EconLit

Provided by ProQuest, EconLit is a comprehensive index to the world’s economic literature from over 750 journals. An expanded version of the *Journal of Economic Literature* indexes, the database also contains abstracts of published books, conference proceedings, dissertations, and working papers. Subject coverage includes economic theory and application.

Searching

As with all ProQuest databases, there are a number of ways to conduct a search. The initial screen is the Basic Search screen.

You can type in the words you are looking to search in the text box. Note that the search will run over all fields, so you may get more returned articles than you are interested in. You can use Boolean operators, wildcards and exact phrase searching in the Basic Search. (These will be discussed more fully later in the document.) You can else check the Peer reviewed box below the search bar to further limit your results to those types of items.

Since there are numerous databases provided by ProQuest, you do have the option of search multiple databases at once. By clicking on the Change databases button at the top of the page, you will be taken to a list of all the ProQuest databases Briggs Library currently has access to. Check the ones you want to include and then click the Use Selected Databases button at the top or bottom of the list. Your search will now include results from across all of the databases selected.

Search Tips

You can use Boolean operators to limit your search either using the drop down choices in the Advanced Search tab or by creating a search string in the Basic Search field.

Last updated 7/12/2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quotation marks</td>
<td>Searches for words between the quote marks exactly as they appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “</td>
<td><em>Example:</em> “information literacy”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>Searches for items where all of the terms appear. More inclusive with fewer results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em> university AND achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Searches for all the search terms listed. The more terms listed the more results you get.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em> information OR literacy OR media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT</td>
<td>Removes certain words from the search. Allows you to limit result you might not want.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em> “information literacy” NOT K-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesting ()</td>
<td>Groups similar terms together for better search results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em> “information literacy” AND (college OR university)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEAR/n</td>
<td>Looks for items that contain two search terms, in any order, within a specific number (‘n’) of words apart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em> “body image” NEAR/3 women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE/n</td>
<td>Looks for documents that contain one search term within a specified number (‘n’) of words before a second term.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em> nursing PRE/4 education</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Wildcards allow you to search for multiple terms at one time.

- The asterisk (*) represents any number of characters at the end of a word. For example, searching environ* will return results containing environment and environmental.
- The question mark (?) replaces any single character inside or at the end of a word. Multiple ?s can be used to represent multiple characters. For example, ad??? will return added, adult, and adopted.

**Advanced Search**

EconLit also offers an **Advanced Search** option, located above the search bar, where you can combine terms using Boolean operators and limit your search to specific
fields. If you are not comfortable creating search strings, using the advanced search interface is a useful alternative. You are also able to limit your search to scholarly publications and by publication type and date as well as other limiting parameters.

Thesaurus
A thesaurus is also available above the search bar on the Advanced Search page. A thesaurus is a controlled vocabulary created by the database provider to add continuity to searching. If you find that your search is not giving you any results (or as many as you think you should have) verify with the thesaurus that you are using the correct term(s).

A new browser window opens, and you can either search for terms in the thesaurus or browse the terms using the alphabetic links. The result of your search will be a list of terms for you to choose from to continue your search.

- Game Theory and Bargaining Theory (C7)

**BROADER TERMS:**
- Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. General (C)

**NARROWER TERMS:**
- Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory (C78)
- Cooperative Games (C71)
- Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General (C70)

As you can see above, all terms are hyperlinked, allowing you to expand to find the broader, narrower, or related term that best suits your search. You can then either click on the link to search that term or write it down to add to your search string. Once you
have checked all the terms you want to use, select whether you want to combine multiple terms using the Boolean Operators AND, OR, or NOT and then click Add to Search. The window will then close and your selected terms will be listed as a search string in the search bar.

SU.EXACT("Noncooperative Games (C72)") OR SU.EXACT("Cooperative Games (C71)")

Command Line Search
Command Searching, also available above the Basic Search bar, allows you to enter a search string using all of the Boolean operators available to you, as well as command search in fields. If you cannot remember the field codes, there is a drop down box from which you can choose the code and populate the search.
Search Results
Once you’ve entered your search using whatever technique you are most comfortable with, you will be taken to a results page.

As you can see, there is a lot of information provided on the results page. You can limit your search by publication type, date, subject, etc. by clicking on one of the tabs to the left of the results list.

If you see **Full Text** or **Full Text - PDF** below an item’s title, you know that document is available to you in full text. Simply click on the link to the article. If a journal article is not available in full text from this database, clicking on the **UMM Find It** button by or below the article’s title links you to a page indicating where the article is available.

Clicking on the title of the article will open up the complete record for the article. This will include all the necessary items need to correctly cite the article including the article title, author(s), source (journal name), and date information. The record will also include subject headings which are terms that describe what the article is about, many of
which are hyperlinked to other articles with the same heading. An abstract (summary) of the article may also be present.

**Why Macroeconomic Coordination May Not Be Possible in a Monetary Union: A Game Theoretic Approach**

Demopoulos, George D; Yannacopoulos, Nicholas A. *Journal of Economic Asymmetries* 13 (June 2016): 69-73.

**Abstract**

In order to explore the possibility of macroeconomic policy coordination in monetary unions, we model the monetary union as an n-person cooperative game. A key equilibrium concept of this game is the core, which is defined as the set of outcomes that can be blocked by no coalition. It follows that if in a monetary union, coordination is possible if the monetary game possesses a core, i.e., when the joint outcome, obtained if all member countries coordinate their activities, cannot be challenged by anyone. Thus, coordination is possible in all cases, in which the existing economic conditions eliminate all outcomes that any subset of countries could improve upon. And since these economic conditions are summarized by the characteristic function of the game, coordination (or the failure of coordination) of economic policies in a monetary union is determined by its properties.

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