Psychology Science Quarterly, Volume 51, 2009 (Supplement 1), pp. 69-87

# European publication issues from an Austrian perspective

CLAUS-CHRISTIAN CARBON [1]

## Abstract

Publishing in Austria faces several barriers: Austria (1) has a small number of scientists compared with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average and only recently benefited from higher research intensities, (2) it has not yet made the full switch to English as lingua franca, (3) it has not yet developed an efficient Open-Access strategy, (4) it has a lower number of journal gatekeepers than expected by publication output, (5) it faces several legal barriers which interfere with scientific publications. The present article describes the publication situation in Austria in detail and develops strategies for successful publishing in the highly competitive scientific community of future Europe.

Key words: scientific communication, psychology, information dissemination; online publishing; open access; journals; Austria, Europe, ISI Web of Science, lingua franca, language; gatekeeper, publisher, scientometrics

[1] Prof. Dr. Claus-Christian Carbon, University of Bamberg, unit General Psychology and Methodology, Department of Psychology (formally affiliated to the University of Vienna, Faculty of Psychology, Austria); Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands; e-mail: ccc@experimental-psychology.com

## European Publication issues from an Austrian perspective

The present article describes the current European publication situation in psychology, particularly referring to the German speaking country Austria. This will comprise benchmarks of Austrian research and publication efforts, influencing research politics and law factors, and research strategies. Extra paragraphs will discuss open-access publication issues and the question of which lingua franca will be the most suitable for future Austrian publication strategies. The paper will end with a short summary and some conclusions on the discussed issues.

### *Science politics in Austria*

Austria is one of the smaller countries in Europe (8.3 million inhabitants) with a relatively low number of academics (18% of the adult population compared with the OECD average of 26% OECD, 2007). Although Austria has made a great effort in increasing the number of people with tertiary education by 50% in the past 10 years (1997-2007; source: Statistik Austria), this group still amounts to only 3.0% of scientists (and engineers) compared to the total labor force (EU-27 average: 4.8%; Germany: 5.7%) (Eurostat, 2008). Annual expenditure on educational institutions per student relative to GDP per capita in tertiary education has reached the OECD's average in 2007 (see Figure 1) and will steadily grow over the next three years.

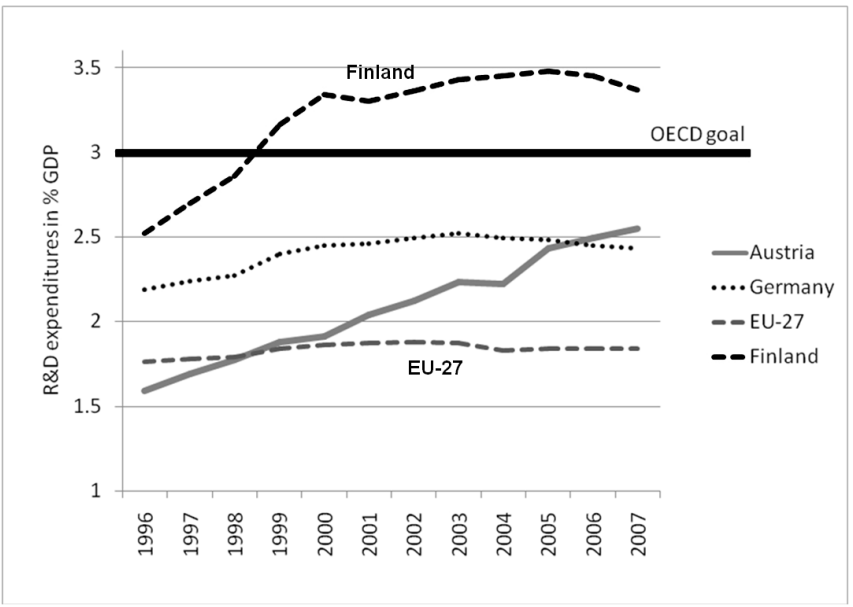


**Figure 1:**
Increase of Austria's R&D intensity (% of GDP) over the past 12 years, compared with the EU-27 average and selected countries (OECD, 2007).

Strong efforts have also been made to follow the guidelines of the Lisbon European Council strategy in March 2000, which set a strategic goal for the next decade of becoming the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world. For instance, the Lisbon strategy asked for an increase of Research & Development (R&D) activity to 3.0% of the respective national GDP; Austria responded with an increase from 1.91% to 2.45% over the past eight years, thus hopefully meeting the 3% level criterion in 2010 (Eurostat, 2005).

*Publishing in Austria*

Austria's University based psychological research landscape consists of five major institutes located at the following sites: Innsbruck (3,234 students; 501 scientific personnel), Graz (22,059; 524), Klagenfurt (8,431; 282), Salzburg (13,178; 547) and Vienna (73,504; 1,408) (winter term 2007/2008 Bundesministerium-für-Wissenschaft-und-Forschung, 2008).

To obtain an overview of Austria's publication success in psychology, an extensive research on ISI Web Of Science listed publications was undertaken with Germany, Great Britain and the USA, the three leading scientific nations plus Switzerland as the third (partly) German speaking country, as benchmarks. The research was conducted in June 2008 and uses the years of 1997 and 2007 as reference points to also provide an impression of research development over the past ten years. The targeted journals were the top ten in terms of their impact factors within the referring psychological disciplines of applied, biological, clinical, developmental, educational, experimental, mathematical, multidisciplinary and social psychology. Table 1 shows the journal names ISSN, impact factor (ISI Web of Science SSCI of 1997 and 2007) of these journals plus detailed information on Austria's publication success in these media compared with leading science nations. For a better understanding the proportion of published items related to competing countries are shown for each discipline. Furthermore, to have a validation of general science success, the publication success in top-journals (Science and Nature) not specifically related to psychology is given in the last section of the table. First of all, as Austria's scientific landscape is rather limited, these figures should be observed with care, especially for specific psychological disciplines, as even one added or subtracted journal article can change the specific statistics significantly. Obviously, in 2007 Austria's researchers did not have much impact on the top ranked journals in the fields of applied, educational, mathematical, and multidisciplinary psychology. Compared with Switzerland, a nearly equally large country (7.42 million inhabitants; Statistik Schweiz 2004), Austria could not measure up in any psychological disciplines. Compared with Germany, a country with approximately ten times as many inhabitants as Austria (82 million inhabitants; Statistisches Bundesamt, 2008), Austria was superior in targeted publications per capita only in clinical psychology. Importantly, when statistics of general publication success in so-called "top journals" of general interests (Science and Nature) are taken into account, Austria was about equally successful, compared with Germany,. When compared with 1997, even a strong increase of publication success in these top journals could be registered.

**Table 1**

Benchmarking Austria's publication output in psychological key disciplines with leading scientific nations (Germany, GB, USA) plus Switzerland for a comparison of a nearly equally large country. For each discipline, the ten journals with the highest impact in 2007 were included. At left, publication benchmarks of 2007, at right, those of 1997. At the bottom of each discipline, a calculation of the proportion of publication output of Austrian relating to the referring nation's output is presented.

| | | 2007 | 2007 | | | | | 1997 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Journal Name | ISSN | IF | Austria | Switzerland | Germany | GB | USA | Austria | Switzerland | Germany | GB | USA |
| Applied | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J COUNS PSYCHOL | 0022-0167 | 2.924 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 45 |
| J APPL PSYCHOL | 0021-9010 | 2.851 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 80 |
| COUNS PSYCHOL | 0011-0000 | 2.675 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| PERS PSYCHOL | 0031-5826 | 2.392 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 58 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 83 |
| J VOCAT BEHAV | 0001-8791 | 2.263 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 43 |
| WORK STRESS | 0267-8373 | 2.156 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| J ORGAN BEHAV | 0894-3796 | 1.959 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 43 |
| J OCCUP ORGAN PSYCH | 0963-1798 | 1.91 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 14 |
| HUM RESOURCE MAN-AGE | 0090-4848 | 1.855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 49 |
| BEHAV SCI LAW | 0735-3936 | 1.804 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 |
| Proportion | | | 100.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 100.000% | 100.000% | 20.000% | 2.564% | 0.237% |
| Biological | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEHAV BRAIN SCI | 0140-525X | 14.964 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 38 | 118 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 52 | 204 |
| PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY | 0048-5772 | 3.159 | 0 | 19 | 81 | 29 | 356 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 44 |
| Q J EXP PSYCHOL-B | 0272-4995 | 2.868 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 51 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| BIOL PSYCHOL | 0301-0511 | 2.698 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 14 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 16 |
| EVOL HUM BEHAV | 1090-5138 | 2.586 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 18 |
| PHYSIOL BEHAV | 0031-9384 | 2.445 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 29 | 113 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 31 | 187 |
| INT J PSYCHOPHYSIOL | 0167-8760 | 2.247 | 0 | 8 | 23 | 20 | 28 | 11 | 1 | 37 | 41 | 62 |
| J EXP PSYCHOL ANIM B | 0097-7403 | 2.153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 26 |
| LEARN BEHAV | 1543-4494 | 1.926 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 21 | | | | | |
| LEARN MOTIV | 0023-9690 | 1.848 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 |
| Proportion | | | 100.000% | 4.762% | 1.156% | 0.893% | 0.256% | 100.000% | 175.000% | 14.286% | 8.861% | 2.426% |
| Clinical | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Journal Name | ISSN | 2007 IF | 2007 Austria | Switzerland | Germany | GB | USA | 1997 Austria | Switzerland | Germany | GB | USA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Clinical** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J CLIN PSYCHIAT | 0160-6689 | 5.533 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 26 | 281 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 26 | 281 |
| J ABNORM PSYCHOL | 0021-843X | 4.372 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 66 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 66 |
| J CONSULT CLIN PSYCH | 0022-006X | 4.026 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 78 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 78 |
| CLIN PSYCHOL REV | 0272-7358 | 3.947 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 39 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 39 |
| PSYCHOL MED | 0033-2917 | 3.816 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 77 | 59 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 77 | 59 |
| HEALTH PSYCHOL | 0278-6133 | 3.693 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 83 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 83 |
| NEUROPSYCHOLOGY | 0894-4105 | 3.123 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 45 |
| BEHAV RES THER | 0005-7967 | 2.887 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 46 | 107 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 46 | 107 |
| NEUROPSYCHOL REV | 1040-7308 | 2.591 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 24 |
| DEPRESS ANXIETY | 1091-4269 | 2.549 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 52 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 52 |
| **Proportion** | | | 100.000% | 40.000% | 17.778% | 3.865% | 0.959% | 100.000% | 40.000% | 17.778% | 3.865% | 0.959% |
| **Developmental** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONOGR SOC RES CHILD | 0037-976X | 6.143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 |
| J AM ACAD CHILD PSY | 0890-8567 | 4.767 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 307 |
| J CHILD PSYCHOL PSYC | 0021-9630 | 4.404 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 42 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CHILD DEV | 0009-3920 | 3.893 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 81 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 142 |
| DEV PSYCHOL | 0012-1649 | 3.556 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 84 |
| J PEDIATR PSYCHOL | 0146-8693 | 3.157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 56 |
| DEV REV | 0273-2297 | 2.939 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| DEVELOPMENTAL SCI | 1363-755X | 2.915 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 20 | 48 | | | | | |
| DEV NEUROPSYCHOL | 8756-5641 | 2.861 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 |
| PSYCHOL AGING | 0882-7974 | 2.828 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 58 |
| **Proportion** | | | 100.000% | 12.500% | 2.564% | 0.769% | 0.152% | 100.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% |

| Journal Name | ISSN | 2007 IF | 2007 Austria | Switzerland | Germany | GB | USA | 1997 Austria | Switzerland | Germany | GB | USA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Educational** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILD DEV | 0009-3920 | 3.893 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 81 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 142 |
| J LEARN SCI | 1050-8406 | 3.04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| J COUNS PSYCHOL | 0022-0167 | 2.924 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 45 |
| EDUC PSYCHOL | 0046-1520 | 2.795 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| EDUC PSYCHOL REV | 1040-726X | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| J EDUC PSYCHOL | 0022-0663 | 2.025 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 45 |
| INSTR SCI | 0020-4277 | 1.81 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| LEARN INSTR | 0959-4752 | 1.717 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| J APPL RES INTELLECT | 1360-2322 | 1.657 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| DYSLEXIA | 1076-9242 | 1.615 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| **Proportion** | | | 100.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 100.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% |
| **Experimental** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TRENDS COGN SCI | 1364-6613 | 9.374 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 46 | | | | | |
| ADV EXP SOC PSYCHOL | 0065-2601 | 6.333 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| J EXP PSYCHOL GEN | 0096-3445 | 6.177 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| J COGNITIVE NEUROSCI | 0898-929X | 5.197 | 1 | 5 | 31 | 39 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 39 |
| COGNITION | 0010-0277 | 4.229 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 39 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 26 |
| NEUROPSYCHOLOGIA | 0028-3932 | 3.924 | 4 | 21 | 45 | 118 | 122 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 35 | 58 |
| COGNITIVE PSYCHOL | 0010-0285 | 3.659 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 21 |
| PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY | 0048-5772 | 3.159 | 0 | 19 | 81 | 30 | 356 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 44 |
| EMOTION | 1528-3542 | 3.053 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 52 | | | | | |
| PSYCHOL LEARN MOTIV | 0079-7421 | 2.938 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| **Proportion** | | | 100.000% | 12.727% | 3.889% | 2.545% | 0.937% | 100.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% |

| | | 2007 | 2007 | | | | | 1997 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Journal Name** | **ISSN** | **IF** | **Austria** | **Switzerland** | **Germany** | **GB** | **USA** | **Austria** | **Switzerland** | **Germany** | **GB** | **USA** |
| **Mathematical** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PSYCHON B REV** | 1069-9384 | 2.229 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 28 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 49 |
| **BEHAV RES METHODS** | 1554-351X | 1.15 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 53 |
| **EDUC PSYCHOL MEAS** | 0013-1644 | 0.921 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 70 |
| **APPL PSYCH MEAS** | 0146-6216 | 0.854 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| **BRIT J MATH STAT PSY** | 0007-1102 | 0.805 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| **J MATH PSYCHOL** | 0022-2496 | 0.783 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 96 |
| **PSYCHOMETRIKA** | 0033-3123 | 0.608 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| **J CLASSIF** | 0176-4268 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| **J EDUC MEAS** | 0022-0655 | 0.432 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 |
| **APPL MEAS EDUC** | 0895-7347 | 0.303 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| **Proportion** | | | 100.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 100.000% | 50.000% | 4.545% | 4.000% | 0.255% |
| **Mulidisciplinary** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PSYCHOL BULL** | 0033-2909 | 12.725 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 32 |
| **ANNU REV PSYCHOL** | 0066-4308 | 11.706 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 |
| **PSYCHOL INQ** | 1047-840X | 9.688 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 49 |
| **PSYCHOL REV** | 0033-295X | 8.825 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| **AM PSYCHOL** | 0003-066X | 7.829 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 161 |
| **PSYCHOL SCI** | 0956-7976 | 4.571 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 80 |
| **J ABNORM PSY-CHOL** | 0021-843X | 4.372 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 61 |
| **PSYCHOSOM MED** | 0033-3174 | 3.857 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 26 | 92 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 144 |
| **NEUROBIOL LEARN MEM** | 1074-7427 | 3.593 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 33 |
| **INTELLIGENCE** | 0160-2896 | 2.932 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| **Proportion** | | | 100.000% | 6.250% | 2.174% | 0.980% | 0.153% | 100.000% | 20.000% | 4.762% | 2.381% | 0.165% |

| Journal Name | ISSN | 2007 IF | 2007 Austria | Switzerland | Germany | GB | USA | 1997 Austria | Switzerland | Germany | GB | USA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Social** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ADV EXP SOC PSYCHOL | 0065-2601 | 6.333 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| J PERS SOC PSYCHOL | 0022-3514 | 4.223 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 102 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 191 |
| PERS SOC PSYCHOL REV | 1088-8683 | 3.348 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 11 | | | | | |
| J PERS | 0022-3506 | 2.876 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| J HEALTH SOC BEHAV | 0022-1465 | 2.476 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 |
| PERS SOC PSYCHOL B | 0146-1672 | 2.419 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 80 |
| LAW HUMAN BEHAV | 0147-7307 | 2.122 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 38 |
| J EXP SOC PSYCHOL | 0022-1031 | 2.107 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 25 |
| J CROSS CULT PSYCHOL | 0022-0221 | 1.923 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 30 |
| J RES PERS | 0092-6566 | 1.912 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 29 |
| **Proportion** | | | 100.000% | 15.385% | 5.556% | 3.125% | 0.438% | 100.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% |
| **Top Journals (all disciplines)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SCIENCE | 0036-8075 | 30.028 | 14 | 61 | 168 | 298 | 1192 | 7 | 42 | 83 | 128 | 1329 |
| NATURE | 0028-0836 | 26.681 | 24 | 56 | 180 | 385 | 1025 | 12 | 61 | 166 | 593 | 1092 |
| **Proportion** | | | 100.000% | 32.479% | 10.920% | 5.564% | 1.714% | 100.000% | 18.447% | 7.631% | 2.635% | 0.785% |

One major candidate for underperforming in publishing in highly ranked psychological journals could be the relatively low R&D investments per GDP in the past 10 years; however, as described above, Austria has taken steps to remedy this problem. Another problem is the low rate of academics which will also be improved over the next years.

*The role of gatekeepers*

Braun and Diospatonyi (2005a; 2005b) revealed another intriguing fact. Although very strict publication policies are in place globally to prevent ethnic discrimination of authors, nation of origin, nevertheless, seems to play a very important role in the success of publishing, when compared with the journal gatekeepers' origin. They aggregated ISI Web Of Science Impact factors of 240 journals in 12 fields of research from the year 2003 and combined the data with the referring gatekeepers' nationality. The authors were able to reveal a much overrepresented number of US and British gatekeepers compared with the scientific output in numbers and citations: 53.9% of all gatekeepers were from the US while only 32.1% of the papers and 35.3% of the citations referred to the USA. Austria, in contrast, showed the reversed relationship of these indicators.

*Doctoral and habilitation theses*

A traditional factor in German speaking countries in general which hinders doctoral candidates to publish in peer-reviewed journals in their first years but also senior scientists in their later career is found in the usual practice of monographic doctoral and habilitation theses (a kind of 2nd doctoral degree for becoming a professor), respectively. More and more institutes now follow the guidelines of the ÖGP (Österreichische Gesellschaft für Psychologie; Austrian Society of Psychology) and DGPs (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie; German Society of Psychology) in transferring to paper-based dissertations. Monographically oriented theses do not only drastically reduce the chances of successfully publishing in peer-reviewed journals due to the focus on writing a book, universities' rules sometimes even prohibit publishing results from the thesis in a journal before publication of the dissertation itself. The amendment of these rules, which are part of novelized university programs in all German speaking countries, will help to increase the scientific output that is retrievable by the international community.

*Psychological Journals in German speaking countries*

Another key factor could be the excessive focus on low or no impact journals from the German speaking arena. This specific issue will be discussed in the following paragraph in more detail. To get a more profound understanding of the editorial and publication practice of German psychological journals, we conducted a survey of all psychological journals in German speaking countries (Austria, Germany and Switzerland) that are part of the ISI Web Of Science SSCI (Social Sciences Citation Index). As no Austrian publisher is listed in this index, we limited the survey to Germany and Switzerland. Of the 26 focused journals, one had no current impact factor (IF) and 16 of all journals' editorial offices responded to our survey questions. The survey inquired about the language used in the journal (eight English, two multi-lingual, 16 German; in the later analyses, English and multi-lingual journals were combined into one index "English-speaking"), typical lags during reviewing, decision and publication as well as rejection rates and publication costs. As shown in Table 2, the range of impact factors varies widely from low ranking to high ranking journals.

**Table 2**

Overview of all journals listed in the ISI Web of Science SSCI from the psychological arena located in German-speaking countries. All figures of revision lag (Rev. Lag), publication lag (Pub. Lag), rejection and costs were reported by editorial offices asked in a survey that we conducted from May-July 2008.

| Journal Title | Country | Total Cites 2007 | IF-Rank | IF 2007 | Language | Rev. Lag (days) | Pub. Lag Online (days) | Rejection (Total) % | Costs (authors) Text |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRUPPENDYNAMIK UND ORGANISATIONSBERATUNG | Germany | 27 | 1 | 0.233 | German | | | | |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FUR KLINISCHE PSYCH. PSYCHIATRIE UND P.THERAPIE | Germany | 78 | 1 | 0.233 | German | 106.75 | | | no |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FUR SOZIALPSYCHOLOGIE | Switzerland | 121 | 3 | 0.237 | German | | | | |
| SWISS JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY | Switzerland | 85 | 4 | 0.239 | English | | | | |
| PSYCHOLOGIE IN ERZIEHUNG UND UNTERRICHT | Germany | 114 | 5 | 0.304 | German | | | | |
| PRAXIS DER KINDERPSYCHOLOGIE UND KINDERPSYCHIATRIE | Germany | 126 | 6 | 0.308 | German | 36 | 244 | 30% | no |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FUR ENTW.PSYCHOLOGIE UND PÄDAGOGISCHE PSYCH | Germany | 110 | 7 | 0.395 | German | 21 | | 40% | no |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FUR KLINISCHE PSYCHOLOGIE UND PSYCHOTHERAPIE | Germany | 245 | 8 | 0.517 | German | 91.5 | | 50% | no (only for coloured illustrations) |
| VERHALTENSTHERAPIE | Switzerland | 141 | 9 | 0.522 | German | 49 | 76.25 | 15% | only for very extensive ms |
| PSYCHOTHERAPEUT | Germany | 176 | 10 | 0.523 | German | 36 | 18 | 35% | no |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FUR KINDER- UND JUGENDPSYCHIATRIE UND P.THERAPIE | Switzerland | 169 | 11 | 0.545 | German | 28 | | 35% | keine |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FUR PSYCHOLOGIE | Germany | 180 | 12 | 0.611 | German | | | | |
| DIAGNOSTICA | Germany | 384 | 13 | 0.85 | German | | | | |
| EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT | Germany | 330 | 14 | 0.855 | English | | | | |

| Journal Title | Country | Total Cites 2007 | IF-Rank | IF 2007 | Language | Rev. Lag (days) | Pub. Lag Online (days) | Rejection (Total) % | Costs (authors) Text |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PSYCHOTHERAPIE PSYCHOSOMATIK MEDIZINISCHE PSYCHOLOGIE | Germany | 511 | 15 | 1.043 | German | | | | |
| GRUPPENPSYCHOTHERAPIE UND GRUPPENDYNAMIK | Germany | 77 | 16 | 1.067 | Multi-Language | 28 | 152.5 | | no |
| PSYCHOLOGISCHE RUNDSCHAU | Germany | 145 | 17 | 1.086 | German | 76.25 | | 80% | no |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FUR PADAGOGISCHE PSYCHOLOGIE | Germany | 155 | 18 | 1.118 | Multi-Language | 45.5 | 183 | 77.50% | no |
| EUROPEAN PSYCHOLOGIST | Germany | 292 | 19 | 1.189 | English | | | | |
| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | Switzerland | 557 | 20 | 1.234 | English | 49 | 106.75 | 75% | no |
| JOURNAL OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY | Germany | 379 | 21 | 1.634 | English | 35 | 135 | 50% | no |
| KINDHEIT UND ENTWICKLUNG | Germany | 217 | 22 | 2.18 | German | | | | |
| PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH-PSYCHOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG | Germany | 1177 | 23 | 2.267 | English | 100.65 | 37 | 63% | no |
| EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY | Germany | 303 | 24 | 2.406 | English | 33.4 | 244 | 80% | no |
| PSYCHOTHERAPY AND PSYCHOSOMATICS | Switzerland | 1752 | 25 | 4.333 | English | 52.5 | 259.25 | 90% | no; ms >7 pages: CHF 290 per printed page |
| ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR PSYCHIATRIE PSYCHOLOGIE UND PSYCHOTHERAPIE | Germany | 5 | | n.a. | German | 35 | 213.5 | 75% | no |

Most importantly, when German and English journals were compared in terms of impact factors, a strong advantage of the latter was revealed ($M = 1.634$ vs. $M = 0.639$; two-tailed t-test: $t(23) = 2.98$, $p = .0067$); this effect was also visible when mere IF rank orders were taken as dependent variables (see Figure 2). In fact, English journals from German speaking countries were even slightly higher in impact factors than the average of the rest of the 440 SSCI listed psychological journals ($M = 1.546$, *n.s.*).

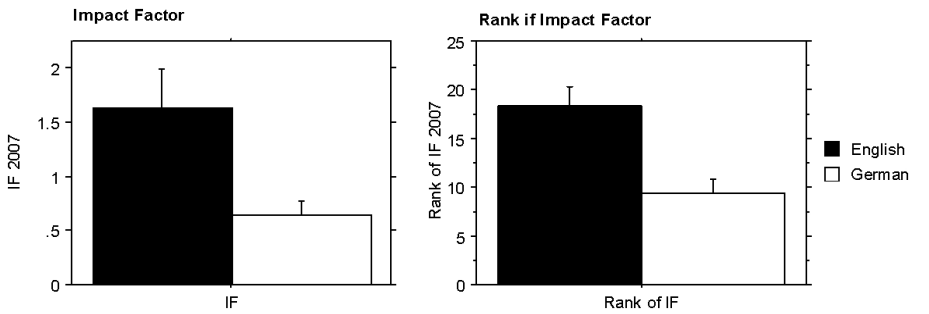


**Figure 2:**
Comparison of German and English journals originating from German speaking countries (Germany and Switzerland) in terms of average impact factor and mere rank of impact factor within the pool of journals listed in the ISI Web Of Science SSCI of 2007.

When taking reviewing and publication lags into account (Table 2 shows, for a better comparison, communicated lags in recalculated number of days), only three journals seem to take more than three months for reviewing, but six journals wait more than five months before publishing their papers after having them accepted. Although these lags are relatively long compared to other disciplines such as medicine (Kljakovic-Gaspic, Hren, Marusic, & Marusic, 2003) or food research (Amat, 2008), they do not seem to be unusual within the usual practice of psychological peer-reviewed journals. On the contrary, the table also reveals some ultra-fast reviewing of journals that have only quite recently been transformed from German to English journals: *Experimental Psychology* (formerly: Zeitschrift für Experimentelle Psychologie) and *Psychological Research* (Psychologische Forschung), but also journals published in German such as Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie, Zeitschrift für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie or Gruppenpsychotherapie und Gruppendynamik seem to be prompt in terms of reviewing times.

*Open-Access publications*

The European Commission's Lisbon strategy also promotes the mobility of researchers and the interchangeability of scientific publications. With the advent of the digital age, the strategy comprises the reduction of law-related barriers for an efficient circulation of scientific publications, shifting from exclusive-paper based to hybrid (electronic and paper-based) or pure electronic versions, establishing Open-Access publishing and improving the

peer-review policies by quality and speed. These changes are expected to enhance the dissemination of research findings and maximize the returns on investment in R&D. Many psychological organizations and research funding agencies have adopted Open-Access strategies. For instance, the German research foundation DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) (Fournier, 2008) and the Austrian research foundation FWF (Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung) explicitly ask for publishing funded publications on Open-Access servers to increase the possibility of circulation and citation of these papers. Unfortunately, many national laws restrict authors' autonomy in making their papers public (Pfeifer, 2008). For instance, the German "Second Act Governing Copyright in the Information Society" ("Second Basket") explicitly prohibits circulation of papers by the authors. Even retrieving papers from official paysites such as 'Subito' are strongly limited by old-fashioned fax or postal services (Carbon, 2008a). These regulations hindering effective circulation of intellectual property must be overcome. Thus, DFG urges their grant holders to start negotiating with their publishers in order to have authors' rights preserved (Fournier, 2008). Alternatively, following the Berlin declarations for Open-Access of scientific knowledge, the usage of Open-Access servers or repositories (Schirmbacher, 2006) should be increased to spare money for retrieving scientific papers. Currently, the Directory of Open-Access Journals (www.doaj.org) comprises 3490 journals with 1186 journals searchable at article level (July 13, 2008). Table 3 shows all relevant Open-Access journals for psychologically relevant research.

**Table 3**

Overview of Open Access journals which are relevant for psychological research listed under www.doaj.org with information about retrievability via Web Of Science, PubMed and PsycInfo and the referring country of origin.

| Journal | Web of Science | Pubmed | Psycinfo | Country |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **activities** | - | - | yes | France |
| **Acta Colombiana de Psicologia** | - | - | yes | Colombia |
| **Advances in Cognitive Psychology** | - | - | yes | Poland |
| **Anales de Psicologia** | yes | - | yes | Spain |
| **Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice** | - | - | - | USA |
| **Athletic Insight: The online Journal of Sport Psychology** | - | - | yes | USA |
| **The Australian E-Journal for the Advancement of Mental Health** | - | - | yes | Australia |
| **Australian Journal of Educational & Developmental Psychology** | - | - | - | Australia |
| **Advances en Psicologia Latinoamerica** | - | - | yes | Colombia |
| **Agora** | - | - | yes | Brazil |
| **The Behavior Analsyt Today** | - | - | - | USA |
| **Behavior and Social Issues** | - | - | yes | USA |
| **Behaviormetrika** | - | yes | yes | Japan |
| **Brains, Minds & Media** | - | - | - | Germany |
| **Coaching Psychologist** | - | - | - | UK |
| **Comparative Cognition & Behavior Reviews** | - | - | yes | Canada |
| **Current Psychology Letters/Behavior, Brain & Cognition** | - | - | yes | Belgium |

| Journal | Web of Science | Pubmed | Psycinfo | Country |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Research in Social Psychology | - | - | yes | USA |
| Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychological Research on Cyberspace | - | - | - | Czech Republic |
| Diversitas | - | - | - | Colombia |
| Dynamical Psychology: an international, interdisciplinary journal of complex mental processes | - | - | - | USA |
| E- Journal of Applied Psychology | - | - | - | Australia |
| E- Journal Philosophie der Psychologie | - | - | - | Austria |
| Education Sciences and Psychology | - | - | - | Georgia |
| Education Journal of Research in Educational Psychology | - | - | - | Spain |
| Ensenanza e Investigacion en Psicologia | - | - | yes | Mexico |
| Estudos de Psicologia | - | - | yes | Brazil |
| Evolutionary Psychology | - | - | yes | USA |
| Forum: Qualitative Social Research | - | - | - | Germany |
| Fundamentos en Humanidades | - | - | - | Argentina |
| Gay and Lesbian Issues and Psychology Review | - | - | - | Australia |
| Interacao em Psicologia | - | - | - | Brazil |
| Interdisciplinaria | - | - | yes | Argentina |
| International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy | - | yes | - | USA |
| International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology | yes | - | yes | Spain |
| International Journal of Mental Health & Addiction | - | - | yes | USA |
| International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy | - | - | yes | Spain |
| The Internet Journal of Mental Health | - | - | yes | USA |
| Interpersona: An International Journal on Personal Relationships | - | - | - | Brazil |
| Janus Head | - | - | - | USA |
| The Japanese Journal of Personality | - | - | - | Japan |
| Jornal de Ciencias Cognitivas | - | - | - | Portugal |
| Jornal für Psychologie | - | - | yes | Germany |
| Jornal of Articles in Support of the Null Hypothesis | - | - | - | USA |
| Jornal of Credibility Assessment and Witness Psychology | - | - | - | USA |
| Journal of Early and Intensive Behavior Intervention | - | - | - | USA |
| Journal of Indian Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health | - | - | - | India |
| Journal of Social, Evolutionary and Cultural Psychology | - | - | - | USA |
| Journal of Speech and Language Pathology and Applied Behavior Analysis | - | - | - | USA |
| Journal of Technology in Counseling | - | - | - | USA |
| Judgement and Decision Making | yes | - | yes | USA |

| Journal | Web of Science | Pubmed | Psycinfo | Country |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JUNG: the e- journal of the Jungian Society for Scholarly Study** | - | - | - | USA |
| **Medio Ambiente y Comportamiento Humano** | - | - | - | Spain |
| **Mens Sana Monographs** | - | - | - | India |
| **Mental** | - | - | - | USA |
| **Open Psychology Journal** | - | - | - | USA |
| **Paideia (Ribeirao Petro)** | - | - | yes | Brazil |
| **Papeles de Trabajo sobre Cultura, Education y Husarollo Humano** | - | - | - | Spain |
| **Papeles de psicologo** | - | - | - | Spain |
| **Papers on Social Representations** | - | - | - | Austria |
| **Pensamiento Psicologico** | - | - | - | Colombia |
| **PLoS Biology** | yes | yes | - | USA |
| **PLoS Clinical Trials** | - | yes | - | USA |
| **PLoS Computational Biology** | yes | yes | - | USA |
| **Plos Genetics** | yes | yes | - | USA |
| **PLoS Medicine** | yes | yes | - | USA |
| **PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases** | yes | yes | - | USA |
| **PLoS One** | yes | yes | - | USA |
| **PLoS Pathogens** | yes | yes | - | USA |
| **Pragmatic Case Studies in Psycho-therapy** | - | - | yes | USA |
| **Psic: Revista de Psicologia de Vetor Editora** | - | - | - | Brazil |
| **Psichologija** | - | - | yes | Lithuania |
| **Pisco** | - | - | yes | Brazil |
| **Psicologia** | - | - | - | Spain |
| **Psicologia** | yes | - | yes | Spain |
| **Psicologia y Salud** | - | - | - | Mexico |
| **Psicologia & Sociedade** | - | - | - | Brazil |
| **Psicologia Clinica** | - | - | yes | Brazil |
| **Psicologia em Estudo** | - | - | yes | Brazil |
| **Psicologia: Reflexao e Critica** | yes | - | yes | Brazil |
| **Psicologia: teoria e Pesquisa** | - | - | yes | Brazil |
| **Psikeba: Revista de Psicoanalisis y Estudios Culturales** | - | - | - | Argentina |
| **PsyArt** | - | - | - | USA |
| **PYCHE: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Consciousness** | - | - | yes | USA |
| **PsyhNology Journal** | - | - | yes | Italy |
| **Psychofenia: Ricerca ed Analisi Psicologia** | - | - | - | Italy |
| **Psychology Science** | - | - | - | Germany |
| **Psychology Science Quarterly** | - | - | - | Germany |
| **Psykhe (Santiago)** | - | - | yes | Chile |
| **Revista del Departamento de Psicologia - UFF** | - | - | - | Brazil |
| **Revista Interamericana de Psicologia** | - | - | yes | Brazil |
| **Revista Intercontinental de Psicolgia y Educacion** | - | - | yes | Mexico |
| **Revista Internacional de Psicologia** | - | - | - | Guatemala |
| **Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia** | yes | yes | yes | Colombia |

| Journal | Web of Science | Pubmed | Psycinfo | Country |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revista Mal-estar E Subjetividade** | - | - | - | Brazil |
| **Salud y Drogas** | - | - | - | Spain |
| **Sexual Offender Treatment** | - | - | - | Germany |
| **South African Journal of Industrial Psychology** | - | - | - | South Africa |
| **Terapia Psicologica** | - | - | yes | Chile |
| **Universitas Psychologica** | - | - | yes | Colombia |

However, Open-Access strategies such as PloS or BioMed Central do not always seem to result in the expected reduction of costs as such initiatives also have to be financed. Although libraries will save money for download licences, authors, on the other hand, have to pay for publications. Currently, costs for prominent Open-Access journals range from several hundred US$ up to several thousand US$ per publication (Bauer, 2006; Gradmann, 2006). Other solutions are offered by traditional publishers such as Springer, where each author can make their articles open access by paying a flat fee of €3000,- per article for the so-called Open-Choice system (Velterop, 2008). Many organizations such as the DFG, Max Planck society (Schimmer, 2006) and the FWF provide grants for financing publications. As Bauer (2006) convincingly demonstrates by calculating costs for three Austrian universities (Vienna University of Technology, University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, Medical University of Vienna) Open-Access publishing could even entail higher costs for the whole research system. He calculated expansion of costs between 260-650% for the targeted cases. Thus, paper-based journals, especially those with short reviewing and publication lags, with no costs for the authors (cf. Table 2), still could be good harbors for high quality articles, even from a monetary perspective.

### *Open-Access, 2nd Generation: Open Commentary*

Nevertheless, the frequency of Open-Access journals, with their capability of presenting their papers easily and free of charge on the internet, will definitely increase over the next years as the dissemination of research findings will be considerably improved. Publishing on the internet is only one important aspect of Open-Access publishing. As demonstrated by inventors of the *Open Commentary* system, firstly established with the *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* journal (ACP), the peer-review system can also specifically benefit from W3 community power (Gura, 2002). Before sending out newly submitted papers to the reviewers, ACP posts them online offering public debating on the paper. This commentary section can be an important information basis for further treatment of the paper and is documented for reasons of transparency along with the paper. This progressive improvement of reviewing has, however, also negative effects. The mere information load could weaken the peer-review process on return as the editor not only has to trust in his own professional opinion, but must rely on a plurality of comments, opinions and criticism. Meeting all these demands effectively, thus, seems to be a difficult task.

*Linqua Franca in Psychology*

The de facto lingua franca in most psychological disciplines in Austria is English, documented by the mass of journal articles published in English, the usual practice of formulating project applications in English and predominantly English-spoken conversations among scientists at international conferences and international communication. When inspecting the impact factors of German vs. English (and multi-lingual) journals from German speaking countries (see statistics above), it is clear that on average, English journals have more potential of penetrating the scientific community on an international scale. Although German was leading in the sciences until the 1920s, particularly in natural sciences, there has been an obvious trend towards a more commonly spoken lingua franca such as English for more than 80 years (Druml, 1996; cf. Garfield, 1989). Leutner (2004) discussed the changes and risks of transforming an established journal into English, as in the case of *Diagnostica,* for which he was an editor for more than seven years (1995-2002). He stresses the high quality standard (peer review since the 1990s; anonymous reviewing; high rejection rate) that Diagnostica had introduced early on and the continual success of the journal in terms of increasing impact factors over the years. Although Diagnostica is still succeeding on a high level, as shown in Figure 3, its impact nearly constantly decreased over the past seven years, while other journals that switched from German to English, e.g. Experimental Psychology (formerly Zeitschrift für Experimentelle Psychologie) increased their reputation in terms of impact factor measurement significantly (cf. Table 2).

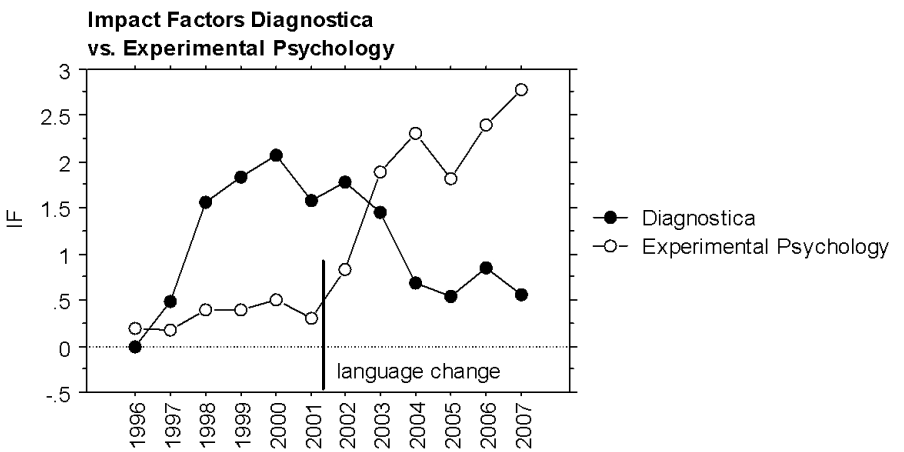


**Figure 3:**
Development of impact factors of two traditional German high-quality journals with Diagnostica as continuously publishing in German and Experimental Psychology (formerly: Zeitschrift für Experimentelle Psychologie) switching to English in 2002.

This trend is paradigmatic for the whole science business from a pure rationale point as English journals have a much wider readership. However, it should not be forgotten that ISI Web of Science impact factor should not be interpreted as the ultimate ratio for assessing

scientific quality of a journal, nor of a scientist. As Carbon (2008b) stresses, calculation and assignments of ISI Web Of Science impact factors are made by one single commercial company (Thomson Scientific Inc.) and should therefore be used with caution and never as a single tool on which we base decisions of quality and "real impact".

## Conclusion

Austria is on a promising way to increase its scientific impact by quantity and quality in psychology by increasing its R & D intensity according to the Lisbon strategy. The publication rate has strongly increased over the past 10 years, reaching, and in some psychological disciplines even overtaking, competitor Germany per capita. However, future research politics should concentrate on major research communities outside the German speaking regions, such as GB, USA and probably The People's Republic of China. Intelligent and efficient Open-Access systems, reduction of legal barriers and increase of circulation of scientific papers will help to accelerate this process. The transfer to English as the lingua franca of scientific publication seems to be mandatory to reach international communities most effectively. With the sum of these strategies in mind, psychology in Austria will be ready for the challenges of highly competitive 21st-century research and publishing.

## References

Amat, C. B. (2008). Editorial and publication delay of papers submitted to 14 selected Food Research journals. Influence of online posting. *Scientometrics, 74*(3), 379-389.

Bauer, B. (2006). Benchmark test for commercial business models of Open Access Publishing: economic interim results of the "Gold Road to Open Access" at three Austrian universities. *GMS Med Bibl Inf, 6*(3).

Braun, T., & Diospatonyi, I. (2005a). The counting of core journal gatekeepers as science indicators really counts. The scientific scope of action and strength of nations. *Scientometrics, 62*(3), 297-319.

Braun, T., & Diospatonyi, I. (2005b). Counting the gatekeepers of international science journals a worthwhile science indicator. *Current Science, 89*(9), 1548-1551.

Bundesministerium-für-Wissenschaft-und-Forschung. (2008). *Datenmeldungen der Universitäten auf Basis UniStEV zum jeweiligen Stichtag*: Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung (Österreich) Abt. I/9.

Carbon, C. C. (2008a). Second Basket's negative impact. *Science, 319*(5869), 1483.

Carbon, C. C. (2008b). Web of Science: Science trapped in a spider's web. *Current Science, 94*(10), 1234-1234.

Druml, W. (1996). English, lingua franca in science: Will German disappear as a language of medicine? *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, 108*(12), 341-342.

Eurostat. (2005). *First preliminary results: Research & Development in the EU*. Retrieved July 4, 2008, from http://www.fondazionecrui.it/eracareers/Italy/Eurostat%20press9-06122005-EN-AP.pdf.

Eurostat. (2008). *Eurostat News Press Realease 34/2008*. Retrieved July 4, 2008, from http://www.avcr.cz/data/vav/vav-eu/aktuality/statistika_vav9-10032008-EN-BP.pdf.

Fournier, J. (2008). Open Access within the German Research Foundation. In Open Access - Opportunities and Challenges (pp. 86-87). Brussels: European Commission.

Garfield, E. (1989). The English-Language - the Lingua Franca of International Science. *Scientist, 3*(10), 12-12.

Gradmann, S. (2006). Wer zahlt und wofür? *Wissenschaftsmanagement Special, 1*, 20-21.

Gura, T. (2002). Peer review, unmasked. *Nature, 416*(6878), 258-260.

Kljakovic-Gaspic, M., Hren, D., Marusic, A., & Marusic, M. (2003). Peer review time: How late is late in a small medical journal? *Archives of Medical Research, 34*(5), 439-443.

Leutner, D. (2004). Constancy within change? Diagnostica as a German psychology journal on its way into the third millenium. *Diagnostica, 50*(1), 18-21.

OECD. (2007). *Education at a Glance 2007*.

Peifer, K.-N. (2008). Open Access and (German) Copyright. In *Open Access - Opportunities and Challenges* (pp. 50-43). Brussels: European Commission.

Schimmer, R. (2006). Übernahme der Publikationskosten. *Wissenschaftsmanagement Special, 1*, 19-19.

Schirmbacher, P. (2006). Open Access International. *Wissenschaftsmanagement Special, 1*, 4-5.

Velterop, J. (2008). The Example of a Hybrid Model: Springer Open Choice. In *Open Access - Opportunities and Challenges* (pp. 39-44). Brussels: European Commission.

Author Note

I would like to thank Valentin Gattol, Thomas Ditye and Ioana Gazetovici for collecting several working materials for this manuscript.