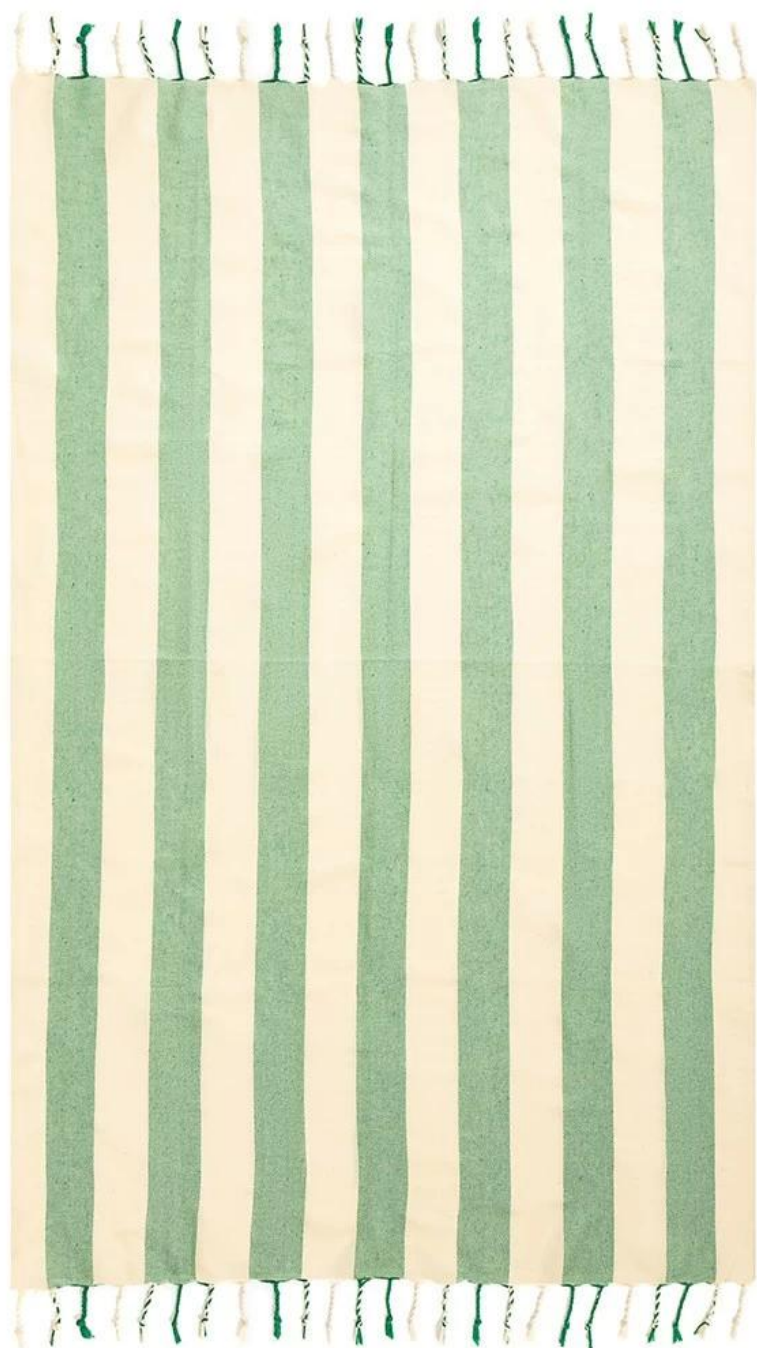


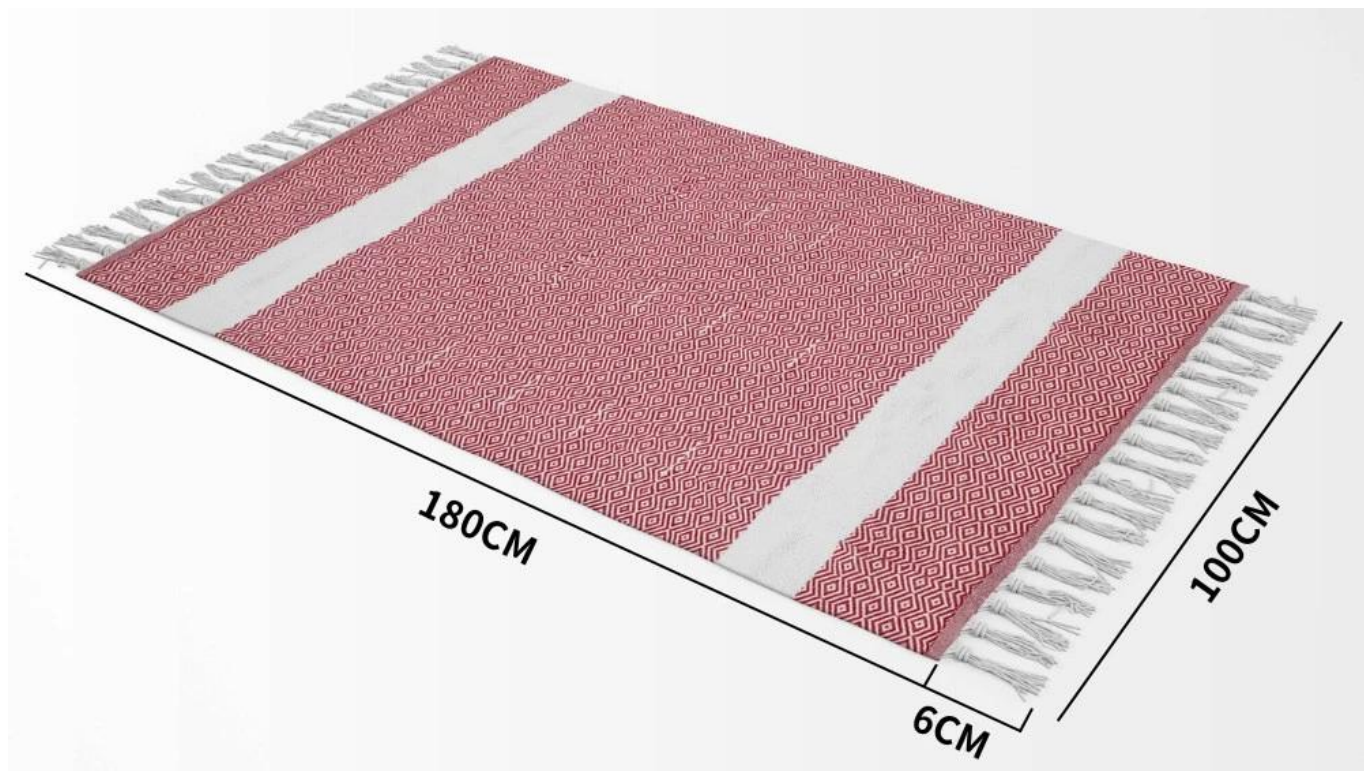
detalle

Material	80% algodón 20% poliéster
cortar	90x180 cm, 100x180 cm
peso	200 GSM
color	como foto
usar	Ideal para playa, surf, hogar, hotel, viaje y regalo, etc.
mercado	Nuestros principales mercados son Europa, América del Norte y del Sur, Australia, etc.
tiempo de muestreo	10-15 días, dependiendo del diseño
Tiempo de producción	25-30 días depende del lote
Moq	100pcs por diseño. Pero podemos hacer pequeños pedidos personalizados de acuerdo con su situación específica.
Bolsa	Según los requisitos del cliente, las etiquetas de cuidado, las tarjetas de papel coloreadas, las bolsas OPP, las bolsas de PVC, etc.
caja de cartón	Carton: 50*40*48cm/20pcs/cartón
puerto de carga	Shenzhen o Shanghai o Wuhan.
salario debido	Pago inmediato (depósito del 30%, saldo del 70% contra la copia de B/L) o L/C
otro	Personalización, OEM, ODM

Imagen del producto:















Productos recomendados



[Fabricante de toallas de playa para niños con capucha Baby poncho fábrica](#)



[bata de baño para bebés al por mayor Toalla para bebés con capucha](#)

Embalaje y envío

1. 1pcs/bolsa, 36pcs/cartón También podemos empacar los productos de acuerdo con los requisitos especiales.
2. Método de pago: T/T, L/C, comenzaremos a producir sus productos después de recibir su pago anticipado del 30%. Enviaremos después de recibir el 70% del saldo.
3. El envío por mar o por aire depende de los requisitos del cliente.

nuestro servicio

1. Respuesta rápida dentro de las 12 horas.
2. Podemos proporcionar productos de alta calidad con precio competitivo, entrega oportuna y cantidad mínima de pedido.
3. Satisfacer las necesidades de los niños tanto como sea posible, suave al tacto, anti-

llenado, anti-desaudado.

4. Puede pasar SGS, Test Intertek, Oeko 100 estándar.

5. OEM Bienvenido.

6. Se proporcionan muestras gratuitas.

7. Protección ambiental, sin azo. Tratamiento anti-Mildew sin cadmio.

Company Qualifications	Our client
   	       

Exhibitions

- ✓ 2011-2014 every year two times exhibitions in HongKong which held by Global Source
- ✓ 2013-2014 Miami Fair held by Global Source



June 19-21,
2013 Miami
Houseware
Fair, USA



April 19-22, 2011 Hongkong
Spring houseware Fair

Oct 20-23,
2012
Hongkong
Autumn
houseware Fair



Oct 20-23,
2012
Hongkong
Autumn
houseware Fair



April 19-22, 2011 Hongkong
Spring houseware Fair



June 19-21,
2012 Miami
Houseware
Fair, USA



DISNEYLAND RESORT

FACILITY AND MERCHANDISE AUTHORIZATION

1. Location (Address) _____ Phone (Area Code) _____

2. Company (Name) _____ Fax Number (Area Code) _____

3.  Name _____ Contact Name (Title) and e-mail address _____

4.  Address _____ E-mail _____

5.  City _____ State _____ Zip _____

6.  Country _____

7.  Telephone Number (Area Code) _____

8.  Fax Number (Area Code) _____

9.  Contact Name and Title _____

10.  Company Name _____

11.  Website _____

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 Services Group
 10000 E. 15th Avenue
 Suite 100
 Denver, CO 80231
 Tel: 303.750.1000
 Fax: 303.750.1001
 Email: info@sgs.com
 Website: www.sgs.com

Abstract

Background: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among a sample of young adults in the United States.

Methods: Data were obtained from the 2007 National Survey of Adolescent Health, a nationally representative survey of adolescents and young adults aged 15–24 years. The survey included questions about self-reported depression and anxiety, as well as demographic and socioeconomic factors.

Results: The prevalence of self-reported depression was 12.5% and the prevalence of self-reported anxiety was 15.2% among the sample. The prevalence of both depression and anxiety was higher among females than males, and among those with lower socioeconomic status than those with higher socioeconomic status.

Conclusions: The findings of this study suggest that self-reported depression and anxiety are common among young adults in the United States. Further research is needed to explore the factors that contribute to these conditions and to develop effective interventions.

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Prevalence, Young Adults, Socioeconomic Status

Background

Depression and anxiety are common mental health conditions that affect millions of people worldwide. These conditions can have a significant impact on an individual's quality of life, including their ability to work, study, and maintain relationships. Understanding the prevalence of these conditions among different populations is an important step in developing effective interventions and policies to address them.

One of the most widely used measures of the prevalence of depression and anxiety is the self-report method. This method involves asking individuals to report whether they have experienced symptoms of depression or anxiety in the past 12 months. The self-report method is relatively easy to implement and can provide valuable information about the prevalence of these conditions in a given population.

However, the self-report method is not without limitations. One major limitation is that it is subject to self-report bias, which occurs when individuals report symptoms that they do not actually experience or when they report symptoms that are not related to the condition being studied. Another limitation is that the self-report method does not provide information about the severity or duration of the symptoms, which are important factors in determining the clinical significance of the condition.

Despite these limitations, the self-report method remains a valuable tool for estimating the prevalence of depression and anxiety in large populations. In this study, we used data from the 2007 National Survey of Adolescent Health, a nationally representative survey of adolescents and young adults aged 15–24 years, to estimate the prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among this population.

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among a sample of young adults in the United States. We also explored the relationship between self-reported depression and anxiety and various demographic and socioeconomic factors, including gender, race/ethnicity, income, and education.

Methods

Data for this study were obtained from the 2007 National Survey of Adolescent Health, a nationally representative survey of adolescents and young adults aged 15–24 years. The survey was conducted by the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) and included questions about self-reported depression and anxiety, as well as demographic and socioeconomic factors.

The survey used a multi-stage sampling design to select a representative sample of young adults. The first stage involved selecting counties and cities across the United States. The second stage involved selecting households within these areas. The third stage involved selecting individuals within the households. The survey included a series of questions about self-reported depression and anxiety, as well as questions about demographic and socioeconomic factors.

The prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety was calculated as the proportion of individuals in the sample who reported having experienced symptoms of depression or anxiety in the past 12 months. The relationship between self-reported depression and anxiety and various demographic and socioeconomic factors was explored using logistic regression analysis.

Results

The prevalence of self-reported depression was 12.5% and the prevalence of self-reported anxiety was 15.2% among the sample. The prevalence of both depression and anxiety was higher among females than males, and among those with lower socioeconomic status than those with higher socioeconomic status.

Specifically, the prevalence of self-reported depression was 14.2% among females and 10.8% among males. The prevalence of self-reported anxiety was 16.8% among females and 13.6% among males. Among those with lower socioeconomic status (defined as having a household income below the poverty line), the prevalence of self-reported depression was 15.1% and the prevalence of self-reported anxiety was 17.3%. Among those with higher socioeconomic status (defined as having a household income above the poverty line), the prevalence of self-reported depression was 11.9% and the prevalence of self-reported anxiety was 13.1%.

Conclusions

The findings of this study suggest that self-reported depression and anxiety are common among young adults in the United States. The prevalence of both depression and anxiety was higher among females than males, and among those with lower socioeconomic status than those with higher socioeconomic status. These findings have important implications for the development of interventions and policies to address mental health issues among young adults.

Further research is needed to explore the factors that contribute to self-reported depression and anxiety and to develop effective interventions. For example, future studies could explore the role of social support, stress, and coping strategies in the development of these conditions. Additionally, future studies could explore the effectiveness of different interventions, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy and medication, in reducing the prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among young adults.

Abbreviations

Depression: A mental health condition characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, loss of interest, and changes in behavior.

Anxiety: A mental health condition characterized by excessive worry, fear, and physical symptoms such as rapid heartbeat and sweating.

Prevalence: The proportion of individuals in a population who have a specific condition at a given time.

Young Adults: Individuals aged 15–24 years.

Socioeconomic Status: A measure of an individual's or family's economic and social position, often based on income, education, and occupation.

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Keywords

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 **BSCI**
**Social
Audit Report**

Proceso de producción



纺纱 Spinning



织布 Weaving



坯布 RawFabric



印花 Printing



水洗和烘干 Washing&Drying



缝制 Sewing



品检 product inspection



包装成品 Packing

毛巾生产流程
Towel production process