

# **American and Chinese Scholars Cite Scholarly Works on Another Side - A Preliminary Analysis**

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# What has happened in the past thirty years

- ❑ Rapid expansion of Chinese studies in North America
- ❑ Immense increase of academic research accomplishments
- ❑ Frequent exchange of activities between American and Chinese scholars
- ❑ Evolved and changed scholarly communication system due to advanced technology
- ❑ More mature products of electronic resources
- ❑ Increased accessibility to scholarly resources in different languages

# What do we look at ?

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1. Citations in American and Chinese scholars' works on Chinese studies in the 80s, 90s, and after 2000

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2. What was cited from academic accomplishments from the other side?

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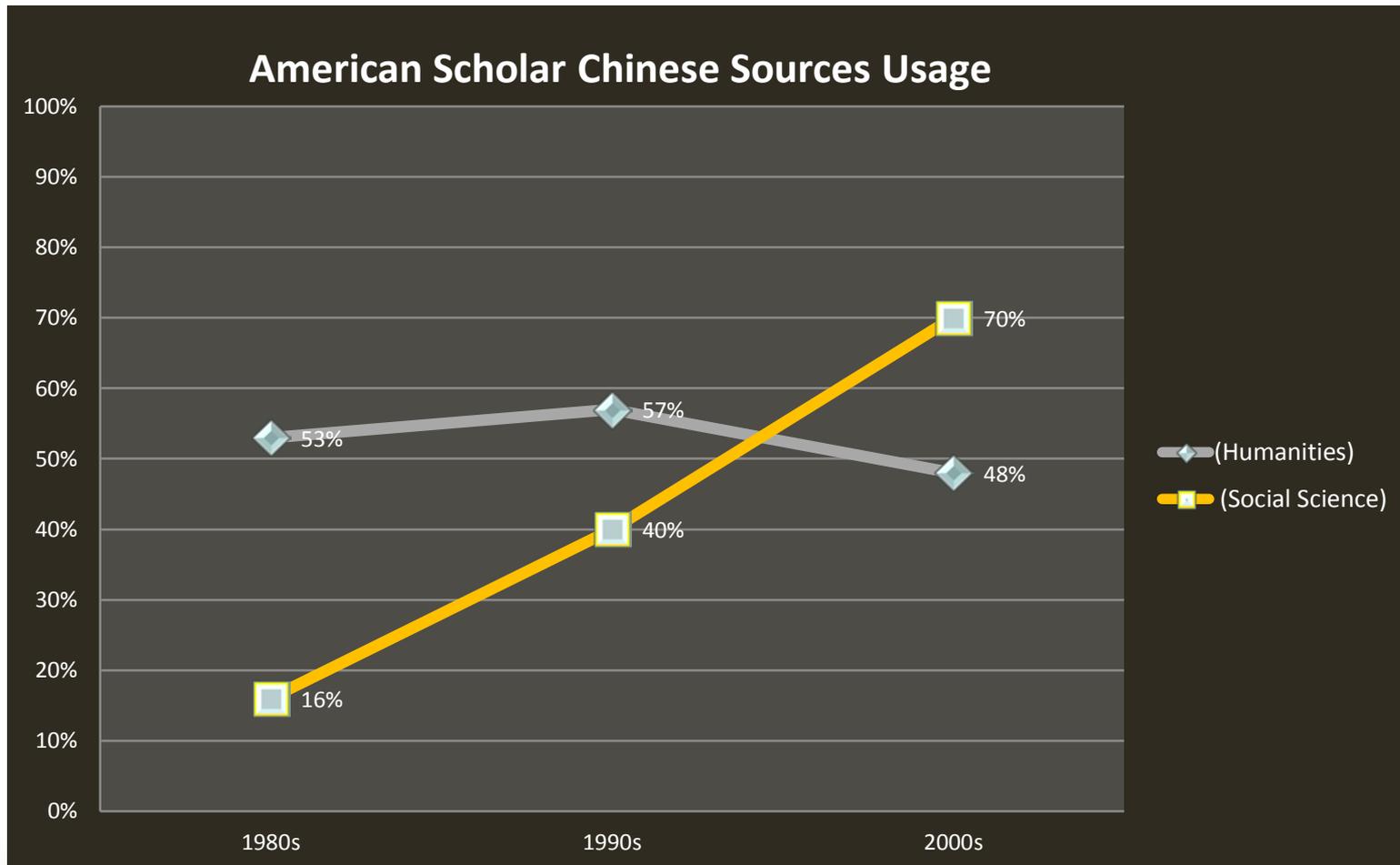
3. How did American and Chinese scholars stay aware of new scholarly publications published on either side?

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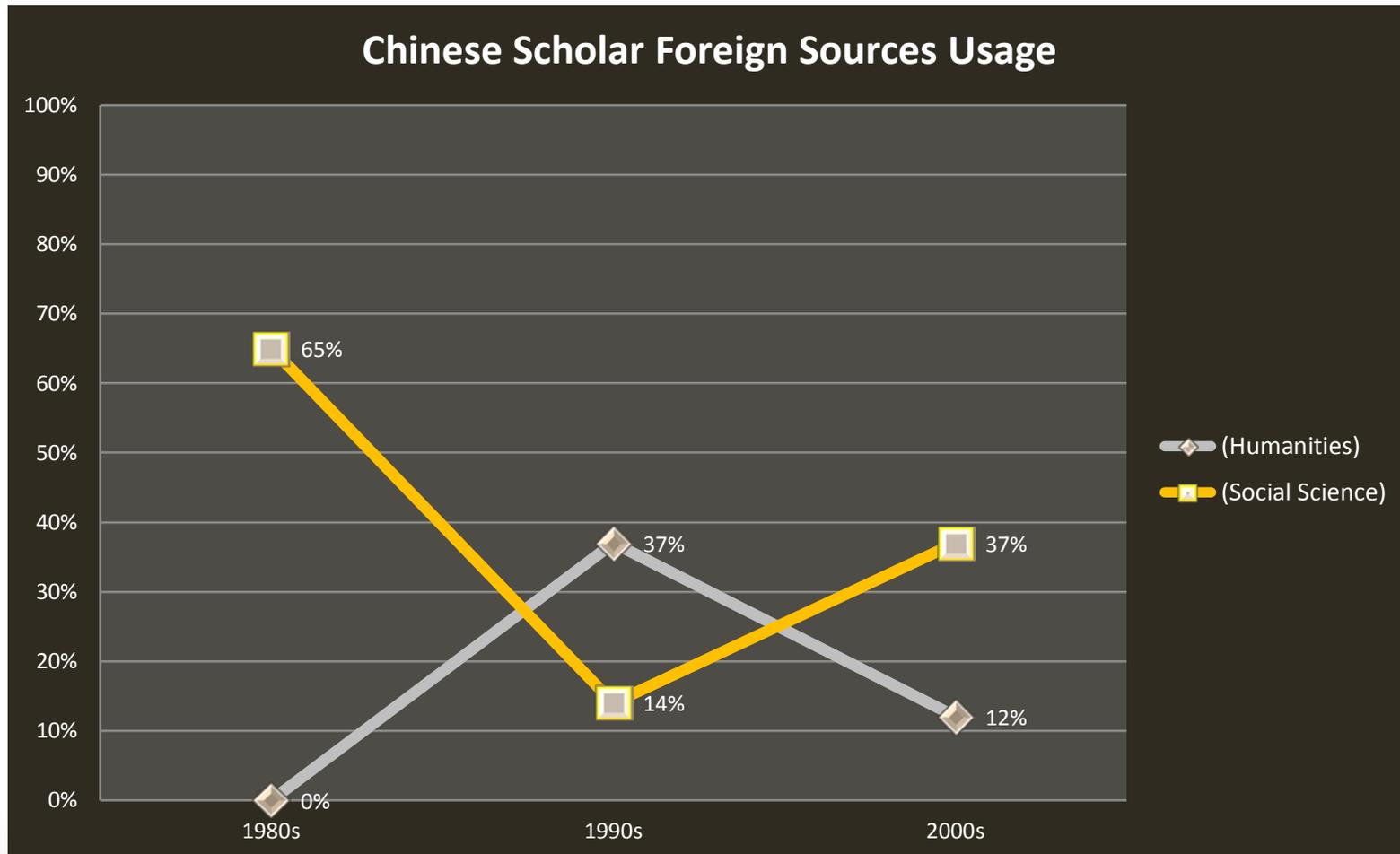
4. How did they access the newly published research accomplished from scholars on the other side?

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# Monograph (American Scholar)



# Monograph (Chinese Scholar)



# Journal Articles

## Samples -

- English journal – *The China Quarterly*
- Chinese journal – 中国社会科学

## Features -

Both are leading academic journals

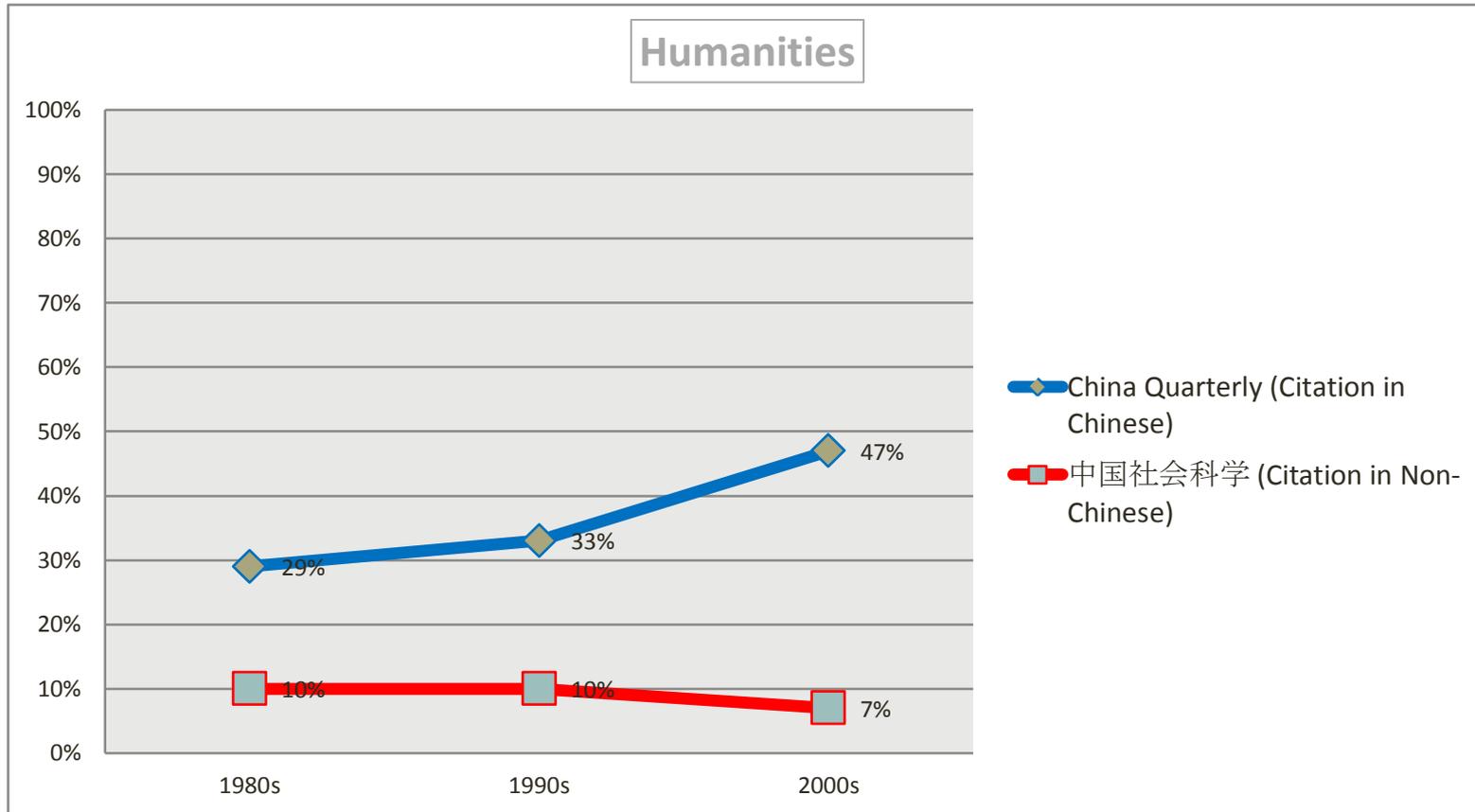
Both include research papers on humanities and social sciences

## Sampling -

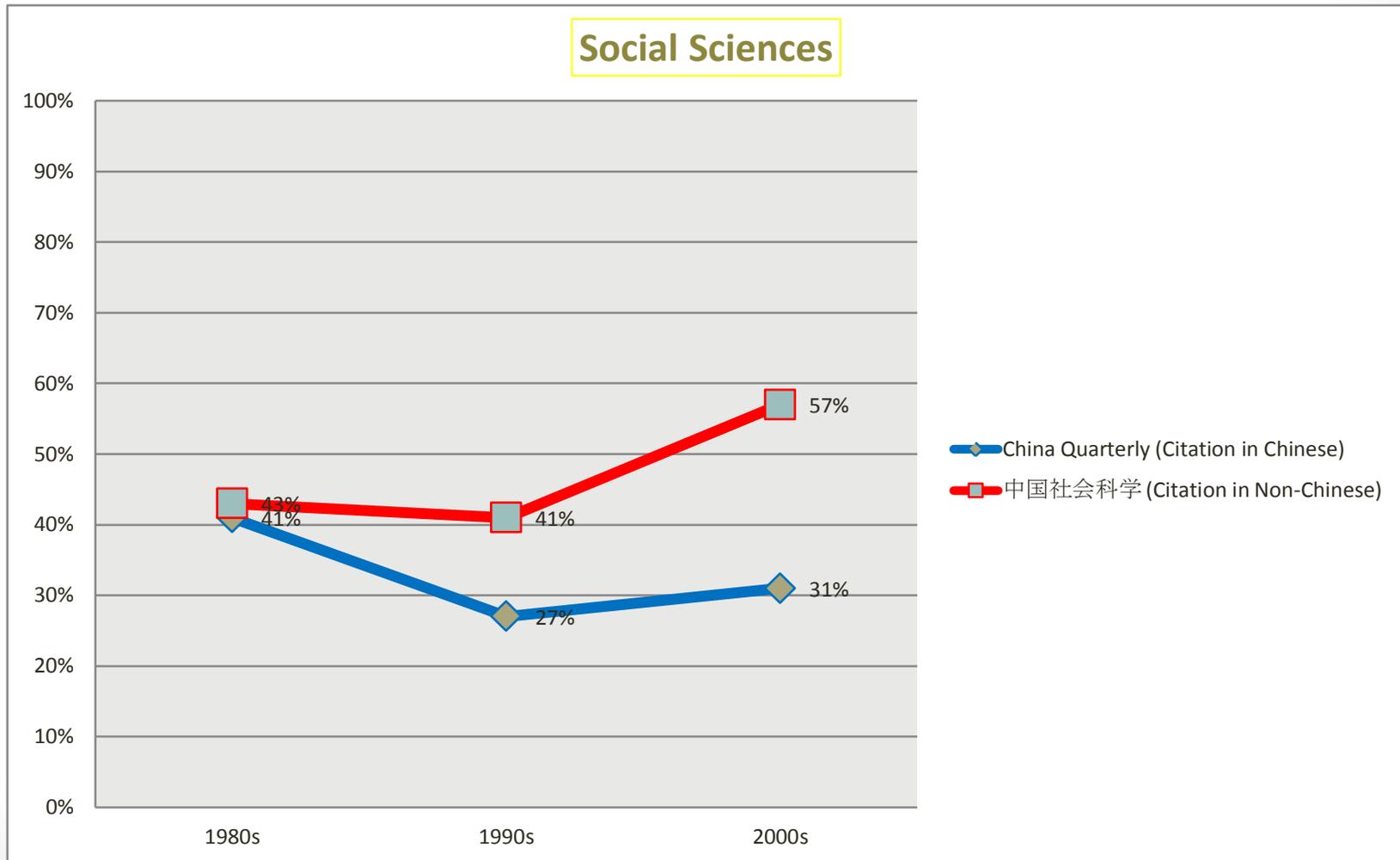
Random sampling

Six sets (each with 8 articles) of humanities and social sciences written in 80s, 90s, and after 2000

# Journal Articles - Humanities



# Journal Articles – Social Sciences



# A survey on the flowing path of scholarly information

## Who participated in the survey –

- 26 scholars from the United States
- 20 scholars from mainland China

## When the survey took place –

- February, 2014

1. To obtain information on scholarly publications published in **mainland China/Taiwan/Hong Kong (the United States)**, which following path is most frequently used? Please number them using 1 as the most frequent path.

- Book reviews/bibliographies/indexes
- Citations of research papers
- Colleagues or friends in **mainland China/Taiwan/Hong Kong (the United States)**
- Publishers' websites or catalogs
- **East Asian Library at your institute (Library in your institute in mainland China/Taiwan/Hong Kong)**
- Others

# Answers

## American Scholars

- \*Colleagues or friends in the U.S
- \*Colleagues or friends in mainland, TW, and HK
- \*Review/bibliography/index
- \*Citations of research papers
- \*East Asian Library at your institute
- \*Publishers' websites or catalogs

## Chinese Scholars

- Citations of research papers
- Review/bibliography/index
- Library at your institute
- Colleagues or friends in the U.S.
- Publishers' websites or catalogs
- Colleagues or friends from mainland, TW, and HK

## 2. Please rank the following paths through which you get information on research papers published in mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong (the United States).

- Citations of research papers
- Colleagues or friends in mainland China/Taiwan/Hong Kong (the United States or other countries)
- Colleagues or friends in the United States (mainland China/Taiwan/Hong Kong)
- Regular search databases such as Chinese Academic Journals (CAJ) or JSTOR

# Answers

## American Scholars

- Citations of research papers
- Regular search databases such as Chinese Academic Journals (CAJ)
- Colleagues or friends in the U.S.
- Colleagues or friends in mainland/TW/HK

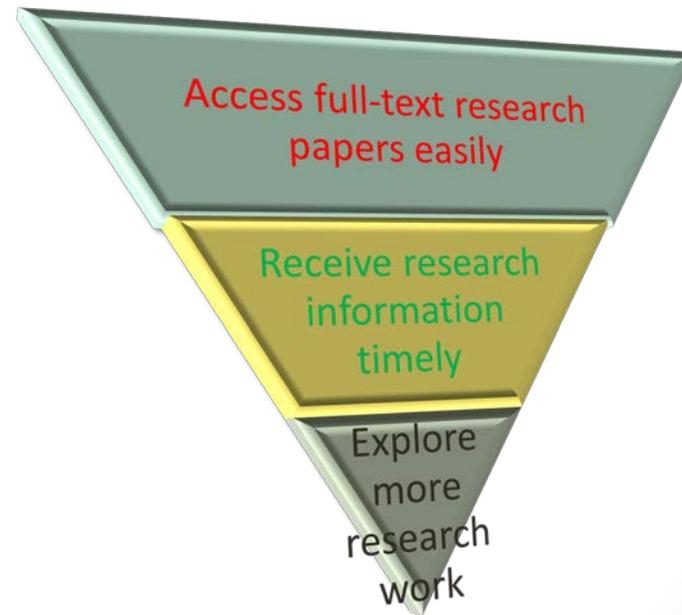
## Chinese Scholars

- Regular search databases such as JSTOR
- Citations of research papers
- Colleagues or friends in the U.S. or other countries
- Colleagues or friends in mainland/TW/HK

3. Please rank the following functions of databases of Chinese Academic Journals (CAJ) in the order to which they are crucial to your research.

- Receive research information timely
- Access full-text research papers easily
- Explore more research work
- Others

Result shown as ---



# Findings and Analysis

- To American scholars, scholars' circles are most important for awareness of new academic accomplishments from mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.
- Book reviews and citations of academic works are a primary place for both American scholars and Chinese scholars to discover new academic accomplishments from either side.
- To American scholars, the library is not necessarily a primary place to discover new academic accomplishments from China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong but rather a place to check-out and access academic books/articles from mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

# Further Analysis

- Over the past years, East Asian libraries in North America have acquired a large number of databases of primary documents and archives, yearbooks, statistics, scholarly monographs, journals and newspapers, all of which greatly improve the accessibility of library resources.
- East Asian libraries in the North America acquire newly published scholarly books in China, TW, and HK much earlier than they are included in citations. However, American scholars may at times not obtain new academic accomplishments from mainland China/Taiwan/Hong Kong until years later (RSS Feed helps?).
- Compared to American scholars, Chinese scholars in mainland are behind in accessing academic monographs due to dependence on Chinese translations.

THANK YOU

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