has produced a series of research results, including comprehensive reviews, investigation and analysis of best foreign library publishing practices, research on library consortium participation in library publishing, analysis of motivations for library publishing services, empirical research on researchers and academic libraries regarding library publishing. These research results have enabled the industry to fully understand library publishing, gradually accept it, and promote practical development.

3. Development Trends of Library Publishing

Based on the brief overview of library publishing above, this section conducts in-depth research from three aspects: the vertical evolution of library publishing, the multi-layered nature of library publishing content, and the internal integration and external cooperation of library publishing.

3.1 Vertical Evolution Trends of Library Publishing

Library publishing practice has a history of more than 30 years. Throughout its development, it has evolved from supporting online publishing and digitizing special collection resources, to publishing original academic achievements with quality assurance, and then to data publishing. New content will continue to emerge as the academic communication environment changes. Basically, each decade represents a development stage.

In the 1990s, libraries cooperated with commercial publishers to provide infrastructure, guidance, and consulting services, jointly innovating academic publishing and digitizing special collections. The characteristic of this period was not publishing new original achievements but focusing on online searching, digitizing collection resources, and pushing services to the Web environment through supporting website or database construction. For example, the JSTOR project in 1994 digitized old journals from libraries to increase access while ensuring long-term preservation and saving space [23]; the 1999 Text Creation Partnership project primarily aimed to create standardized texts of early printed books, with the resulting text files jointly funded and owned by more than 150 libraries worldwide [24]; domestic international cooperation projects include the China Academic Digital Associative Library (CADAL) project, which has digitized 2.4 million resources [25].

Around 2000, as subscription fees for academic publications increased, the library community turned its attention to publishing original works. The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) was established in 1998 [26], designing participation in publishing activities and advocating for content that competes with high-priced commercial products. Some academic libraries began applying for funding to develop and deploy publishing departments, with notable examples including the e-scholarship platform established by the University of California in 2000. According to the University of California's open access policy, it provides open access, academic publishing, and

research tool services. The University of Michigan's scholarly publishing began in 2001, and the goals of its Scholarly Publishing Office (SPO) at its founding reflected the goals of many library publishing initiatives of its time, providing an alternative to commercial publishing for academic societies and non-profit organizations. Its goal was to create online academic publications to meet the different needs of authors, libraries, and users [27].

The skills and experience gained through building digital libraries have prepared libraries for knowledge publishing, and the emergence of relevant tools has enabled libraries without original software development capabilities to begin experimenting with publishing. The Open Journal Systems (OJS), released in 2001 by Simon Fraser University's Public Knowledge Project, has been adopted by thousands of global academic units and libraries for journal publishing [28]. A recent survey by LPC shows that 57% of libraries use the OJS platform. DSpace was released in 2002 by MIT and Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, launching the institutional repository movement and providing libraries with systems to collect and share faculty and student research achievements. Cornell University Library cooperated with Pennsylvania State University Library and publishers to release DPubS (Digital Publishing System) in 2006, another widely used open-source software [29].

With the arrival of the fourth paradigm of data-intensive scientific research, data publishing has entered the library publishing field, from scientific data publishing to humanities data publishing. The 2019 LPD data shows that library work in data publishing mainly includes: (1) promoting data discovery and access, including software application design and implementation, and workflow design; (2) discovering and promoting data citation, and developing standards closely related to data publishing; (3) libraries sharing datasets through institutional repositories; and (4) developing data management plans and providing scientific data management services. For example, Harvard University's "Dataverse Project" includes all aspects of research data publishing, sharing, referencing, extraction, and analysis, providing complete solutions for data publishing for universities or other institutions and offering data analysis services [30]. The University of Illinois' Humanities Data Curation Education Program (DCEP-H) explores the long-term preservation of humanities data and how libraries can cooperate with humanities scholars [31].

Currently, the academic communication environment continues to change, and the information environment will gradually transition to a data environment. Publishing forms will evolve from content discoverability to content computability, and semantic publishing will become the norm [32]. The 2021 technology outlook released by the International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers (STM) mentions that future publishing will be like releasing software tools [33], and library publishing will become part of a data-based ecosystem.

In summary, the vertical evolution of library publishing can be divided into three stages according to publishing methods and content (see Figure 1 [Fig-

ure 1: see original paper]): The first stage uses online websites and databases to digitize paper-based special collection resources and push resources to the Web environment; the second stage uses institutional repositories and online journal platforms to participate in publishing local native resources; the third stage uses data repositories to participate in data publishing and associate data with papers. As the information environment gradually transitions to a data environment, library publishing will become part of a data-based ecosystem.

3.2 Multi-Layered Development Trends of Library Publishing Content

Based on the specific content of library publishing services, as well as the technology, funding, and human resources required in the publishing process, and referencing the development of the academic communication environment, library publishing can be divided into five levels from low to high input, as shown in Figure 2 [Figure 2: see original paper]:

- (1) **Level 1:** This level requires relatively the lowest input and has lower conditions for implementation, making it accessible to most libraries. It involves auxiliary publishing services. Libraries do not directly publish specific content but support publishing as assistants, including conducting academic publishing literacy education to help researchers master knowledge and skills related to academic publishing and the ability to complete academic publishing using these skills. Content includes intellectual property, OA policies, tool usage, and social networks. Many libraries have carried out this work to varying degrees [1], such as the University of Michigan’s “Graduate Student’s Guide to Publishing” [34] and MIT’s “Writing & Publishing Help” [35], as well as the Chicago Public Library’s YOUmedia digital media lab [36].
- (2) **Level 2:** A large proportion of libraries operating at this level use journal publishing platforms or institutional repositories, or adopt hosting forms. Libraries can independently complete publishing tasks, mainly publishing research achievements of faculty and students on campus, including conference proceedings, research reports, student publications, and theses, as well as digitizing local special collection resources. For example, Lingnan University Library in Hong Kong began publishing services in 2012, launching a digital storage platform built on Digital Commons commercial publishing software to publish student works and open access internal research achievements [37].
- (3) **Level 3:** The main characteristic of this level is cooperation—collaborating with publishers, e-commerce platforms, and other institutions to jointly conduct publishing services. This includes digitizing collection resources, self-publishing support, and academic monographs. Windsor Public Library introduced an Espresso Book Machine to establish a self-publishing center where works can be produced, forming a like-minded network community with social functions [38]. Los Gatos

Public Library cooperated with self-publishing platform Smashwords to establish a publishing portal, helping local authors publish books and launching community-based self-publishing while leveraging partners for global distribution [39].

- (4) **Level 4:** Based on the previous three levels, peer review is the main feature of this level, primarily publishing high-quality academic journals that have undergone peer review. For example, New Prairie Press (NPP) at Kansas State University Library began services in 2007, committed to open access publishing, including books, journals, and conference proceedings, with library-published journals gaining widespread attention [40].
- (5) **Level 5:** Against the backdrop of open science and data sharing, data publishing is becoming a focus of library publishing activities. Currently, fewer libraries can conduct data publishing, which emerged later and has higher technical environment requirements, placing it at the fifth level. LPD data shows that libraries offering data publishing services have grown significantly from 2015-2018. For example, Purdue University Library uses automatic linking technology to enable separate storage and sharing of related data in institutional repositories and data repositories [41]; the University of California, Berkeley Library and UC Management Center jointly operate Dash (an open-source self-service toolkit) for managing, publishing, describing, and reusing datasets [42].

In summary, according to the degree of input required in technology, funding, and human resources in the library publishing service process, the horizontal development trend of library publishing shows the following hierarchy. Level 1, at the bottom, involves conducting auxiliary publishing services and publishing literacy education. Level 2 involves publishing faculty and student research achievements on campus: theses, lecture notes, audio and video materials, and digitizing local special collection resources. Level 3 is characterized by cooperation with publishers or e-commerce platforms to jointly conduct digitization of collection resources and self-publishing support. Level 4 involves publishing high-quality academic journals that have undergone peer review. Level 5, the highest level, involves conducting data publishing. Finally, against the backdrop of open publishing and collaborative innovation, library publishing services will have more models and content.

3.3 Trends in Internal Integration and External Cooperation of Library Publishing

The vigorous development of foreign library publishing services is built on extensive cooperation between libraries and various institutions. Currently, cooperation between libraries and campus institutions is mainstream. While cooperating with knowledge producers and users such as faculty, students, and community users, library publishing is increasingly integrated inwardly with various library businesses and cooperates outwardly with different institutions

in the publishing field such as publishers. As shown in Figure 3 [Figure 3: see original paper]:

- (1) **Integration with various library businesses:** Many library publishing activities are scattered across various library business units, including digital scholarship, digitization projects, academic communication, and collection development. Overall, library publishing will be integrated into library work and become part of its business. In terms of collection resource construction, library publishing can be integrated into information resource construction, institutional repository construction, local special resources, and open resource construction. In terms of user services, user publishing literacy education has become part of library user literacy services and is integrated into library user services such as research data management and copyright services. In terms of organizational structure, libraries can establish separate publishing departments, designate specialized publishing librarians, or embed them into other departments. Currently, library publishing in libraries is still point-based, but it will be deeply integrated into various library businesses in the future.
- (2) **Cooperation with users:** Cooperation includes both knowledge producers and knowledge users, specifically students, faculty, and community users. Small libraries or libraries that have just launched publishing services first choose to cooperate with knowledge producers to provide publishing support services. Specific methods develop from auxiliary publishing content to establishing publishing platforms, supporting native resource publishing, and book and journal publishing. Simultaneously, cooperation with knowledge users means that future publishing will not only involve publishers providing knowledge to libraries but also libraries feeding back user research trends and knowledge needs obtained through services to publishing institutions for academic-oriented publishing and on-demand publishing.
- (3) **Cooperation with university presses:** The collaboration between university libraries and university presses to develop services has become an obvious trend [1]. An increasing number of university presses have become part of library organizations to better achieve resource, human, knowledge, and service sharing. For example, Peking University's Journal Network was jointly built by the library and multiple journal editorial departments on campus. Looking at the cooperation history between foreign libraries and university presses, according to the closeness of their connections from low to high, they have gone through five stages: (1) occasional activity contact; (2) establishing good relationships; (3) the press reporting to the library; (4) sharing physical space and infrastructure, and organizational combination; and (5) having a common development vision [43]. Library publishing services show a development trend from cooperation to integration.
- (4) **Cooperation with commercial publishers:** Through cooperation

with publishers, libraries can improve the visibility of university research achievements, maximize their impact and dissemination, and reduce information acquisition costs. For example, the University of Florida (UF) Library and Elsevier cooperated on a pilot project where Elsevier provided the ScienceDirect API free of charge to the library to harvest metadata of UF researchers' articles, with article links and metadata automatically transmitted to UF's institutional repository for free library use [44].

- (5) **Cooperation with other institutions in the digital publishing field:** There are many participants in the publishing field: commercial institutions, academic societies, OA publishers, and Web-based publishing companies such as Google and Amazon. Different organizations have their own advantages, such as the book and journal editing and marketing capabilities of publishers and Web publishers, the institutional repository construction and technical personnel advantages of libraries, and the brand effects of universities. These different participants can combine to produce different models according to needs. The University of California Library signed a contract with Lulu (an online e-book self-publishing company) to provide print-on-demand and e-book sales services for books and journals published on the open access publishing platform eScholarship [45]. Libraries can also establish publishing partnerships with academic societies or non-profit academic organizations, such as the American Council of Learned Societies' e-book project on social history, which was cooperatively published with the University of Michigan Library [46].

In summary, whether vertical or horizontal, library publishing cannot do without various types of cooperation. First, it integrates inwardly with various library businesses and becomes part of library resource construction and services. Second, library publishing needs to cooperate with users. Third, library publishing needs to cooperate with publishers, including university presses and commercial publishers, with cooperation with university presses becoming mainstream. Finally, library publishing also needs to cooperate with other institutions in the digital publishing field and with academic societies or non-profit academic organizations. Through gradual in-depth cooperation with upstream and downstream partners in the academic communication field for more effective interconnection, moving toward cross-boundary integration is the general trend.

4. Basic Strategies for Library Publishing

Based on the research results of library publishing trends, this section provides different publishing strategies from the aspects of publishing objectives, publishing content, cooperation methods, and tool selection. Since different types of libraries have different publishing strategies, and library publishing strategies are closely related to factors such as user needs, funding support, technical equipment, and librarian capabilities, this study first divides libraries into uni-

iversity libraries and public libraries, and then further divides university libraries into large and small categories according to conventional understanding, providing different publishing strategies for each, as shown in Figure 4 [Figure 4: see original paper].

4.1 Basic Strategies for Public Library Publishing

Existing practice has proven that the goal of public library publishing is to preserve and provide access to unique local content and disseminate local works, mainly literary works. Public libraries help local users learn and improve publishing skills and literacy by providing publishing literacy training, establish local publishing communities, and conduct self-publishing services. Through cooperation with commercial publishers or other institutions in the digital publishing field, they provide technical equipment, establish publishing portals, expand work dissemination channels, help local authors publish books, and leverage partners for external distribution. Therefore, the basic strategies for public library publishing are: in terms of publishing content, focus on auxiliary publishing training for local users and self-publishing services for local authors; in terms of cooperation, cooperate with local users and commercial publishers or other digital publishing institutions to jointly conduct publishing services; in terms of tool selection, establish self-publishing labs and provide technical equipment and platform support for writing and self-publishing.

4.2 Basic Strategies for University Library Publishing

As campus publishers, university libraries focus on publishing and disseminating campus-native academic achievements. From the publishing practices of various libraries, library publishing is personalized, with university libraries of different scales playing different roles in campus publishing. Large and small university libraries differ in publishing content, cooperation methods, and platform tools.

(1) Basic Strategies for Small University Library Publishing Foreign practice shows that cooperation between librarians and researchers in specific fields, providing publishing support and strategy formulation, and publishing student journals are effective measures for relatively small university libraries to actively participate in academic knowledge production and exchange. Small libraries, constrained by budget, technology, and human resources, focus publishing content on Level 1 auxiliary publishing—that is, not directly publishing specific content but supporting publishing as assistants, conducting academic publishing literacy education, and enhancing academic publishing capabilities. They can also conduct Level 2 publishing content, publishing native research achievements of faculty and students on campus, including research reports, theses, lecture materials, and digitizing local special collection resources. A small portion of small libraries can conduct Level 3 and Level 4 publishing—that is, self-publishing and peer-reviewed high-quality journals—and finally focus on Level 5 data publishing.

Cooperation focuses on collaborating with knowledge producers—faculty and students—to help them publish their research achievements. They also cooperate with other publishing institutions on and off campus, sharing infrastructure and jointly conducting publishing services. In terms of tool selection, they generally adopt hosting models. The bepress Digital Commons platform is a commercial hosting platform for institutional repositories and publishing [47]. Almost all small foreign academic libraries use this hosting platform to vigorously promote undergraduate thesis publishing, which not only promotes undergraduate research but also forms their own publishing characteristics. For example, Illinois Wesleyan University Library has published seven undergraduate journals [48]. Therefore, small university library publishing content structure leans toward Levels 1 and 2, with broader cooperation scope and methods with internal and external institutions, and a stronger tendency toward hosting services in platform tool selection.

(2) Basic Strategies for Large University Library Publishing Large libraries have advantages in budget, technology, and human resources, with greater space in publishing content, cooperation methods, and publishing tool selection. They can conduct publishing services in all directions to disseminate campus research achievements. In terms of publishing content, large university library publishing services cover a wide range, from Level 1 auxiliary publishing to Level 5 data publishing, from basic publishing literacy education, publishing faculty and student research reports, theses, and lecture materials, to faculty and student book self-publishing, peer-reviewed journal publishing, and finally data publishing.

In terms of cooperation, user cooperation includes both knowledge producers and knowledge users, conducting different types of publishing activities with each. Cooperation institutions include inward integration with various library businesses, embedding into various library businesses and becoming an important component of library resource construction, and outward cooperation with university presses, commercial publishers, and various internal and external institutions to conduct various forms of publishing cooperation. For example, cooperation with university presses has developed five methods and is gradually moving from cooperation to integration. In terms of tool selection, based on existing practice, many large university libraries have chosen to cooperatively develop institutional repository platforms, journal publishing platforms, and data repositories, such as the commonly used OJS platform and DSpace platform. Therefore, large university library publishing content structure covers a broader range, with more diverse cooperation scope and methods, and more autonomous platform tools.

Conclusion

Based on the brief description of library publishing overview, this study conducted in-depth research from three aspects. From the vertical evolution of

library publishing, the evolutionary process can be divided into three stages according to publishing methods and content: website and online database methods, institutional repository and online journal platform methods, and data repository methods. From the content hierarchy of library publishing, according to the degree of input required in technology, funding, and human resources in the library publishing process, library publishing content is divided into five levels, from publishing literacy education, publishing faculty and student research achievements, digitizing local special collection resources, self-publishing support, publishing high-quality academic journals that have undergone peer review, to data publishing. Based on cooperation with users, library publishing is increasingly integrated inwardly with various library businesses while cooperating outwardly with publishers and other institutions in the digital publishing field. Finally, targeting different types of libraries, basic strategies for library publishing are proposed from the aspects of publishing objectives, publishing content, cooperation methods, and platform tool selection.

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

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