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Business Databases

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Business Research Databases Handout

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Click on the database titles below for direct access. If you are on campus, if you are off campus, use the Off Campus Access link. Authentication to an OhioLink database requires the library barcode number on the back of your YSU ID. If you do not have a library barcode, go to the Circulation Desk on the main floor of the Library. Databases purchased individually by Maag Library require your YSU username & password (same as YSU email). Click here for more information about off campus access.

- **Business Source Complete** / Off Campus Access
  - About BSC / Basic Search Help Sheet / BSC User Guide
  - Scholarly business database, providing bibliographic and full text content. BSC provides full text journal articles in all disciplines of business, including marketing, management, MIS, FOM (Production & Operations Management), accounting, finance & economics. Additional full text, non-journal content includes financial data, books, monographs, major reference works, book digests, conference proceedings, case studies, investment research reports, industry profiles, market research reports, product reviews, country reports, company profiles, SWOT analyses and more.

- **Abstracts** / Off Campus Access
  - About ASC / Academic Search Guide
  - Designed specifically for academic institutions, ASC is the world’s most comprehensive scholarly, multi-disciplinary full-text database, with more than 5,900 full-text periodicals, including 4,400 peer-reviewed journals. In addition to full text, this database offers indexing and abstracts for more than 9,200 journals and a total of 10,900 publications including monographs, reports, conference proceedings, etc.

- **Communication & Mass Media Complete** / Off Campus Access / About Comm & Mass Media
  - Incorporates CommSearch (formerly produced by the National Communication Association) and Mass Media Articles Index (formerly produced by Penn State) along with numerous other journals to create a research and reference resource in the communication and mass media fields. CMCC offers cover-to-cover indexing and abstracts for over 500 journals, and selected coverage of over 100 more, for a combined coverage of over 400 titles. Furthermore, this database includes full text for nearly 200 journals. Many major journals have indexing, abstracts, PDFs and searchable citations from their first issues to the present (dating as far back as 1915). CMCC contains a sophisticated controlled vocabulary and comprehensive reference browsing.

- **Academic Search Complete** / Off Campus Access
  - About ASC / Academic Search Guide
  - Scholarly, multidisciplinary full-text database, with over 5,900 full-text periodicals, including more than 4,400 peer-reviewed journals. In addition to full text, the database offers indexing and abstracts for more than 9,200 journals and a total of 10,900 publications including monographs, reports, conference proceedings, etc.

- **Business Source Complete** / Off Campus Access / About BSC / Basic Search Help Sheet / BSC User Guide
  - Scholarly business database, providing bibliographic and full text content. BSC provides full text journal articles in all disciplines of business, including marketing, management, MIS, FOM (Production & Operations Management), accounting, finance & economics. Additional full text, non-journal content includes financial data, books, monographs, major reference works, book digests, conference proceedings, case studies, investment research reports, industry profiles, market research reports, product reviews, country reports, company profiles, SWOT analyses and more.
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1. **Capital Formation and Economic Growth: Dynamics.**
   
   
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   Graphs: DOI: 10.1080/13678880002038800
   
   Subjects: HUMAN capital; EDUCATION -- Economic aspects; LABOR economics; ECONOMIC development; LABOR supply; CHIEF executive officers; MANPOWER planning; INDIA
   
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Subjects: SAVING & investment; ECONOMIC development; ECONOMIC growth; ECONOMIC theory.  
Database: Business Source Complete  
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2. Trends and challenges of developing human capital in India.  
Subjects: HUMAN capital; EDUCATION -- Economic aspects; LABOR economics; ECONOMIC development; LABOR supply; CHIEF executive officers; MANPOWER planning; INDIA  
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Subjects: AGRICULTURE -- Economic aspects; LABOR productivity; SERVICE industries; INDIA; GREAT Britain; Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers; Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing; INDIA -- Economic conditions -- History; GREAT Britain -- Economic conditions; EDUCATION -- India; COMPARATIVE studies

Database: Business Source Complete

2. Determinants of FDI in BRICS Countries: A panel analysis.


Subjects: INVESTMENTS, Foreign; LABOR costs; INFRASTRUCTURE (Economics); FINANCE; CURRENCY transactions; ECONOMIC stabilization; INFLATION (Finance); GROSS domestic product; ECONOMIC indicators; International Trade Financing

Database: Business Source Complete
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AMA
(American Medical Assoc.)

APA
(American Psychological Assoc.)

Chicago/Turabian: Author-Date
Reference List

Chicago/Turabian: Humanities
Bibliography

Harvard
References

MLA
(Modern Language Assoc.)

Vancouver/ICMJE
References
Look for PDF or HTML full text links to access article.
Capital Formation and Economic Growth: Dynamics
Mishra P.K.

The fundamental cause for the low national income and per capita income of the developing countries such as India is the low rate of capital formation. This essentially indicates a positive relationship between capital formation and economic growth and particularly, the latter as a function of the former. Thus, this paper investigates the long-run relationship between capital formation and economic growth in India. The study provides evidence of long-run unconditional causality running from capital formation to economic growth. This empirical evidence suggests that capital formation is an important policy instrument in influencing the real economic variables.

In the last few decades, numerous empirical studies have been undertaken to determine the key factors that drive economic growth of a country. In this context, the relation between capital formation and economic growth constitutes a large part of the total problem of economic growth. The economic growth of a country immensely needs capital formation to cater to the needs of financing development projects. Capital formation is a statistical concept, pioneered by Simon Kuznets in the 1950s and 1960s, that measures the amount by which the total physical capital stock increases during an accounting period, though it may occasionally also refer to the total stock of capital formed, or to the growth of this total stock. The use of the term "capital formation" can be somewhat confusing, partly because the concept of capital itself can be understood in different ways. First, capital formation is frequently thought of as a measure of "investment," in the sense of that portion of capital actually used for expanding capacity and
1. **Social Security Reform: Considerations for Individual Account Design.** GAO-05-847T.
   Subjects: SOCIAL security; SOCIAL security taxes; TRUSTS & trusts; ADMINISTRATIVE agencies; CASH flow; UNITED States; Government Accountability Office; Other General Government Support; Other Activities Related to Real Estate; Trust, Fiduciary, and Custody Activities; Trusts, Estates, and Agency Accounts; LAW & legislation; GOVERNMENT report writing

2. **Reconstructing Your Retirement.**
   By: Updike, Walter, Money, Jan 2006, Vol. 34 Issue 1, p.21-24, 3p, 1 Color Photograph, 1 Diagram
   Subjects: SOCIAL security; PRIVATIZATION; RETIREMENT -- Planning; RETIREMENT income; ECONOMIC reform; 401(k) plans; FINANCE, Personal; UNITED States; Consumer Lending; Investment Advice

   By: Solot, Robert J., Working Papers -- Yale School of Management's Empirical Research Network, 2015, p.36, 39p, 4 Charts, 2 Graphs
HTML is a text transcript without the pictures. 

President Bush plans to take privatization from lofty theory to messy reality. Here's how a new system might work, and what it means for you.

When President Bush announced immediately after his re-election that reforming Social Security would be a priority of his second administration, there wasn't any doubt what kind of reform he had in mind. For years there has been talk about privatizing the program. How that might work in practice remains to be seen, but the broad outlines of the debate are clear. Currently, Social Security is a pure tax-and-transfer program in which workers' payroll taxes are harnessed over to retirees. The President would like to see it become a retirement system in which workers could invest some of the money they now pay as Social Security taxes into personal investment accounts that resemble 401(k)s (see the chart on the following page).

The administration has yet to propose a plan, and there will be plenty of wrangling in Congress before any big changes are made. But given the President's commitment to privatization, changes are coming. And for any taxpayer, that raises several questions about how all this is likely to play out.

1. I'm retiring in a few years. How would a move to personal accounts affect me?

   It would be a non-event. Under virtually all the major personal-account proposals, people who are already receiving Social Security benefits, as well as those close to retirement (usually defined as someone 50 to 55 or older), would remain in the present Social Security system and receive the benefits they've been promised, including cost-of-living increases.

2. Would personal accounts be mandatory if I'm not retired yet?

   It's unlikely that Congress would force people to open personal accounts. Almost all personal-account proposals give younger workers the option of remaining in the present system.

   If you decided to stay, all of your payroll taxes—more than 5.2% of your salary paid by you plus the 5.2% your employer kicks in—would continue to flow into Social Security's coffers, and at retirement you would receive your Social Security checks. If you chose a personal account, a portion of your payroll taxes would go into the account, while the remainder of your share as well as the taxes paid by your employer would go into the current Social Security system. At retirement, you would then collect benefits from Social Security and your own account.

   One caveat: currently, what you collect from Social Security is based on your career earnings, which are then adjusted upward to reflect growth in wages during the time you've been in the workforce. In the future, your earnings are likely to be adjusted instead by inflation, which rises more slowly than wages. That means a smaller check for you. The reason for shifting the benchmark is that there's simply not enough money in the system to pay everyone the benefits now promised.
5. **Asset securitization: effects on value of banking institutions.**

By: Martínez-Solano, Pedro; Yaque-Guino, Jose; López-Martinez, Fulgencio. European Journal of Finance, Feb 2009, Vol. 15 Issue 2, p119-130, 18p, 3 Charts, 1 Graph. DOI: 10.1080/13518470802460188

Subjects: ASSET-backed financing; BANKS & banking; PROFITABILITY; INDUSTRIAL efficiency; VALUE; RATE of return; EXPECTED returns; FINANCIAL market reaction; CAPITAL structure; VALUATION; EQUITY; SECURITIES; Secondary Market Financing; Commercial Banking; Investment Banking and Securities Dealing; Securities Brokerage; All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

Database: Business Source Complete

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6. **What drives bank securitisation? The Spanish experience.**


Subjects: CREDIT risk; BANKS & banking; ASSET-backed financing; REGRESSION analysis; ARBITRAGE; ECONOMICS -- Research; GREAT Britain; SPAIN; Secondary Market Financing; Commercial Banking

Database: Business Source Complete

7. **Moral Hazard, Effort Sensitivity and Compensation in Asset-Backed Securitization.**


Subjects: ASSET-backed financing; CASH flow; CORPORATIONS -- Finance; CASH management; MORAL hazard; EXECUTIVES -- Salaries, etc.; Secondary Market Financing; Consumer Lending

Database: Business Source Complete

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What drives bank securitisation? The Spanish experience

Cardone-Ripartella, Clara; Samaniego-Medina, Reyes; Trujillo Ponce, Antonio

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This paper analyses the reasons why Spanish banks securitised in the period 2000–2007 on such a large scale that Spain has become the European country with the second-largest issuance volume after the UK.

The results obtained by applying a logistic regression model to a sample of 408 observations indicate that liquidity and the search for improved performance are the decisive factors in securitisation. We find no evidence to support hypotheses regarding credit risk transfer and regulatory capital arbitrage.

Our study also presents a more detailed analysis that differentiates between asset and liability securitisation programmes.

Keywords: G23; G28; Securitisation; ABS; CDO; Credit risk transfer; Regulatory capital arbitrage

Cited References
