

Neue Entwicklungen im Journal-Management:

Data Policies & Datenarchive – Ein Überblick am Beispiel der Wirtschaftswissenschaften

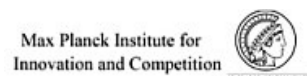
Sven Vlaeminck | Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft (ZBW)

WGL-Workshop „Erfolgreiches Journal-Management: Sichtbarkeit und Strategie“ | 22./23.01.2015 | Berlin

Gefördert durch:



EDaWaX
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Übersicht:

- > Einleitung:
 - Publikationskultur in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften
 - Data Sharing unter Wirtschaftsforschenden
- > Data Policies von wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften
- > Infrastrukturelle Lösungen zur Bereitstellung der Forschungsdaten in ökonomischen Fachzeitschriften
 - Derzeit genutzte Bereitstellungswege
 - Infrastrukturelle Lösungen für Fachzeitschriften (Wiwi/Sowi)
 - Infrastrukturelle Lösungen für andere Fachbereiche
- > Fazit

Zwei einleitende Aspekte...

- 1) Aspekte der Publikationskultur in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften
- 2) Data Sharing unter Ökonomen – „*an ideal professed but not practised*“

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DFG

1) Publikationskultur i. d. Wirtschaftswissenschaften

> Zeitschriften:

- wichtigste Publikationsmedien (v.a. referierte Journals)
- Listung im SSCI als Qualitätsmerkmal („Journal Impact Factor“)
- überwiegend digital verfügbar
- langwieriger Begutachtungsprozeß (bis zu 3 Jahre)
- Open Access Journals sind eher selten / oft nicht hoch gerankt
- Zahl empirisch basierter Forschungsbeiträge in Fachzeitschriften steigt kontinuierlich an

Quelle: Siebert, O. (2012): Fachliche Integration von Repositorien am Beispiel der Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Deutscher Bibliothekartag 2012

Ein ‚typischer‘ (empirischer) Journalbeitrag...

An Empirical Investigation of the Mergers Decision Process in Australia

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In this article, we examine a database assembled from an Australian public register of 553 merger decisions taken between March 2004 and July 2008. Mergers may be accepted without public assessment, accepted in conjunction with publication of a Public Competition Assessment, or rejected. The public register contains qualitative information about the reasons given by the regulator for each decision. We estimate an ordered probit model, using these three possible outcomes, with the objective of gaining a better insight into the regulator's decision-making process. Our two major findings are: (i) the existence of entry barriers and the existence of undertakings are highly correlated with the regulator's decision to closely scrutinise a merger proposal; and (ii) if we compare two decisions, one which does not mention entry barriers (or import competition) with a decision that does mention entry barriers (or import competition), then the latter is significantly more likely to be opposed than the former.

1. Introduction

The state of competition or antitrust regulation is constantly evolving at the global level. This evolutionary process is driven not only by changes in legislation but also, importantly, the effects of changes in how regulatory agencies and courts enforce the legislation. While some of these changes might reflect adjustments in social values, others are due to a greater understanding of how firm behaviour can affect competition. For example, concerns with vertical

mergers and foreclosures appear to have re-emerged in some jurisdictions (e.g. Australia and the USA) and in industries such as telecommunications and energy. This renewed interest follows advances in understanding firms' strategic reasons for pursuing vertical integration and a departure from the perspective offered by the Chicago School.

The constantly evolving nature of competition regulation creates numerous difficulties. In particular, it can introduce uncertainty regarding the types of behaviour or transactions that are likely to be scrutinised by the competition regulator. This uncertainty has the potential to discourage behaviour that is welfare enhancing. Due to the potential for inefficiencies, this concern has been extensively discussed in the

JEL classification: L4

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the authors identify two distinct factors that influence the regulator's decision: (i) that foreign-company-related mergers are significantly more likely to be accepted; and (ii) efficiency gains make a merger more likely to have conditions placed on it rather than being accepted without conditions. Although (ii) might sound counter-intuitive, it is analogous to our result below, that conditions make a public assessment more likely; that is, mergers that are likely to involve significant competition issues, but which are viewed as producing efficiency gains are more likely to be approved, subject to conditions, than rejected.

One important distinction between our approach and the articles reviewed above is that we do not have access to the same information that the regulator used to make the decision, but must rely on publicly available information. Our dataset consists mostly of qualitative information made publicly available by the ACCC and does not contain the precise quantitative information on market shares, the number of competitors or the extent of import competition used by the ACCC in reaching a decision. We augment our analysis by incorporating additional data sources, which allow us to calculate such information at the two- and four-digit industry level, but this may not match the scope of the market considered by the regulator in evaluating the decision. Nevertheless, our analysis provides useful insights into factors that influence the ACCC's decision-making process.

III. Data and Empirical Strategy

We examine a database that we assembled from a public register of mergers in Australia covering 553 decisions from March 2004 to July 2008. The public register includes whether the merger is opposed or not (the ACCC's informal review), the type of industry, the geographic dimension of the market (e.g., local versus national), and, importantly, the reasons given by the regulator for its decision.³ For a subset of the decisions, the regulator also publishes a *Public Competition Assessment*. Such an assessment is published when a merger is rejected, a merger is subject to enforceable undertakings,

the merger parties seek such disclosure, or a merger is approved but raises important issues that the regulator considers should be made public. The data are available online and have been published monthly through the ACCC's e-journal starting in March 2004.⁴

Using the Thomson One/SDC Platinum,⁵ the Compustat Global⁶ and the FinAnalysis⁷ databases, we were able to find additional information for 332 of our 553 observations. We refer to this below as the 'commercial' data. Specifically, we obtained information regarding whether the proposed integration of the firms was a merger or an acquisition; the value of the firm being acquired; the attitude surrounding the merger (friendly, neutral or hostile); the bid structure (cash only, stock only, mixed cash and stock or other); Herfindahl-Hirschman indexes (HHI) calculated at the two- and four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) levels; entry costs at the two- and four-digit SIC level calculated as the natural log of the weighted average of gross value of cost of property, plant and equipment for firms in the industry, weighted by each firm's market share (measured by sales⁸); the number of mergers and acquisitions in each month; and the percentage of shares owned by the company's top 20 shareholders. This set of variables allows us to control for a number of factors relating to competition and the nature of the deal, which may also influence the regulatory response. For 221 observations, there was no 'Dealsheet', meaning that we had no information about the merging firms from the Thomson One/SDC Platinum database. In addition, even for mergers and acquisitions in which a 'dealsheet' is present, there are missing items in the database. We discuss how we deal with these missing observations and items below.

The outcome variable is the decision taken by the ACCC regarding the proposed merger. This

⁴The e-journal can be accessed at <http://www.accc.gov.au/content/index.php?id=392039>.

⁵See http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/financial/financial_products/a-z/sdc/.

⁶See <http://www.compustat.com/productdetail.aspx?id=2147486991>.

⁷See <http://www.aspecthantley.com.au/af/finhome?xtm-license=finanalysis>.

⁸Our approach to calculating HHI and entry costs follows Karuna (2007). For the financial industry, total revenue (rather than sales) is used because sales is not available for (nor applicable to) the financial industry.

a merger on the basis of significant entry barriers.⁹ Following the terminology used by the regulator, we create eight decision-indicator variables to capture the type of issue(s) mentioned by the regulator in making the decision. These eight categories are 'market power', 'competition', 'import market', 'market share', 'barriers to entry', 'substitutes', 'vertical market power' and 'existence of an undertaking'. Note also that while most decisions have more than one stated reason, there are 34 decisions that have no reason provided by the regulator.

Table 5 summarises the relationship between the regulator's decisions, the available data from the commercial databases and whether the deal was a merger or an acquisition. We see that there are only 12 mergers, and most of the available data are based on acquisitions. Second, we see that deals where the commercial data are missing are more likely to be approved outright and not subject to public assessment. This is confirmed by running an ordered probit model of the regulator's decision against an indicator variable for missing commercial data. Given that dropping this data would introduce clear sample selection, we instead control for the missing data by using it as the omitted category dummy variable in our regression when we include dummies for mergers and acquisitions. The other commercial data, included in continuous form, can then be interpreted as the variable interacted with a dummy equal to one whenever the commercial data is not missing.

Table 6 presents a summary of deal attitude in relation to the regulatory decision. We will include dummies for 'friendly', 'hostile' and 'neutral', and unsolicited/unknown will comprise the omitted category.

Table 7 summarises information on the structure of the deal. In our analysis, dummies for 'cash only', 'stock only' and 'cash and stock

⁹ We do not separate 'positive' and 'negative' references to each possible issue because in our regression analysis, we will be looking at the relationship between an issue being mentioned and the decision outcome. In our data, we have the regulator's decision and reason(s). Any negative decision combined with mention of entry barriers means that entry barriers are being mentioned in a negative way. Entry barriers mentioned in relation to a positive decision are necessarily mentioned in a positive way. Therefore, if we separate these into two separate categories, they are perfectly correlated with the outcome being explained.

mix' are included, while unsolicited/other/unknown will comprise the omitted category. The problem of missing data is more severe with respect to this variable as, in addition to the missing observations, there are many deals where some data on the merger/acquisition exists, but information on the deal structure is missing.

IV. Empirical Results

Table 8 provides the results from an ordered probit model of the regulator's decision (denoted 0, 1 or 2 as detailed above). The values provided in the table are the marginal effects. We only provide marginal effects for outcomes 1 and 2. The marginal effects on all three outcomes must sum to zero, so the marginal effects for outcome 0 can be found as the additive inverse of the sum of the marginal effects for outcomes 1 and 2. The values in parentheses are the standard errors of the marginal effects. Stars indicate significance at the 1 (***) , 5 (**) and 10 (*) per cent levels. In some cases, the statistical significance of the coefficient differs from that of the marginal effect, so ⁺, [†] and [‡] are used to indicate significance of the coefficient at the 10, 5 and 1 per cent significance level respectively. For dummy variables, marginal effects are calculated using the discrete change from 0 to 1, not as a calculus approximation.¹⁰

We include dummy variables for industry at the one-digit level with Manufacturing, the largest industry, as the omitted category (see Table 3). There are eight industries for which we have less than 10 observations. We use one dummy variable for this group of industries as it is not possible to identify any effects with so few observations.

We attempt to capture the geographical size of the market through a set of dummy variables based on the categories of Table 2. We include a separate dummy for the 33 observations, which have no geographical information available. The omitted category in the regression is national, so the coefficients on the other market/region coefficients need to be interpreted relative to the market being national.

Columns 2 and 3 of Table 8 present the full model controlling for all the factors discussed

¹⁰ Marginal effects are generated in STATA using the 'mfx' command, which calculates the average marginal effect, not the marginal effect at the average. For this reason, the significance of the marginal effects may differ from the significance of the coefficients.

TABLE 3
Decision Outcome by One-Digit Industry Level

Percentage of total decisions (cell counts in parentheses)

		No public assessment	Public assessment, Not opposed	Public assessment, Opposed	Total
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.9% (5)	0	0	0.9% (5)
B	Mining	2.9% (16)	0.4% (2)	0	3.3% (18)
C	Manufacturing	20.8% (115)	2.2% (12)	0.9% (5)	23.9% (132)
D	Electricity, gas, water and waste services	10.1% (56)	1.3% (7)	0.4% (2)	11.8% (65)
E	Construction	0.5% (3)	0	0	0.5% (3)
F	Wholesale trade	3.3% (18)	0.4% (2)	0	3.6% (20)
G	Retail trade	7.2% (40)	0.5% (3)	0.4% (2)	8.1% (45)
H	Accommodation and food services	0.4% (2)	0	0	0.4% (2)
I	Transport, postal and warehousing	6.7% (37)	1.8% (10)	0.2% (1)	8.7% (48)
J	Information media and telecommunications	9.8% (54)	1.1% (6)	0	10.9% (60)
K	Financial and insurance services	7.1% (39)	0.2% (1)	0	7.2% (40)
L	Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.8% (10)	0.4% (2)	0	2.2% (12)
M	Professional, scientific and technical services	1.8% (10)	0.2% (1)	0.2% (1)	2.2% (12)
N	Administrative and support services	0.5% (3)	0	0	0.5% (3)
O	Public administration and safety	0.2% (1)	0	0	0.2% (1)
P	Education and training	0	0	0	0
Q	Health-care and social assistance	4.9% (27)	1.3% (7)	0	6.2% (34)
R	Arts and recreation services	0.5% (3)	0.2% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.9% (5)
S	Other services	0.7% (4)	0	0	0.7% (4)
	Multiple industries listed	7.6% (42)	0.2% (1)	0.2% (1)	8.0% (44)
	Total	485	55	13	553

above. The industry dummies, excluding Wholesale Trade and Financial and Insurance Services, are jointly insignificant (p -value of 0.95), the number of merger and acquisition decisions in the month is insignificant (p -value of 0.61) (there does not seem to be any 'hiding with the crowd' effect), neutral and hostile attitudes and stock only and cash/stock-mixed structures are

jointly insignificant (p -value of 0.80) and the market region variables are jointly insignificant (p -value of 0.52). If we test for joint significance of all these variables, we fail to reject that they are jointly equal to zero (p -value of 0.96).

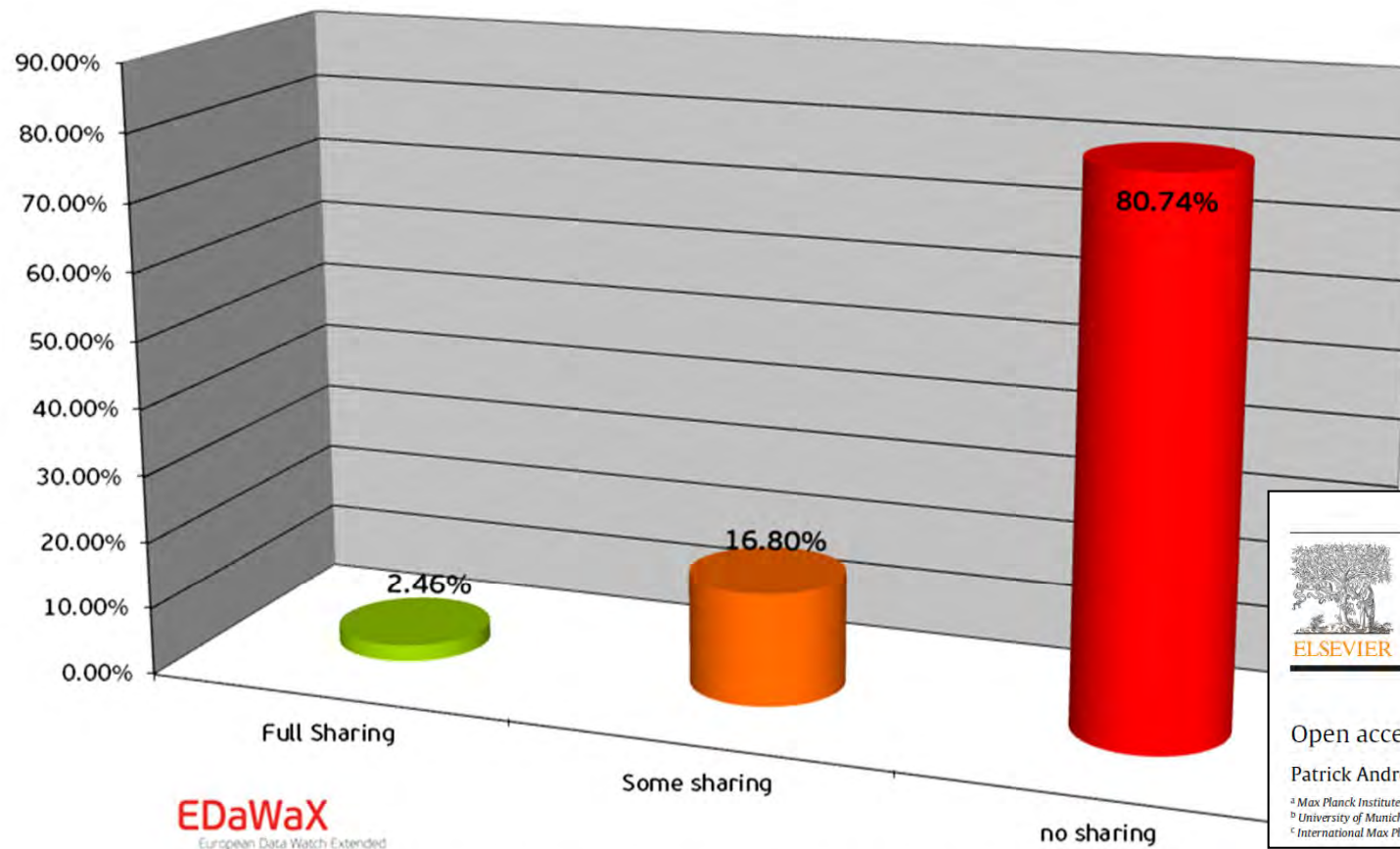
Columns 4 and 5 of Table 8 present a restricted model with all of these jointly

...und wo die Probleme liegen.

- > Derartige Artikel verfügen oft nicht über die den Berechnungen zugrunde liegenden Datensätze.
- > Der Berechnungscode (Syntax) fehlt noch häufiger.
- > Derartige Forschung erfüllt nicht die Gütekriterien empirischer Forschung...denn:
- > ...Die Ergebnisse sind NICHT replizierbar.
- > „If the empirical basis for an article or book cannot be reproduced, of what use to the discipline are the conclusions? What purpose does an article like this serve?“ (Gary King, 1995)

2) Data Sharing in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften

(n=488)



Source: Andreoli-Versbach/Mueller-Langer (2014): Open Access to Data: An ideal professed but not practised

Auswirkungen nicht replizierbarer Forschung:

- > 2010: Paper der US-Starökonominnen Rogoff und Reinhart über den Zusammenhang von Staatsverschuldung und Wirtschaftswachstum.
- > 2012/2013: EU-Währungskommissar Olli Rehn und US-Präsidentschaftskandidat Paul Ryan nutzten die Ergebnisse zur Rechtfertigung von Austeritätspolitik.
- > 2013 entdeckt ein Student verschiedene Fehler in den Berechnungen und den zugrunde liegenden Daten.
- > *"Research that cannot be replicated is not science, and cannot be trusted either as part of the profession's accumulated body of knowledge or as a basis for policy." McCullough & Vinod (2003)*



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"Carmen M. Reinhart - World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011" by [World Economic Forum /flickr.com](https://www.flickr.com/photos/world-economic-forum/)

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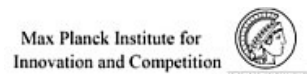
Data Policies von Fachzeitschriften in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften

Ergebnisse einer Untersuchung von 346 Fachzeitschriften.

Gefördert durch:



EDaWaX
European Data Watch Extended



(Einige) Anforderungen an Data Policies

- > Data Policies, welche die Replizierbarkeit wirtschaftswissenschaftlicher Forschung erleichtern, sollten...
 - ...*verpflichtend* sein.
 - ...*Datensätze, Berechnungscode/ Syntax, selbst erstellte Softwarekomponenten* und *Beschreibungen* der Daten und Variablen (-> data dictionary) sowie eine *Anleitung* (Readme) zum Replizieren der Ergebnisse einfordern.
 - ...sicherstellen, dass die Daten *vor der Veröffentlichung eines Artikels vorliegen*.
 - ...Richtlinien parat haben, wie im Fall von *vertraulichen* oder *proprietären Daten* Replizierbarkeit gewährleistet *werden kann*.
 - ...

Data Policies von WiWi-Fachzeitschriften

346
Journals
im
Sample



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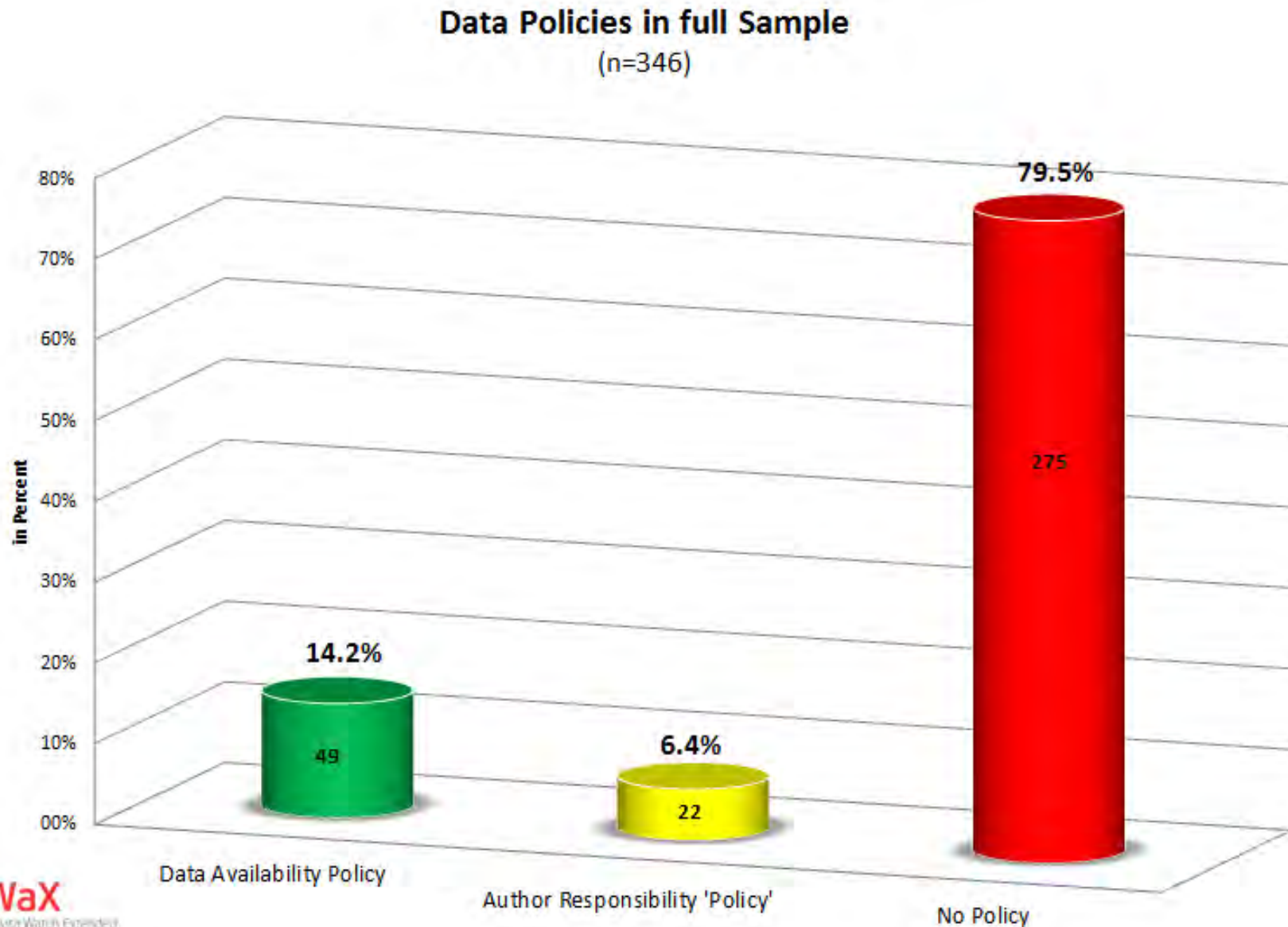
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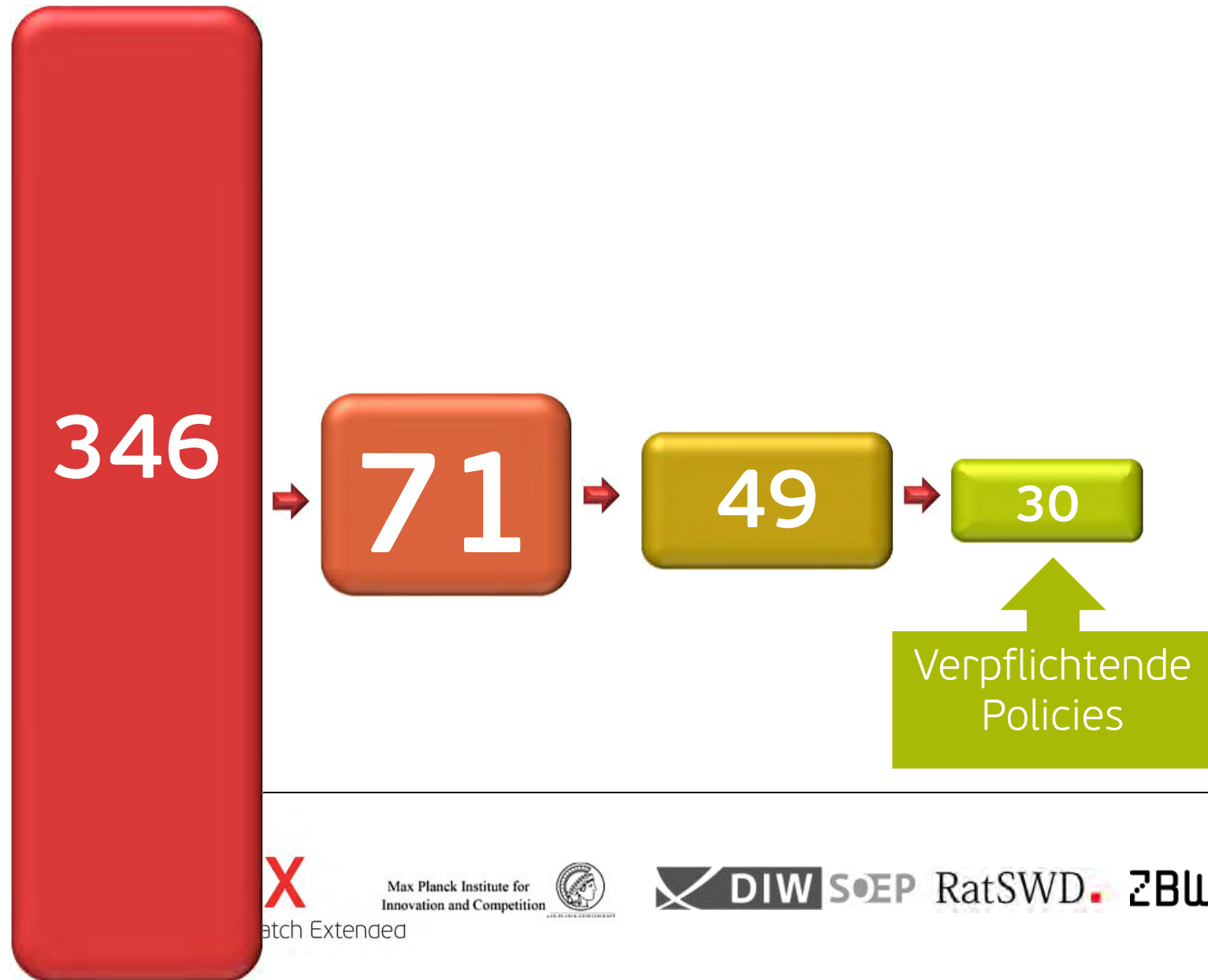
Data Policies wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fachzeitschriften:



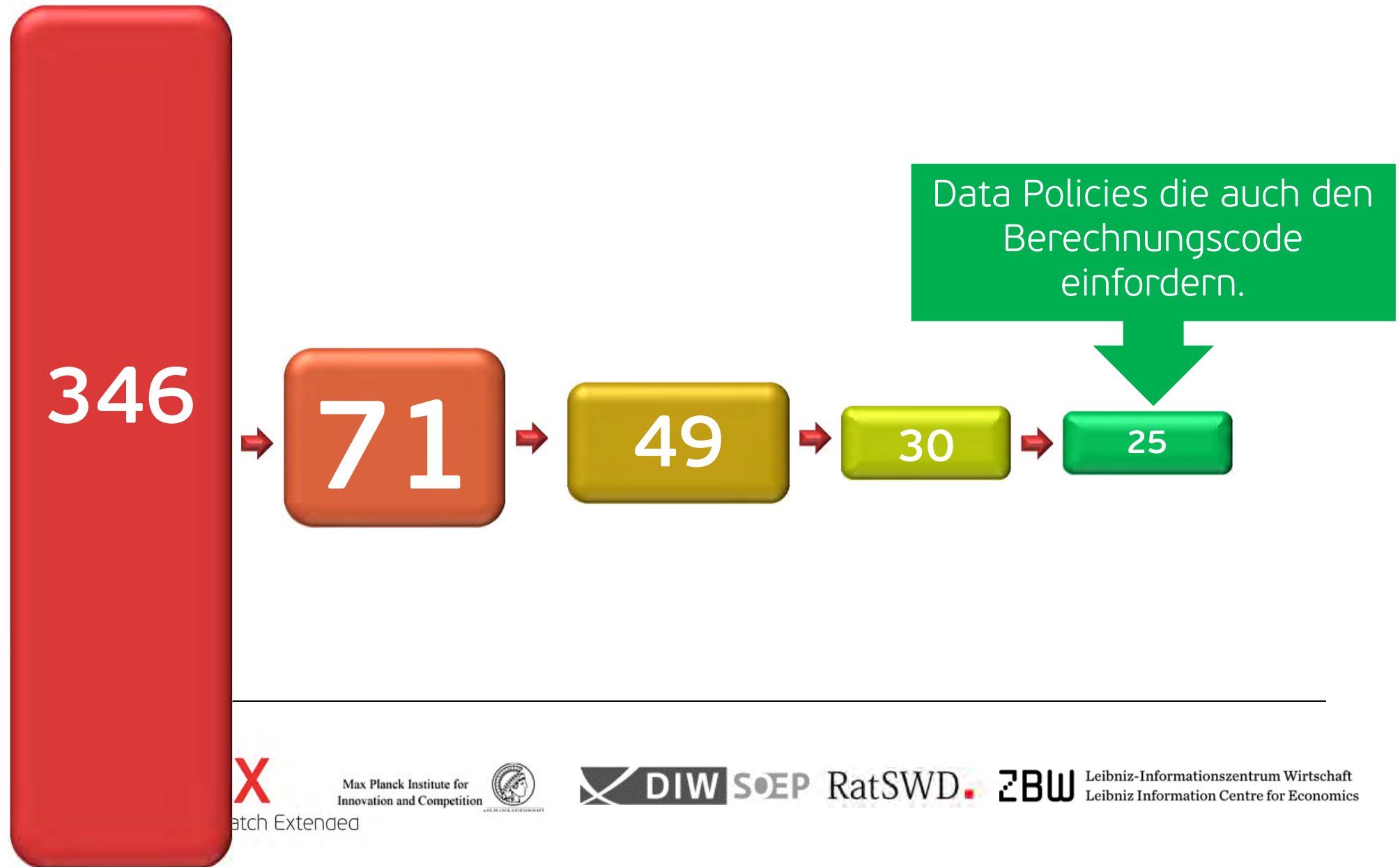
Data Policies von WiWi-Fachzeitschriften



Data Policies von WiWi-Fachzeitschriften



Data Policies von WiWi-Fachzeitschriften



Infrastruktur zur Bereitstellung von Forschungsdaten in Fachzeitschriften

Ergebnisse einer Studie des EDaWaX –Projekts.

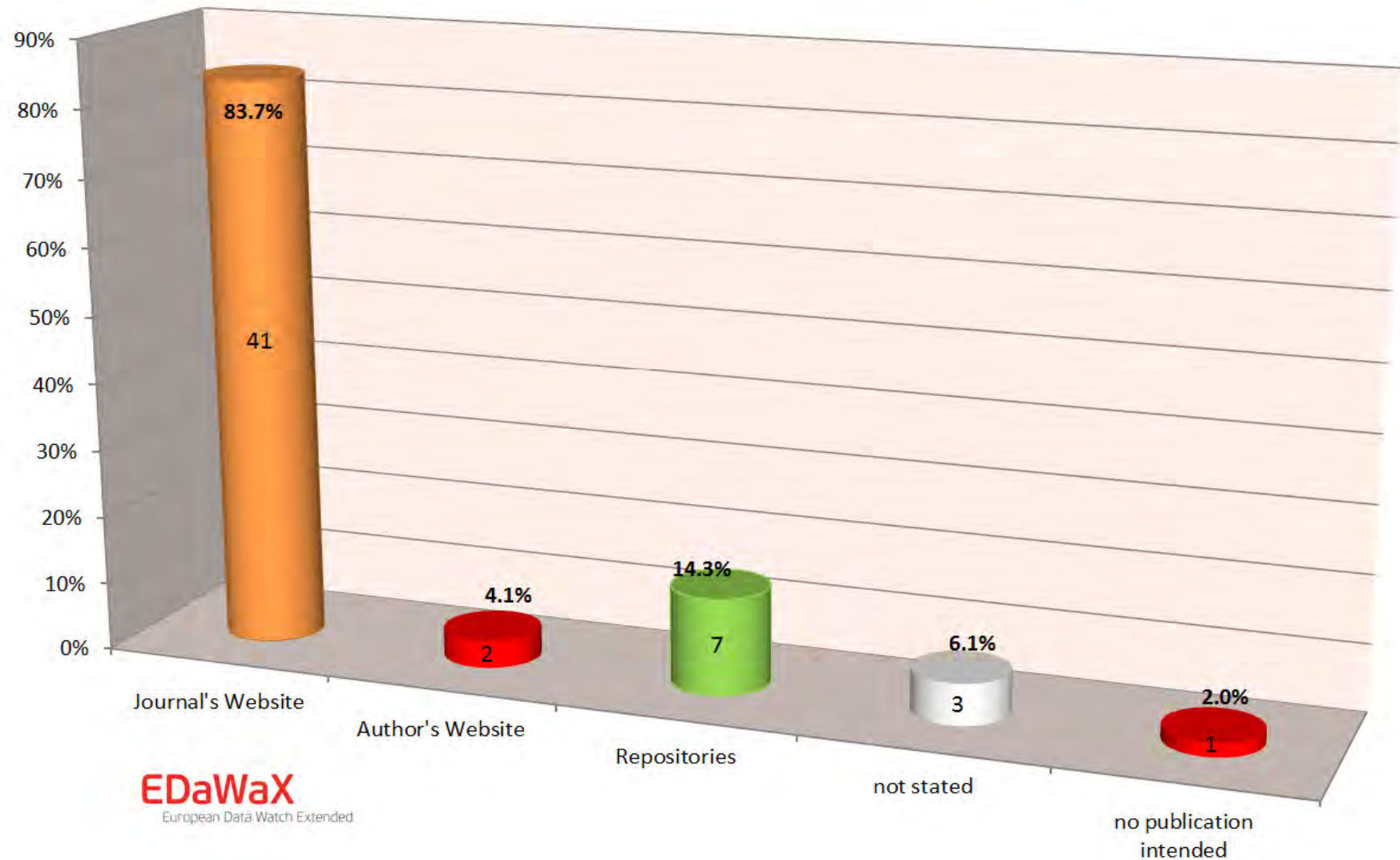
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Bereitstellung von Forschungsdaten

Wie stellen Fachzeitschriften mit Data Availability Policy ihre Daten bereit?

(n=49; Mehrfachnennungen möglich)



Bereitstellung v. Forschungsdaten per Website

American Economic Review: Vol. 104 No. 2 (February 2014)



Front Matter (pp. i-vi)

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Articles

Collateral Crises (pp. 343-78)

Gary Gorton and Guillermo Ordoñez

[Abstract/Tools](#) | [Full-text Article](#) | [Online Appendix](#) (216.87 KB) | [Author Disclosure Statement\(s\)](#) (29.52 KB)

A Macroeconomic Model with a Financial Sector (pp. 379-421)

Markus K. Brunnermeier and Yuliy Sannikov

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Bereitstellung von Daten am Beispiel der AER

American Economic Review: Vol. 103 No. 6 (October 2013)

[AER Volume, 103, Issue 6](#) [← Previous Article](#) [Next Article →](#)

The Effect of Education on Adult Mortality and Health: Evidence from Britain

Article Citation

Clark, Damon, and Heather Royer. 2013. "The Effect of Education on Adult Mortality and Health: Evidence from Britain." *American Economic Review*, 103(6), 2087-2107.

DOI: 10.1257/aer.103.6.2087

Abstract

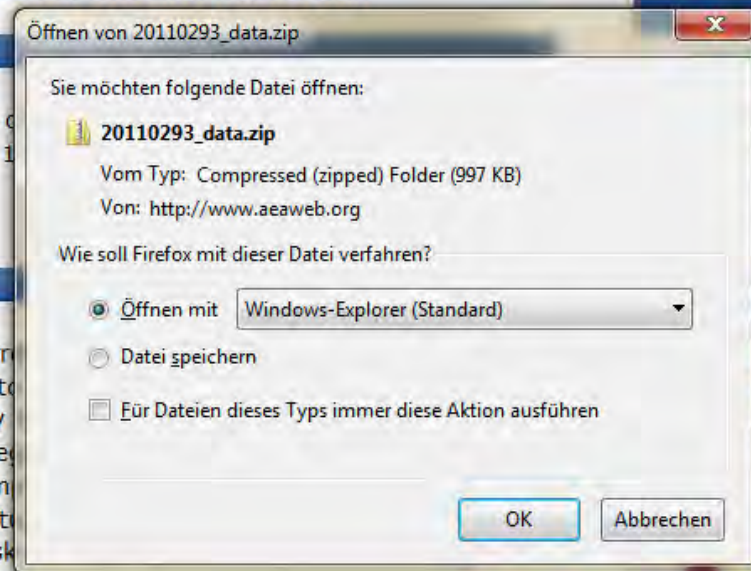
There is a strong, positive, and well-documented correlation between education and health outcomes. In this paper, we attempt to understand to what extent this relationship is causal. Our approach exploits two changes to British compulsory schooling laws that create cohort differences in educational attainment. Using regression discontinuity designs, we find that the reforms did not affect health although the reforms improved educational attainment. Our results suggest caution as to the likely health returns to increasing educational attainment among those at risk of low educational attainment in recent health policy efforts.

Article Full-Text Access

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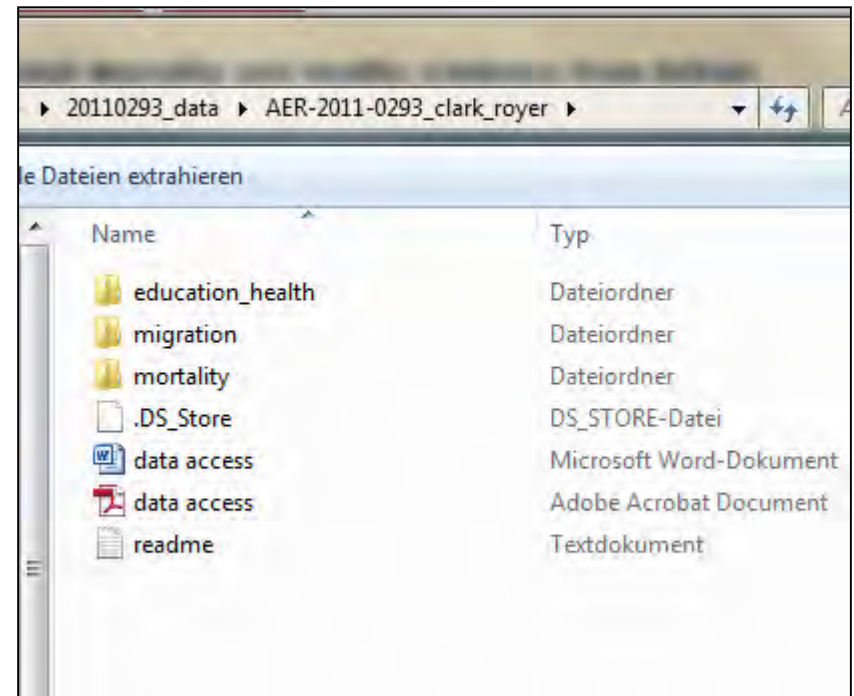
Additional Materials

[Download Data Set](#) (996.67 KB) | [Online Appendix](#) (666.42 KB)



Probleme der Bereitstellung per zip-File:

- > Wie zitiere ich solche Datensätze?
- > Wie finde ich solche Datensätze (abseits des Artikels)?
- > Woher weiß ich bei geschützten oder proprietären Datensätzen welches die verwendete Version des genutzten Datensatzes ist?
- > Wie häufig werden die Daten nachgenutzt?



Lösung (1): Dataverse (Harvard/IQSS)



Harvard Dataverse Network >

Economics: The Open-Access, Open-Assessment E-Journal Dataverse

Economics is a new type of academic journal in economics. By involving a large research community in an innovative public peer review process, economics aims to provide fast access to top-quality papers. Modern communication technologies are used to find for every research issue the best virtual team out of a network of highly motivated researchers from all over the world. Thus, publishing is seen as a cooperative enterprise between authors, editors, referees, and readers. Economics offers open access to all readers and takes the form of an e-journal, i.e. submission, evaluation, and publication are electronic. Visit us at www.economics-ejournal.org.

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by Katarina Juselius ; Massimo Franchi

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by Ekkehart Schlicht

Description: Applicants for any given job are more or less suited to fill it, and the firm will select the best among them. Increasing the wage offer attracts more applicants and makes it possible to raise the hiring standard and improve the productivi... Continue [+]

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Openness to International Trade and Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Empirical Investigation [Dataset]

by Bülent Ulaşan

Description: In this paper, we revisit the empirical evidence on the relationship between trade openness and long-run economic growth over the sample period 1960-2000. In contrast to previous studies focusing mainly on the period 1970-1990, this paper ... Continue [+]

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by Steve Keen

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by Richard S.J. Tol

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Lösung (1): Dataverse (Harvard/IQSS)

OPENNESS TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CROSS-COUNTRY EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION [DATASET]

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Version: 3 – Released: Thu May 24 05:13:04 EDT 2012

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Versions

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Data Citation

Citation Format [Print](#)

Publications Bülent Ulaşan (2012). Openness to International Trade and Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Empirical Investigation . Economics Discussion Papers, No 2012-25, Kiel Institute for the World Economy. <http://www.economics-ejournal.org/economics/discussionpapers/2012-25>

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Title Openness to International Trade and Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Empirical Investigation [Dataset]

Study Global ID hdl:1902.1/18245

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Production Date 2012

Distributor [Economics: The Open-Access, Open-Assessment E-Journal](#)

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Description and Scope

Description

In this paper, we revisit the empirical evidence on the relationship between trade openness and long-run economic growth over the sample period 1960-2000. In contrast to previous studies focusing mainly on the period 1970-1990, this paper reassesses the openness-growth nexus over a much longer sample period, enabling us to better account both trade policy stance and long-run growth dynamics. We carry out our empirical investigation by employing various openness measures suggested in the literature rather than relying on a few proxy variables. We also construct three additional composite trade policy indexes directly measuring trade policy stance. Our findings indicate that many openness variables are positively and significantly correlated with long-run economic growth. However, in some cases, this result is driven by the presence of a few outlying countries. Adding to the fragility of the openness-growth association, the significance of openness variables disappears once other growth determinants, such as institutions, population heterogeneity, geography and macroeconomic stability are accounted for.

Keywords Economic growth; Trade openness; Outliers; Weighted least squares

Topic Classification F13 (JEL); F43 (JEL); O47 (JEL)

Time Period Covered 1960 - 2000

Data Availability

Number of Files 1

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The paper is available at URN:NBN:NL:UI:10-1-114595

Data and Resources

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Data Dictionary of the dataset for journals with ...

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Syntax of the detailed analyses (40 cases)

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Syntax 154 full dataset

Syntax of the analyses of the 154 economics journals in our sample

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Data and Resources

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The Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) annually gathers data, since...

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Citation

Rammer, Christian, Crass, Dirk, Aschhoff, Birgit, Doherr, Thorsten, Hud, Martin, Köhler, Christian, Peters, Bettina (2013): Mannheimer Innovationspanel (MIP) 2012 (SUF). Version 1. . .
doi:10.5432/fake.DOI. <http://dx.doi.org/105432/fake.DOI>

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Deutschland

Innovationserhebung

Unternehmen

Additional Info

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Field	Value
Author	Rammer, Christian
State	active
Sampled Universe	Companies in Germany with 5 or more employees. Some industrial sectors are not included (The data's documentation is available on request at the ZEW-FDZ)
Alternative Identifier	10.7806/zew.mip.2013.v1.suf
Publication Date	2013
Time Dimension (free)	1993 - 2010 Frequency: yearly collected data
Availability (controlled)	3

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Data Description

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Citation: Groeneveld, J; Chiessi, CM (2011): Stable oxygen isotope and Mg/Ca ratios on Globorotalia inflata. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.758694.
Supplement to: Groeneveld, Jeroen; Chiessi, Cristiano Mazur (2011): Mg/Ca ratios of Globorotalia inflata as a recorder of permanent thermocline temperatures in the South Atlantic. Paleoceanography, 26, PA2203, doi:10.1029/2010PA001940

Abstract: We present a species-specific Mg/Ca-calcification temperature calibration for Globorotalia inflata from a suite of 38 core top samples from the South Atlantic (from 8° to 49°S). G. inflata is a deep-dwelling planktonic foraminifer commonly occurring in subtropical to subpolar conditions, which qualifies it for reconstructions of the permanent thermocline. Apparent calcification depths and calcification temperatures were determined by comparing measured $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ with equilibrium $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of calcite based on water column properties. Based on our core top samples, G. inflata apparent calcification depth is constant throughout the South Atlantic mid-latitudes with a depth of 350-400 m within the permanent thermocline. The resulting Mg/Ca-calcification temperature calibration is $\text{Mg/Ca} = 0.72 \pm 0.045/0.042 \exp(0.076 + 0.006 \text{ calcification temperature})$ ($r^2 = 0.81$) and covers the temperature range 3.1-16.5°C. We applied our Mg/Ca calibration to gravity core PS2495-3 from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge at ca. 41°S to test its validity by reconstructing a low-resolution record covering the last two glacial-interglacial cycles. Our paleotemperature record reveals large changes in temperature for Terminations I and II, when permanent thermocline temperature increased by as much as 8°C. The G. inflata paleotemperature record suggests that oceanic fronts repeatedly migrated over the location of site PS2495-3 during the last 160 kyr. This study shows the potential of G. inflata Mg/Ca to reconstruct paleotemperatures in the permanent thermocline.

Project(s): [Paleoenvironmental Reconstructions from Marine Sediments @ AWI \(AWI_Paleo\)](#) [Center for Marine Environmental Sciences \(MARUM\)](#)

Coverage: *Median Latitude: -36.815208 * Median Longitude: -22.960000 * South-bound Latitude: -48.911667 * West-bound Longitude: -60.091667 * North-bound Latitude: -8.143333 * East-bound Longitude: 6.788333*

Event(s): **GeoB1216-2** [q](#) * *Latitude: -24.925000 * Longitude: 6.788333 * Date/Time: 1990-03-22T00:00:00 * Elevation: -2263.0 m * Recovery: 0.30 m * Penetration: 0.00 m * Location: Cape Basin [q](#) * Campaign: M12/1 [q](#) * Basis: Meteor (1986) [q](#) * Device: Giant box corer (GKG) [q](#) * Comment: KS, hellbraun*

GeoB1217-1 [q](#) * *Latitude: -24.945000 * Longitude: 6.725000 * Date/Time: 1990-03-22T00:00:00 * Elevation: -2007.0 m * Recovery: 0.20 m * Penetration: 0.00 m * Location: Cape Basin [q](#) * Campaign: M12/1 [q](#) * Basis: Meteor (1986) [q](#) * Device: Giant box corer (GKG) [q](#) * Comment: KS, hellbraun*

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Size: 2 datasets



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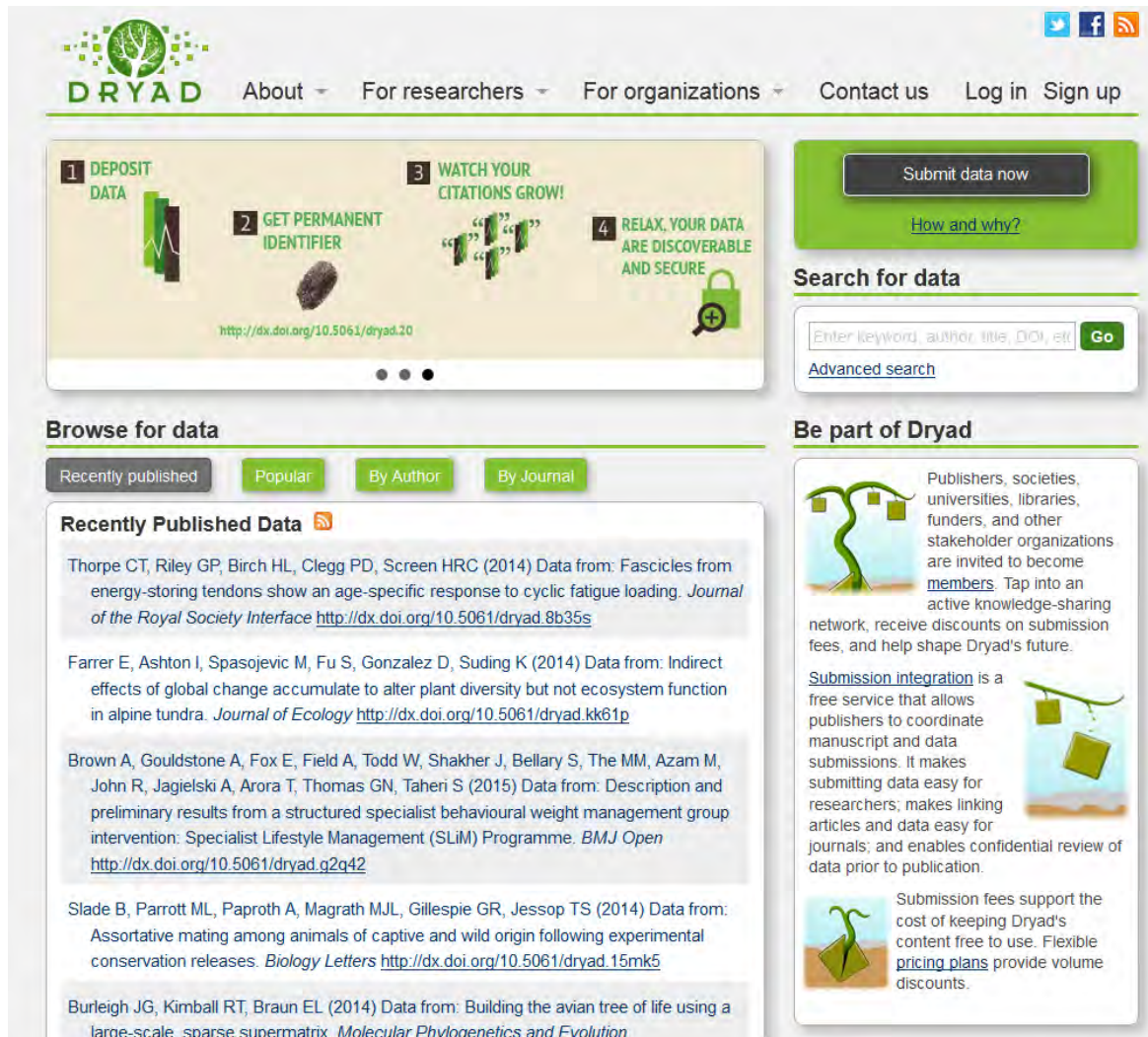
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2. Groeneveld, J; Chiessi, CM (2011): Table 1. Surface sample locations, G. inflata $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, Mg/Ca, apparent calcification depths, and calcification temperatures. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.758622

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Brown A, Gouldstone A, Fox E, Field A, Todd W, Shakher J, Bellary S, The MM, Azam M, John R, Jagielski A, Arora T, Thomas GN, Taheri S (2015) Data from: Description and preliminary results from a structured specialist behavioural weight management group intervention: Specialist Lifestyle Management (SLiM) Programme. *BMJ Open* <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.q2q42>

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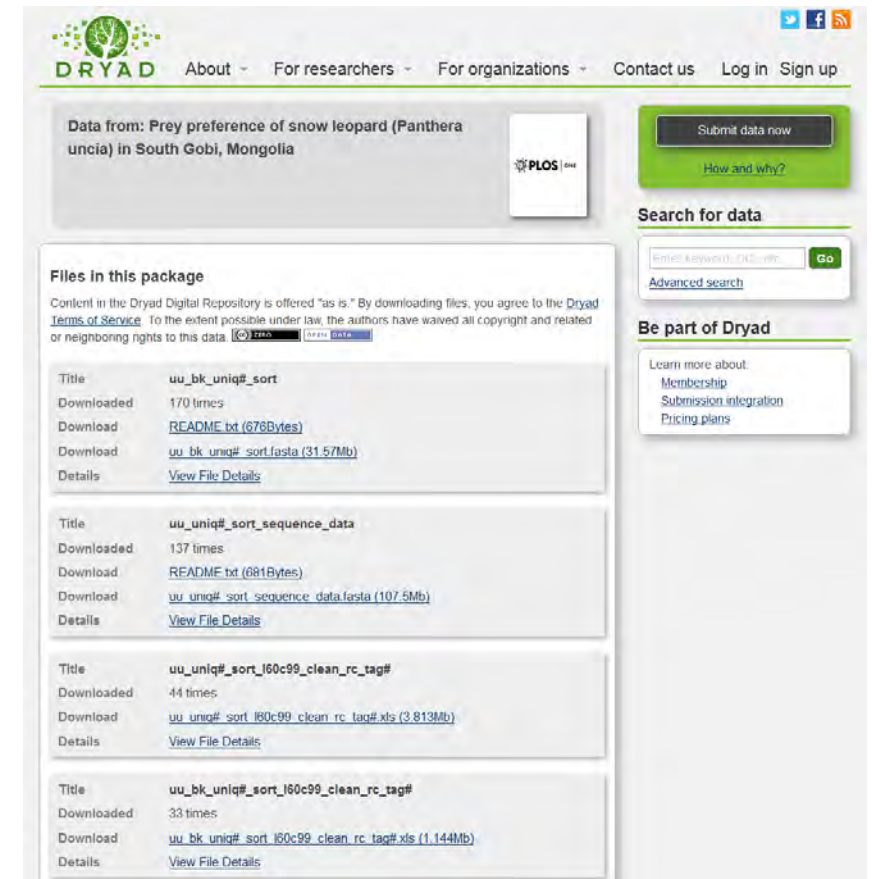
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Gibt es Anregungen, Fragen oder Kommentare ?

Kontakt:

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