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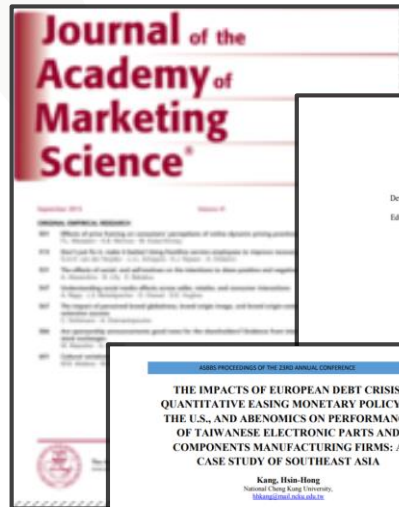
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課程大綱

- 資料類型的正確與認識
- ProQuest資料庫收錄內容介紹
 1. 商管類
 2. 外國博碩士論文
- 資料庫平台的介紹與操作

蒐集研究資料時，您必須先瞭解研究資源的類型



Developing Ethical Leadership: An Analysis
Education in National Liberal Arts Colleges

James S. Webb, Jr.



¹ Department of Applied Economics, Department of Finance, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan
² Department of Applied Economics, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan
³ Department of Finance, Asia University, Taiwan



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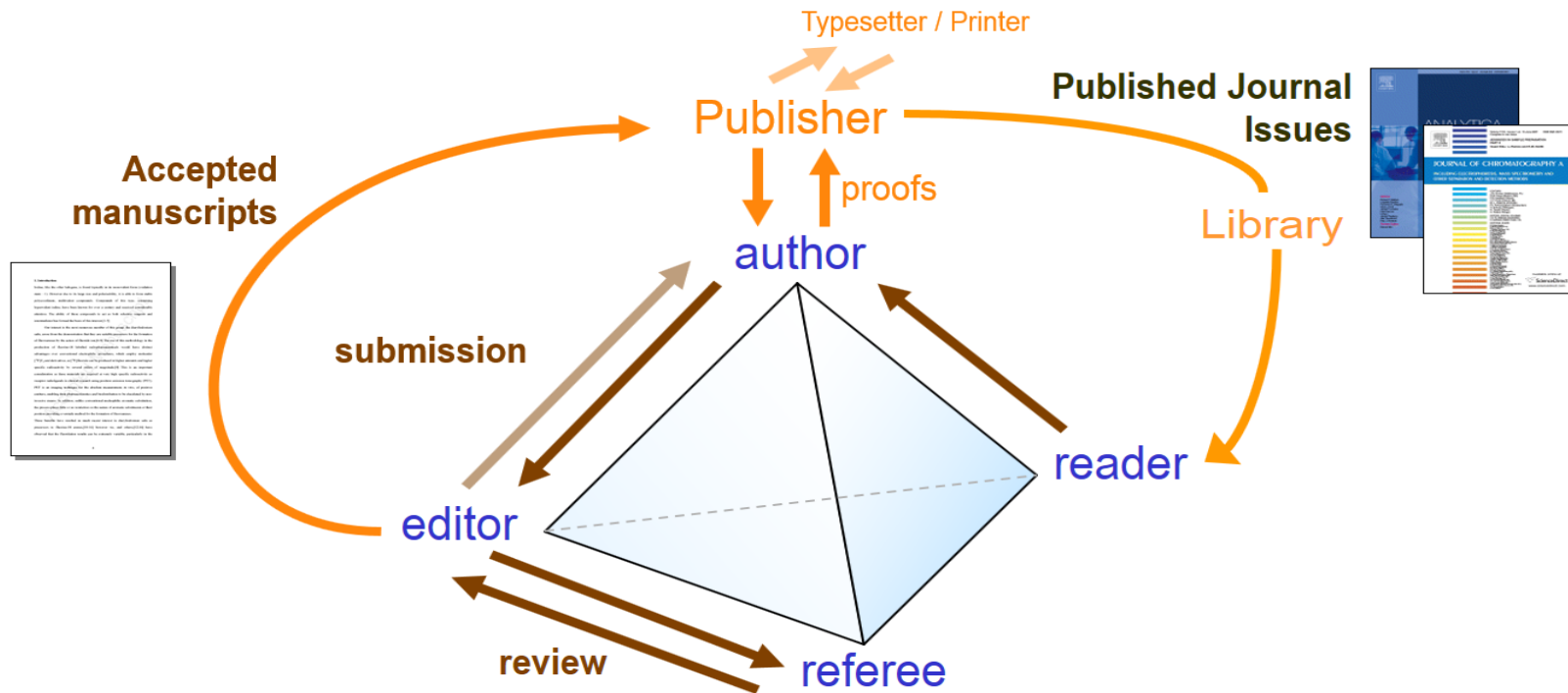
學術期刊

- 定期出版。
- 經過同儕評審。
- 主流的學術研究出版、交流、討論的平台或是形式。



An academic or scholarly journal is a periodical publication in which scholarship relating to a particular academic discipline is published. Academic journals serve as permanent and transparent forums for the presentation, scrutiny, and discussion of research. They are usually peer-reviewed or refereed.

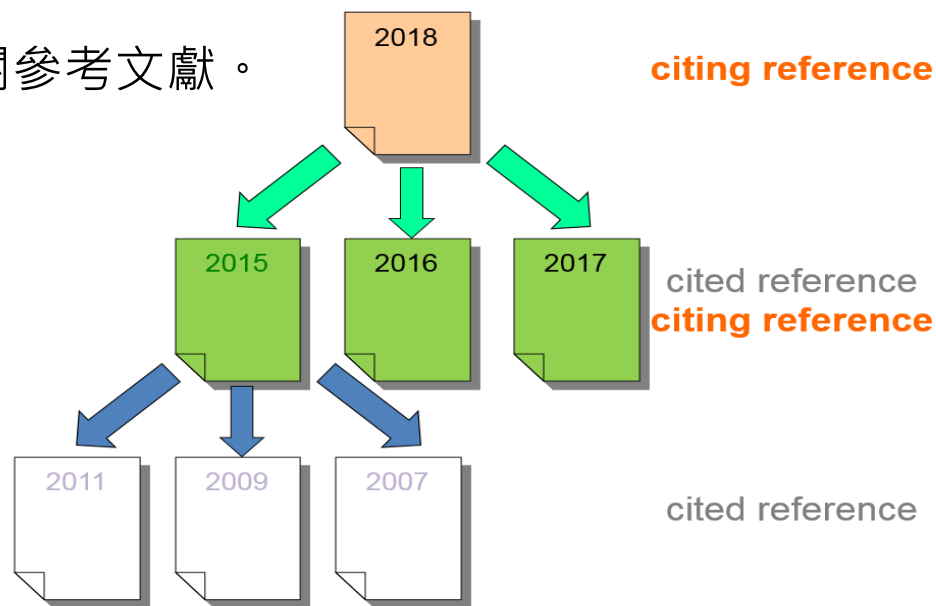
同儕評審



source: Hanneke van Doorn MSc., Maximizing the Global Visibility of Your Research Work through Elsevier, 201808

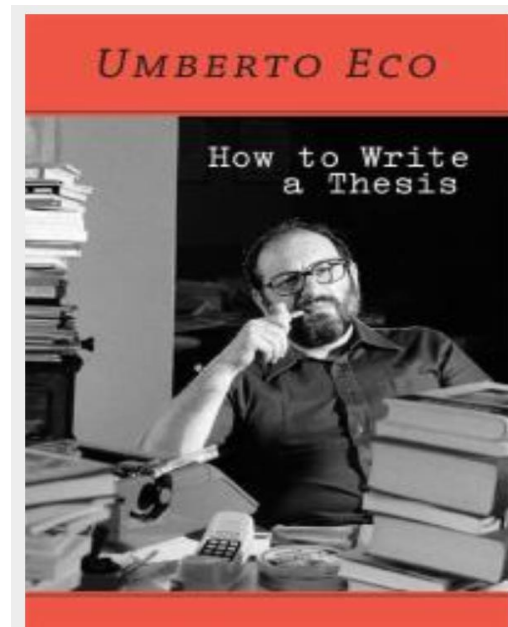
閱讀與參考期刊文獻時，您應該注意

- 點的討論而不是完整體系的呈現。
- 資料的即時性問題。
- 應該可能去確認與追蹤文獻中的相關參考文獻。



書籍

- 圖書館最主要且核心的收藏內容。
- 體系、組織、架構最完整的出版品。
- 學生最常使用的研究資源。
- 根據出版形式可分紙本與電子書。
- 為了便於撰寫文獻的利用，電子書是一種趨勢。



報紙

- 定期出版。
- 資料即時性。
- 議題的即時性。



A newspaper is a **periodical publication** containing written information about **current events**.

Newspapers can cover a wide variety of fields such as politics, business, sports and art, and often include materials such as opinion columns, weather forecasts, reviews of local services, obituaries, birth notices, crosswords, editorial cartoons, comic strips, and advice columns.

Some newspapers with high editorial independence, high journalism quality, and large circulation are viewed as newspapers of record.

報紙的學術影響



目的：為了更好地瞭解報紙在學術文章中的重要性，確定報紙和學科的趨勢。



範圍：評估並分析了2000-2017年間出版的學術期刊文章中出自以下報紙的引文：

The New York Times THE WALL STREET JOURNAL The Washington Post theguardian

- 數據采集、分析和報告，由德克薩斯大學奧斯汀分校信息學院院長Eric T. Meyer負責
- 數據來源：Scopus，由作者進行分析
- 完整研究：<https://ssrn.com/abstract=3194632>



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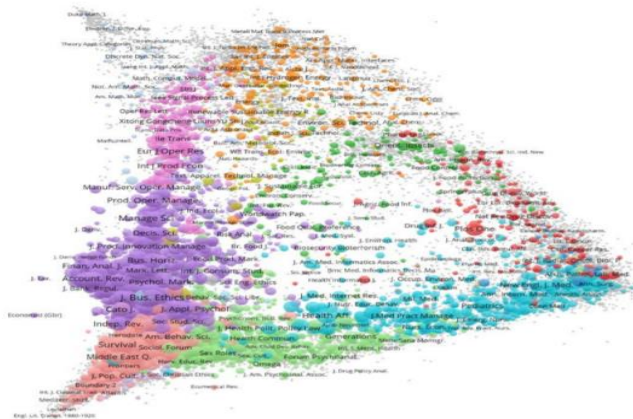


Eric T. Meyer是德克薩斯大學奧斯汀分校信息學院院長，曾擔任牛津大學社會信息學教授兼研究生院院長。他的研究重點是，在技術應用無處不在的今天，科學、醫學、社會科學、藝術和人文學科中知識創造性質的改變。

期刊引用報紙的比較分佈圖， 2000-2017

所有報紙都涉及多學科的引用。

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.



利用VosViewer對Scopus 數據進行可視化處理，重合數據的使用方法見[Leydesdorff, Moya-Aneón, and Guerrero-Bote \(2015\)](#).

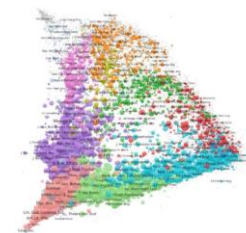
- 藝術與人文學科/社會科學
- 商業，管理和會計/經濟/金融
- 計算機科學
- 數學
- 能源/環境科學/化學
- 地球與行星科學
- 農業與生物科學
- 醫學，神經科學，生物化學，製藥
- 衛生職業/護理
- 心理學

來源：“報紙的學術影響”，Eric T. Meyer，牛津大學，2018

theguardian



The New York Times



The Washington Post



The Wall Street Journal

The *Wall Street Journal* again has some clear constituent disciplines: business, management, and finance. Several of the journals contain particularly highly cited articles (*Journal of Marketing*, *Journal of Marketing Research*).

Taken together, the data presented here tell a clear story: newspapers are an important part of the academic publishing landscape, and their use is growing, both in absolute numbers and when measured by the proportion of academic publications that cite one of these well-known titles.

Meyer, Eric T., The Scholarly Impacts of Newspapers: The Guardian, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, and New York Times (May 2, 2018). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3194632> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3194632>

Cato Journal	1	89	409	4.6
Marketing Science	1	83	3,413	41.1
Journal of Accounting Research	1	81	4,381	54.1
Accounting Horizons	1	78	3,925	50.3
Auditing	1	76	3,439	45.3
Journal of Marketing Research	1	76	6,922	91.1
Asian Survey	1	76	716	9.4
Journal of Financial Economics	1	76	5,713	75.2
Journal of Banking and Finance	1	74	1,436	19.4
Sources with 2-73 publications	3,586	25,217	449,878	14.0
Sources with 1 publication	2,675	2,675	25,661	14.2
Total	6,281	30,138	559,076	14.2

Source: Scopus data analysed by the author



Source: Google Trends Search data

報紙-以ABI/INFORM為例

- 在ABI/INFORM提供了約114種國外報紙的整份全文。
- 這其中包含了Wall Street Journal〔華爾街日報〕、The Economist〔經濟學人〕、Financial Times〔金融時報〕等國際財經議題領導報紙。

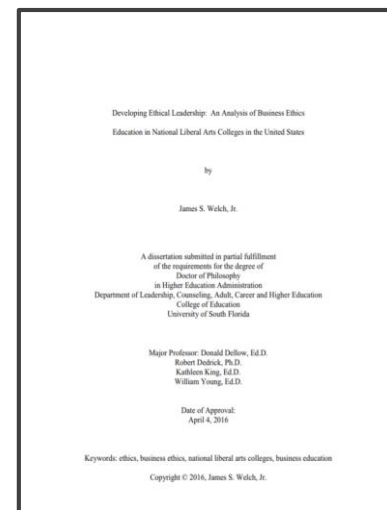
FINANCIAL TIMES

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The
Economist

學位論文

- 架構完整且論述深入的研究文獻。
- 提供完整的參考文獻，有助閱讀者進行資料蒐集與匯整的參考。
- 通常涵蓋創新且首次發表的學術發現。
- 經常成為學術期刊引用的資料來源。



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博碩士論文-以ABI/INFORM為例

- 在ProQuest平台，您可以查詢1888-現今的美國與加拿大地區的大學博碩士論文索引與前24頁全文。
- 在ABI/INFORM則就其中提供約5萬本美國與加拿大地區商學類博碩士論文的整份全文。

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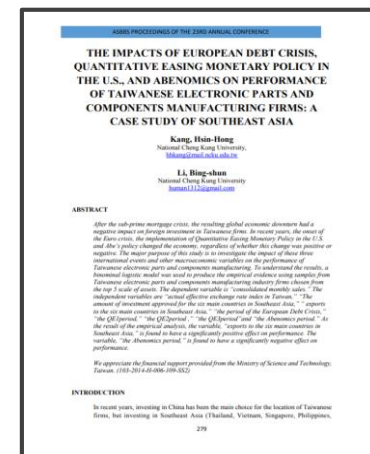
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會議論文

- 會議論文的題材與內容較有新穎性或原創性。
- 會議論文較具有即時性。
- 知名學會舉辦的會議，其會議論文具有較高的品質。
- 會議論文有相當比例延伸出版成期刊論文。
- 商管類會議論文整體篇數比例雖然不高，但是確具備與期刊文章相當之學術影響力*。

an academia and librarianship, proceedings are the acts and happenings of an academic field, a learned society, or an academic conference. For example, the title of the Acta Crystallographica journals is New Latin for "Proceedings in Crystallography"; the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America is the main journal of that academy; and conference proceedings are a collection of academic papers published in the context of an academic conference or workshop.



*source: Zhang, L. (2011). Proceeding papers or journal articles? A comparative analysis on computer science versus economics, business and management. In 2011 2nd international conference on artificial intelligence, management science and electronic commerce (AIMSEC)(pp. 1319-1322). Piscataway, NJ: IEEE. doi: 10.1109/AIMSEC.2011.6010814.

研究草稿 (工作專題報告)

- 通常用於尚未正式出版前的作者的意見分享或評論蒐集
- 隨者網路與社群軟體的普及化，這類文獻資源的種類與數量也隨之增加
- 這類文獻經過補充、延伸研究等，常出版成正式學術期刊論文
- 通常包含較多創新議題與觀點

A preliminary scientific or technical paper. Often, authors will release working papers to share ideas about a topic or to elicit feedback before submitting to a peer reviewed conference or academic journal. Working papers are often the basis for related works, and **may in themselves be cited by peer-review papers.** **They may be considered as grey literature.**




研究草稿 (工作專題報告)-掌握即時的議題與研究

A Growth Model with Corruption in Public Procurement: Equilibria and Policy Implications

Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta [IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc, 2012](#)

Abstract/Details

 Full text availability: [Link to full text](#)


Abstract [Translate](#)

We study the relationship between corruption in public procurement and economic growth within the Solow framework in discrete time, while assuming that the public good is an input in the productive process and that the State fixes a monitoring level on corruption depending on the tax revenues. The resulting model is a two-dimensional, continuous and piecewise smooth dynamic system which describes the evolution of the capital per capita and that of the corruption level. We prove that the model admits multiple equilibria: their stability and the structure of their basins of attraction are studied. We also present numerical simulations for economic meaningful parameter values, useful to explain the role of parameters in the long-run path of the model. Our study aims at demonstrating that stable equilibria with positive corruption may exist (according to empirical evidence), even though the State may reduce corruption by increasing the wage of the bureaucrat or by increasing the amount of tax revenues used to monitor corruption.

Multiple equilibria in a discrete time growth model with corruption in public procurement

Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta [Quality and Quantity 49.6 \(Nov 2015\): 2387-2410](#)

Abstract/Details

 Full text availability: [360 LINK to Full Text](#)
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We study the relationship between corruption in public procurement and economic growth within the Solow framework in discrete time, while assuming that the public good is an input in the productive process and that the State fixes a monitoring level on corruption depending on the tax revenues. The resulting model is a two-dimensional, continuous and piecewise smooth dynamic system which describes the evolution of the capital per capita and that of the corruption level. We prove that the model admits multiple equilibria: their stability and the structure of their basins of attraction are studied. We also present numerical simulations for economic meaningful parameter values, useful to explain the role of parameters in the long-run path of the model. Our study aims at demonstrating that stable equilibria with positive corruption may exist (according to empirical evidence), even though the State may reduce corruption by increasing the wage of the bureaucrat or by increasing the amount of tax revenues used to monitor corruption.



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研究草稿 (工作專題報告)

Asia's Rebalancing and Growth

Kim, Soyoung; Lee, Jong-Wha; McKibbin, Warwick J.

Journal of Marketing and Management; Beverly Hills Vol. 6, Iss. 2, (Nov 2015): 22-73.

全文

全文 - PDF

摘要/詳細資料

參考文件 17

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排序

1. [Global fiscal adjustment and trade rebalancing](#)

引用者 (3) 摘要/詳細資料  Mckibbin, Warwick J; Stoeckel, Andrew B; Lu, Yingying. **World economy** Vol. 37, Iss. 7, (Jul 2014): 892-922.

2. [Service Sector Productivity and Economic Growth in Asia](#)

引用者 (1) 摘要/詳細資料 連結至全文  Lee, Jong-Wha; McKibbin, Warwick J. **IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc; St. Louis** 

3. [引](#)引用者 (10) Summers, Lawrence. Why stagnation might prove to be the new normal. *The Financial Times* (2013): 11. Financial Times Ltd

4. [The Next Generation of the Penn World Table](#)

引用者 (52) 摘要/詳細資料 連結至全文  Feenstra, Robert C; Inklaar, Robert; Timmer, Marcel. **NBER Working Paper Series; Cambridge, J** 

5. McKibbin, Warwick J., and Peter J. Wilcoxon. 2013. A Global Approach to Energy and the Environment: The G-Cubed Model. In *Handbook of Computable General Equilibrium Modeling*, Volume 1B, 9951068. Oxford and Waltham, Mass.: Elsevier, North-Holland.

6. [Economic growth in Asia: Determinants and prospects](#)

引用者 (8) 摘要/詳細資料  Lee, Jong-Wha; Hong, Kiseok. **Japan and the World Economy** Vol. 24, Iss. 2, (March 2012): 101-113.

7. [Rebalancing growth in Asia](#)

Mohommad, Adil; N'Diaye, Pap; Unterobderdoerster, Olaf.

於 *Rebalancing growth in Asia: economic dimensions for China*, Mohommad, Adil, N'Diaye, Pap, Unterobderdoerster, Olaf, Washington DC: International Monetary Fund, 2011.

引用者 (1) 詳細資料 

研究草稿 (工作論文) & 會議論文-以 ABI/INFORM為例

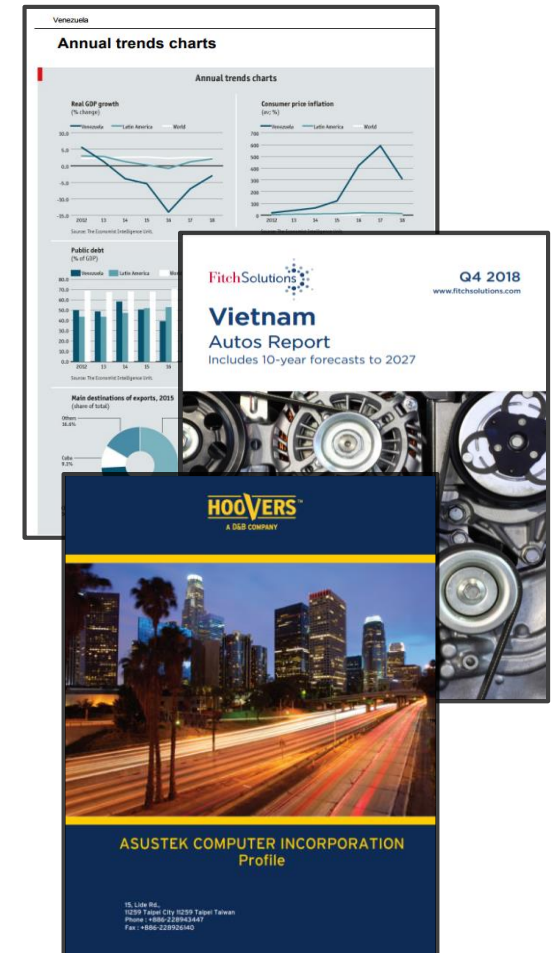
- ABI/NFORM 提供超過來自NBER、ADB、OECD、IDEAS等全球知名組織與論壇約520,000篇工作論文。
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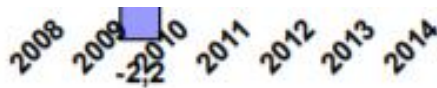


經濟數據、產業分析報告

- 經濟數據或財經數據：舉凡國家、區域等經濟數據(例如GDP、PMI、PCE等經濟指標)與期貨、股票等經濟與金融相關數據。
- 產業分析報告：一般又可分成：1.國家級總體產業分析；2.產業別、關聯產業或次產業之宏觀分析；3.個別廠商之微觀分析等三種類別*。

source: <https://mymkc.com/article/content/22431>





Source: UNCTAD Trade and Development Report, 2014

The figures in the above graph show us the following:

During the crisis years 2008-2009, at global level, the economic growth declined from 1, 5% (2008) to -2,2% (2009). There came the intermediate and short-time wave in 2010 with a GDP of 4.1%, followed by a longer period, 2011-2014, with variable GDP but within limits between 2, 3-2, 8%.

This evolution is however different:

In developed countries:

Table 1 World output growth developed economies 2008-2014

Region	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
UE -28	0,3	-4,3	2,1	1,7	-0,3	0,1	1,6
Japan	-1,0	-5,5	4,7	-0,6	1,4	1,6	1,4
US	-0,3	-3,1	2,4	1,6	2,3	2,2	2,1
Total	0,0	-3,8	2,6	1,7	1,1	1,3	1,8

Source: UNCTAD Trade and Development Report, 2014

The figures in the above table show that GDP is different:

- In 2008, the developed countries as a whole witnessed a zero economic growth, but on categories the situation differs: thus EU countries recorded a GDP with 0, 3%, Japan and the USA recorded recession with a GDP of -0, 1% (Japan) and -0, 3% (USA).

1, 5%; the America group distinguished with a GDP of -1, 9% which signifies recession, the same as Brazil with a GDP of -0, 3%;

- In 2010, developing countries undergo an important improvement reaching a GDP of 7, 9%; again, Asia proves to be the most important vector with a GDP of 8, 9%, China with a GDP of 10, 4% and India 11, 2%; Africa records a GDP of 4, 9%, with South Africa 3, 1%; America has a GDP of 5, 9% of which Brazil with 7, 5%;

- In 2011, developing countries, during the second wave of the economic crisis, drop to a GDP of 6%; Asia distinguishes with a GDP of 7, 2% and within this group of countries China has a GDP of 9, 3% and India 7, 9%; Africa reaches a modest GDP of 0, 9% greatly sustained by South Africa with 3, 6%; the America group get 4, 3% of which Brazil 2, 7%;

- In 2012, developing countries get a GDP of 4, 7% of which: the Asia group 5, 2% with China with a GDP of 7, 7% and India a GDP of 4, 9%; Africa achieved a GDP of 5,3% and within it South Africa 2,5%; the America group achieves a GDP of 3% of which Brazil a GDP of 1,0%;

- In 2013, developing countries achieve a GDP of 4, 6% of which: Asia 5, 3% with China with 7, 7% and India with 4, 7%; Africa achieves a GDP of 3, 5% and within it South Africa with 1, 9%; America gets a GDP of 2, 6% of which Brazil with a GDP of 2, 5%;

- In 2014, developing countries achieve a GDP of 4, 7% of which: the Asia group 5, 6 % with China with a GDP of 7, 5% and India 5, 6%; Africa has a GDP of 3, 9% and within it South Africa 2, 5%; the America group achieves a GDP of 3% of which Brazil a GDP of 1, 3%;

Another group of important countries we want to point out is that of transition economies of which The Russian Federation distinguishes itself.

經濟數據、產業分析報告- ABI/INFORM為例



BMI Research是惠譽國際信用評等旗下一家研究公司，提供宏觀經濟、行業和金融市場分析，內容涵蓋24個行業和200個全球市場。



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經濟數據、產業分析報告- ABI/INFORM為例

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Economist Intelligence Unit commodity price index													
(1990=100)													
	2017			2018				2019			2020		
	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	1 Qtr	2 Qtr
US\$ index													
WCF	159.9	164.0	166.0	171.1	170.6	170.2	169.6	172.0	172.4	171.8	173.1	174.4	159.5
IRM	160.2	166.9	172.5	176.8	176.0	175.6	175.0	177.7	175.5	173.5	174.5	176.6	142.5
Base metals	165.4	180.9	191.6	198.9	196.9	195.8	194.4	196.9	194.4	192.5	193.7	194.0	142.8
Fibres	127.5	123.5	123.6	120.5	120.1	119.1	117.2	117.9	118.2	119.5	120.5	120.6	120.0
Rubber	233.8	204.3	185.7	191.3	197.6	205.6	216.6	229.3	221.4	205.6	205.6	229.3	221.4
Crude oil	211.9	218.2	259.2	286.8	269.9	248.8	257.3	253.1	240.4	257.3	261.5	257.3	244.6
% change, year on year													
WCF	5.1	6.2	5.0	3.3	6.7	3.7	2.2	0.5	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.4	-7.5
IRM	19.5	19.4	14.9	7.4	9.9	5.2	1.4	0.5	-0.2	-1.2	-0.2	-0.6	-18.8
Base metals	21.4	26.7	22.9	18.3	19.1	8.3	1.5	-1.0	-1.3	-1.7	-0.4	-1.5	-26.5
Fibres	9.8	2.6	3.7	-4.4	-5.8	-3.5	-5.2	-2.2	-1.6	0.3	2.9	2.4	1.5

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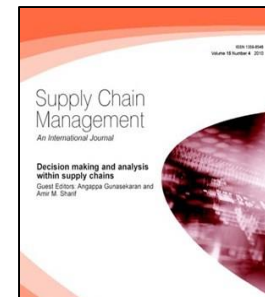
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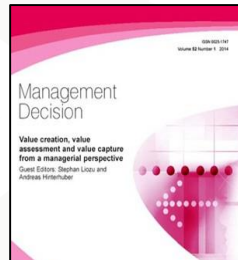
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MENA Knowledge and Learning



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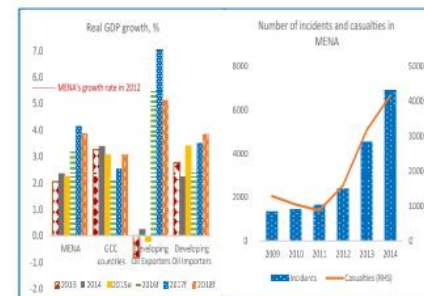
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Africa (MENA) region remains "cautiously pessimistic", according to the World Bank's latest [MENA Economic Monitor](#).

Growth Prospects in MENA: Growth in the region is expected to average about 3 percent in 2016, or growing by 1.2 percent in per capita terms. Since 2013, MENA has not been able to escape the spiral of slow growth for a number of reasons: prolonged cheap oil, with the market settling into a "new normal" of low oil prices for the next several years; incidents of civil wars (figure 1.1, right panel), that have severely damaged the economies of Syria, Libya, Yemen, and Iraq; and the impact of forced displacements in the economies of Lebanon, Jordan and elsewhere in the region. All of these factors are expected to dampen short-term economic prospects in the region. If the recent truce in Syria and the ongoing peace talks in Yemen and Libya materialize - in turn reducing the spread of insecurity and conflict elsewhere in the region - economic growth in MENA could improve over the forecast period (2017 and 2018, see table 1.1 on page 4 of the report). But the base case estimate is that real GDP in the MENA region will grow close to 4 percent in 2017 and 2018, still

¹ Lili Mottaghi, Economist, Office of the Chief Economist, The Middle East and North Africa Region (MNAEC), the World Bank.



Sources: World Bank and Global Terrorism Database.

How do people in MENA evaluate their prospects? Macroeconomic indicators, such as GDP growth and inflation, are indirect, albeit important, indicators of people's current and future welfare. It is useful to compare these with people's own assessments of their welfare. Subjective Well Being (SWB) indicators, such as Gallup's life satisfaction index, the quality of life as expressed by the citizens. Specifically, they answer the following

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A Growth Model with Corruption in Public Procurement: Equilibria and Policy Implications

Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta [IDEAS Working Paper Series from RePEc, 2012.](#)

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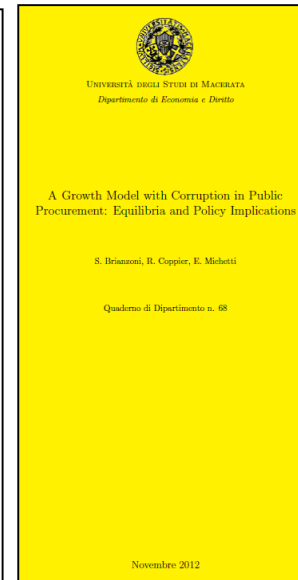


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We study the relationship between corruption in public procurement and economic growth, within the Solow framework in discrete time, while assuming that the public good is an input in the productive process and that the State fixes a monitoring level on corruption depending on the tax revenues. The resulting model is a two-dimensional, continuous and piecewise smooth map describing the evolution of the capital per capita and that of the corruption level. We study model from the analytical point of view: we determine its fixed points, we study their local stability and, finally, we find conditions on parameters such that multiple equilibria co-exist. We also present numerical simulations useful to explain the role of parameters in the long-run path of the model and to analyze the structure of the basins of attraction when multiple equilibria emerge. Our study aims at demonstrating that stable equilibria with positive corruption may exist (according to empirical evidence), even though the State may reduce corruption by increasing the wage of the bureaucrat or by increasing the amount of tax revenues used to monitor corruption.



Multiple equilibria in a discrete time growth model with corruption in public procurement

Brianzoni, Serena; Coppier, Raffaella; Michetti, Elisabetta [Quality and Quantity 49.6 \(Nov 2015\): 2387-2410](#)

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an article published in Nov 2015 in Quality and Quantity, (Springer; 2015 Impact Factor 0.72); the paper could be found as a working paper 3 years earlier on RePEc

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SOLUTIONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL REGIONS: THE CASE OF THE NORTHERN FREE STATE REGION

Daniel Francois Meyer
North-West University (NWU)
South Africa
daniel.meyer@nwu.ac.za

ABSTRACT

Globally more than 50% of the world population are urbanized. Rural regions, specifically in developing countries are in socio-economic decline. This research has the primary aim to analyse the state of rural development in South Africa. Rural development is defined as a process of sustainable development leading to significant improvement in quality of life for the total population in the region, and especially the poor. More than two-thirds of the world's poor population live in rural regions. South Africa has similar rural poverty statistics. Rural regions in this country have deteriorated over the last two decades due to a lack of sustainable support for these regions. The government has since 2010 prioritized rural development in an effort to intervene in poverty and poor service delivery, but the implementation of a comprehensive rural development strategy is still not integrated or successful. The research methodology included a theoretical review of rural development in South Africa, and a case study focusing on the Northern Free State region. The Methodology also included a qualitative assessment of the study region, indicating below average compliance with best practice principles. Requirements for successful rural development and best practice rural development guidelines were also formulated for the study region in reducing poverty and to stimulate development. Some of the research findings include the discovery that rural regions have the potential to be popular again for reasons such as a quality rural environment, technological "space shrinking" and food security. Rural development requires a strong and committed government: strategies should focus on specific labour intensive economic sectors, such as tourism and agro-processing which links to manufacturing. Of further significance is the development of indigenous knowledge as well as the protection and maintenance of rural towns as service centres.

Keywords: Best practice, Northern Free State region, poverty, rural development, solutions

1. INTRODUCTION

Rural development can be defined as the improvement of quality of life by developing activities that promote community participation, health, education, food security, environmental protection and economic growth in order for community members to achieve all potential in a rural setting. Rural development should include aspects such as human development, natural resources, economic growth, infrastructure and policy development (United Nations Development Programme, 2008, p. 4). A rural setting is an area that is dominated by cultural activities and land uses, with low population densities and includes towns as service centres in a rural region (Meyer, 2013, p. 261).

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1 LG Corp. - Key Employees

Table 1: LG Corp. - Key Employees

Name	Job Title	Board Level
Bon-Joon Koo	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Director	Executive Board
David Jung	Chief Financial Officer, Director	Executive Board
Do-Hyun Jung	President, Chief Financial Officer	Senior Management
Jun-Ho Cho	President-Mobile Communications Company, Chief Executive Officer-Mobile Communications Company	Senior Management
Seong-Jin Jo	President-Home Appliance & Air Solution Company, Chief Executive Officer-Home Appliance & Air Solution Company	Senior Management
Woo-Jong Lee	President-Vehicle Components Company	Senior Management
Bong-Suk Kwon	President-Home Entertainment Company, Chief Executive Officer-Home Entertainment Company	Senior Management
Yu-Sig Kang	Director	Non Executive Board
Man-Pyo Hong	Director	Non Executive Board
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Advances In Management

Vol. 9 (6) June (2016)

Case Study:

An Insight into the Buying Behaviour of Urban Consumers towards Casual Wear- An Empirical Evaluation

Lall Seema¹ and Mukherjee Shankha^{2*}

1. JD Birla Institute (Department of Management), 1, Moira Street, Kolkata- 700017, INDIA

2. YES Bank Limited, Chittaranjan Avenue Branch, Ground floor, 271 Chittaranjan Avenue, Kolkata- 700 006, INDIA

*shankha.mukherjee@yesbank.in; shankhamukherjee@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

This study is an attempt to examine the influence of reference group and the importance of functional and perceptual features on the buying behaviour of consumers of branded casual wear in the city of Kolkata (India). A total of three reference group variables were tested along with eight variables each of functional and perceptual features (attributes) of casual wear brands. This investigation has been done to test the differences occurring because of gender and/or education of the respondents. No difference was found in the buying behaviour of males and females for reference group. Similar was the finding when these variables were tested with the education level of the respondents.

Among the variables of attributes, it was found that a difference existed among the men and women and also the levels of education when it came to giving importance to fabric quality of the casual wear while making a purchase of the same. The importance of stitch/workmanship differed between the two genders. A sense of belonging and an increase in social status as gains from the purchase of a brand of casual wear

ables for which a significant depending upon the education

casual wear. In this regard this study has been undertaken to elicit opinions of the consumers of casual wear and conclude about the influence of referral groups and the importance of various attributes on the buying behaviour of the consumers of casual wear.

Review of Literature

Clothing has been cited as one of the principal means open for achieving prestige or status⁸. Kim and Han⁴ found in their research on black consumers that they had unique perceptions of branded apparel. O' Neal⁷ confirmed that this set of consumers use dresses as a visual evidence of their ethnicity.

McKinney et al⁶ conducted a study to determine the relation of selected social factors namely reference group, social participation, fashion involvement, clothing benefits sought, social environment to the clothing buying behaviour patterns of black college consumers. Their sample consisted of black students attending two US universities. The survey method of data collection with a five point Likert scale was used. A factor analysis with varimax rotation was run and they identified six factors of clothing benefits sought. Analysis of variance tests (ANOVA) was used to test the relationships and significant differences between the mean responses. Social participation and social gathering (which are components of a sense of belonging) were significantly related with buying behaviour. No difference in buying behaviour was found among the black college consumers for the variables of reference group and clothing benefits sought.¹³

Zhang et al¹³ studied the importance Chinese consumers

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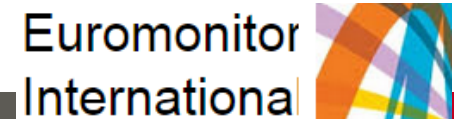
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BMI Industry View

BMI View: Taiwan's insurance market is assessed to be large and highly developed by most standards, it is still growing quite rapidly. Life insurance plays a central role in the regulated savings landscape. Demographic factors are boosting demand for retirement savings solutions, in particular when household incomes are high and the insurance companies' offerings are well understood. The ability of the leading life insurance companies to develop and distribute innovative products is facilitated by their scale, broad strength and access to capital. We have defined health insurance as part of the non-life segment, while it dominates. Health insurance premiums are being boosted by the aging population and inflation in healthcare costs.

	2014	2015	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E	2020E	2021E
Gross life premiums written, TWDm	2,402.40	2,345.00	2,726.76	2,817.88	2,864.91	2,152.04	3,317.40	3,517.11
Gross life premiums written, TWD, % y-o-y	4.8	5.7	7.3	3.3	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.1
Gross life premiums written, USDm	79.25	79.87	84.52	85.31	108.01	114.39	123.41	123.41
Gross life premiums written, USD, % y-o-y	-2.6	6.9	5.7	10.4	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.3
Gross non-life premiums written, TWDm	168.06	121.81	121.75	180.58	621.25	674.12	719.87	765.54
Gross non-life premiums written, TWD, % y-o-y	5.2	4.4	1.9	11.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.1
Gross non-life premiums written, USDm	16.48	16.40	16.48	18.58	21.40	23.25	24.83	26.38
Gross non-life premiums written, USD, % y-o-y	3.0	-0.4	0.4	18.6	9.4	8.6	6.8	6.1

Fig. BMI Research. Source: BMI, TI

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Taiwan Insurance Report Q3 2018

SWOT Insurance

SWOT analysis

Strengths

- Taiwan's life insurance sector has long been a central conduit for organised savings.
- Even from a high base, life density has grown in recent years and will continue to do so, supported by economic growth and changing demographics.
- The non-life segment is open to foreign competition and, as a fragmented marketplace there is scope for expansion via local acquisitions.
- Many top companies are implementing strategies to address investment losses.
- Both the life and non-life markets are quite fragmented, offering opportunities for new entrants and for existing players to grow their market share.

Weaknesses

- Leading Taiwanese life insurers have scale, brand strength and access to capital, creating high barriers to entry.
- Excluding health and personal accident lines written by the insurers, non-life premiums are underdeveloped and slow growing.
- Partly because of their own financial problems, a number of major foreign life insurers have scaled back their business in Taiwan.
- Relatively low average retirement age results in longer payment times for annuity plans and other life products.
- Low interest rates, including domestically, and general uncertainty in global financial markets.

Opportunities

- The Taiwanese government is keen to highlight the importance of private retirement planning, providing a growth opportunity for life insurers to tap into younger consumer brackets.

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Page 9

Industry Forecast Life Premiums Forecast

BMI View: Taiwan is a classic South Asian life insurance market. Penetration – at just over 17% of GDP – is very high by global standards. This reflects both the key role played by the life insurance companies in the organised savings landscape and the high savings rate. The leading life insurers are mostly part of large and diversified local financial services groups – companies with appreciable scale by global standards, as well as other advantages such as multi-channel distribution and strong brands. High levels of household income and increasing life expectancies mean that demand for retirement income solutions continues to rise. We continue to forecast annual growth in premiums of 5-6% over a five year view.

Latest Updates

- We have maintained the forecast for premiums this quarter.
- The high level of savings in Taiwan, together with the central role that is played by life insurance in the organised savings landscape, will enable steady growth in premiums through the forecast period.
- The leading companies have the capacity to boost premiums through developing new and attractive products.

Structural Trends

As is explained above, the structural trends for Taiwan's life insurance segment have long been and remain very favourable. Demand-related factors include the large numbers of households who understand and who can afford life insurance and an ageing demographic. Supply-related factors include the brands, distribution channels, financial strength, scale and access to global capital markets of the leading life insurers.

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Taiwan Insurance Report Q3 2018

Double-Digit Rise in 2017: Solid Growth Thereafter Gross Non-Life Insurance Premiums (2014-2021E)

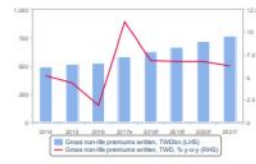


Fig. BMI Research. Source: BMI, TI

Non-Life Insurance Premiums: Various Drivers

Relative success over countries whose insurance sectors are monitored by BMI, Taiwan's stands out due to the importance of health insurance for the large corporate insurance groups. The insurers themselves generally see health insurance as a separate business that is as adjacent to life insurance. To enable a comparison with other countries, we include health insurance in the non-life segment.

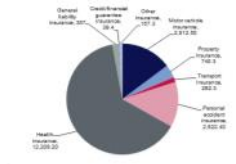
The relative sizes of the various sub-sectors mean that the non-life segment, as we have defined it, is dominated by health insurance. The ageing of the population and the associated inflation in healthcare costs are, therefore, the key factors driving premiums in the segment as a whole. Motor vehicle insurance is assumed to be driven mainly by value of new vehicles. We have assumed that prices in the sub-sector remain flat. The other sub-sectors are mostly dependent on wider economic conditions.

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Taiwan Insurance Report Q3 2018

Health Insurance - An Enormous Business For Insurers Non-Life Sub-Sector Premiums (USDm, 2017)



Source: BMI, TI

Motor Insurance: Volume Increase And Price Increase

We now look for growth in Taiwan's motor fleet of around 4% annually through the forecast period. Combined with a 1% annual rise in prices, we forecast motor vehicle premiums to rise at an single-digit rate annually on average during the forecast period.

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Taiwan Insurance Report Q3 2018

Company Profile Cathay Financial Holdings (Cathay Life/Cathay Century)

Strengths

- Cathay Life enjoys economies of scale (its size would be considerable in any market).
- Cathay Life has strong brands, innovative products and online tools that assist sales.
- Both Cathay Life and Cathay Century are highly rated, have access to the capital that they need and capital ratios that are significantly higher than the regulatory minima.
- Both companies successfully exploit the key advantage of being a part of one of Taiwan's largest diversified financial services group – the distribution of their products through the branch network of Cathay United Bank.

Weaknesses

- Cathay Life also writes substantial business through reinsurance partnerships with financial institutions that are unrelated to the Cathay Financial Holdings (CFH) group.
- Opportunities for growth will slow over the next decade given the Taiwanese market's maturity.
- Although both companies have diversified into the small Vietnamese market and selected markets in mainland China, they are overwhelmingly focused on their domestic market. Cathay Life is exposed to significant risks (and opportunities) from a very substantial portfolio of international bonds.

Opportunities

- Cathay Century is dependent entirely on its tied agents and other CPH group-related channels to distribute its products.
- Product innovation by both companies.
- Increased customer engagement by Cathay Life especially.
- Further leverage of the possibilities of selling through Cathay United Bank and other CPH organisations.
- Substantial international partnerships, for both companies.

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Taiwan Insurance Report Q3 2018

Fubon Financial (Fubon Life/Fubon Insurance)

Strengths

- Fubon Life is the second largest player in the life segment, accounting for about 16% of all premiums written. It has leadership positions in many of its lines.
- Fubon Life has the potential to realise economies of scale, as it would rate as a very large insurance company in any market.
- Fubon Life has strong brands, innovative products and online tools that assist sales.
- Through health and personal accident lines, Fubon Life has a market share of 3% in the non-life sector.
- Fubon Insurance has long been the largest non-life company in Taiwan, when health insurance is excluded, with a market share of about 20% (8% when health and accident lines are included).

- Both companies have access to the capital that they need and capital ratios that are significantly higher than the regulatory minima.
- Both companies successfully exploit the key advantage of being a part of one of Taiwan's largest diversified financial services group.
- Fubon Life also writes substantial business through reinsurance partnerships with financial institutions that are unrelated to the Fubon Group, and through its own tied agents.
- Fubon Financial Holdings is the only Taiwanese financial institution with banking subsidiaries in Taiwan, China and Hong Kong.

Weaknesses

- Both companies are leading players in mature markets. Both are profitable, but will find it difficult to achieve sustained, rapid growth.
- Although both companies – along with other elements of the broader Fubon Group – have followed Taiwanese multi-national companies into the very small Vietnamese market and selected markets in mainland China, they remain focused on their domestic market.

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World Commodity Forecasts. Industrial Raw Materials; New York, (Apr 20

[Full text](#)

Abstract/Details

Abstract Translate [unavailable for this document]

[...]Chinese demand for industrial commodities will be stronger than we [...] closures, this will lend support to metal prices in 2018. Production capacity still exceeds demand. [...]Chinese producers may look to export a larger portion (modestly), which will put pressure on global prices. [...]market expectations would create supply shortages prompted a buying spree in late 2017, further manufacturers seek to get ahead in this emerging industry, will boost demand

Full text [Translate \[unavailable for this document\]](#)

Economist Intelligence Unit commodity price index: industrial raw materials

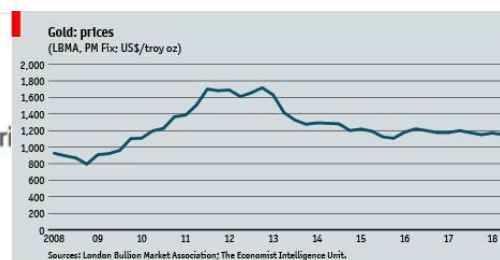
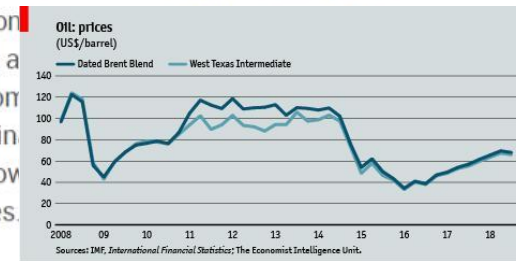
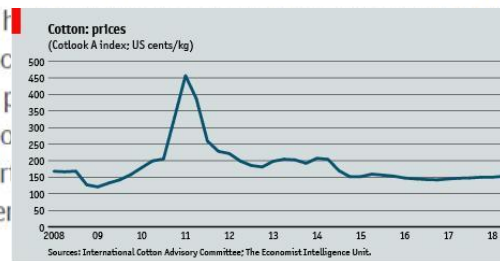
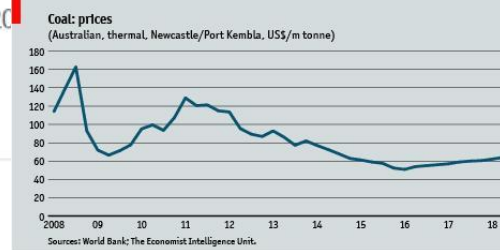
Price forecast summary

(US\$ index, 1990=100; % change year on year)

Index

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回溯及未來預測)

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1	Source	Definition	Notes	Currency	Units	China	Series ID	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2	06/06/2016	Duncan Innes-Ker				Economic structure																	
3						GDP at market prices																	
4	Derived from	Gross domestic produ	\$	bn		Nominal GICNGDPD	6005.4	7441.9	8471.5	9518.3	10429	10950	11074	11344	11673	12311	13401	14692	16085	17564	19123	20614.7	22861.5
5	EIU calculat	Gross dom 2011 Interi PPP		bn		Nominal GICNGDPP	12246.4	13699.7	15234.9	16753.9	18272	19727	21399	23093	24751	26220	27763	29494	31349	33307	35362	37437	39512
6	National Bur	Gross domestic produ	LCU	bn		Nominal GICNGDPL	40658.09	48086.07	53474.45	58973.72	64069.69	68188.6	72998.2	77753.7	82701.2	87442	92415	98794.1	105660.7	112939	120614.7	128614.7	136614.7
7	EIU calculat	Gross domestic produ	LCU	bn		Real GDP CNRGDP	25883.35	28342.27	30524.63	32875.02	35274.9	37704.6	40222.2	42616.4	44737.4	46701.5	48650.1	50742.9	52938.3	55198.2	57489	59749	62049
8						Real expenditure on GDP (at chained market prices)																	
9	EIU calculat	Gross domestic produ	LCU	bn		Real GDP CNRGDP	25883.35	28342.27	30524.63	32875.02	35274.9	37704.6	40222.2	42616.4	44737.4	46701.5	48650.1	50742.9	52938.3	55198.2	57489	59749	62049
10	EIU calculat	Private cor Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real private CNRCPR	10019	11135.5	12045.6	12860.5	13854.4	14907.6	15953	16990.6	17968.6	19025.3	20056.7	21216	22407	23642.5	24902.8	26163.1	27423.4
11	EIU calculat	Government Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real gover CNRGCE	3666.5	4103.1	4440.1	4754.5	4977	5365.2	5746.2	6188.6	6652.8	7138.4	7623.8	8060.1	8454.8	8815	9147.2	9498.5	9850.8
12	EIU calculat	Gross fixed Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real gross CNRFIN	11734.2	12735.4	13836.1	15097.4	16232.3	17076.3	18066.8	18825.6	19258.6	19528.2	19821.1	20348.4	21059.5	21907.8	22850.7	23803.6	24746.5
13	EIU calculat	Stockbuildi Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real stock CNRSTK	701.1	812.9	619.2	639.9	688.5	700	705	720	800	850	893	905	956.4	1010.8	1067.5	1124.2	1181.9
14	EIU calculat	Exports of Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real expor CNREXP	9048.2	10340.3	11129.6	12454.6	13677.3	14003.2	14538.5	15118.6	15690.5	16056.1	16505.4	17076.8	17746.9	18494	19298.3	20101.7	20896.0
15	EIU calculat	Imports of Derived frc	LCU	bn		Real impor CNRIMP	9282.2	10781.4	11542.3	12928.3	14118.2	14347.8	14787.3	15227.1	15633.1	15896.5	16249.9	16863.3	17686.3	18672	19777.5	20901.7	21924.8
16	EIU calculat	Total domestic expend	LCU	bn		Real dome CNRMD	26120.9	28786.9	30940.9	33352.3	35752.2	38049.2	40471	42724.8	44679.9	46541.9	48394.6	50529.4	52877.6	55376.2	57968.2	60600.7	63181.2
17						Expenditure on GDP (real % change pa)																	
18	Derived from	Percentage	Seasonally adjusted.			Real GDP CNDGDP	10.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.888	6.7	6	5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1		
19	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real private consumpti				Private cor CNDGPR	9.4	11.1	8.2	6.8	7.7	7.6	7	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3		
20	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real government cons				Government CNDGCE	9.2	11.9	8.2	7.1	4.7	7.8	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.8		
21	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real gross fixed invest				Gross fixed CNDFIN	12.5	8.5	8.6	9.1	7.5	5.2	5.8	4.2	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.5	4	4.3		
22	EIU calculat	Change in real stockbuilding, as a percentag				Stockbuildi CNDSTK	1.4	0.4	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1		
23	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real exports of goods				Exports of CNDEXP	5.6	14.3	7.6	11.9	9.8	2.4	3.8	4	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3		
24	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real imports of goods				Imports of CNDIMP	9.5	16.2	7.1	12	9.2	1.6	3.1	3	2.7	1.7	2.2	3.8	4.9	5.6	5.9		
25	EIU calculat	Percentage change in real total domestic exp				Domestic c CNDMD	12	10.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.4	5.6	4.6	4.2	4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7		
26						Contribution to real GDP growth (% points)																	
27	EIU calculat	Change in private consumption, as a percent				Private cor CNGCPR	3.7	4.3	3.2	2.7	3	3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3		
28	EIU calculat	Change in government consumption, as a pe				Government CNGCGC	1.3	1.7	1.2	1	0.7	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6		
29	EIU calculat	Change in gross fixed investment, as a perc				Gross fixed CNGCFI	5.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	1	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7		
30	EIU calculat	Change in net exports, as a percentage of re				External bc CNGGEB	-1.4	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5		
31						Nominal expenditure on GDP (LCU)																	
32	National Bur	Gross domestic produ	LCU	bn		Nominal GICNGDPL	40658.09	48086.07	53474.45	58973.72	64069.69	68188.6	72998.2	77753.7	82701.2	87442	92415	98794.1	105660.7	112939	120614.7	128614.7	136614.7
33	EIU calculat	Private consumption e	LCU	bn		Nominal pr CNGCPRI	14605.76	17653.2	19853.68	21976.25	24292.74	26419.9	28876.9	31360.4	33994.6	36713.7	39613.5	42948.2	46499.9	50296.5	54323.7	58500.0	62500.0

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國家未來展望報告

Country Forecast Thailand August 2018

Country Forecast. Thailand; New York, (Aug 2018).

Full text

Abstract/Details

Abstract [Translate](#)

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 Real GDP growth (av) -3.5 -2.9 -2.5 -2.8 -2.7 -2.5 Current-account balance (Bt:US\$ (av) 33.9 32.4 32.9 33.5 32.9 32.9) 22, compared with 2.8% in 2013-17, on average. Growth of real GDP per head 2.9 2.4 2.4 hinges heavily on the assumption that structural reforms, as well as development of the private sector, will boost GDP (US\$ bn; market exchange rate) 6,596 In Bt:US\$ 33.9 FDI inflows (% of GDP) 2.4
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Thailand-highlights: Political outlook

The military-led government will remain in power until a new constitution (approved by the parliament) has a significant influence over executive and

[Back to results](#) < 3 of 1,292 >

Country Forecast China September 2018 Updater

Country Forecast. China; New York, (Sep 2018).

Full text

Abstract/Details

Abstract [Translate](#)

[...]we forecast that GDP growth will slow to 5.4% a year on average in 2021-22. Political stability The annual session of the legislature) in March 2018 cemented the political dominance of the president, Xi Jinping. Besides confirming the president's revisions to the constitution removing the previous limit of two five-year terms on the offices of the president and vice-president. 2017a 2018b 2019b 2020b 2021b 2022b The labour market (av) Labour force (m) 801.3 804.2 806.3 807.1 806.7 806.0 805.9 change) 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.1 0.0 -0.1 -0.1 0.0 -0.1 0.0 Unemployment rate (%) 4.1 4.1 4.0 4.0 3.9 3.9 4.1 4.1 4.2 4.2 Wage and price index (2015=100) Consumer prices (av) 2.6 2.1 1.5 2.1 1.5 2.1 2.8 2.5 2.6 2.8 Consumer prices (year-end) 2.6 1.6 1.7 2.1 1.7 2.8 2.7 2.5 -5.2 -1.4 6.4 3.5 3.2 2.5 2.7 3.0 GDP deflator (av) 2.4 1.0 1.1 0.0 1.9 1.3 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.6 Private consumption deflator (av) 3.7 2.1 Government consumption deflator (av) 3.7d 2.3d 2.3d 2.1d 1.2d 2.6 3.3 3.0 3.1 3.2 Fixed investment deflator (av) 1.4d 1.4d Average nominal wages (av) 10.1 9.5 10.1 8.9 10.0 9.2 9.0 8.9 8.0 7.8 Average real wages (av) 7.3 7.3 8.4 6.7 8.3 6.9 6.0 6.0 2.5 2.4 3.2 2.3 2.9 2.4 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.6 Labour costs per hour (Rmb) 22.8d 24.9d 27.5d 29.9d 32.9d 35.9 39.2 42.6 46.0 49.6
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Industry Forecast US

Overview

- GDP is expected to rise by 1.8% in 2016 and expand by 2.3% in 2017. Over the next 10 years to 2025, GDP is predicted to grow on average by 2.0% a year.
- Manufacturing output growth is forecast to be higher than GDP growth over the next decade. Manufacturing output is expected to increase by 1.4% in 2016 and expand by 2.9% in 2017. Over the next 10 years to 2025, manufacturing output is expected to grow on average by 2.4% a year.
- As a result, the share of manufacturing output in GDP is projected to rise from 12.6% in 2015 to 12.8% by 2020 and rise to 13.0% by 2025. Over the same period, the share of service sector output in GDP is expected to decline from 78.3% in 2015 to 77.9% in 2020 and fall to 77.6% in 2025.

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May 2016 Commodity Price Forecasts



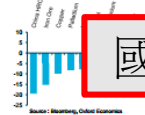
Overview

Commodities start to find their own path

- Significant divergence was seen across the commodity markets in the past month (see our first chart), with oil and gold prices rallying, while iron ore and China steel prices helped to take the metals complex lower. Fundamentals look to be back in the driving seat for now and the strong cross-commodity correlations, which were typical last year, are starting to weaken. Brent is currently up 7% mth, gold is up 2% mth, while iron ore is down 15%.
- This divergence in prices seems to be accurately reflecting recent demand trends. Expectations for oil demand have generally been revised up in the past.

Commodity prices diverge

US \$ price performance (% change mth, 2016)



國家產業預估

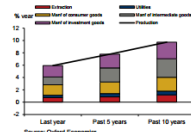
Summer 2016 China



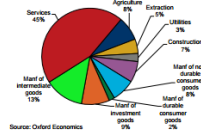
Summer 2016 China



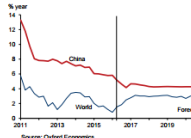
China: Economy 2015



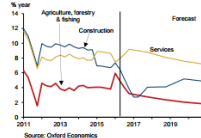
China: Economy 2015



China: Industrial production



China: Industrial production



Industry Forecast for China

(Annual percentage changes unless specified)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture	4.1	4.0	4.5	2.9	2.5	2.2
Production	9.2	5.9	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.3
Extraction	5.9	5.9	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.9
Manufacturing	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.7
Consumer non-durable goods	7.9	7.1	7.7	7.3	4.6	4.8
Consumer durable goods	7.9	6.8	6.3	4.6	4.7	5.1
Investment goods	11.4	8.0	5.8	4.5	5.1	4.9
Intermediate goods	8.5	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.5
Utilities	11.3	5.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0
Construction	10.4	6.8	5.7	3.2	4.1	4.8
Services	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.3	7.8
Gross value added	8.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8
GDP	8.8	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7

Source: Oxford Economics

China: Industry Forecast

For queries please contact Jeremy Lennart | Tel: +44 1865 288293 | e-mail: j.lennart@oxfordeconomics.com

China - Top 10 Fastest Growing Industries

(Annual percentage changes unless specified, 2010 prices)

Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Non-ferrous metals	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6
Other precision equipment	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Medical & surgical equipment	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
Pharmaceuticals	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Telecommunication equipment	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Man-made fibres	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Ships, rolling stock & etc.	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Printing & etc.	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Aerospace	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Other electrical equipment	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8

國家經濟展望

7 Jun 2016 Country Economic Forecast



Jun 2016 Taiwan



Taiwan

Highlights

- Tai In-gwen was inaugurated as the new President of Taiwan on 20 May. The leader of the China-critical DPP has promised to reform the industrial sector and diversify its export markets, but recognises Mainland China's importance for the Taiwanese economy. We expect a rise in public spending under her administration, while political risks should remain contained.
 - Revised national accounts data show that Taiwan's economy grew at a faster pace than previously thought in Q1 2016 – with seasonally adjusted GDP up 0.8% on the quarter, helped by a substantial trade surplus and modest growth in domestic demand. However, the expansion in net trade was driven by import volumes falling more significantly (-1.7%) than exports (-0.5%). And the latest trade data suggest that while exports have remained sluggish in Q2 so far, imports have picked up.
 - Against the subdued external background, industrial output remains weak, down 2.8% year-on-year. Meanwhile, the Nikkei Manufacturing PMI signalled a further deterioration in operating conditions in May.
- The uncertain state of foreign demand, together with increasing regional competition in the electronics sector, will continue to weigh on industry and business confidence throughout the rest of 2016.
- More positively, the latest monthly data suggest that private consumption is probably continuing to rise in the current quarter (after rising 2.2% year-on-year in Q1), as retail sales were up 2.3% on the year in April. However, a sharp rise in food prices in early 2016, boosting CPI inflation has dampened purchasing power in the margin, albeit the pressure may have started to ease in May.
 - Another concern is the loss of momentum in the labour market; the unemployment rate has edged up over the last year, employment growth has slowed and wages were lower in Q1 than a year earlier for the first time since 2013. This has undermined consumer confidence.
 - Overall, we expect only modest quarterly GDP growth of 0.3% in Q2, followed by a gradual acceleration thereafter. Our forecast for 2016 as a whole is now, 1.1%, slightly down on the previous estimate of 1.2%.

Forecast for Taiwan

(Annual percentage changes unless specified)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Domestic Demand	3.6	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.3	3.3
Private Consumption	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.3
Fixed Investment	1.7	1.2	-0.5	2.8	3.5	4.0
Stockbuilding (% of GDP)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Government Consumption	3.6	-0.3	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.9
Exports of Goods and Services	5.9	-0.2	-0.6	2.0	3.2	4.2
Imports of Goods and Services	6.7	0.9	-0.3	2.6	3.8	4.2
GDP	3.9	0.8	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.3
Industrial Production	6.4	-1.7	-0.9	2.7	3.7	3.8
Consumer Prices	1.2	-0.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Government Budget (% of GDP)	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4
Trade Balance (\$bn)	80.9	72.6	65.1	64.3	66.4	68.4
Current Account (\$bn)	62.5	75.5	78.4	77.0	79.3	82.9
Current Balance (% of GDP)	11.8	14.5	15.2	14.5	14.1	13.8
Short-Term Interest Rates (%)	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Exchange Rate (Per US\$)	30.4	31.9	33.0	33.2	32.8	31.9

Economist: David Schockenhoff, Economist | Tel: +44 1865 288293 | e-mail: d.schockenhoff@oxfordeconomics.com

Key Facts

Politics
Head of state: President Tsai Ing-wen
Head of government: Premier Lin Chuan
Political system: Multi-party democracy
Date of next presidential election: January 2020
Date of next legislative election: January 2020
Currency: Taiwan dollar (TWD), floating exchange rate

Long-term economic & social development

	2000	2001	19918	2005
GDP per capita (US\$)	19.0	4.1	1.3	1.2
Inflation (%)	17.7	20.3	22.2	23.4
Population (m)	44.7	93.9	94.3	94.9
Life expectancy (years)	70.8	73.3	74.8	76.5

Structure of GDP by output

	2014 or latest available year
Agriculture	1.8%
Industry	33.7%
Services	68.5%

Long-term sovereign credit ratings & outlook

	Rating	Outlook
Fitch	A+	(Positive)
A&P (State)	A+	(Positive)
S&P	A+	(Stable)

Structural economic indicators

Current account (US\$ billion)	11.5	3.8	7.0	63.8
Trade balance (US\$ billion)	20.9	21.3	23.8	60.9
FDI (US\$ billion)	-3.9	-1.4	-1.8	-0.9
Debt service (US\$ billion)	38.9	38.2	36.7	175.3
Debt service (% of exports)	52.1	29.8	21.4	47.3
External debt (% of GDP)	24.7	14.8	11.9	34.8
Oil production (000 bpd)	3	1	1	0
Oil consumption (000 bpd)	542	737	895	971

Destination of goods & services exports 2014

China	28.8%
Hong Kong, China	12.9%
United States	10.7%
European Union (28)	8.3%
Singapore	6.4%

Source: WTO



Corruption perceptions index 2015

Developed economies (average)	76.0
Emerging economies (average)	37.8
Taiwan	62.0

Source: Transparency International

Scoring system: 100 = highly clean, 0 = highly corrupt

Composition of goods & services exports 2014



Source: WTO

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Apple Inc. Profile

Key People

Name	Title
Dr. Arthur D. (Art) Levinson	Chairman
Mr. Timothy D. (Tim) Cook	CEO
Mr. Jeffrey E. (Jeff) Wilkins	COO
Mr. Luca Maestri	SVP and CFO
Mr. Jonathan Ive	Chief Design Officer
Mr. Angela Ahlendorf	SVP Retail and Online Stores
Mr. Eduardo R. (Edu) Cue	SVP Internet Software and Services
Mr. Craig Federighi	SVP Software Engineering
Mr. Daniel (Dan) Riccio	SVP Hardware Engineering
Mr. Philip W. Schiller	SVP Worldwide Marketing

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Company Overview

1 Apple Park Way
Cupertino, CA 95014 United States
Phone: +1-408-996-1010
Fax: +1-408-974-2483
<http://www.apple.com>

Ask Siri to name the most successful company in the world and it might respond: Apple. And it's not just out of kilter; in terms of profit, revenue, market capitalization, and consumer cachet, it certainly ranks right up there. The iPhone, in its 10th year and eighth and ninth generations, has been the company's golden goose, generating tens of billions in revenue and profit. In addition to the iPhone, other familiar Apple products and services include Mac computers and iPad tablets, as well as iTunes, the App store, and Apple Music. Primarily a consumer-oriented company, Apple has inked several alliances with Accenture, General Electric, and IBM to deepen its penetration of the enterprise market. About 60% of revenue comes from outside the Americas.

Key Information

DUNS Number	060704780
Location Type	Headquarters
Subsidiary Status	No
Manufacturer	Yes
Company Type	Public
Plant/Facility Size (sq. ft.)	18,100.00
Ownership	Corp.
Foreign Trade	Imports / Exports
Accountant	Ernst & Young LLP
Total Employees	123,000
1-Year Employee Growth	6.03%
Employees at This Location	2,000
Year of Founding or Change in Control	1977
Primary SIC Code	3600 (Wireless Telecommunications Equipment)
Primary NAICS Code	362290 (Mobile communication equipment)
Primary NAICS Code	334210 (Radio and television broadcasting and
Trade Name	APPLE
Latitude/Longitude	37.335957 / -122.030604

Key Financials

Fiscal Year-End	September
2017 Sales (USD)	\$229,234.00M
1-Year Sales Growth	6.30%
Net Income	\$48,353.00M
1-Year Net Income Growth	5.83%
Total Assets	\$375,319.00M
Market Value	\$592,500.00M
Personnel Score	Low Risk

People
Employees

Title	Name	Age	Salary	Bonus
Chairman	Dr. Arthur D. (Art) Levinson	67	--	--
CEO	Mr. Timothy D. (Tim) Cook	57	\$2,000,000.00	--
COO	Mr. Jeffrey E. (Jeff) Wilkins	54	\$947,594.00	--
SVP and CFO	Mr. Luca Maestri	54	\$1,000,000.00	--
Chief Design Officer	Mr. Jonathan Ive	--	--	--
SVP Retail and Online Stores	Mr. Angela Ahlendorf	56	\$1,000,000.00	--
SVP Internet Software and Services	Mr. Eduardo R. (Edu) Cue	53	\$1,000,000.00	--
SVP Software Engineering	Mr. Craig Federighi	48	--	--
SVP Hardware Engineering	Mr. Daniel (Dan) Riccio	55	\$1,000,000.00	--
SVP Worldwide Marketing	Mr. Philip W. Schiller	57	\$494,942.00	\$375,000.00
SVP General Counsel, and Secretary	Mr. B. Bruce Sewell	59	\$1,000,000.00	--
SVP Hardware Technologies	Mr. Jody Sruji	--	--	--
Chief Finance Officer Senior Vice President	Mr. Stephen Carver	--	--	--
Principal Engineer	Takayoshi Nakaba	--	--	5.00
Principal Engineer	Kiran Kotkar	--	--	--
Chief Photographer	Mr. Brooks Kraft	--	--	--
Vice President, Chief Litigation Counsel	Mr. Warren Kroll	--	--	--
Principal Engineer	Tim Wang	--	--	--
Partner Communications Manager	Mr. Kimble Anderson	--	--	--
Global Enterprise Partnership Operations	Mr. Susan Andrews	--	--	--
Partner Relations Advisor	Mr. Michael Anzi	--	--	--
Chief Partner	Mr. Wilco Baccara	--	--	--
Employee Relations Business Partner	Mr. Victor Cousins	--	--	--
Employee Relations Business Partner	Mr. Mike Ellis	--	--	--
Employee Relations Business Partner	Mr. Diego Esposito	--	--	--
Employee Relations Business Partner	Mr. Eliza Gorkle	--	--	--
Apple Care Partner Relations Advisor	Mr. Colby James	--	--	--
Partner Relations	Mr. Sydney Kerkhoff	--	--	--
Worldwide Enterprise Partner Manager	Mr. Lauren Kaufman	--	--	--

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Annual Balance Sheet

All amounts in millions of US Dollars except per share amounts.

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash	20,289.00	20,484.00	25,100.00	12,894.00	14,239.00
Net Receivables	17,289.00	17,744.00	14,919.00	9,740.00	12,053.00
Inventories	4,801.00	1,103.00	2,149.00	2,300.00	1,940.00
Other Current Assets	13,834.00	6,261.00	6,389.00	9,896.00	4,883.00
Total Current Assets	56,013.00	35,592.00	48,558.00	44,830.00	33,115.00
Net Fixed Assets	31,769.00	27,891.00	33,473.00	29,494.00	34,077.00
Other Noncurrent	6,542.00	6,707.00	1,412.00	1,744.00	1,944.00
Total Assets	94,324.00	69,190.00	83,443.00	76,068.00	69,136.00
Shareholder's Equity					
Preferred Stock Equity	--	--	--	--	--
Common Stock Equity	35,847.00	3,200.00	27,463.00	23,353.00	9,744.00
Total Equity	35,847.00	3,200.00	27,463.00	23,353.00	9,744.00
Share (Outstanding) (M)	1,536.25	1,536.17	1,519.75	1,566.16	1,294.40
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	41,549.00	37,264.00	35,490.00	35,796.00	22,247.00
Short-Term Debt	18,432.00	6,693.00	8,399.00	4,308.00	--
Other Current Liabilities	--	--	--	--	4,171.00
Total Current Liabilities	60,000.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	40,104.00	26,418.00
Long-Term Debt	17,289.00	15,687.00	11,219.00	10,000.00	14,562.00
Other Noncurrent	8,000.00	8,000.00	1,965.00	4,967.00	1,799.00
Total Liabilities	85,289.00	67,687.00	64,224.00	55,071.00	42,779.00

Annual Income Statement

All amounts in millions of US Dollars except per share amounts.

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenue					
Cost of Goods Sold	279,234.00	216,509.00	223,750.00	182,795.00	150,840.00
Gross Profit	149,940.00	132,725.00	140,289.00	112,258.00	108,800.00
Gross Profit Margin	65.23%	64.23%	64.23%	64.23%	64.23%
SG&A Expense	15,241.00	14,904.00	14,279.00	9,903.00	12,850.00
Depreciation and Amortization	--	80,024.00	71,268.00	74,100.00	48,599.00
Operating Income	61,444.00	27,849.00	35,469.00	28,276.00	28,876.00
Operating Margin	26.76%	--	--	--	--
Nonrecurring Income	--	--	--	--	--
Nonrecurring Expenses	--	61,372.00	73,510.00	53,493.00	16,770.00
Income Before Taxes	61,444.00	11,477.00	11,959.00	12,573.00	12,106.00
Income Taxes	15,738.00	45,687.00	33,348.00	35,939.00	37,837.00
Net Income After Taxes	45,706.00	--	--	--	--
Operating Operations	45,706.00	45,687.00	33,348.00	35,939.00	37,837.00
Discontinued Operations	--	--	--	--	--
Total Operations	45,706.00	45,687.00	33,348.00	35,939.00	37,837.00
Total Net Income	45,706.00	31,000.00	21,639.00	21,036.00	24,476.00
Net Profit Margin	23.09%	44.94%	25.92%	27.65%	35.41%
Adjusted EPS from Continuing Operations	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Adjusted EPS from Total Operations	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Adjusted EPS from Total Net Income	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Dividends per Share	2.40	--	--	--	--

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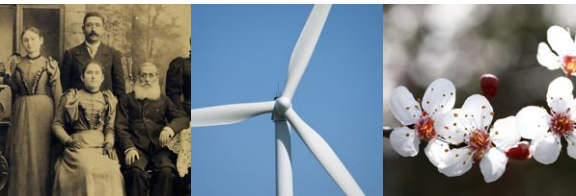
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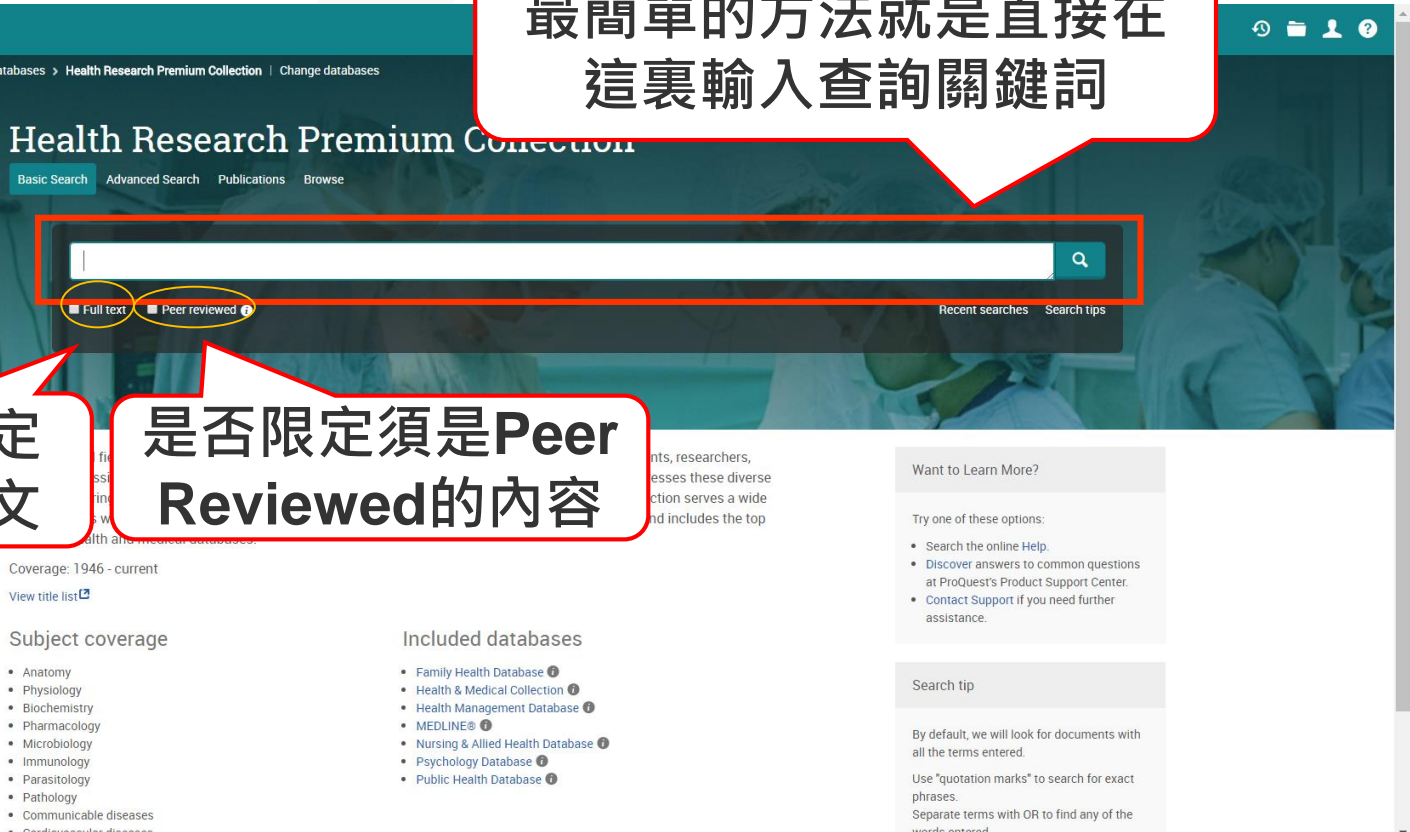
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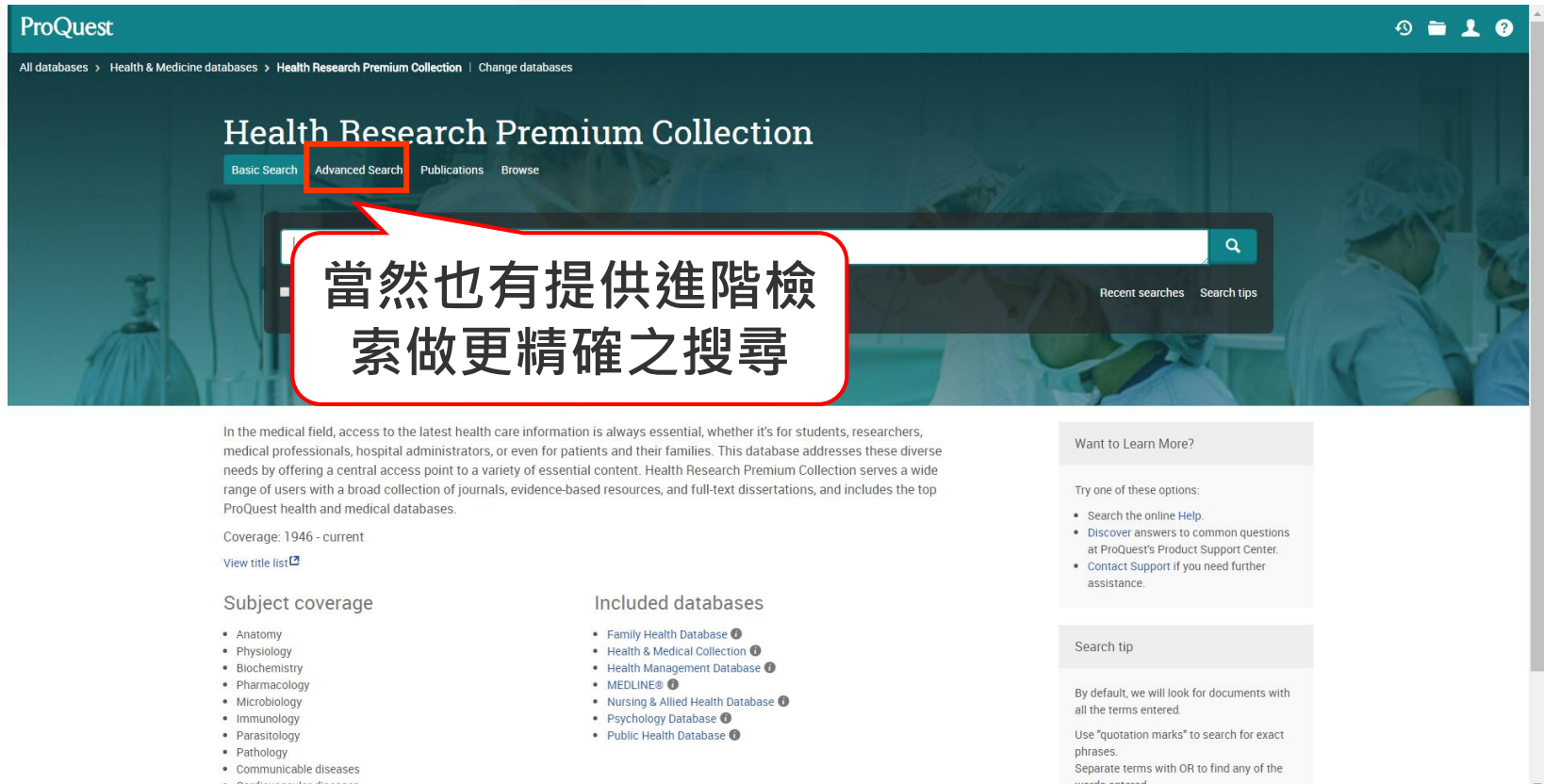
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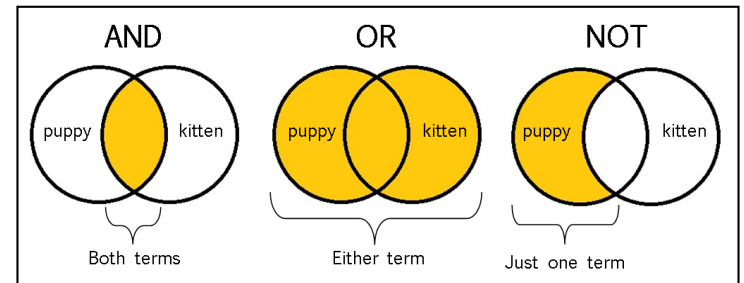
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- A **and** B / A(空格)B: 結果中必須都含有A及B兩字詞
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- A **not** B: 結果中要有A但不能有B這個字詞
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問號? (用來取代任一個單一字元,可以使用多個?號來代表多個字元)

nurse?

結果: nurses、nursed, 但不是 nurse

sm?th

結果: smith 和 smyth

ad???

結果: added、adult、adopt

星號* (代表0至多個字元)

nurse*

結果: nurse、nurses、nursed

colo*r

結果: colour、color

(註: ?,*不可使用在關鍵詞的開頭)

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以肝癌 ("liver cancer") 為例

左方提供多種選項來縮小所搜尋出來的結果

"liver cancer"

☐ Full text ☐ Peer reviewed

Related searches Liver cancer Liver cancer AND Cancer

74,948 Results Search within

Relevance

Sort

Narrow results

Full text

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Source type

Scholarly Journals (38,350)

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Reports (1,490)

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More options...

Publication date

1941 - 2016 (decades)

Narrow results

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Scholarly Journals (38,350)

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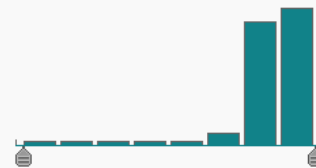
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Publication date

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Related searches Liver cancer Liver cancer AND

824 Results Search within

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Narrow results

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Full text:

Full text included

Source type:

Scholarly Journals

Publication date: 2016-01-01 - 2016

Full text

Full text included (824)

Peer reviewed

Source type

Scholarly Journals (824)

ABSTRACT (SUMMARY)

Objective

Obesity and diabetes have been associated with liver cancer. However, recent US-based studies have suggested a lack of association between obesity and liver cancer among blacks and women.

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Subject

Obesity;
Body mass index;
Liver cancer;
Health risk assessment

Location

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- 2 Obesity, diabetes, serum glucose, and risk of primary liver cancer by birth cohort, race/ethnicity, and sex: Multiphasic health checkup study
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... liver cancer development [2]. Diabetes further contributes to metabolic
... studies that obesity is associated with increased risk of liver cancer [10]
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Petrick, Jessica L.; Freedman, Neal D. Demuth, Jane; Yang, Baiyu; Van Den Eeden, Stephen K. et al. *Cancer Epidemiology* 42 (2016): 140-146.

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Abstract [Translate](#) [Hide highlighting](#)

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- Sort Order:** Oldest first
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- Include:** ☐ Recent searches
- Page break:** ☒ Insert page break after each document
- Estimated size:** 6 pages

Buttons at the bottom of the dialog: Cancel, Continue.

In the background, the search results page for 'Liver Cancer' is visible. A red box highlights the 'Download PDF', 'Cite', 'Email', and 'Print' buttons. The 'Print' button is circled in purple, and a red callout bubble with the Chinese characters '列印' (Print) points to it.

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study

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(n=450) and matched controls
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95% confidence intervals (CI)
ratified by birth cohort,

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00mg/dL (OR=1.63, 95% CI: 0.48-

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Petrick, Jessica L; Freedman, Neal D; Demuth, Jane; Yang, Baiyu; Van Den Eeden, Stephen (2016): 140-146.

Full text Full text - PDF Abstract/Details

Abstract Translate

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Obesity, diabetes, serum glucose, and risk of primary liver cancer by birth cohort in a multiphasic health checkup study

Petrick, J. L., et al. (2016). Van Den Eeden, Stephen K. et al. *Cancer Epidemiology* 42

Full text Full text PDF Abstract/Details

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Obesity, diabetes, serum glucose, and risk of primary liver cancer by birth cohort, race/ethnicity, and sex: Multiphasic health checkup study

Author: Petrick, Jessica L; Freedman, Neal D; Demuth, Jane; Yang, Baiyu; Van Den Eeden, Stephen K; Engel, Lawrence S; McGlynn, Katherine A

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Abstract

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Conclusion

In summary, our finding of a positive association between obesity and liver cancer suggests that a higher BMI may increase the risk of liver cancer in the US, for both sexes and all race/ethnicities.

Translated abstract (summary): 目的 肥胖和糖尿病已經與肝臟癌症有關。然而，最近的位於美國的研究已經建議在黑色和女人之中的在肥胖和肝臟癌症之間的缺乏協會。方法 我們引導了一項多局面的健康審查 (MHC) 裡面的被策劃的情形-控制研究皇帝 Permanente 北加州 (KPNC) 成員的步兵大隊。肝臟癌症被診斷使用 KPNC 巨盤座註冊。詳細說明自己的-提供調查表和高度和重量和 1 h 的葡萄糖糖包容的被包括在內測量測試的被標準化的考試對於情形在肝臟癌症的診斷之前被完成 (n=450) 而且與控制相配了 (4489)。高度和重量被利用計算

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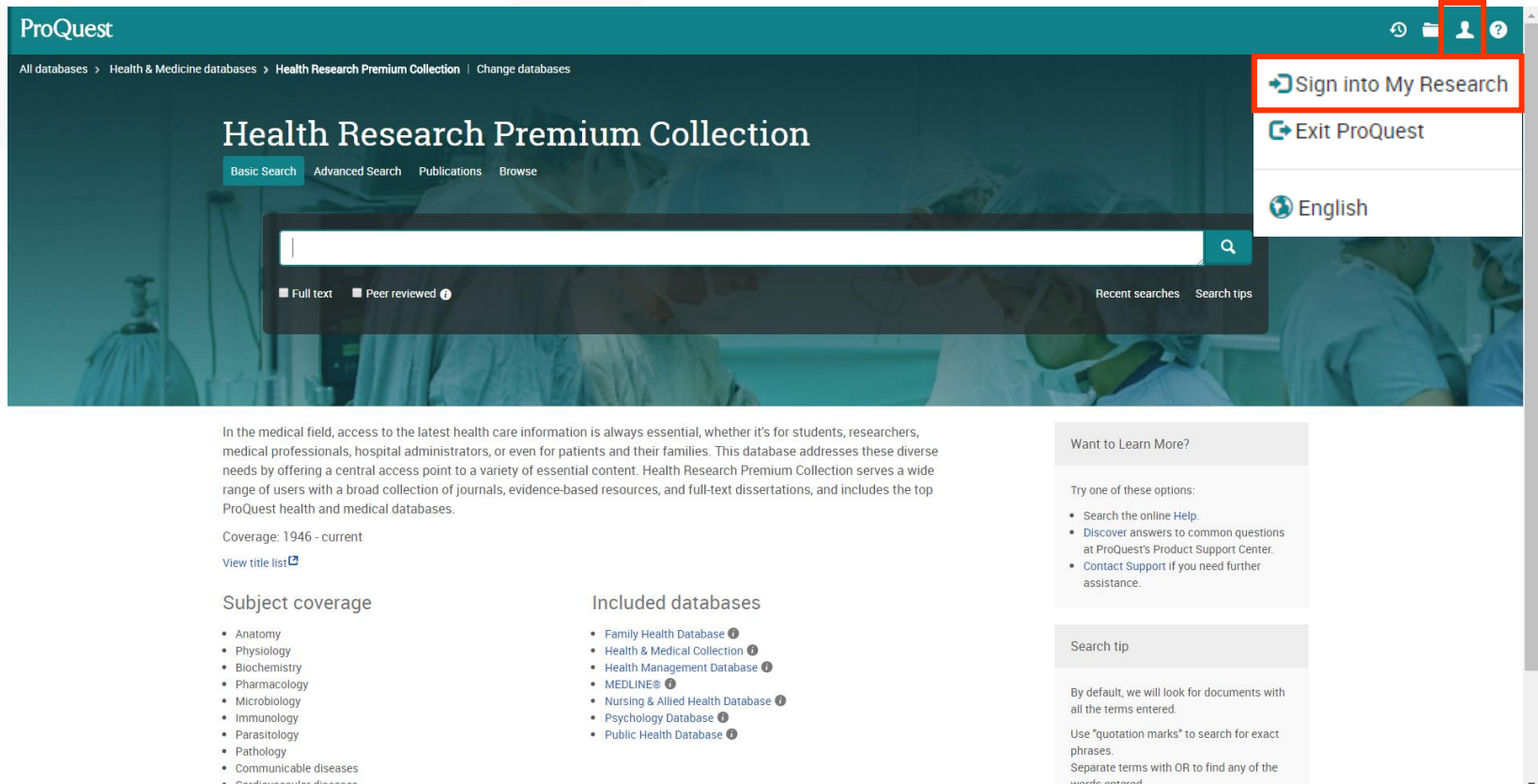
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A ninety-sixth red box highlights the 'Create a My Research account' button. A ninety-seventh red box highlights the 'Create a My Research account' button. A ninety-eighth red box highlights the 'Create a My Research account' button. A ninety-ninth red box highlights the 'Create a My Research account' button. A hundredth red box highlights the 'Create a My Research account' button.

ProQuest

All databases > Health & Medicine databases > Health Research Premium Collection

Health Research Premium Collection

Search Advanced Search Publications Browse

Sign in Widgets

Welcome to My Research!

Existing user - Sign in

Username:

Password:

Forgot your password?

New to My Research

Discover more with ProQuest by creating a My Research account.

Setting up a My Research account is simple and free to all ProQuest users. [Learn more...](#)

Create a My Research account

With a My Research account you will have immediate access to the following ProQuest research tools:

- Saved Documents**
Save and organize documents and other items.
- Saved Searches**
Save, re-run and modify your searches.
- Alerts & RSS Feeds**
View and manage your search alerts and RSS feeds.
- Preferences**
Customize your interface and search settings.
- RefWorks**
Connect My Research to your RefWorks account and add items with a single click.

已註冊完成可直接
輸入個人帳號登入

首次登錄, 請先註
冊個人帳號

有了個人帳號即可在帳號內儲
存文件, 儲存檢索, 設定關鍵詞
新知通報, 個人設定等功能

ProQuest平台

ProQuest

基本檢索 進階檢索 出版物 瀏覽 資料庫 (121)

🔄 📁 👤 ?

☐ 全文 ☐ 同儕評審 ⓘ

進階檢索 檢索提示


檢索學科領域 [清單檢視](#)




文學與語言




社會科學




科學與技術




健康與醫療



商業




新聞與報紙



學術論文



歷史



藝術

瞭解 ProQuest 平台

- 檢索線上說明。
- 探索ProQuest 的產品支援中心的常見問題答案。
- 聯絡支援 如果您需要進一步協助。

如只想搜尋特定領域,可點選該學科圖示進入該領域搜尋

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ProQuest平台

ProQuest

所有資料庫 > 健康與醫療 | 變更資料庫

健康與醫療

基本檢索 進階檢索 出版物 瀏覽



全文 同儕評審

進階檢索 檢索歷史 檢索提示

試用版 - 僅限特定時段

您的圖書館目前正在有限時間內試用下列資料庫:

• British Nursing Database

檢索資料庫 (38)

British Nursing Database [檢索 >](#)



British Nursing Index (BNI) with Full Text is a full-text version of the British Nursing Index (BNI) database supporting the practice, education, and research for nurses, midwives, and health professionals in the greater nursing community. This full text database provides abstracting and indexing for hundreds of titles dating back to 1993. Literature coverage focuses on titles published in the UK, Australia and Canada, plus a selection of important international nursing titles.

British Nursing Index [檢索 >](#)



British Nursing Index 英國或採用英國實務之護理、助產士和健康提供者的實務、教育和研究支援的主要資料庫。它提供最有關的護理和助產術期刊的文獻的參考。並且包含精選的醫學、保健、社區與健康管理期刊中的相關護理文章。主要涵蓋在英國出版的期刊，以及一些精選的重要國際護理期刊。

Canadian Business & Current Affairs Database: Health & Medicine [檢索 >](#)



這個資料庫的重點在涵蓋加拿大與加拿大問題的健康與醫學期刊。

Career & Technical Education Database: Health & Medicine [檢索 >](#)



這個資料庫是以健康與醫學為重點的可專業資訊來源。

這樣就只會在健康與醫療相關資料庫內搜尋

• [聯絡支援](#) 如果您需要進一步協助。

檢索提示

根據預設，我們會尋找具有所有已輸入術語的文件。

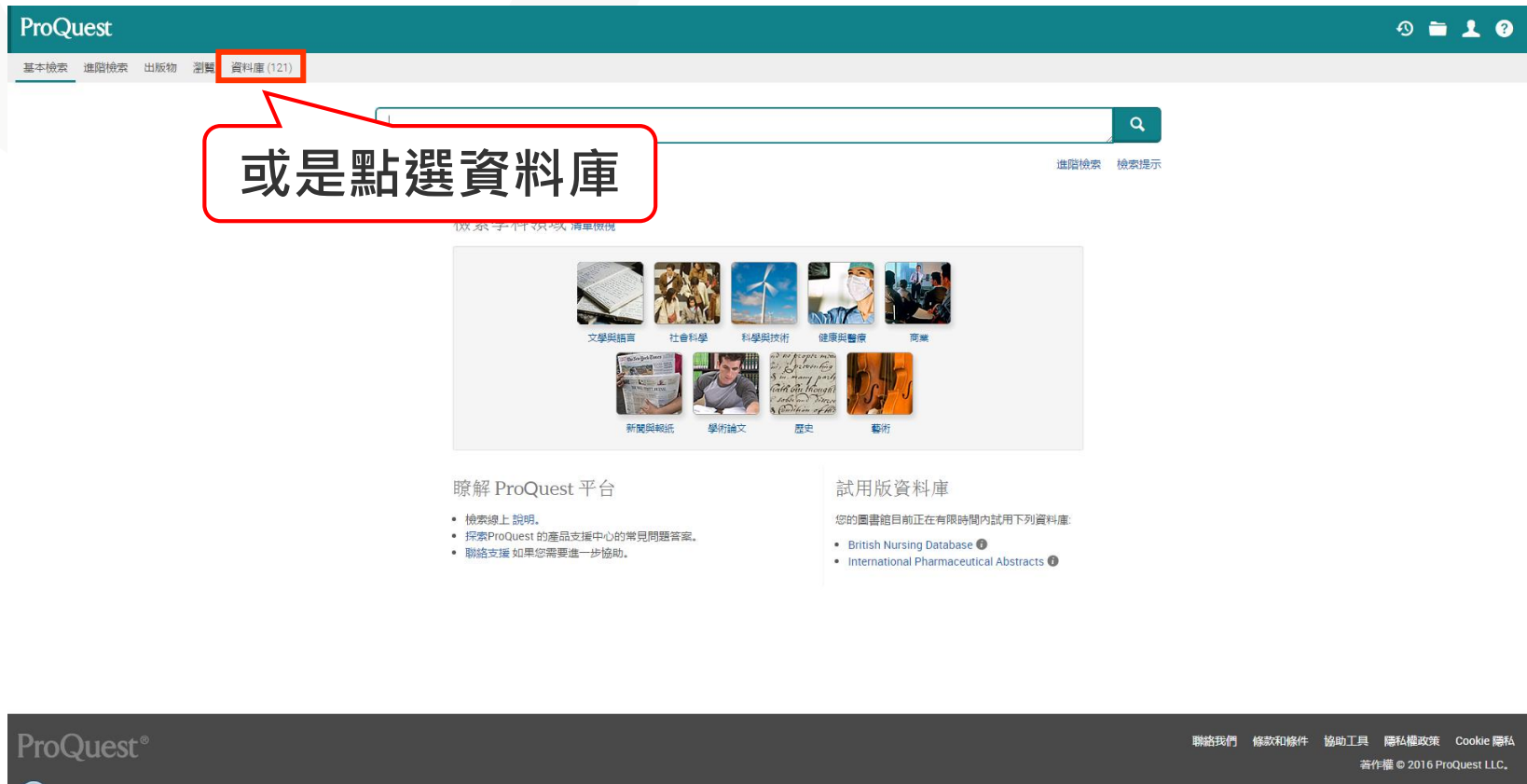
使用 "引號" 檢索確切片語。

使用 OR 分隔術語可尋找任一個已輸入的字詞。

Better research. Better learning. Better insights.

ProQuest

ProQuest平台



The screenshot shows the ProQuest website interface. At the top, the ProQuest logo is on the left, and navigation icons (refresh, home, user, help) are on the right. Below the logo, a navigation bar contains links: 基本檢索, 進階檢索, 出版物, 瀏覽, and 資料庫 (121). A red callout box with a pointer highlights the '資料庫 (121)' link, containing the text '或是點選資料庫'. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the text '進階檢索' and '檢索提示'. Below the search bar is a grid of eight category tiles: 文學與語言, 社會科學, 科學與技術, 健康與醫療, 商業, 新聞與報紙, 學術論文, 歷史, and 藝術. Below the grid, there are two sections: '瞭解 ProQuest 平台' and '試用版資料庫'. The '瞭解 ProQuest 平台' section contains a list of links: 檢索線上說明, 探索ProQuest 的產品支援中心的常見問題答案, and 聯絡支援 如果您需要進一步協助. The '試用版資料庫' section contains a list of links: British Nursing Database and International Pharmaceutical Abstracts. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the ProQuest logo, links for 聯絡我們, 條款和條件, 協助工具, 隱私權政策, and Cookie 隱私, and a copyright notice: 著作權 © 2016 ProQuest LLC.

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基本檢索 進階檢索 出版物 瀏覽 資料庫 (121)

或是點選資料庫

進階檢索 檢索提示

文學與語言 社會科學 科學與技術 健康與醫療 商業

新聞與報紙 學術論文 歷史 藝術

瞭解 ProQuest 平台

- 檢索線上說明。
- 探索ProQuest 的產品支援中心的常見問題答案。
- 聯絡支援 如果您需要進一步協助。

試用版資料庫

您的圖書館目前正在有限時間內試用下列資料庫:

- British Nursing Database
- International Pharmaceutical Abstracts

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ProQuest平台

ProQuest

基本檢索 進階檢索 出版物 瀏覽 資料庫

點選你欲使用的資料庫

再點選“使用選擇的資料庫”即可

注意：除非下列指定，否則資料庫內容主要以英文為主。

☐ 全選

☐ 全文已包含

☐ 試用版 - 限定期間

☐ ABI/INFORM Archive (1905 - 1985)

商業與管理 - 期刊文章

學科領域：商業

[檢視標題清單](#)

☐ ABI/INFORM Collection (1971 - 目前)

商業、管理與貿易 - 學術性與商業性期刊文章、學位論文、市場報告、產業報告、商業案例及全球和貿易新聞

學科領域：商業

[檢視標題清單](#)

☐ AFI Catalog (1893 - 目前)

Index of films produced in America or by American production companies

學科領域：歷史、藝術、文學與語言

☐ AGRICOLA (1970 - 目前)

Agriculture, animal sciences, horticulture and hydrology - journal articles

學科領域：科學與技術

[檢視標題清單](#)

☐ Agriculture Journals (1998 - 目前)

農業、動物科學、園藝與水文學 - 期刊文章、雜誌

學科領域：科學與技術

[檢視標題清單](#)

☐ Alt-PressWatch (1970 - 目前)

目錄與獨立報刊、雜誌、期刊

學科領域：歷史、藝術、文學與語言

[檢視標題清單](#)

☐ American Periodicals (1740 - 目前)

美國獨立、通俗、兒童出版物、雜誌

學科領域：歷史、藝術、社會科學

[檢視標題清單](#)

☐ Applied Social Sciences Index & Abstracts (ASSIA) (1987 - 目前)

點選即可下載該資料庫內的出版品清單

使用選擇的資料庫

依名稱檢視 | 依學科檢視

- British Nursing Database
- International Pharmaceutical Abstracts

您也可以存取

下列資料庫將會在新的標籤或瀏覽視窗中開啟。

Literature Online



Facebook

Boa Huang 在你的相片上留言 · (還有 4 則新通知)

www.facebook.com

Better research. Better learning. Better insights.

ProQuest

如欲獲得更多資料庫詳情：

ProQuest

All databases > Health & Medicine databases > Health Research Premium Collection | Change databases

ProQuest 說明 - Google Chrome

search.proquest.com/help/academic.zh-TW/webframe.html?Basic_Search.html

目錄

- 歡迎
- 檢索語法與欄位代碼
- 檢索
 - 資料庫選擇
 - 基本檢索
 - 基本檢索：資料庫特定
- 進階
- 更多檢索的方式
 - 檢索歷史：您的檢索歷程
 - 索引典
 - 尋找欄位術語
- 檢索結果
- 文件檢視
- 我的檢索

基本檢索

檢索 > 基本檢索

檢索學科領域

輸入一或多個字詞，然後按一下 [檢索]。
接著就可觀察您的檢索結果。開啟及檢視您關注的文件。文件可能是任何資料，包括報紙文章、相片、PDF 或視訊等。

須知事項

ProQuest 如何處理您輸入的字詞：
ProQuest 會在所有選定資料庫中所有文件的所有欄位中尋找您的字詞 (檢索術語)，包括任何可用的摘要或全文。
當輸入一個以上的字詞 (例如 shale oil) 時，ProQuest 會在任何欄位中尋找同時包含 shale 和 oil 的文件，包括任何可用的摘要或全文。

檢索確切的片語
使用引號括住您的字詞 - "eternal love" 或 "life after death" - 強制 ProQuest 將您的字詞只當成一個片語尋找，而不是分開尋找每個字詞。

查看您正在檢索哪些資料庫
您目前正在檢索哪些資料庫的相關資訊會在 ProQuest 視窗上方的藍色列中顯示。以下是顯示情形的範例：

ProQuest 說明
直接前往有關使用目前頁面的資訊。

支援中心
檢索 ProQuest 支援中心尋找關於產品、存取、使用、設定及管理的答案。

訓練 (LibGuides)
使用者指南、線上及現場訓練、網路研討會及其他項目。

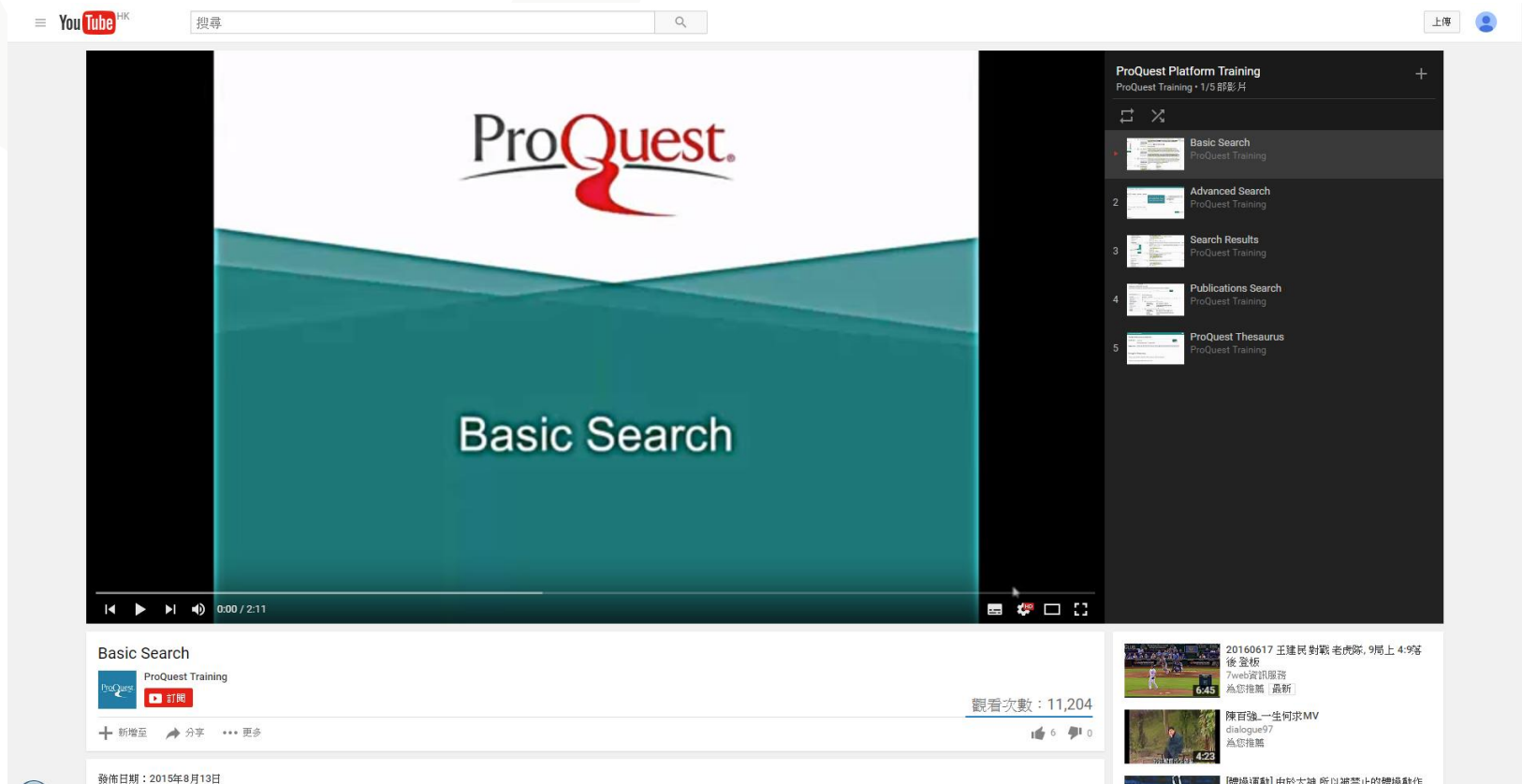
聯絡我們
有問題、想法或其他意見？我們希望傾聽您的聲音。

產品試用版
要求免費產品試用版。

arch tip
Default, we will look for documents with the terms entered.
"quotation marks" to search for exact phrases.
Separate terms with OR to find any of the terms entered.

如欲獲得更多資料庫詳情：

<https://www.youtube.com/user/proquesttraining/videos>



謝謝！

