<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope and Coverage</th>
<th>Searching – Strategies</th>
<th>Searching - Precise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>JSTOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Archive of full-text articles, often to first issue.</td>
<td>• Full-text search</td>
<td>Wildcards:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Multidisciplinary, deep, broad, &amp; comprehensive.</td>
<td>• Limit by discipline</td>
<td>• financ* finds financial, financiers, financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Selective within discipline: 140+ Economics titles</td>
<td>• Limit to article or review</td>
<td>• organi?ation finds organization or organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• “Moving wall” – mostly, you will not find recent 3-5 yrs of issues in JSTOR.</td>
<td>• Use operators to limit further</td>
<td>• procedure# finds procedure, procedures, procedural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Search JSTOR when you have a known citation, or want to search a specific journal.</td>
<td>• housing^7 greece= tells JSTOR that housing is 7X more important than greece to your search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EconLit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• index&amp; finds index and indices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Abstract database – links out to full text.</td>
<td>• Articles are indexed using Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) classification scheme + Proquest subject headings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Core disciplinary index to economic literature.</td>
<td>• Search EconLit using lots of different topic terms and then narrow by JEL classifications, the Proquest subject headings, or when looking for a review article in a specific title.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coverage to 1969.</td>
<td>• Author name: Lastname, AB or Lastname, Firstname</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Broad scope within discipline:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• * truncates the word, so pollut* finds polluting, pollution, polluters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o 750 international economics journals</td>
<td></td>
<td>• * replaces characters: lab*r finds labor and labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Articles, books, dissertations, working papers, book reviews</td>
<td></td>
<td>• NEAR/n: specify proximity of words: housing NEAR/3 greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• NOT: look for documents that contain one term but not the other: housing but not greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope and Coverage</strong></td>
<td><strong>Searching – General</strong></td>
<td><strong>Searching - Precise</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SSCI</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Abstract database – links out to full text. | • **Very strict** operators. | • Author must be entered **exactly** as:  
  o Lastname AB* or  
  o Lastname A*  
  Otherwise, no results! |
| • Multidisciplinary, comprehensive, selective – across the social sciences + thorough search of sciences and limited humanities. | • Faceted search options after initial search make it much easier (limit by author, discipline, etc.) | • Title, too, must be exact. If you’re not getting results, try shortening the title. |
| • 2,400+ social sciences journals & 3,300+ sciences journals | • **Search for an author or article in SSCI and find out who else has cited that article or author. Is it highly cited?** Maybe you’re interested in the citing articles? Are there subfields you should follow? | • Try searching just the author name and year published. |
| • Cited reference searching! Trace your citation forwards in time. | • Standard Google search rules mostly apply. | • Wild cards and phrase searching is allowed for many fields (see the help for more info). |
| Google Scholar        |                         |                        |
| • Searches for scholarly articles, theses, abstracts, reports within databases and authors’ sites Google can access. | • **One of the best reasons to use Google Search is to use its scope and efficiency to quickly scan the scholarly conversation on your topic across the broad multidisciplinary literature.** | • Use “advanced search” to limit by journal, year, more. |
| • Still in beta.      |                         | **Don’t pay for articles!** The library already pays for many of these articles. Check for the “BRIDGE FULL-TEXT” link on the right side of the page, look up the journal in the Journals list, or ask a librarian for help. |
| • Coverage is better for some disciplines than others and for more recent publications. | • Offers “cited by” but use for brainstorming rather than hard numbers (the citation count in Google Scholar is easy to manipulate). | • Advanced Google operators work in Scholar too (~, “phrase”, filetype:pdf, inurl:edu) |
ECON 395
Bibliographic Databases Comparison and Information

For more help:
Most databases provide tutorials and tips on searching their products.

As you can see, you can use pretty simple operators to make a more precise search and obtain more relevant results.

Usually, you can find a link under or near the search box called “search help” or “help” or “more information” or this link is located at the bottom of the page or in the upper right.

• JSTOR  ⇒  http://about.jstor.org/support-training/help/detailed-searching
• EconLit  ⇒  http://search.proquest.com/help/webframe.html?Search_Tips.html
• SSCI  ⇒  http://images.isiknowledge.com/WOKRS410B4/help/WOS/hs_search.html#hs_search