

研究用の書誌データベース利用を通じて得た 11 の教訓

11 Lessons Learned from Using Bibliographic Databases for Research Purposes

By KIM Eungi, Ph.D

(Keimyung University, Korea, Associate Professor)

(Abstract)

A bibliographic database, such as *Scopus*, that hold a vast amount of bibliographic records provide researchers an ability to conduct a wide range of academic studies. The purpose of this presentation is to share my own personal experience in conducting research based on bibliographic databases, such as *Scopus*, *MEDLINE*, *Google Scholar* and *RISS*. In essence, 11 lessons are recommended for novice researchers who wish to utilize bibliographic databases for academic research. These are : 1) Utilize bibliographic records for variety research purposes 2) Understand the characteristics of each metadata. 3) Note that Scopus and Web of Science (WoS) offer superior features with hefty price tags. 4) Note that the publication coverage of bibliographic databases varies. 5) Know the implication of omitted (null) data in the bibliographic records. 6) Know different approaches to sampling the bibliographic records. 7) Be careful in using the pre-defined disciplines (subject categories). 8) Note that pre-defined LIS subject areas are either not available or not consistently recorded in the bibliographic databases. 9) Note that processing and analyzing bibliographic records can be time consuming. 10) Be aware of the fact that records in bibliographic databases are dynamic. 11) Note that comparing the results to another study can be quite limited. In conclusion, researchers who want to conduct academic studies using the bibliographic databases should share more personal experiences among others academics. In this way, improvements can be made with the research processes in utilizing the bibliographic databases and the tools for analyzing bibliographic records present in bibliographic databases.