

Joachim Winter

Open-Access-Veröffentlichungen in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften

Open-Access-Tage München

10. Oktober 2016





- Veröffentlichungskultur in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften
- Bedeutung von Preprint-Reihen
- Das Munich Personal RePEc Archive (MPRA)
- Open Access: ökonomische Abwägungen
- Ausblick



- Fachzeitschriften von überragender Bedeutung (BWL & VWL)
- Fast ausschließlich (VWL) oder zumindest mehrheitlich (BWL) in englischer Sprache
- Zunehmende Bedeutung von Rankings (BWL & VWL)
- Lange Zeiträume zwischen erster Einreichung und Veröffentlichung in einer disziplinären Fachzeitschrift



Wichtigste Zeitschriften (Handelsblatt-Ranking 2015)

American Economic Review

Econometrica

Journal of Finance

Journal of Financial Economics

Journal of Monetary Economics

Journal of Political Economy

Nature

Quarterly Journal of Economics

Review of Economic Studies

Science

American Economic Association

Econometric Society / Wiley

Am. Finance Association / Wiley

Elsevier

Elsevier

U Chicago Press

Nature Research (Holtzbrinck)

Harvard Econ Dept. / Oxford U Press

RES Ltd. / Oxford U Press

AAAS



- Open-Access-Zeitschriften (noch?) eher unbedeutend
 - Einige gescheiterte Versuche (z.B. Berkeley Electronic Press)
 - Einige neue Versuche (z.B. „Economics, The Open-Access, Open-Assessment Journal“)
- In den Top-Zeitschriften veröffentlichte Papiere sind meist bereits (lange) zuvor als Preprints („Working Paper“) zugänglich, meist im Open Access
- Diese Papiere werden später auch häufiger zitiert



Wichtige Preprint-Reihen und Repositorien

- National Bureau of Economics Research (NBER)
- Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR)
- Netzwerke in Deutschland: CESifo, IZA
- Zahlreiche Departments, Institute, SFB, MPI etc.

- Research Papers in Economics (RePEc)
- Munich Personal RePEc Archive (MPRA)



RePEc Research Papers in ... x +

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RePEc










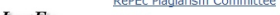






General principles

RePEc (Research Papers in Economics) is a collaborative effort of hundreds of volunteers in [88 countries](#) to enhance the dissemination of research in Economics and related sciences. The heart of the project is a decentralized bibliographic database of working papers, journal articles, books, books chapters and software components, all maintained by volunteers. The collected data are then used in various services that serve the collected metadata to users or enhance it.

So far, over 1,800 archives from [88 countries](#) have contributed about 2 million research pieces from 2,300 journals and 4,300 working paper series. About 46,000 authors have registered and 75,000 email subscriptions are served every week. See below on how you can be part of this initiative.

RePEc services

The following are services that use [\(principle\)](#) and contribute RePEc data. They also report usage statistics that can be used towards the RePEc [rankings](#).

	Munich Personal RePEc Archive	Authors in institutions lacking a participating RePEc archive can submit their papers to MPRA and get them included in the RePEc database.
	RePEc Author Service	Author registration and maintenance of a profile on RePEc.
	IDEAS	The complete RePEc database at your disposal. Browse or search it all.
	EconPapers	Economics at your fingertips. EconPapers provides access to all of RePEc. Browsing and searching available.
	RePEc Genealogy	Academic family tree for economics.
	RePEc Biblio	Hand-selected bibliography of articles and papers in economics.
	EconAcademics.org	Blog aggregator for discussion about economics research.
	NEP	New Economics Papers is a free email, RSS and Twitter notification service for new downloadable working papers from over 90 specific fields. Archives are also available.
	EDIRC	Directory of Economics institutions, with links to their members and publications listed on RePEc
	RePEc Plagiarism Committee	An effort to curtail plagiarism of RePEc contents.
	LogEc	Detailed download and access statistics for RePEc items and authors.
	CITeC	Citation analysis from items in the RePEc database.
	CollEc	Rankings by co-authorship centrality for authors registered in the RePEc Author Service.
	SocioRePEc.org	Service to annotate RePEc papers in PDF and establish scientific relationships between papers.
	SPZ	An online workplace for researchers, tutors and students within the RePEc information space.
	Socionet	A Russian (and Russian language) implementation of the RePEc method and database as the collective information environment for the social sciences. Database customization and filtration by a "personal information robot".

Additional websites using RePEc

The RePEc bibliographic data is in the public domain and thus used by other services as well. The following are the ones we know of, and unfortunately none report usage statistics back to [LogEc](#).

- [EconLit](#)
- [EconStor](#)

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Quick links

- [MPRA](#): Munich Personal RePEc Archive
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M - Munich Personal RePEc A... x +

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MPRA

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This repository is intended to disseminate research papers of economists who want to make their work freely available through the [RePEc](#) network but are not affiliated with any institution that provides that furtherance. The work will be made available through [EconPapers](#), [Ideas](#) and other services.

MPRA accepts working papers and books in all languages, that is, contributions to economic research with a strictly academic orientation that are intended for later publication in a journal or book. MPRA accepts conference proceedings only if the individual contributions are submitted separately. MPRA accepts also electronic versions of previously published articles or books subject to agreement by the copyright owner. For software submissions, go [here](#).

If you have such a contribution, you are welcome to submit it. Publication will be subject to the [approval](#) of an [editor](#). Go [here](#) for further instructions.

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The repository contains **37724** records. The 10 latest additions are:

- Guérin, Michel and Pouget, Jean (1972): *Théorie des graphes, participation réciproque et consolidation*. Published in: *Economie & Comptabilité (IFEC)* No. Septembre 1972 (September 1972): pp. 5-11.
- Paparas, Dimitrios and Stoian, Andreea (2016): *The validity of Wagner's Law in Romania during 1995-2015*.
- Aithal, Sreeramana (2016): *Student Centric Curriculum Design and Implementation – Challenges & Opportunities in Business Management & IT Education*. Published in: *IRA International Journal of Education and Multidisciplinary Studies (ISSN 2455-2526)* , Vol. 4, No. 3 (8 October 2016): pp. 423-437.
- BAI, ZHIDONG and LIU, HUIXIA and WONG, WING-KEUNG (2016): *Making Markowitz's Portfolio Optimization Theory Practically Useful*.
- Garrod, Luke and Olczak, Matthew (2016): *Collusion, Firm Numbers and Asymmetries Revisited*.
- Ranjana, Abhishek and Fosgerau, Mogens and Jenelius, Erik (2016): *Emergence of a urban traffic macroscopic fundamental diagram*.
- Aithal, Sreeramana and Shenoy, Varun (2016): *Green Placement – An Innovative Concept & Strategy in Campus Placement Model*. Published in: *IRA-International Journal of Technology & Engineering ISSN 2455-4480* , Vol. 4, No. 3 (7 October 2016): pp. 151-163.
- Tsang, Chun-Kei and Wong, Wing-Keung and Horowitz, Ira (2016): *Arbitrage Opportunities, Efficiency, and the Role of Risk Preferences in the Hong Kong Property Market*. Forthcoming in: *Studies in Economics and Finance* , Vol. 33, (2016)
- Clark, Ephraim and Qiao, Zhuo and Wong, Wing-Keung (2016): *Theories of Risk: Testing Investor Behaviour on the Taiwan Stock and Stock Index Futures Markets*. Published in: *Economic Inquiry* , Vol. 54, No. 2. (17 April 2015): pp. 907-924.
- Motloja, Lehlohonolo and Makhoana, Tsholofelo and Kassoma, Rooyen and Houdman, Rozadian and Phiri, Andrew (2016): *Changes in the optimal tax rate in South Africa prior and subsequent to the global recession period*.

MPRA is a [RePEc](#) service hosted by the [Munich University Library](#) in Germany.

UB LMU
UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK



- Munich Personal RePEc Archive (seit 2006)
„A central motivation for establishing a pre-print archive like MPRA was to enable authors to secure the copyrights for their pre-print versions in case the copyright for the final article goes to the publisher.“
- Ekkehart Schlicht, Volker Schallehn
- Fast 20.000 registrierte Benutzer
- Fast 38.000 veröffentlichte Artikel
- Über 60 Editoren für die verschiedenen Sprachen (englisch, spanisch, französisch, russisch, italienisch, deutsch etc.) – nur formale, keine inhaltliche Prüfung

THE
ECONOMIC
JOURNAL

The Economic Journal, 125 (August), F1–F30. Doi: 10.1111/ecoj.12254 © 2015 Royal Economic Society. Published by John Wiley & Sons, 9600 Garsington Road, Oxford OX4 2DQ, UK and 350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148, USA.

OPENING ACCESS TO RESEARCH*

Mark Armstrong

A frequent claim is that many publishers charge readers too much to subscribe to their scholarly journals. High prices have an adverse impact on both distributional and efficiency aims. Even if libraries are just willing to pay them, high subscription charges have a welfare cost if a dollar of library budget is worth more than a dollar of publisher profit, as is plausibly in the case when libraries are financed out of public funds.¹ It is inefficient to exclude interested readers when it costs nothing to serve them. It may also be costly in political terms to exclude readers, if those who ultimately pay for public research are denied access to its final product.

In broad terms, this article argues that these concerns are valid and judicious policy intervention in the journal market is worthwhile.² There are various forms of open access. When a journal article is freely available to all readers at the time of publication,



- Armstrong wägt positive und negative Wirkungen von „green access“ und „gold access“ ab
- Beispiel: negative Wirkungen von „gold access“
 - Fiskalische Gründe, vor allem relevant für kleine Länder
 - Organisation der Subventionierung der durch Autoren (Universitäten, Institute) zu zahlenden Gebühren
 - Anreizkonflikte: Zeitschriften akzeptieren schlechtere Artikel, um Einnahmen zu erhöhen
- Verschiedene Lösungen sind denk- und zunehmend umsetzbar



- Armstrong sieht kurzfristig noch Vorteile für Green Access – aber Gold Access wird zunehmend attraktiv:

In the longer term, though, the cost of processing journal submissions may fall to such a degree that a gold policy will not require high fees from authors. A move towards journals offering a pure certification service, rather than requiring multiple rounds of revision, will reduce journal costs (and the required publication fees) and

journal – or certification could be awarded only to the very best submissions. Either way, open access journals which offer an unbundled certification service are a vehicle for free and prompt access to research by readers, at a cost which should be affordable to the majority of authors.



- Gute ökonomische Gründe für Green Access & Gold Access
- Umsetzungsprobleme nicht trivial, aber lösbar
- Reine Open-Access-Zeitschriften in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften?
 - Die gegenwärtigen Top-Zeitschriften werden kaum verdrängt werden
 - Auf der Ebene darunter großes Potenzial
 - Verkürzung der Publikationszeiten als zentrales Problem



- „Open Access in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften“
[https://open-access.net/ ... /wirtschaftswissenschaften/](https://open-access.net/.../wirtschaftswissenschaften/)
- Klaus Wohlrabe & Daniel Bierkmeier: „Do open access articles in economics have more citations?“ MPRA Paper No. 56842
<http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/56842>
- Mark Armstrong: „Open access to research.“
Economic Journal, vol. 125 (August 2015), pp. F1-F30.