An information retrieval system for psychology

www.PubPsych.eu

Help Guide

July 2023

Joint project of ZPID and international partners in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the United States of America:

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PubPsych Help Guide

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What's new in the release for 2020

ZPID changed its name to Leibniz Institute for Psychology (ZPID).

The values for method type are updated (see section "4) Method Type (CM)").

What's new in the release for 2019

With the new release in 2019 some features are enhanced and therefore changed. This section gives a short overview.

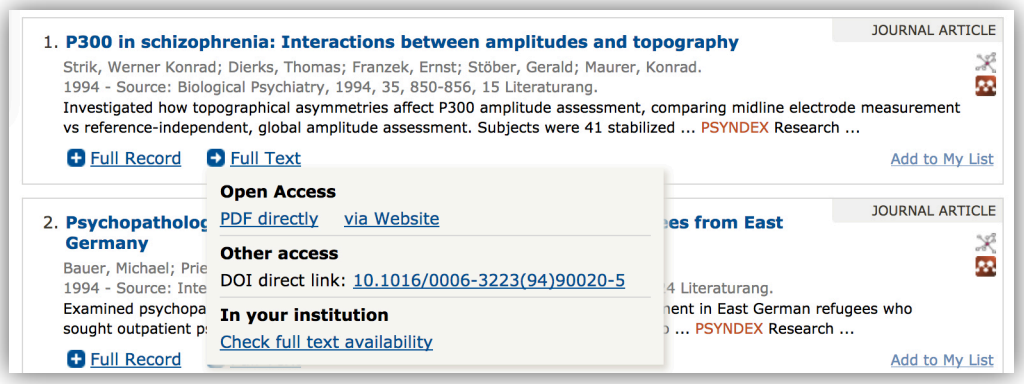
The main focus of this software release was improving the full-text supply of users. On the one hand, access to full texts belonging to search results has been improved. If a freely accessible full text is available, the PubPsych user will now find the link to it clearly visible below the search result. On the other hand, a filter option was created to search exclusively for 'Open Access' publications, which is of particular benefit to users without institutional affiliation.

As a complementary step, the integration of the U.S. National Library of Medicine database has been optimized so that in the future even more psychology relevant literature from MEDLINE can be found directly via PubPsych.

Integration of unpaywall data

"Unpaywall is a project of Impactstory, a nonprofit building tools to help make scholarly research more open, accessible, and reusable." It provides an open database of more than 22 million free scholarly articles. For this it harvests "Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use."

PubPsych is using the data provided by unpaywall.org to add more links to access the actual content. Only for those records with a functional DOI a lookup is possible.



The links in the section **Open Access** contains the URL provided by unpaywall.

As links may change or become invalid, the system offers as many different links to the content as it knows of (listed in section **Other access** in the flyout). This increases the probability for the user to get to the desired publication.

With this new functionality the HFF-Button is obsolete and the behavior of the “Full Text” link changes. Unpaywall also delivers the information about the open access status of a publication. This makes it possible to filter the records of PubPsych with a new faceted search “Availability”.

HFF-Button

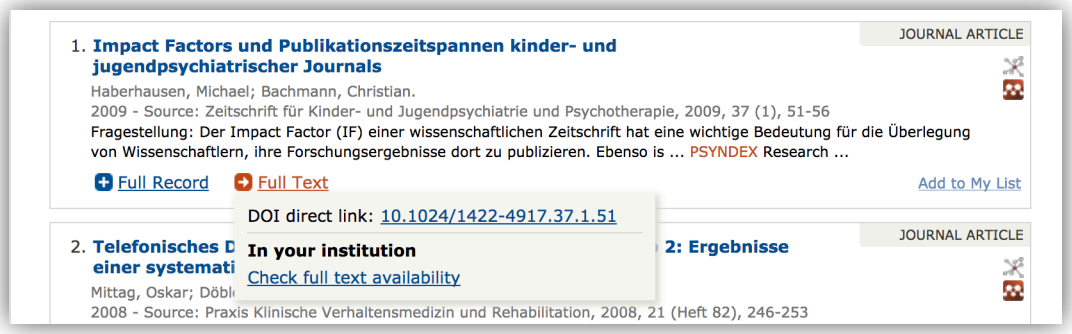
All the functionality of the HFF-Button ('help finding full text') - formerly placed in the bottom right corner, is now integrated in the link named “Check full text availability“ or “Full Text“.

Depending on the availability information the system has for the record one of the links is displayed. If there is no link or DOI provided with the record the “Check full text availability“ link is shown.

It has the old behavior of the HFF-Button. The document may be obtained by pay-per-view access at the publisher's Web site, through a document delivery service order form, or through links to libraries holding the selected journal or book. PubPsych is not able to recognize the availability of a full text to a single user as this depends on the IP-address of the user's institutional membership, which is unknown to PubPsych.

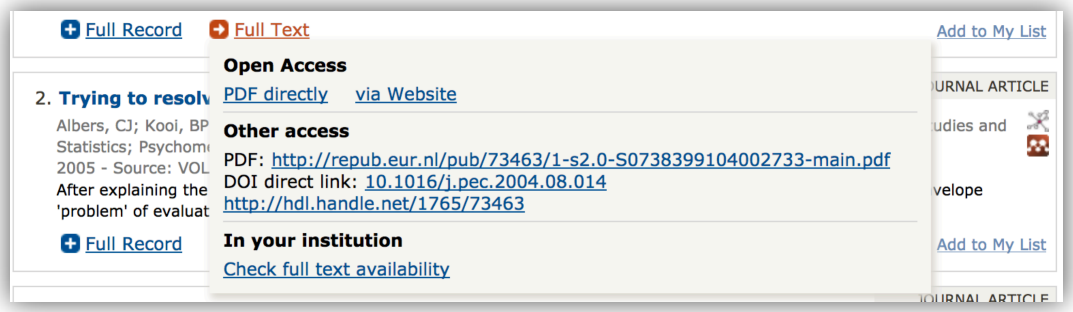
Flyout menu for Full Text link

The “Full Text” link displays a separate menu, with all the possible links to the full text available. If there is a DOI the appropriate link is shown.



In addition the “Check full text availability“ link is shown as well.

If there is a direct link to the article stored in the metadata of this record, then this additional link is put in the flyout menu in the **Other access** section.



More information is in the ‘Full Text’ section of ‘*Results*’ and the additional section “Full Text” link.

New faceted search Availability

The unpaywall database has the information about the open access status of a publication. This makes it possible to filter the records of PubPsych with a new faceted search **Availability** in the sidebar, located after ’Search History’ and before ’Publication Year’.

If a search results in no records, with an unpaywall status of open access, the faceted search is not shown in the sidebar.

For this faceted search the new search field OA is used.

Field OA

The field OA (Open Access) has “true“ as the only possible value. This value is set, if a record is from the source PsychOpen. And all records, for which unpaywall holds the status open access, get a true in the OA field.

Searching with this field only makes sense in conjunction with other queries to limit the content to available publications.

"Further information" link

In former software versions of PubPsych some records had a "**Further Information**" link at the bottom of the "box" of each record. This link has been abandoned in favour of an access link to the full text.

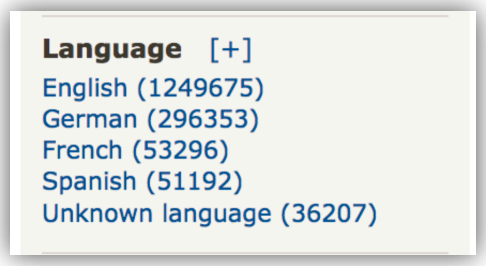
On some screenshots in this guide the link is still visible, because they where made before the new release in 2019 and not exchanged.

MEDLINE® selection criterion enhanced

With the new reload of the MEDLINE® data the algorithm for selecting records has changed. Still 'Psychology' or 'psychological' in MeSH Major Topic is a key indicator for selection. But more and more articles don't have MeSH at the time of their first appearance in MEDLINE. To overcome this limitation besides a combination of 'Psychology' in journal title, keywords and qualifier the broad subject term of a journal is taken into account. All articles in a journal, currently indexed in MEDLINE®, with a broad subject term of 'Psychology' or 'Psychotherapy' or 'Behavioral Sciences' are selected and incorporated in PubPsych. A list can be obtained at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog. [1]

Faceted Search/Filter language

With the new software release in 2019 the values in the faceted search **Language** are displayed in the language of the interface. In the German interface all language names are in German, in the French interface they are in French, etc.



Search field LA

As a side effect searching with the field LA (Publication Language) is easier. Besides using an ISO 639-2/T code, all language names in each of the interface languages are possible. This means a search for `LA=spa` results in the same records as a search for `LA=Spanish`. The same is true for `LA=español` or the query `LA=espagnol` or `LA=Spanisch`.

'Unkown language' ('und') is set, if the language of a record is not given. The language of a publication is not always documented.

[1] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog?term=(((%22psychology%22%5BBroad Subject Term%5D) OR %22psychiatry%22%5BBroad Subject Term%5D) OR %22behavioral sciences%22%5BBroad Subject Term%5D) AND %22journals currently indexed in medline%22%5BFilter%5D>

Relevance ranking algorithm

The ranking has been significantly improved. Title, keywords and author names are now weighted higher than other fields. If the search term is part of the higher weighted fields the record gets a better score and is listed before other records with a lesser score. The search still takes into account all the other fields, but they get only the normal score.

Field Key Phrase KP changed to KPR

The short form of the field for Key Phrase is changed to KPR. It still contains descriptors but the further specification for non-empirical publications, with the Key Phrase containing the central theme or question, the relevant theories, concepts or arguments used, is no longer provided for newly entered records. The same is true for empirical publications, with the Key Phrase consisting of the research question, the examination variables and, where appropriate, other important technical terms.

Publication type "TEST/Questionnaire" changed

The publication type "TEST/Questionnaire" has been changed to "Tests/Questionnaires". As PSYNDEX Tests records have 'test' as document type and not 'tests' searches for `DT=tests` only showed records form ERIC not from PSYNDEX. Changing the publication type allows to retrieve records from both data sources with the query `DT=tests`.

Link icon

Ahead of the links "Check full text availability" and "Full Text" as small icon is displayed, to mark the following text as link. In the older screenshots of PubPsych in this guide, you will see a plus sign. This plus sign is changed to an arrow.

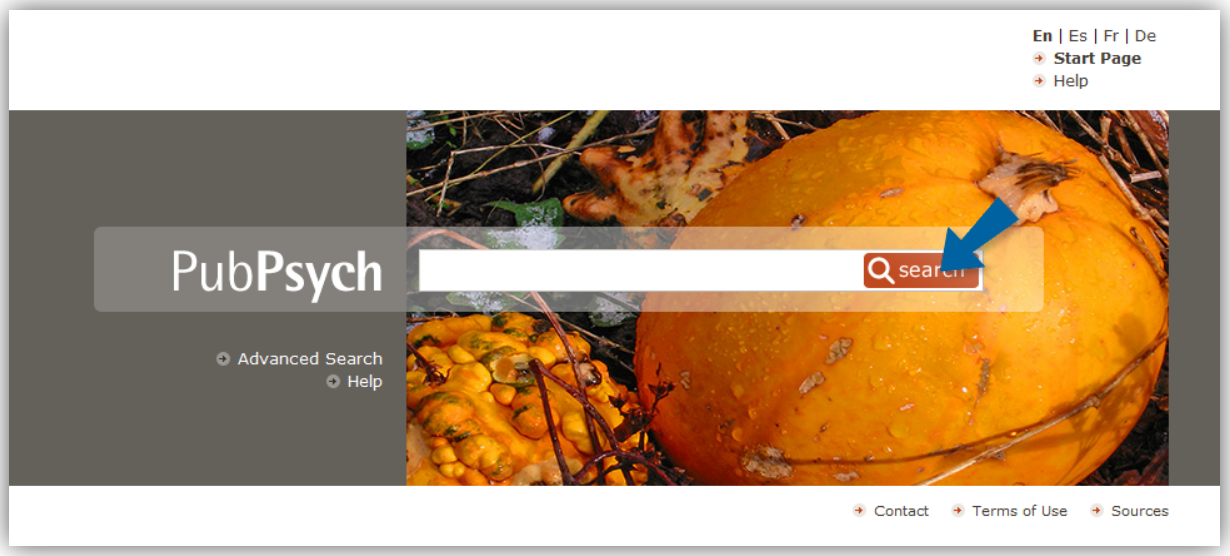
Bookmarking Services

The link to *Delicious* is removed. In older screenshots in this guide you still see the Delicious icon.

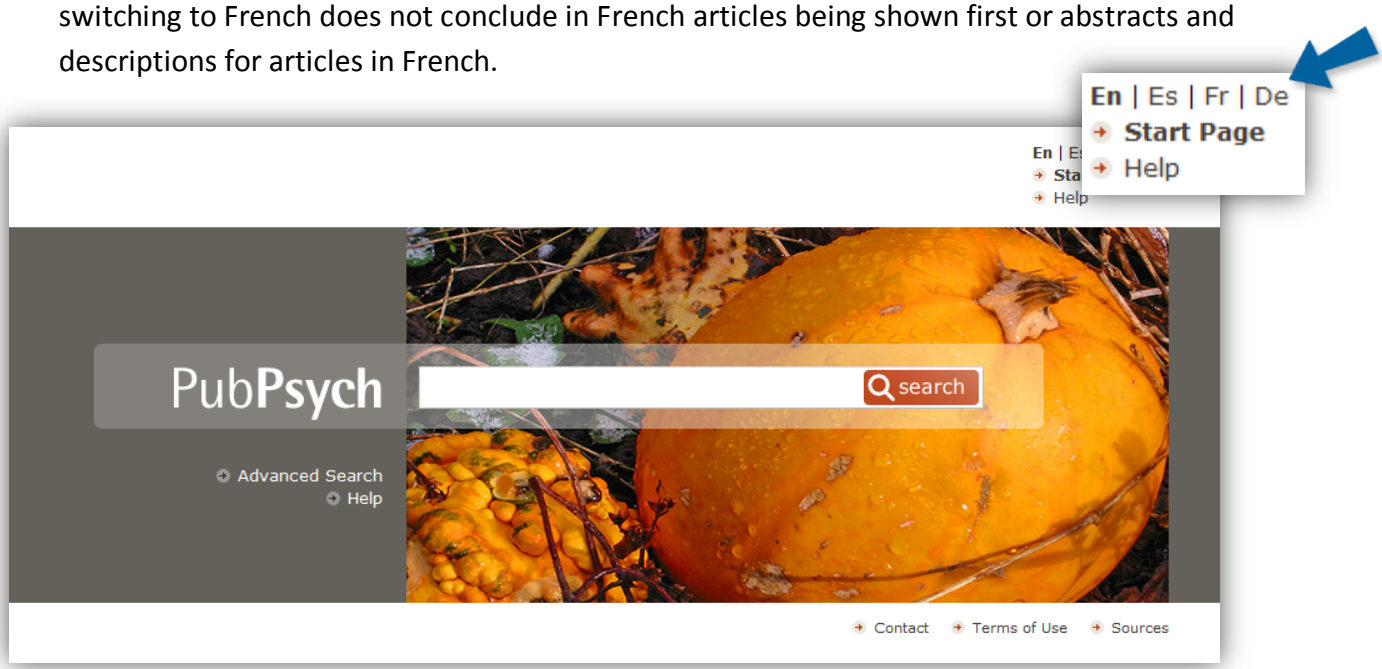
Getting started

You find the search interface with the URL *www.pubpsych.eu*.
PubPsych is an open access psychology information retrieval system with a European focus. It offers a comprehensive and balanced selection of resources from a growing number of international databases, covering the needs of academic and professional psychologists. In addition to the website, an RSS feed provides information on current updates.

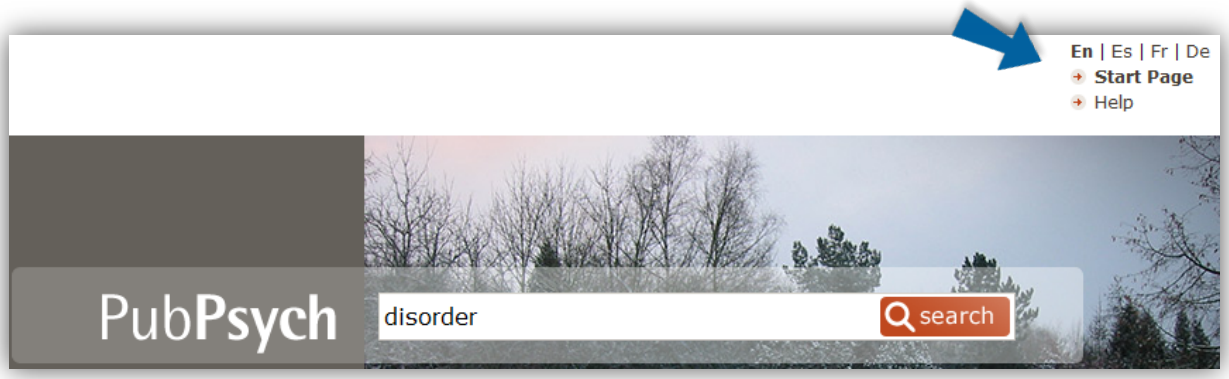
You may search right away by inserting one or more terms in the white search field and click the “search”-button. The background image will change every other day.



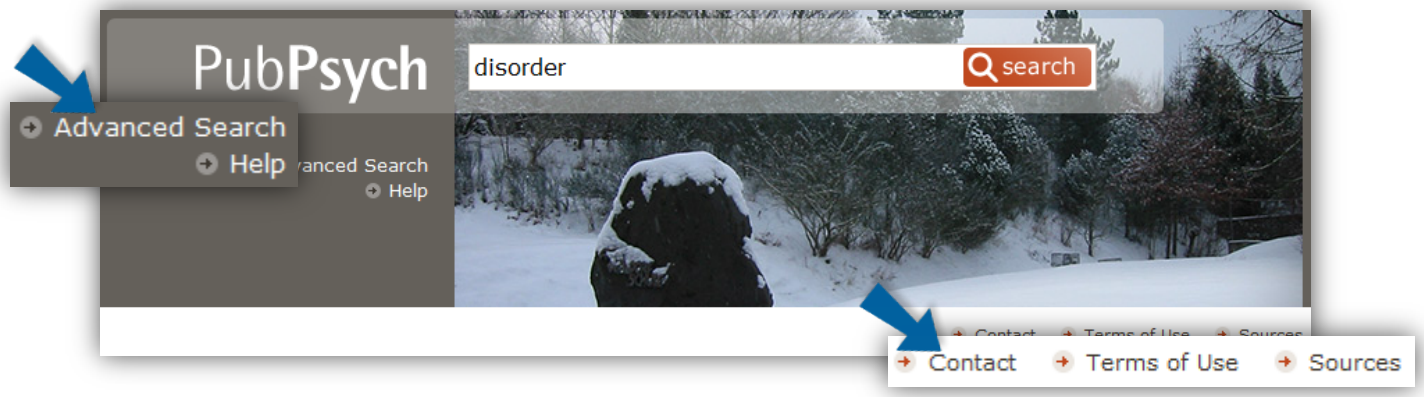
You have the option to select one of the four languages English, Spanish, French or German at the top right. When changing the language, only the terms and descriptions of the interface are adapted. The data and the order in which it appears are not affected i.e. switching to French does not conclude in French articles being shown first or abstracts and descriptions for articles in French.



In case there are any uncertainties you can always get to the Help page that provides you with tips for your search by clicking the “Help” link in the top right corner.



At the beginning of your search on the Start Page, you already have the chance to use the advanced search, which will be explained later on. The link named “Advanced Search” can be found on the left.
Information on the contacts, the terms of use as well as the sources appear when clicking the respective links in the bottom right corner. The link to Legal Notice & Privacy Policy is added in the release in 2019.



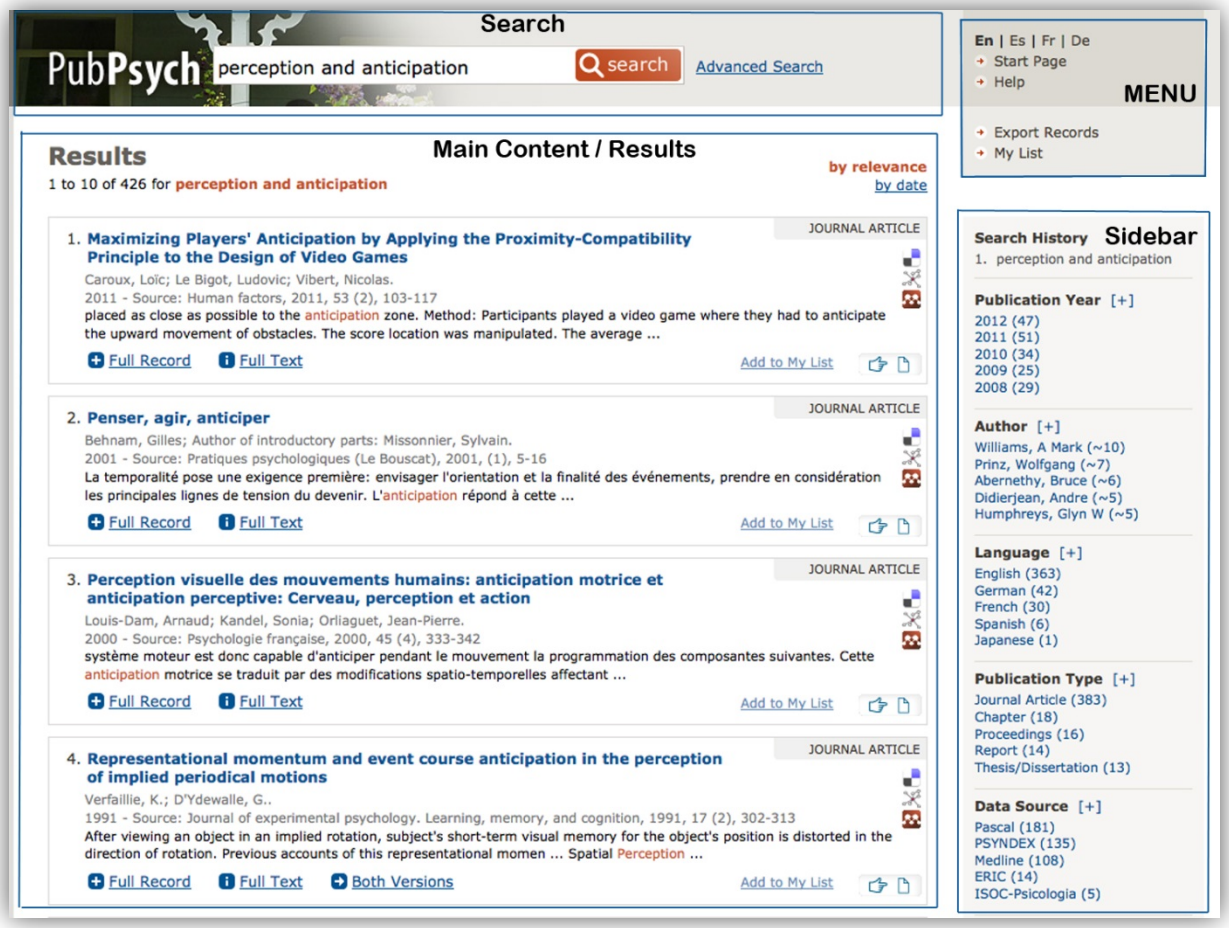
Search Options:

- Enclose a string of words in double quotation marks if you want to search for the exact phrase.
- Narrow your searches by linking your search terms with AND. Spaces between words are treated as an implicit AND. Double quotation marks disable the implicit AND. Example see ’Additional Tips’ at page 41.
- Expand your searches by linking your search terms with *OR*.
- Use parentheses to force the order of processing when using OR.
- Exclude items that are not relevant to your search by inserting *NOT* before your search term.

- Insert wildcard characters within or at the end of your term if you are unsure of its spelling: this will expand your search. Use asterisks (*) to substitute a string of characters of any length or question marks (?) to substitute a single character. However, wildcard substitution cannot be used for a phrase search within double quotation marks.
- Any umlaut is transferred into the matching basic vowel. The results for the searches "Lösung" and "Losung" would therefore be the same.
- You can also search by fields. (see 'Fields' at page 43)

Results

After submitting a search, your results are displayed. In the main part of the application - box labeled "Main Content / Results" in the screenshot -, you have the result in a list of records. The box labeled "Search" is at the beginning of each web page. The input field for a new search is always displayed with your previously submitted search. You can get back to the Start Page at any point in time by clicking on the word "PubPsych" or the "Start Page" link.

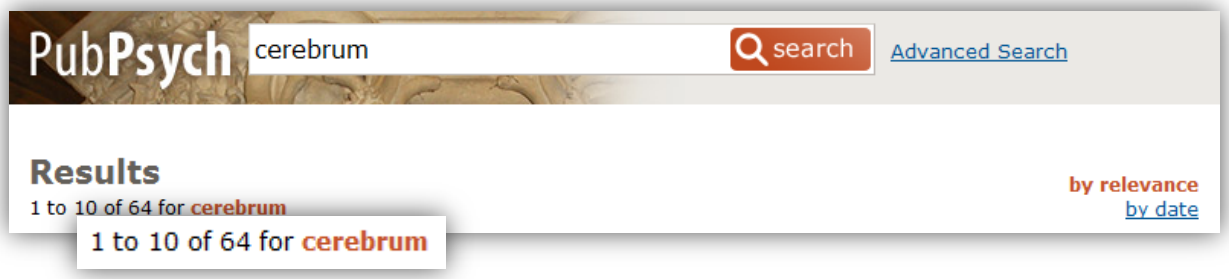


Clicking on the link "Advanced Search" will get you to the advanced search interface, explained at page 37.

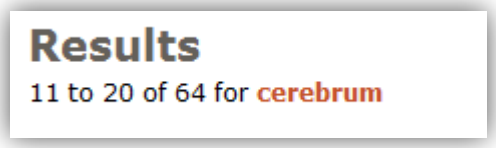
In a smaller part on the right there are a menu, labeled “Menu” in the screenshot, and options for refining your results (“Sidebar”). Menu and Sidebar will be explained later on.

You have a number of different options to proceed with your findings:

In the main part of the application, starting with the headline “Results”, the amount of hits for your search is displayed in the first line after the headline.

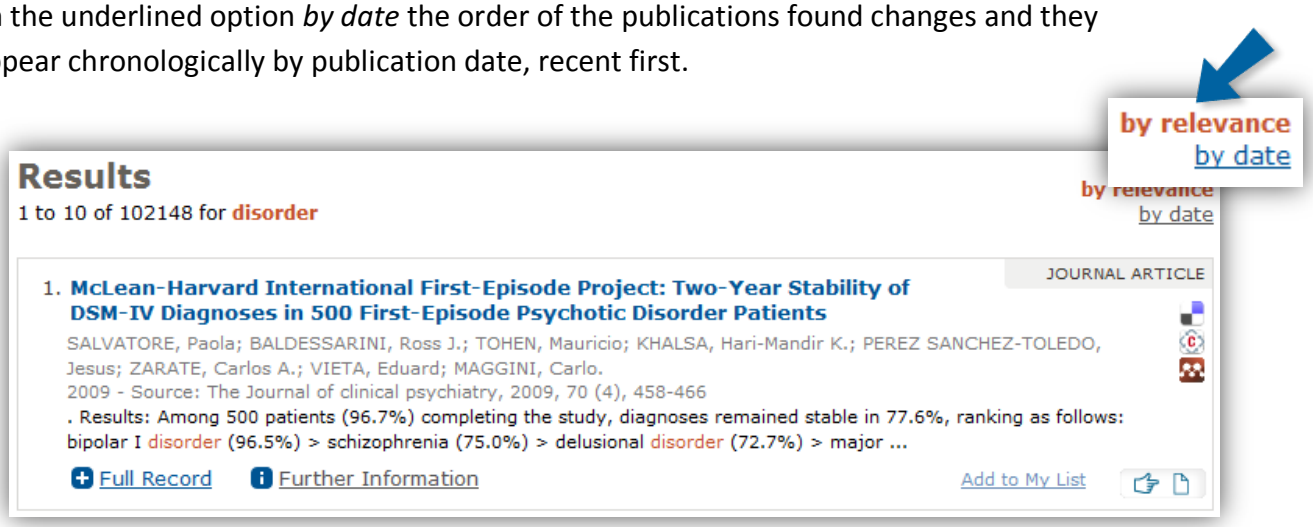


While you flick through the pages of your results, by clicking on the page numbers at the bottom of the page, this line will change according to the set of records displayed.



Sorting

The results of your search are sorted. You have the choice to make them **appear ordered by relevance or by date** by clicking on the respective option at the top of your results list. When the option *by relevance* is orange, the results appear in order of their relevance. If you click on the underlined option *by date* the order of the publications found changes and they appear chronologically by publication date, recent first.

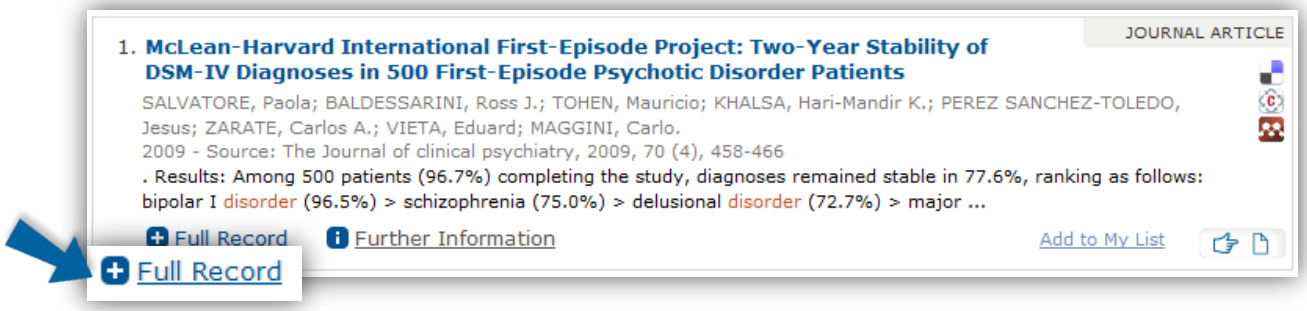


Results Overview

On each page there are a maximum of ten records displayed. Each record is displayed in a compact version with links to processing options so scanning of your results is made easy. In the compact short version of a record a sorting number and the title of the record is shown in the first line. The document type of the record is next to the title on the right. The title is followed by the enlisting of the authors, publication year and source (if it is a journal) and a part of the record where the search term is found, with the terms highlighted. In the last line there are multiple links and buttons for options.

"Full Record" link

You receive more **detailed information** on one specific record by clicking the "Full Record"-link at the bottom of the "box" for each result.

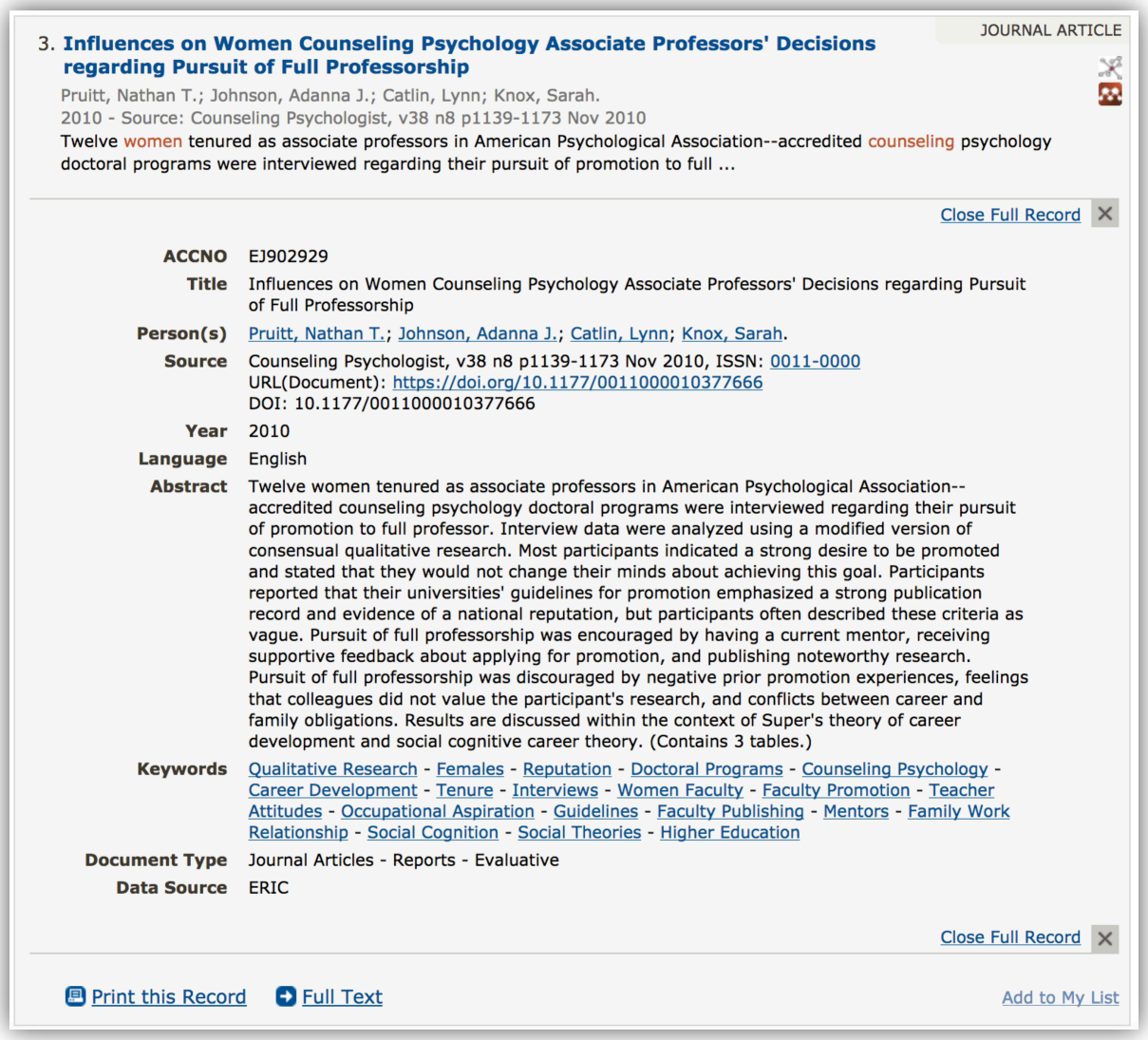


The selected record extends to a more detailed version. This extended version provides you with useful features for citations and further research: Apart from an extract of the publication in form of an abstract, you receive general information such as the source, the year and the language. Some of the source information might be a hyperlink so by clicking on it you are lead directly to the respective website. Also, ISSN and ISBN numbers appear as a hyperlink and by clicking on them you limit your research to a field search for the respective number. The same is true for the name(s) of authors. Clicking on them results in a field search for documents with them listed as author. Keywords in different languages, the classification and document type can be helpful for your further work with the record. The first item is the individual key of the record and changes with the data source. Depending on

the data source the amount of fields displayed varies. If the appropriate field exists and is not empty, it is displayed.

The following list shows the identification labels and the records they belong to:

ACCNO -> ERIC
INIST -> Pascal
DFK -> PSYNDEX
ISOC -> ISOC-Psicología
PMID -> MEDLINE
NBN -> Narcis
NORART -> NORART
POID -> PsychOpen
PDID -> PsychData



3. **Influences on Women Counseling Psychology Associate Professors' Decisions regarding Pursuit of Full Professorship**

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Pruitt, Nathan T.; Johnson, Adanna J.; Catlin, Lynn; Knox, Sarah.
2010 - Source: Counseling Psychologist, v38 n8 p1139-1173 Nov 2010
Twelve women tenured as associate professors in American Psychological Association--accredited counseling psychology doctoral programs were interviewed regarding their pursuit of promotion to full ...

Close Full Record

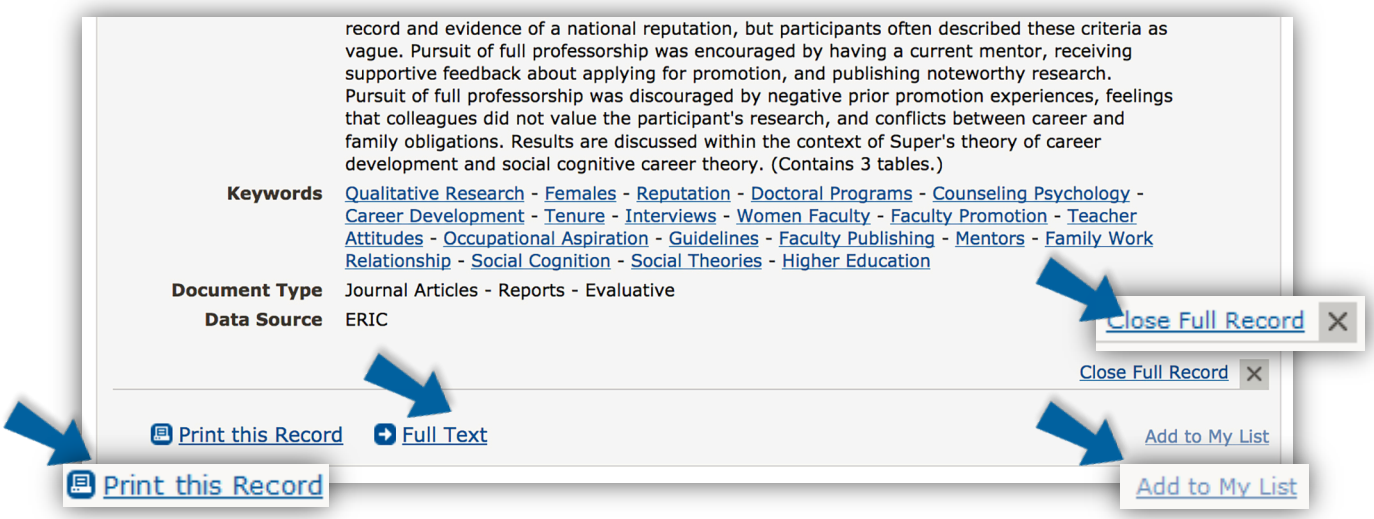
ACCNO	EJ902929
Title	Influences on Women Counseling Psychology Associate Professors' Decisions regarding Pursuit of Full Professorship
Person(s)	Pruitt, Nathan T.; Johnson, Adanna J.; Catlin, Lynn; Knox, Sarah.
Source	Counseling Psychologist, v38 n8 p1139-1173 Nov 2010, ISSN: 0011-0000 URL(Document): https://doi.org/10.1177/0011000010377666 DOI: 10.1177/0011000010377666
Year	2010
Language	English
Abstract	Twelve women tenured as associate professors in American Psychological Association--accredited counseling psychology doctoral programs were interviewed regarding their pursuit of promotion to full professor. Interview data were analyzed using a modified version of consensual qualitative research. Most participants indicated a strong desire to be promoted and stated that they would not change their minds about achieving this goal. Participants reported that their universities' guidelines for promotion emphasized a strong publication record and evidence of a national reputation, but participants often described these criteria as vague. Pursuit of full professorship was encouraged by having a current mentor, receiving supportive feedback about applying for promotion, and publishing noteworthy research. Pursuit of full professorship was discouraged by negative prior promotion experiences, feelings that colleagues did not value the participant's research, and conflicts between career and family obligations. Results are discussed within the context of Super's theory of career development and social cognitive career theory. (Contains 3 tables.)
Keywords	Qualitative Research - Females - Reputation - Doctoral Programs - Counseling Psychology - Career Development - Tenure - Interviews - Women Faculty - Faculty Promotion - Teacher Attitudes - Occupational Aspiration - Guidelines - Faculty Publishing - Mentors - Family Work Relationship - Social Cognition - Social Theories - Higher Education
Document Type	Journal Articles - Reports - Evaluative
Data Source	ERIC

Close Full Record

Print this Record Full Text Add to My List

The following **field labels and values** are possible:

varies	Number or other ID; Field labels are DFK, INIST, ISOC, PMID, ACCNO, NBN, NORART, POID, PDID
Title:	Title, subtitle, title translated
Person(s):	Author and roles like editor (Ed.:), in a new line the affiliation of the authors is listed, country, e-mail, URL of author homepage or institution
Source:	Source of publication, bibliographical notes, literature references and supplements, ISBN or ISSN, URL (Document), URL (Journal), URL (Publisher), DOI, information on how to obtain the referenced test
Year	Publication year
Language	Original language of the publication (value always in English)
Abstract	In German, English, French, Spanish or Portuguese, depending on the data source
Additional Abstract	In German or English
German Keywords	In German, controlled terms (for PSYNDEX and PsychData these are terms from APA Thesaurus), additional descriptors, age group, origin of population
Keywords	In English, controlled terms (for PSYNDEX and PsychData these are terms from the APA Thesaurus), additional descriptors, age group, origin of population
French keywords	Additional descriptors in French (only Pascal and MEDLINE records)
Spanish Keywords	Additional descriptors in Spanish (only Pascal and ISOC records)
German Classification	Classification, codes and text in German
Classification	Classification, codes and text in English
Segment	Specifies a special part of PSYNDEX (only present in PSYNDEX)
Method	Study type or controlled method (only present in PSYNDEX)
Evidence Level	Subtypes of the segment “PSYNDEX Therapy” (only present in PSYNDEX)
Document Type	Document type, and sometimes field values like “Clinical Cases and Studies” or “Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov´t”
Media Type	Possible terms are: Print-Electronic, Print, Magnetic Tape
Key Phrase	Short sentence or keywords, information to applied tests and sample
Data Source	Name or the data source



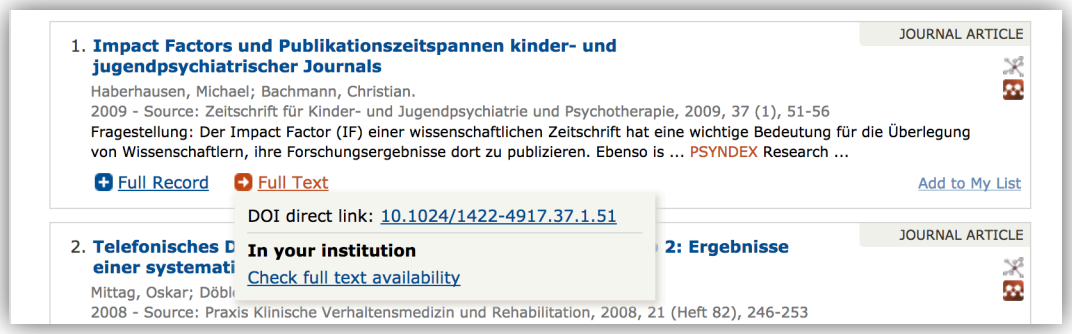
Print this Record

In this extended version of a record you have the possibility to print the record. At the end of a Full Record there is the link ‘Print this Record’. Clicking on this link results in a new web page opened, which automatically opens the printer dialog. After printing just close this new web page (by closing the tab in your browser) or change to the previous web page by changing the tab in your browser.

Full Text

The “Full Text” link displays a separate menu, with all the possible links to the full text available. Depending on the links known to the system different flyout menu arrangements are used.

If there is a DOI the appropriate link is shown.

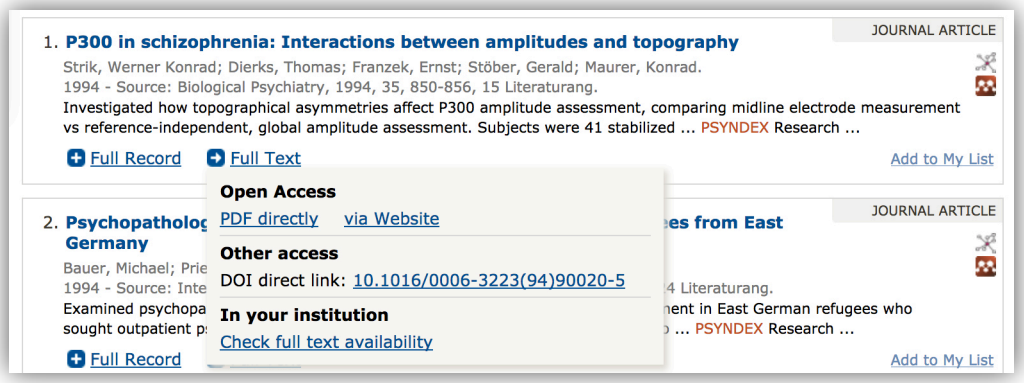


In addition the “Check full text availability“ link is shown in the menu as well.

If there is a direct link to the article stored in the metadata of this record, then this additional link is put in the flyout menu.

Integration of unpaywall data

The ‘Full Text’ flyout menu is divided into sections as soon as unpaywall data is used. "Unpaywall is a project of Impactstory, a nonprofit building tools to help make scholarly research more open, accessible, and reusable." It provides an open database of more than 22 million free scholarly articles. For this it harvests "Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use."
Only for those records with a functional DOI a lookup is possible.

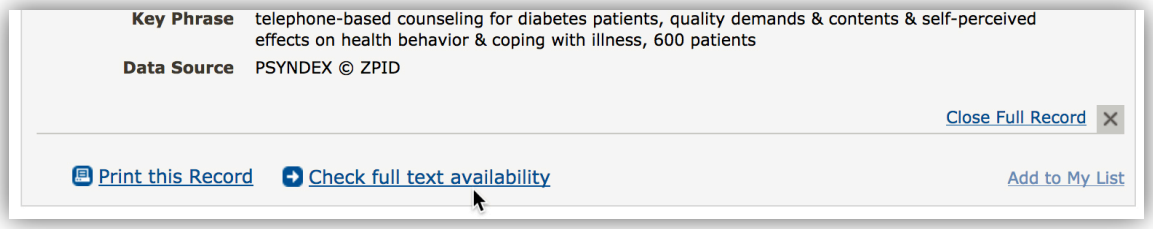


The links in the section **Open Access** contains the URL provided by unpaywall.

As links may change or become invalid, the system offers as many different links to the content as it knows of (listed in section **Other access** in the flyout). This increases the probability for the user to get to the desired publication.

"Check full text availability" link

If there is no link or DOI provided with the record, the link "Check full text availability" is shown.



It has the old behavior of the HFF-Button. The document may be obtained by pay-per-view access at the publisher's Web site, through a document delivery service order form, or through links to libraries holding the selected journal or book. PubPsych is not able to recognize the availability of a full text to a single user as this depends on the IP-address of the user's institutional membership, which is unknown to PubPsych.

Add to My List

This link is located at the bottom of each record.
If you would like to memorize a single result for further use, you have the option to save this record in a special list (**My List**). In order to add records to your personal list, click the link at the end of this displayed record. On your list you can collect all the records you consider important and then fall back on them easily during your current session. Once you added a record to your list the "Add to My List" link changes into "in My List".

Close Full Record

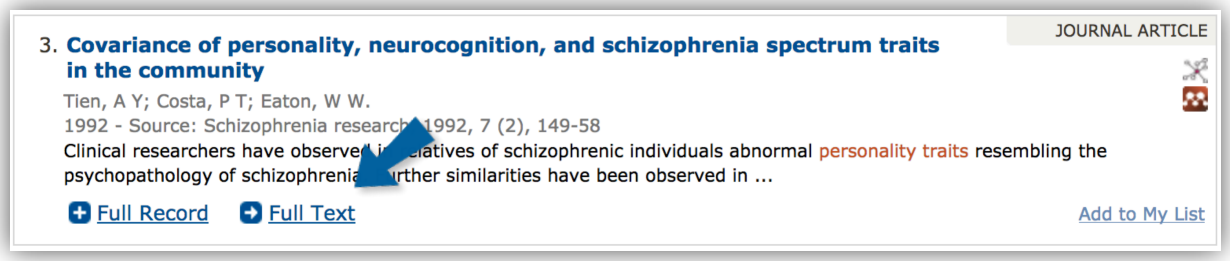
In order to close the Full Records view click on the respective link "Close Full Record" at the end of the full record. The Full Record view will be closed and the short displayed version of a record appears again.

"Further Information" link

In former software versions of PubPsych some records had a "**Further Information**" link at the bottom of the "box" of each record. This link has been abandoned in favour of an access to the full text.

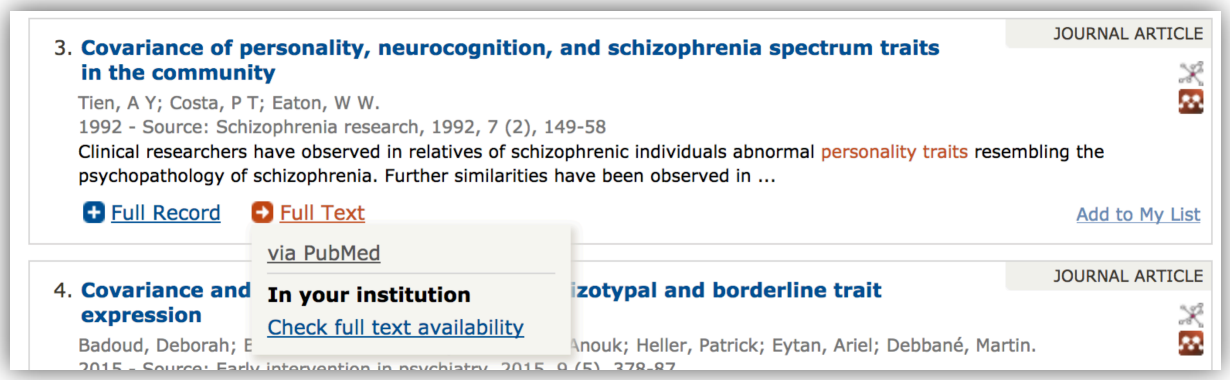
On some screenshots in this guide the link is still visible, because they where made before the update and not exchanged.

"Full Text" link



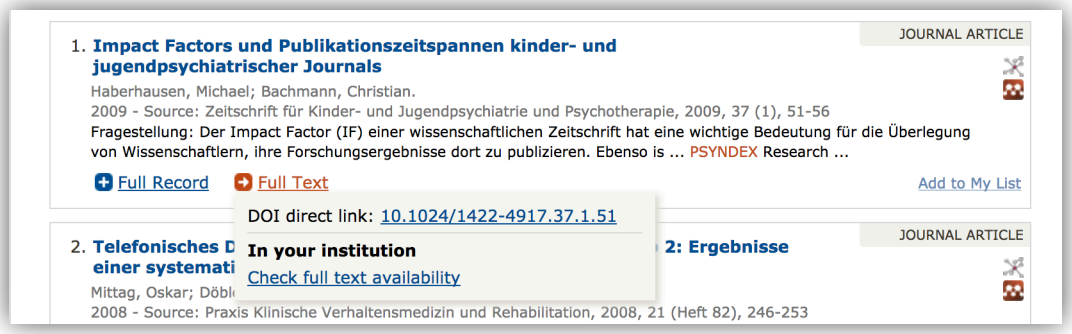
The "Full Text" link displays a separate menu, with all the possible links to the full text available. Depending on the links known to the system different flyout menu arrangements are used.

The screenshot shows the menu, if it is a record from MEDLINE® and has no DOI or direct link in the metatdata.



Records from the ERIC Database show a link "via ERIC", if there might be the option to acquired the full text via the ERIC Website.

If there is a DOI the appropriate link is shown.



In addition the “Check full text availability“ link is shown as well.

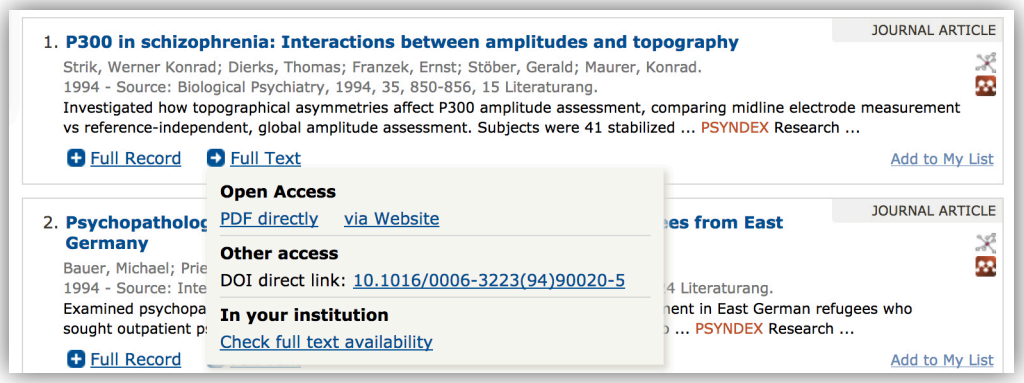
If there is a direct link to the article stored in the metadata of this record, then this additional link is put in the flyout menu.

Integration of unpaywall data

The ‘Full Text’ flyout menu is divided into sections as soon as unpaywall data is used. "Unpaywall is a project of Impactstory, a nonprofit building tools to help make scholarly research more open, accessible, and reusable." It provides an open database of more than 22 million free scholarly articles. For this it harvests "Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use."
Only for those records with a functional DOI a lookup is possible.

The links in the section **Open Access** contains the URL provided by unpaywall.

As links may change or become invalid, the system offers as many different links to the content as it knows of (listed in section **Other access** in the flyout). This increases the probability for the user to get to the desired publication.



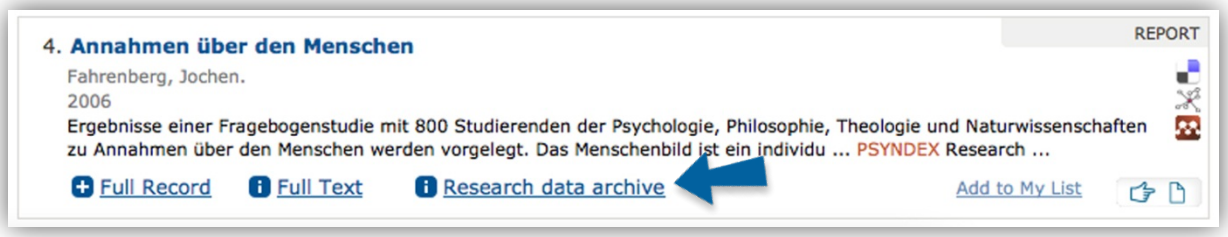
Additional Information for PSYNDEX records

In PSYNDEX you can find additional links for getting detailed information on an intervention program or a psychological test. Additionally, information on the PsychData Record, which was used in this publication displayed, is supplied. The data archive PsychData provides documentation of research data from all areas of psychology.

Intervention Program Review

PSYNDEX contains a growing number of descriptions of psychological intervention programs and clinical treatment programs. For these programs additional information (e.g., about the theoretical background of the program, indication and contraindication, intervention context, application and technique, diagnostic tools, working materials, empirical evidence, literature) is available via the link 'Intervention Program Review'. All records include titles, keywords, and classifications in English.
After clicking the link 'Intervention Program Review', which is next to 'Full Record' link, a new web page is opened.

Research data archive



The link ‘Research data archive’ is positioned in the same line as the other record options (‘Full Record’, ‘Add to My List’, …). Clicking this link opens the PsychData web page with the metadata to the respective data set. You will get information on the study itself, measurements, methods, tests and literature. All PSYNDEX records, which are associated with a PsychData record (search for IT=PsychData), show this link.

PSYNDEX Tests Complete Reference

The link ‘PSYNDEX Tests Complete Reference’ is next to ‘Full Record’. This link shows up, if a record is a description or review of a psychological test in the data source PSYNDEX. Clicking this link results in a new web page with additional information. All information is in German.

PSYNDEX contains descriptions of tests, rating scales, questionnaires, interview methods, observation methods, test apparatus, computer-assisted diagnosis measures, and other diagnostic instruments used in German-speaking countries, covering all areas of psychology and education, as well as related disciplines such as medicine, psychiatry, and business. It also contains descriptions of German-language adaptations of American and English tests, as well as tests in other languages. In addition to published tests, unpublished research instruments are also documented.

Additional record types documented in the title field:

- **PSYNDEX Tests Info:** Includes title, bibliographic information, test availability, and indexing terms.
- **PSYNDEX Tests Abstract:** Includes more information than PSYNDEX Tests Info; abstracts with essential information on application, procedure, construction, and empirical evidence as well as important administration conditions (application age, administration time); if appropriate, references are cited.
- **PSYNDEX Tests Review:** Each complete entry contains a long uniform description of the test concept and test construction, a summary of findings from reliability and validity studies, an outline of test procedure and scoring, and areas of application; it concludes with a critique. For some tests, all items are reproduced. Test criteria regarding validity, norms, etc., can be applied using the information presented. The critical evaluation is oriented toward current psychometric requirements of tests as formulated.

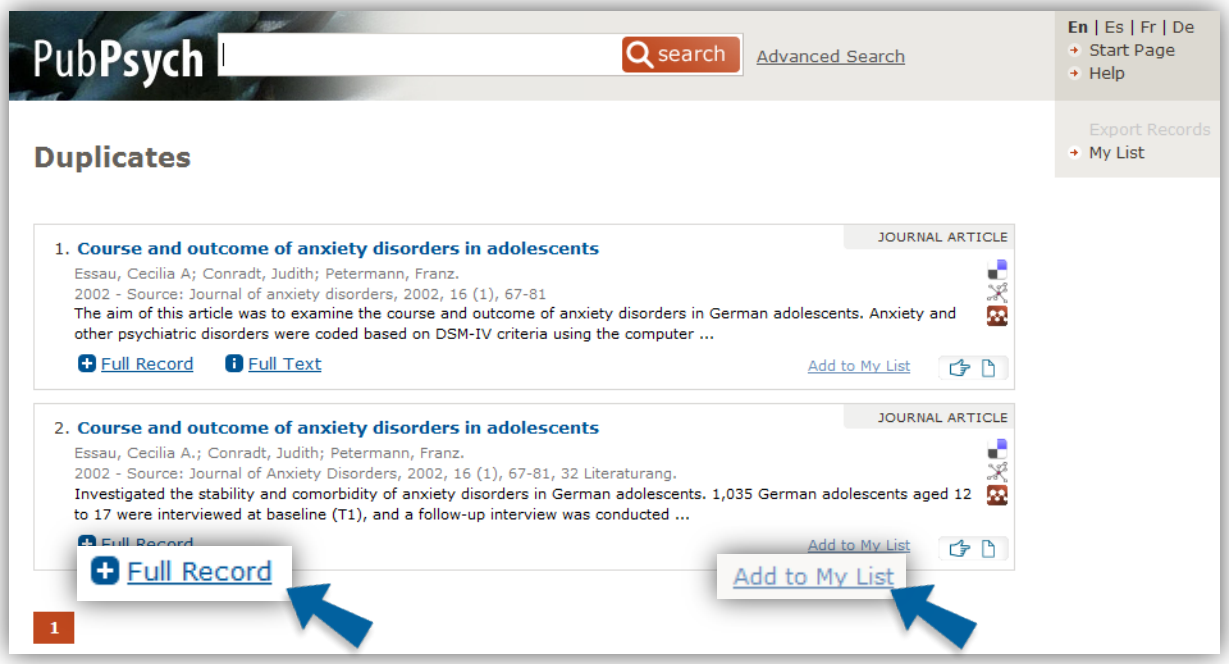
Both Versions

PubPsych provides duplicate detection of records between multiple data sources. As every data source has its own set of values for a record, which may provide additional information, PubPsych does not eliminate duplicate records, but groups them, and displays a link to all versions.

If a record appears twice or more in your result it is only shown once but you have the option to see all versions by clicking “Both versions” or “All 3 Versions”, if there are three, at the bottom of the “box” of the respective result. If it happens to be more than three versions, the number indicates how many versions are found.

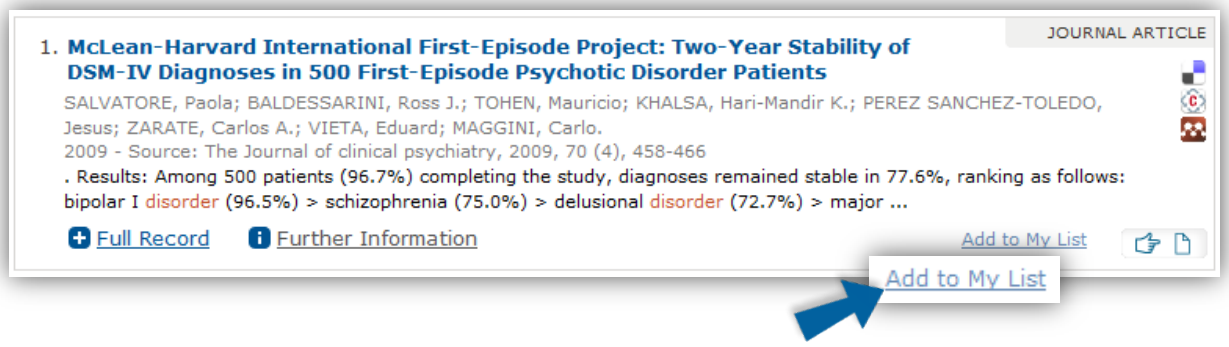
Duplicates

The website you get to after clicking “Both Versions” also offers the options the first page with results does, such as Full Record, Add to My List etc. Click on the respective items to use them. To get back to your result list hit the back button of your browser or use the swipe gesture to navigate between web pages.



"Add to My List" link

For every single record multiple actions are available. If you would like to memorize a single result for further use, you have the option to save this record in a special list (**My List**). In order to add records to your personal list, click the link at the end of this displayed record. On your list you can collect all the records you consider important and then fall back on them easily during your current session. Once you added a record to your list the "Add to My List" link changes into "in My List".



HFF-Button

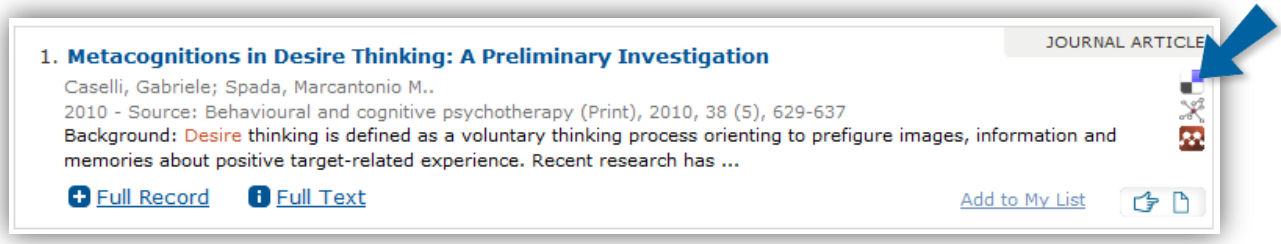
All the functionality of the HFF-Button ('help finding full text') - formerly placed in the bottom right corner, is now integrated in the link named “Check full text availability“ or “Full Text“.

Depending on the availability information the system has for the record one of the links is displayed. If there is now link or DOI provided with the record the “Check full text availability“ link is shown.

It has the old behavior of the HFF-Button. The document may be obtained by pay-per-view access at the publisher's Web site, through a document delivery service order form, or through links to libraries holding the selected journal or book. PubPsych is not able to recognize the availability of a full text to a single user as this depends on the IP-address of the user's institutional membership, which is unknown to PubPsych.

Bookmarking Services

With each of the records found you have the possibilty to add them to your *BibSonomy*- or *Mendeley*- Account.
In order to do so, click the respective icons on the right side of the displayed record.

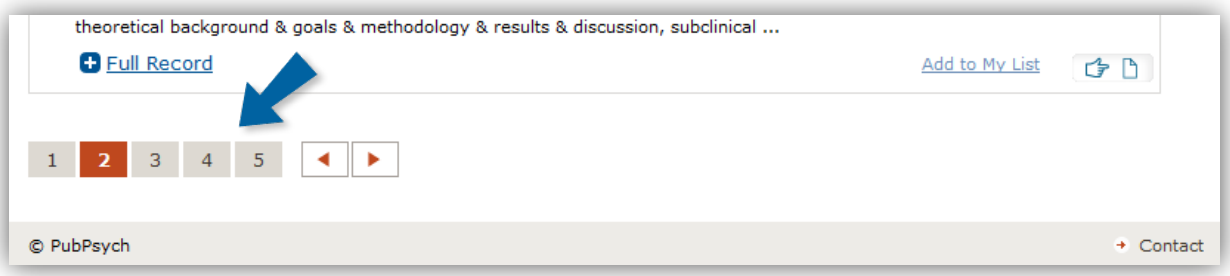


If you get the message "Sorry, your search for ID:DFK_0258249 returned no results." after using a stored link, it means that the record does not exist anymore. It is possible in all participating data sources that records have to be deleted.

The link to *Delicious* is removed.

Flicking

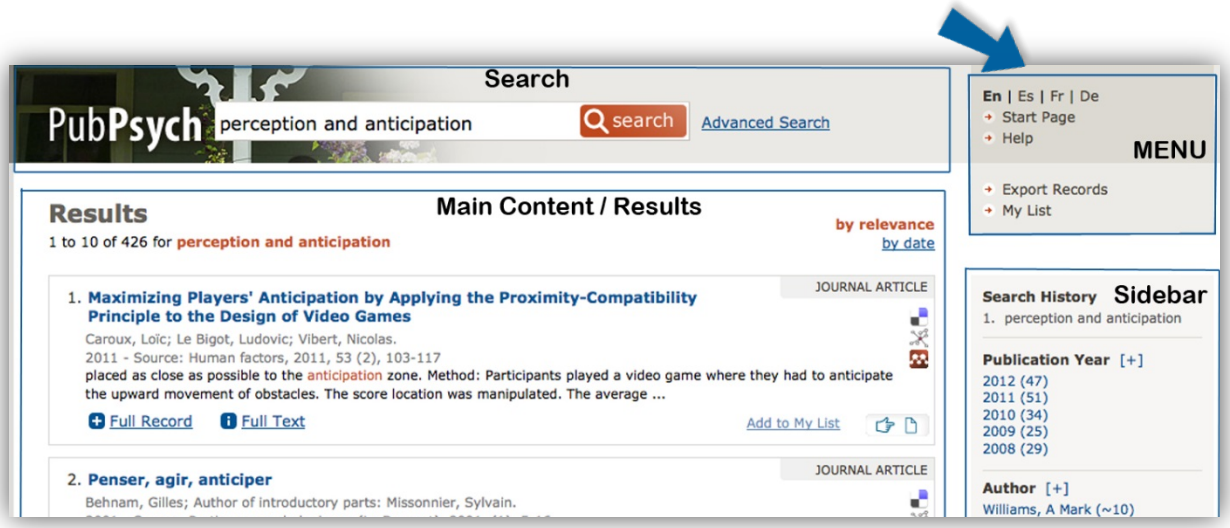
In order to see all the results found for your search, you can flick through the pages. Click on the page numbers at the bottom to switch pages.



Menu

On every page of PubPsych, you will find a menu at the top with basic options:

- En | Es | Fr | De (languages)
- Start Page
- Help

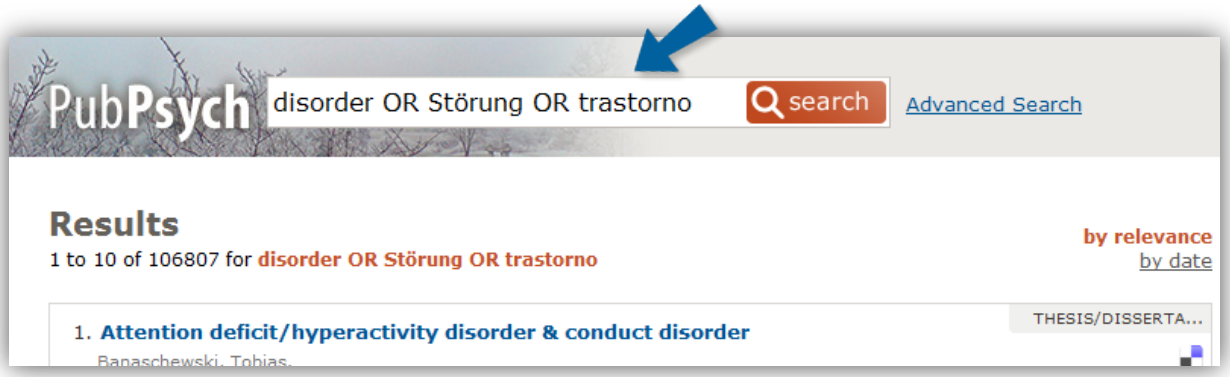


Except for the Start Page there are additional saving options:

- Export Records
- My List

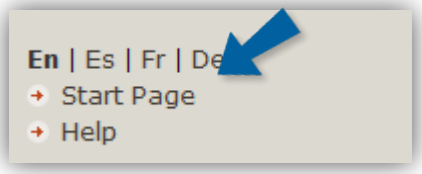
Languages

You can choose between the languages English, Spanish, French and German. Changing the language results in adaption of information and instructions of the interface to the chosen language. The system does not automatically translate search terms into the other languages. If you want it to search for the term in other languages you have to type in the equivalents and separate them with *OR*.



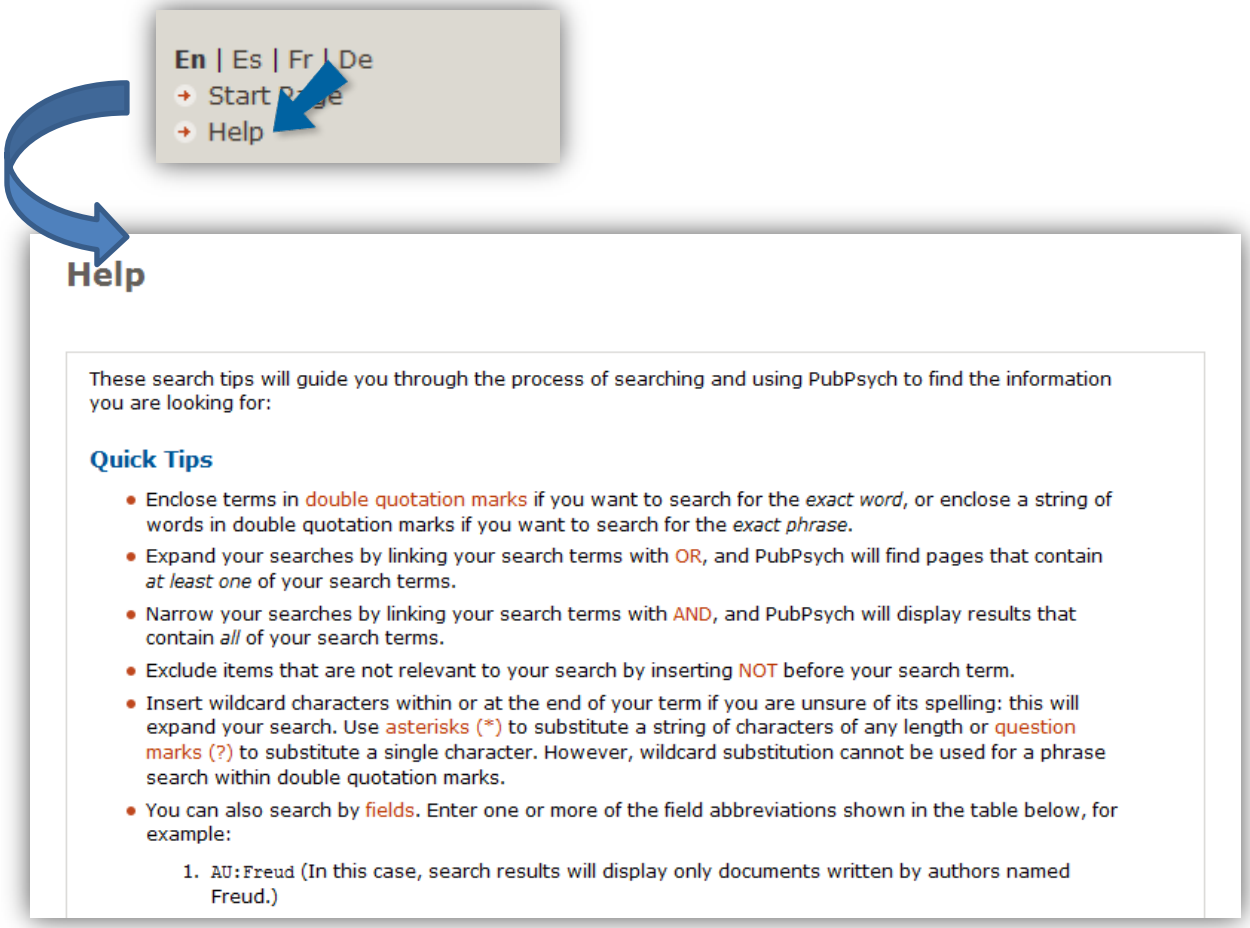
Start Page

By clicking “Start Page” you directly get back to the opening page. Your recently typed search is not displayed in the input field of the search.



Help

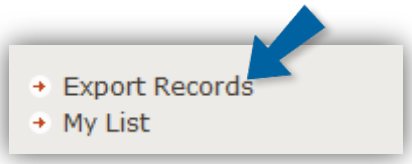
By clicking “Help” you get to a web page with quick tips for search syntax, and search fields, some information on search results and saving records.



On the Help page the saving option “Export Records” is not an active option in the menu. Only on Results pages or My List pages with actual records retrieved this option is active.

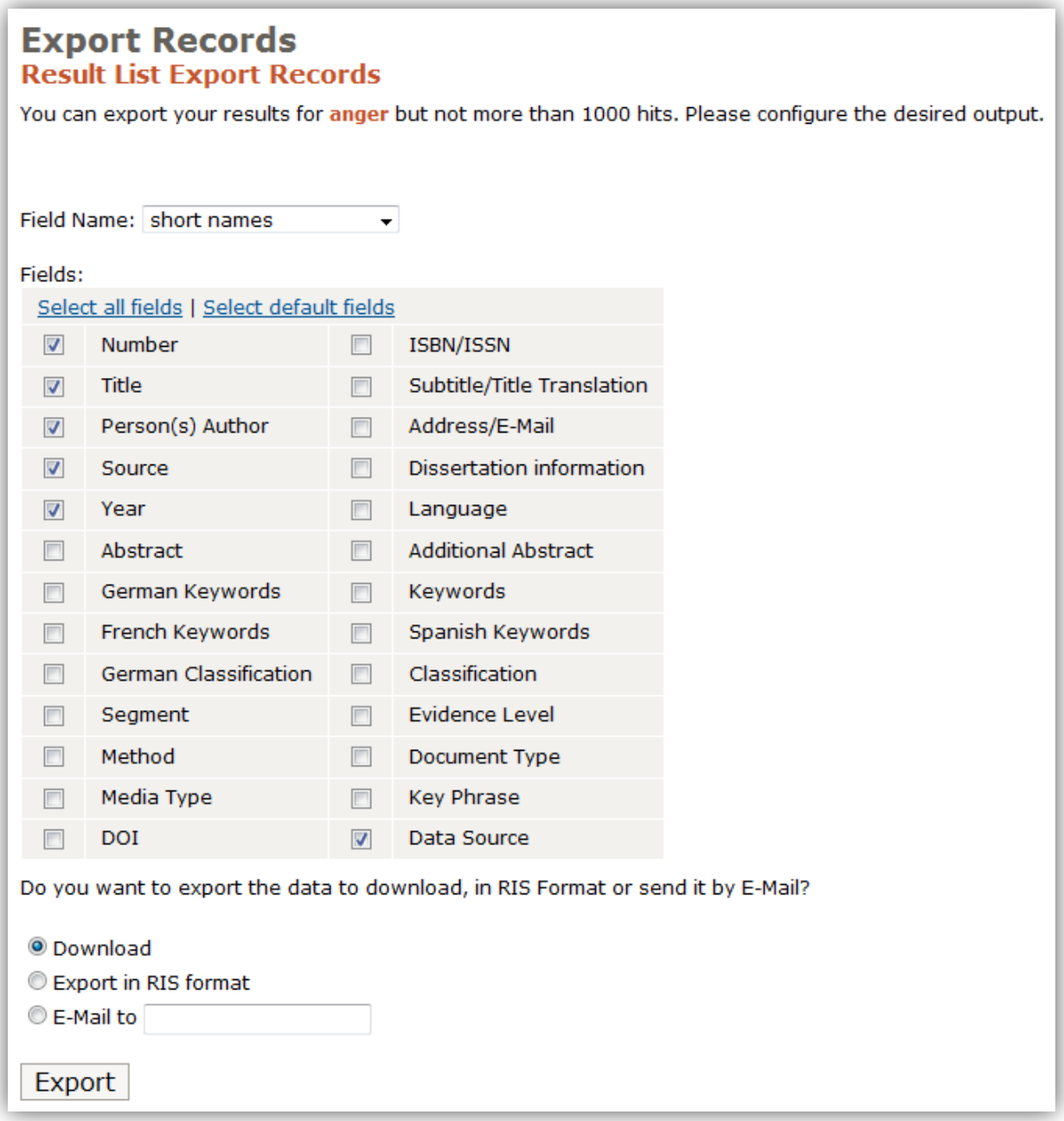
Saving Options

On the page with the results of your search, you can find different saving options.



Export Records

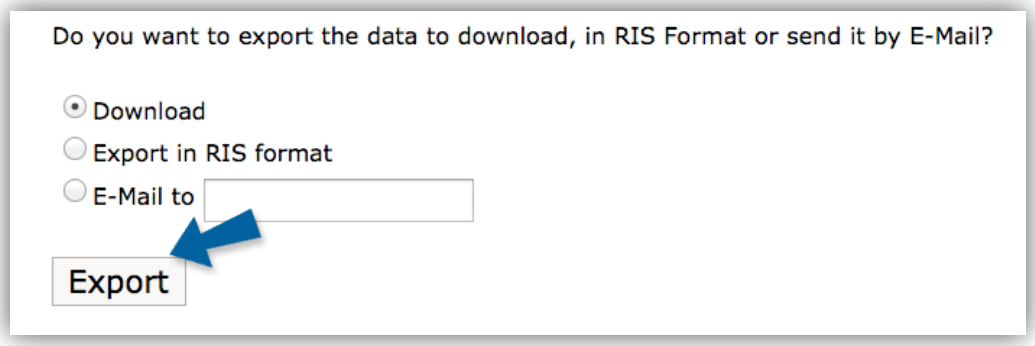
From the Result page or the My List page you may export your results for further use as a text file. Clicking on the link "Export Records" results in a new web page.



Under "Export Records" you have different options of saving the records you found. All options control the generated text file. First you can choose the names of the different fields

to be shown in the long and/or the short version or not at all. Short names are the abbreviation of the fields used in PubPsych as shown in the fields sections of the Help (p. 43). Long version is the identifier used within the interface, displayed in the “Fields” section of this web page. In the next category you can choose the fields that will be listed in your export. You can click on them separately or pick the options “Select all fields” or “Select default fields”.

Finally, you can choose where and how to export the results. You can download them, export them in RIS format or send them as an E-mail. The respective links can be found at the bottom of the form. Note that you can only export a selection of 1000 hits max. Check an option, insert an E-mail address if necessary and hit the “Export” button.

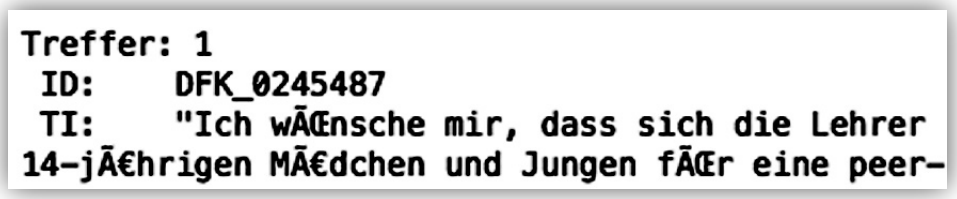


RIS (Research Information Systems) is a standardized tag format developed by Research Information Systems Incorporated to enable citation programs to exchange data through support by a number of reference managers, amongst them are EndNote, Refdoc or Citavi, which are particularly used in the university context.

Additional Tips

Encoding

If you see funny characters such as or in your browser, please change your browser's character encoding to UTF-8.

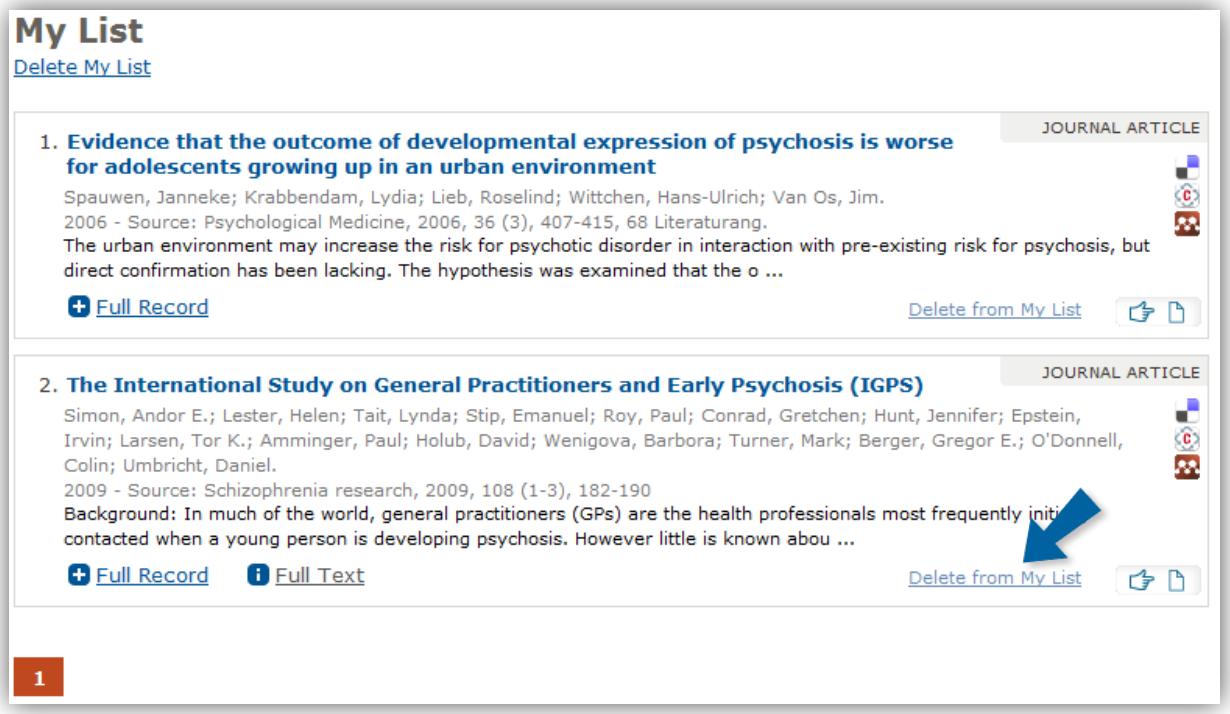


If there are odd characters in your downloaded file, it's because they are UTF-8 encoded. In your e-mail client you may switch the encoding to UTF-8. On Windows systems try to use Notepad, as Wordpad is not able to handle UTF-8 encoding properly. You may open the file

with MS Office Word, but will be asked to choose an encoding, pick UTF-8 then. Linux and MacOS will be able to recognize the encoding automatically.

My List

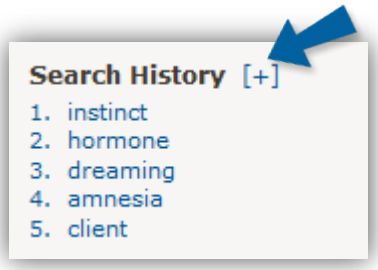
After having added records to your list you can see them by clicking on “My List” in the menu at the top.
“My List” presents the results chronologically as you have added them to your list most recent first. After the headline “My List” you have the option to delete the whole list by clicking “Delete My List”. Beware: going back in your history by swiping or hitting the back button shows you the results on “My List” again but the “Export Records” function results in a blank text file as you already have deleted the records.
For each record the same options are available as are on the Result Page (see page 15).
Except for “Add to My List” or “in My List” which is replaced by “Delete from My List”.
Clicking the link “Delete from My List” will delete only this record.

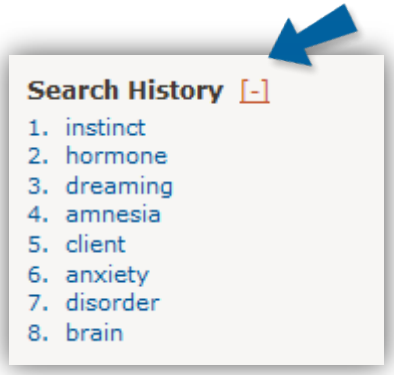


Sidebar

The sidebar offers the search history of your session and the possibility of refining your results. Facets / Filters is located on the right side of your result page. You can see it marked in the picture under the description for “Results”.

Search History





All the terms and expressions you searched for are listed here numbered from latest to first. By clicking on a term you can go back to the respective results. Note that if you make more than five searches, the terms will be hidden. You can open the list by clicking on the little plus in square brackets [+]. You can minimize the list back to five items by clicking on the little minus in square brackets [-]. Even searches with no results are listed here. Only if a search results in a syntax error the search term is not listed on the search history.

Faceted Search/ Filters

PubPsych makes refining your search results very easy by providing faceted search. You may choose to limit your search to specific

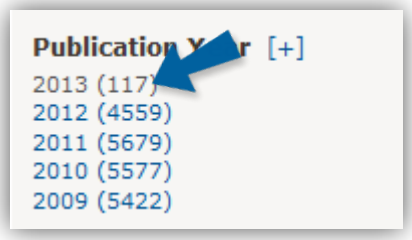
- Availability
- Publication Year
- Author
- Language
- Publication Type
- Data Source

Availability

The unpaywall database has the information about the open access status of a publication. This makes it possible to filter the records of PubPsych with a faceted search ‘Availability’ in the sidebar.

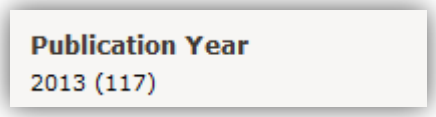
If a search results in no open access documents, the faceted search is not shown in the sidebar.

Publication Year



The years of the publications found are listed here in chronological order. The number in brackets names the number of documents found that were published in the respective year. It is possible that abbreviations like the following three appear in this category:
sd = sans date (French for w*ithout date*)
i.Vorb. = in Vorbereitung (German for *in preparation*)
o.J. = ohne Jahr (German for *without year*)
By clicking on one of the numbers you limit your search to all the reports of the respective year referring to the term you searched before.

Example:



If you searched for `adult`, in the sidebar under Publication Year the link 2013 (117) is offered.
If you click *2013 (117)*, a new search of the term (in this example *adult*) with the field PY and the search value 2013 starts. Then, under Publication Year *2013 (117)* is the only option listed. The results of this new search `adult PY="2013"` are displayed and then under Publication Year 2013 is the only option listed. Due to the implicit *AND* between the term `(adult)` and the field search `(PY="2013")` the search is made for both of these terms separately. The search is not treated as a whole phrase.

Author

In the sidebar according to your search the authors are listed by the number of publications found. They are listed in different positions i.e. also as editor etc. The number in brackets indicates how many records were found that were associated with them. By clicking on a name you limit your search to the reports of the respective author combined with the term of your previous search. The tilde before the number expresses that an exact number of hits cannot be indicated because of different ways of spelling and equal treatment of *Umlaute* and the respective vowels.

Note, however, that in order to avoid the duplication of names that appear with different spelling across data sources, the authors´ names listed here have been adapted. Umlaute, accents etc. have been omitted. Every symbol that is not a letter, a number or a comma has

been replaced by a blank space.
Example: 'Schneider, Jürgen' is listed as 'Schneider, Jurgen'
'Meliä, José Luis' is listed as 'Melia, Jose Luis'

Additionally, only the first letter of every word appears capitalized and repeated blank spaces as well as those before and after words have been omitted.

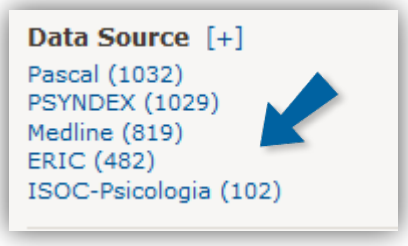
Language

The languages used in the records found are listed here. They appear in order of the frequency they were used with (indicated by the number in brackets). The terms appear in the language of the interface. You can limit your search to reports in one of the listed languages only, by clicking on the respective language.

Publication Type

Each data source joined in PubPsych has its own set of document types. This results in different labels for i.e. articles. In order to make a search across all databases possible the document types of the participating databases are mapped on a consistent terminology and named Publication Type. Only the publication types appearing in your current search are listed under this feature. You can open the whole list, if there are more than five items, by clicking on the little plus in square brackets [+].By clicking on one of the listed types you limit your search to reports of the respective publication type referring to the term of your previous search.

Data Source



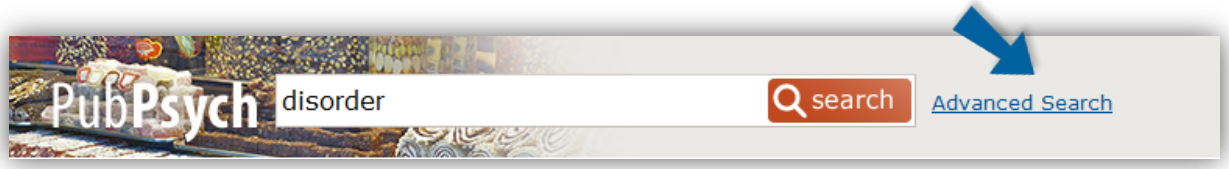
The data sources of the records found are listed here. They are listed according to the amount of their appearance (indicated by the number in brackets). Only five of the sources are listed, if you want to see the complete list click on the little plus in square brackets ([+]).

If you want to limit your search to reports of only one of the data sources, click on the respective data source. Sometimes your search is inadvertently limited to a single data source by using a search term, which is only present in this data source. If this happened only one data source is shown.

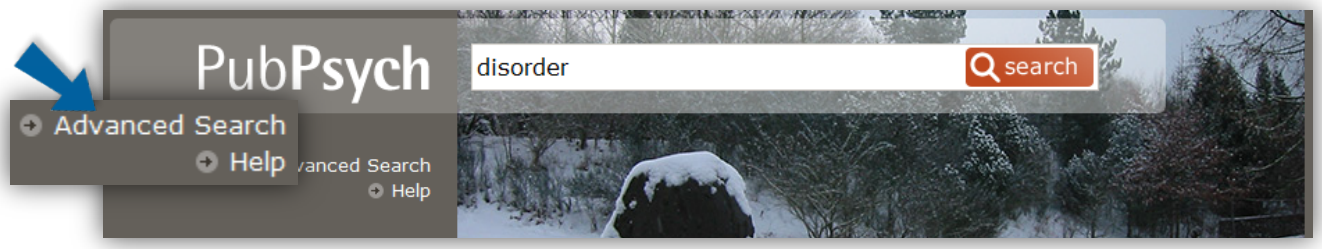
Additional Tips

You can see the complete list of each feature by clicking on the little “plus” in square brackets ([+]).
Also, all of these facets refer to the search you are just making. Apart from the option *Search History*, that lists all the searches you have made during a session, all the other options list data referring to the current search.

Advanced Search

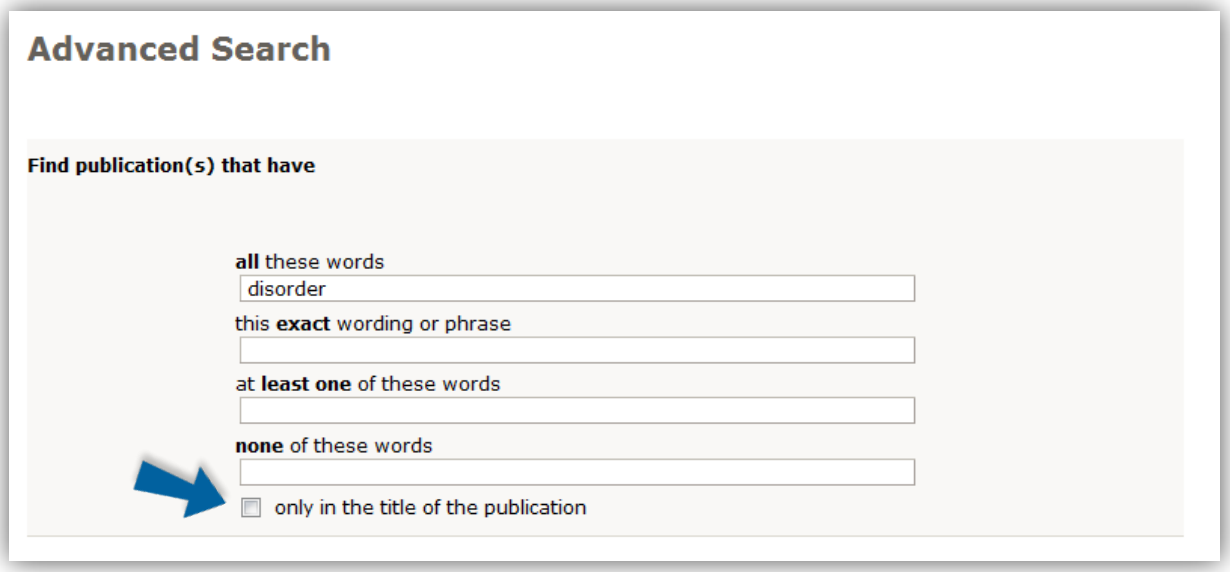


In order to use the “Advanced Search” function, click the respective option: the link next to the “search” button in the search part at top of each page or on the Start Page below the PubPsych writing.



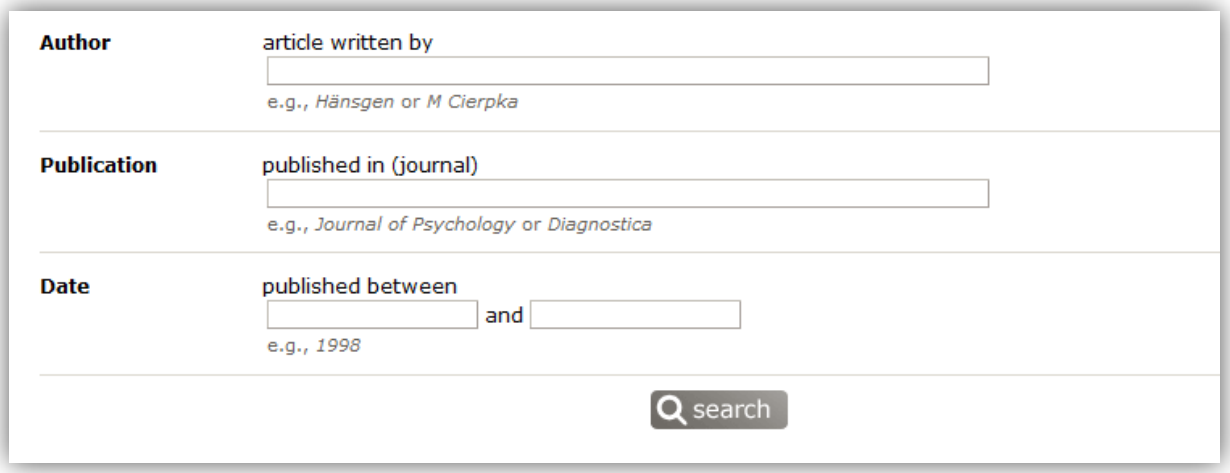
In the *Advanced Search* you have different options:

- You can orient your search by the terms you use.
- You can also search for an author, a publication or a date.



Type in all the words you want PubPsych to look for in the first field.
If you want it to keep a specific order, type in the terms or phrases in the second field and it will result in a phrase. If you want to search for at least one of a variety of words, insert them into the third field.

In order to exclude words from your search, insert them into the fourth field.
Check the little box at the bottom if you want to apply the criteria above only for the title of the publication.



If you know the author´s name, insert the name in the field “Author article written by”.
Note: Use the last name only or last name with first initial or first name. Do not insert more than one author name. The search is rewritten as a field search with phrasing and will not find more than one author.

In the field labeled “Publication published in (journal)” insert the name of the journal. The inserted term transferred to a field search with phrasing i.e. typing `international review` in the search field results in a search for `JT="international review"`. Do not use quotation marks in this field, as they are not striped from your search terms and may result in unintended searches.

If you know the time frame the article you search for appeared in, type the years in the two last fields.

Other Search Options

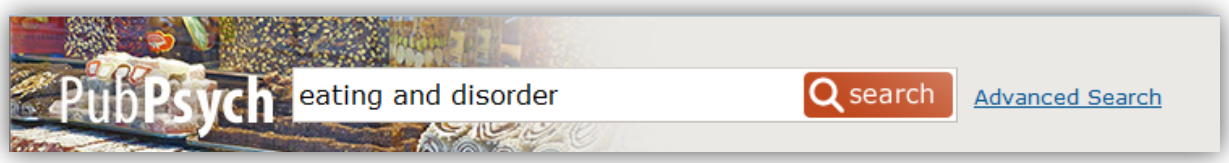
Umlaute are transformed into the respective vowel automatically. Therefore the results for a search of the terms “Gedächtnis” and “Gedachtnis” would be identical.

COU and **LA** only contain words in English (i.e. Germany, Asia and German, English).

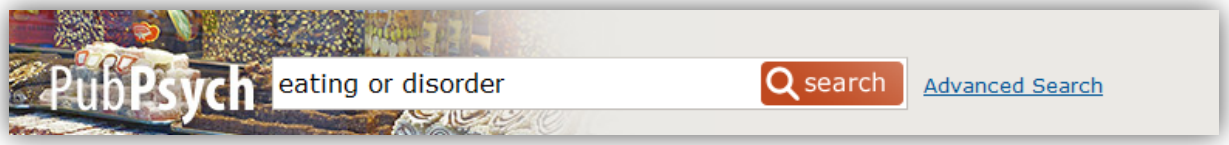
Boolean Operators

With the help of Boolean Operators you can expand or narrow your search.
You can combine search terms in order to narrow your results by writing *AND* and broaden them by writing *OR*. If you want to exclude terms from your search write *NOT*.

Examples:



If you type in `eating` **`and`** `disorder`, PubPsych only offers you records that have both words in them.



If you type in `eating` **`or`** `disorder`, PubPsych offers records that have either one of the terms or both terms in them.

If you type in `eating` **`not`** `disorder`, PubPsych will search for records about “eating” that do not include “disorder”.

Range Operator

With numeric field values the use of a range operator is optional. Possible operators are

- < for lesser than
- <= lesser or equal than
- > for greater than
- >= greater or equal than

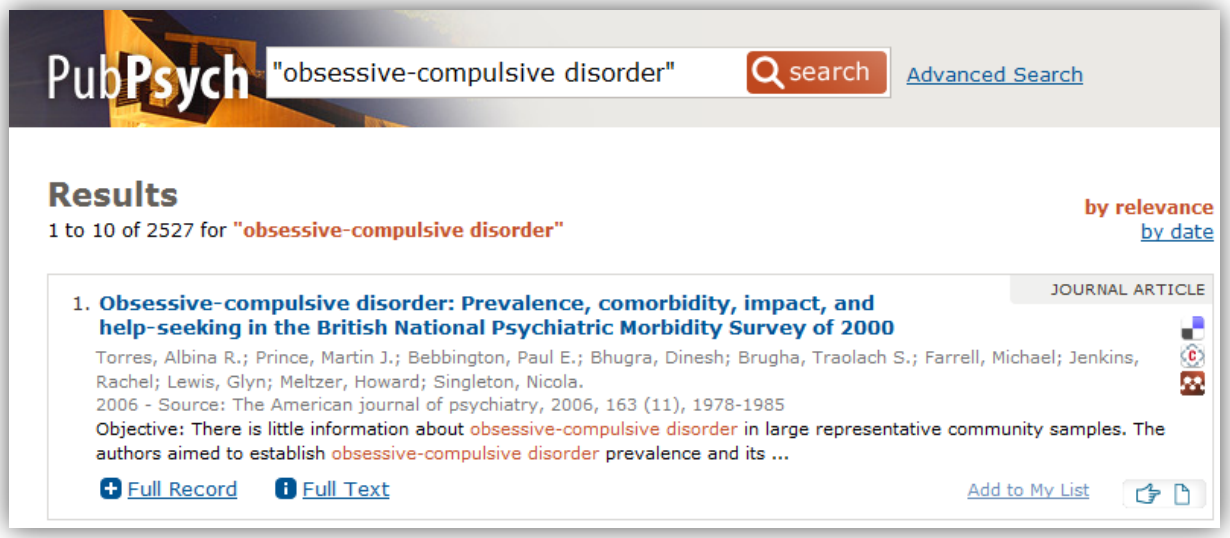
The field PY (Publication Year) is one of the fields with numerical values, where range operators might be useful. By example: to retrieve all publications, published between 1970 and 1979, use the search `PY>=1970 and PY<1980`.

Phrases

If you want PubPsych to search for a number of words in a certain order only, put them in quotation marks.

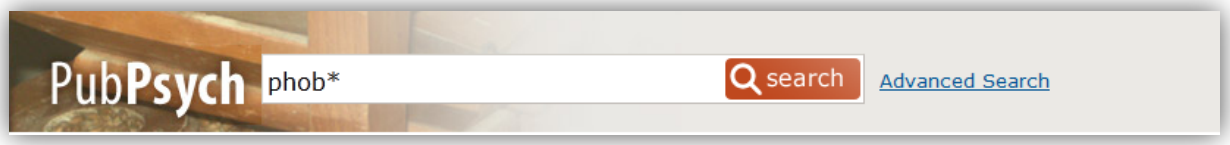
Example:

If you type in `"obsessive-compulsive disorder"`, your results will only contain the phrase in this exact order.

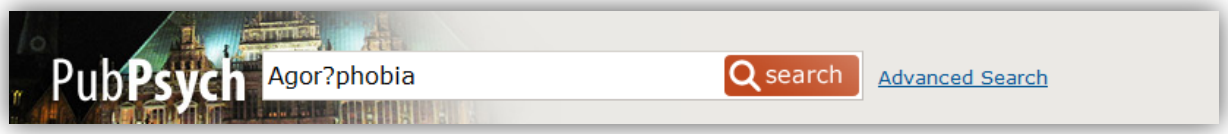


Truncation

The asterisk (*) replaces a number of syllables. For example, if you type in `phob*`, you get records for phob**ia**, phob**ic**, phob**ics**, etc.



Use a question mark (?) to substitute only a single character.
These options can help, when you are unsure about the spelling of a word. However, they cannot be used when searching phrases.

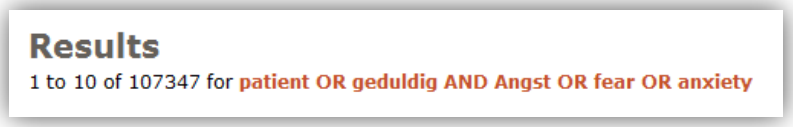


Natural language queries like `Which are the 'best' cities for psychology research worldwide?` will probably result in zero hits, because the question mark is not treated as a question mark, but as a wild card with an obligatory letter followed.

Additional Tips

Spaces between words are treated as an implicit AND. Double quotation marks disable the implicit AND.
`ct=job performance or CT=employee efficiency` means ct=job AND performance OR CT=employee AND efficiency, where performance and efficiency may be found in any field to include title, abstract or key phrase. If you wish to limit your search to the CT field, use quotation marks: `ct="job performance" or CT="employee efficiency"`.

Please note, that AND binds stronger than OR (rules of Boolean logic).



`patient OR geduldig AND Angst OR fear OR anxiety` does not search for all combinations of *patient* with *Angst*, *fear* and *anxiety* or combinations of *geduldig* with *Angst*, *fear* and *anxiety*. AND will only tie the word *geduldig* with *Angst*. Your result set will

contain documents including at least one of the single words *patient*, *fear* or *anxiety* or including the word *geduldig* combined with *Angst*.

Use parentheses to force the order of processing when using OR.
`(patient OR geduldig) AND (Angst OR fear OR anxiety)` retrieves documents containing *geduldig* or *patient* and at least one of the words *Angst, fear, anxiety*.

Fields

You can also search by fields. Insert one or more of the abbreviated field labels out of the list below into the search field, followed by an equal sign (=) and the term you want to search for (*field=term*). Note that you have to write phrases of more than one word into quotation marks. Otherwise, the words will be searched for independently (see page 41).

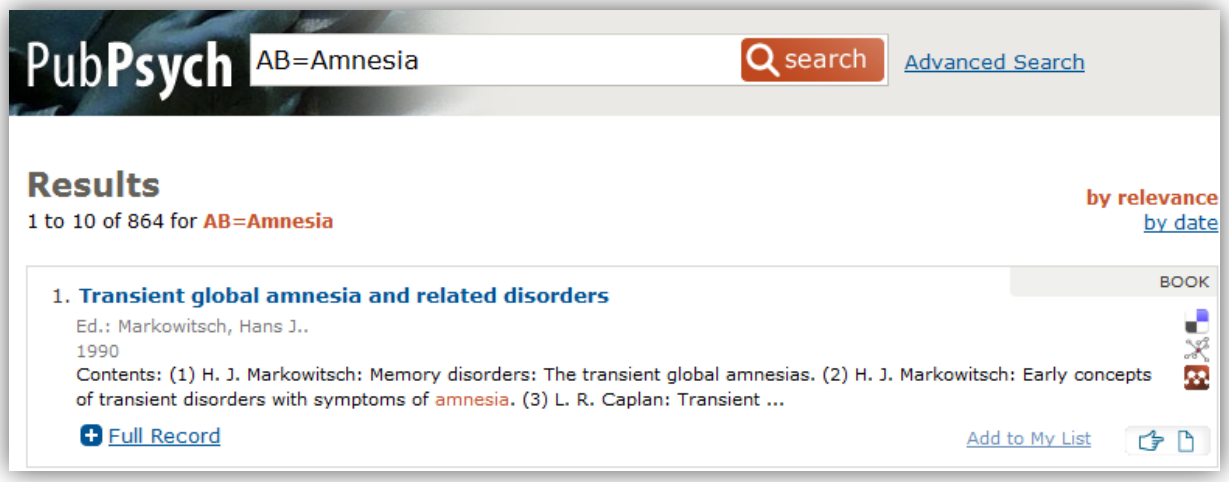
Search fields are:

AB (abstract)	DT (document type)	MT (media type)
AGE (age group)	EV (evidence level)	PLOC (origin of population)
AU (person(s))	ISBN	PU (publisher)
CM (method type)	ISSN	PY (publication year)
COU (country of origin)	IT (additional descriptor)	SEG (database segment)
CS (author affiliation)	JT (journal title)	SH (subject classification)
CT (controlled term)	KP (key phrase)	SW (all key words)
DB (data source)	LA (publication language)	TI (title)

1) Abstract (AB)

`AB=Amnesia`

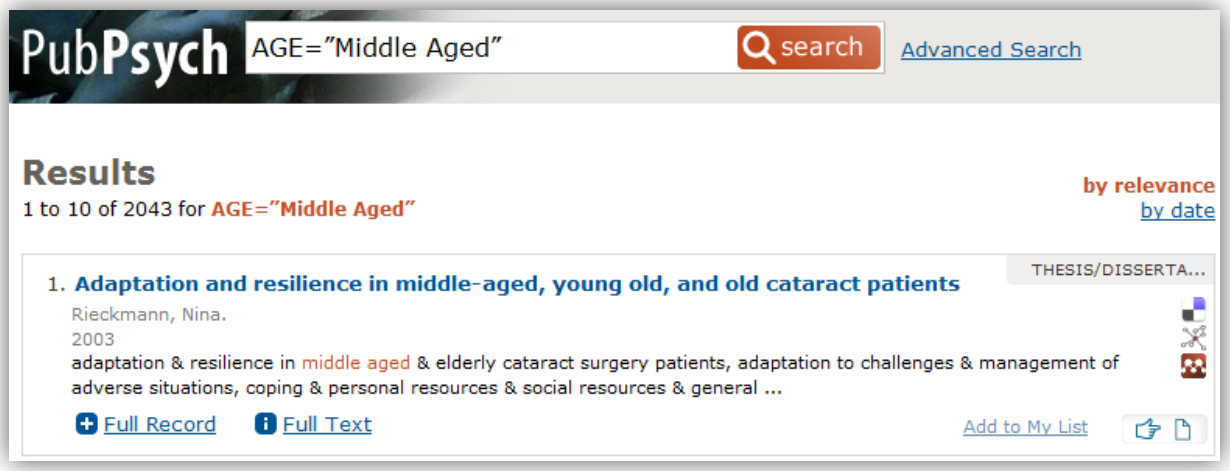
The term will only be searched amongst the abstracts, if you use the field AB (*abstract)*. The option AB searches though the features abstract and additional abstract. Abstracts are not translated automatically. However, in some data sources, a mostly English translation is provided beside the abstract in the language of the publication. Abstracts appear in the languages German, English, French, Spanish or Portuguese. The abstracts are of varying levels of detail and can have few words or extensive parts of text. This field appears in all data sources.



2) Age Group (AGE)

`AGE="Middle Aged"`

This search is linked to different age groups.



Age Group refers to the age group of the tested population. The field only exists in PSYNDEX, ERIC, MEDLINE and PsychData. PSYNDEX employs a controlled vocabulary, which means only certain terms can be allocated. The terms appearing in ERIC, MEDLINE and PsychData are mapped on the controlled vocabulary and replenished with the respective terms. The terms exist in German and English. The entry that fits best is always allocated. One record can have numerous AGE values.

The following controlled vocabulary is existent in PSYNDEX:

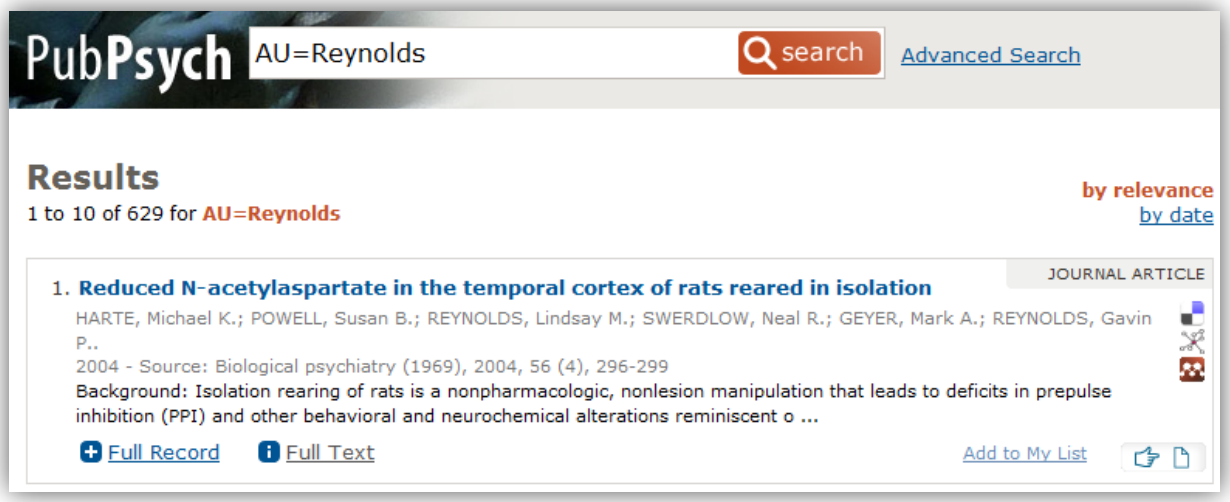
Age Group	**Comment**
Adulthood	18 YRS & OLDER
Adolescence	13-17 YRS
Childhood	BIRTH-12 YRS
Neonatal	BIRTH-1 MO
Infancy	2-23 MO
Preschool Age	2-5 YRS
School Age	6-12 YRS
Young Adulthood	18-29 YRS
Thirties	30-39 YRS
Middle Age	40-65 YRS
Aged	65 YRS & OLDER
Very Old	85 YRS & OLDER

You do not have to keep all the values in mind as you can click on them in the Full Record View. Then the search takes place in the field SW (Keywords). But that is correct since AGE is part of the keywords field and is also searched through in every SW search.

3) Person(s); Author(s) (AU)

`AU=Reynolds`

This search will present all results of documents written by anyone named *Reynolds*. The field AU exists in all data sources. However, there are records that have no author captured. This might be the case in the data sources MEDLINE, Pascal, ISOC-Psicología, ERIC, NORART and NARCIS. Note that the authors´ names appear in different forms in the different data sources. Usually, in PSYNDEX the first name is spelled out and additionally shown. In other data sources it is usually abbreviated as the first letter and a dot. In PSYNDEX the order in which first and last name appears, does not matter. Also, typing mistakes, that are not corrected automatically, can occur i.e. Gunter vs. Gunther.



Umlaute cannot be captured. Therefore, they are treated equally as the respective vowel
`Example: Muller = Müller`
You can insert the authors name in different forms. Separating the two names a dot or a comma can be used interchangeably. Note that not all the variations might result in the same choice of reports.

The following search examples all result in a search for records including works of *Harald Merckelbach*:

```
AU="Harald Merckelbach"

AU="Merckelbach, Harald"

AU="Merckelbach, H."

AU="Merckelbach. Harald"
```

In order to search for more than one author, write the other authors´ names within brackets. Note that all authors´ names must be found in the author´s field. The following search examples all result in the same search and the same results.

```
AU=(Merckelbach, Harald Jelicic, Marko)

AU=(Merckelbach Jelicic)

AU=”Merckelbach, Harald” AU="Jelicic, Marko"
```

If you want to search for all records with a reference to a certain author search with the three different options for the author field and link them with *OR*.

Example:

```
AU="Merckelbach" OR AU="Merckelbach, Harald" OR AU="Merckelbach, H"
```

Additionally, you can find the option *Author* in the sidebar (see page 34). Click on a name to search for reports of the respective author.

4) Method Type (CM)

`CM="10100 empirical study"`

With this abbreviation you can look for a specific type of study. CM only exists in PSYNDEX.

The field CM captures the controlled method or study type. The five-digit number in front of the single method was mainly invented in order to arrange the methods according to their content (hierarchical order and with regard to content). They do not refer to the four-digit numbers of the classifications (they are simply low numbers).
It is possible to search with the number `CM=10100` as well as with the term `CM="empirical study"` or with both of them: `CM="10100 empirical study"`.
Using the wildcard * the search can be limited to a subject group of several alternative methods.
This way, a search with results of any kind of empirical method is possible with `CM=10*`. This is easier than linking all types of empirical methods with *OR*.

In the following you can find a list of different classifications and the respective numbers:

Empirical Methods

10100 empirical study

10110 experimental study

10111 randomized experimental study

10112 quasi-experimental study

10120 longitudinal empirical study

10130 qualitative empirical study

10140 meta-analysis

10150 multicenter study

10200 illustrative empirical data

10300 clinical case report

10310 illustrative case report

10400 experience report/case study

10500 study project

10600 data reanalysis

10700 study replication

10800 registered study

Methods

11100 methodological study

11200 assessment method description

11300 intervention method description

Clinical Resources

11400 treatment program

11500 guidelines

11600 patient informationTheories & Concepts

Theories & Concepts

12100 theoretical study

12200 theoretical discussion

12300 terminological/conceptual contribution

12400 professional statement

Outline

13100 literature review

13110 systematic review

13200 overview

13300 handbook

13400 textbook

13500 self-help guide

13600 educational audiovisual media

Reference

14100 comment

14110 comment reply

14120 comment appended

14200 errata

14300 book/media review

14310 test review

History

15100 historical study

15200 biography

15210 autobiography/personal account

15240 laudation

15270 obituary

15300 historical source

15320 reprint

15340 selected readings

Exercise of Profession

16100 professional policies/standards

16200 discussion of service structures

16300 discussion of science structures

Resources

17100 directory

17200 dictionary

17300 bibliography

17350 link collection

Special Forms of Communication

18400 interview

18500 panel discussion

18600 conference proceedings

18650 workshop

5) Country of Origin (COU)

COU=Germany

This abbreviation helps you to look for a publication made by an author of a specific country as it searches for the country of origin of the first author. It is often combined with another field and a term. You can only insert terms in English in this field.

This field only appears in PSYNDEX, Pascal and MEDLINE. In Pascal the country of origin of all authors is captured, if known. In PSYNDEX only the first author´s country of origin is listed. In the future, the details about the other authors can be found there. However, this does not count for older records that have been published before 2007. In MEDLINE, ISOC-Psicología and PsychOpen the authors´ country of origin is part of the field CS (Author Affiliation). MEDLINE CS data is parsed to extract at least one country, which is filled in the COU field. As of the heterogeneous nature of the affiliation, it is not an easy task. There might be false classifications, but in almost 90 % of the affiliations a country is recognized.

6) Author Affiliation (CS)

`CS="University of Utah"`

If you know the institution that published the article you search for, or the institution its author or editor belongs to, you can use the abbreviation CS (author´s affiliation). This field also finds results for some names of countries.
The field is covered in the data sources PSYNDEX, Pascal, MEDLINE, ISOC-Psicología and PsychOpen.

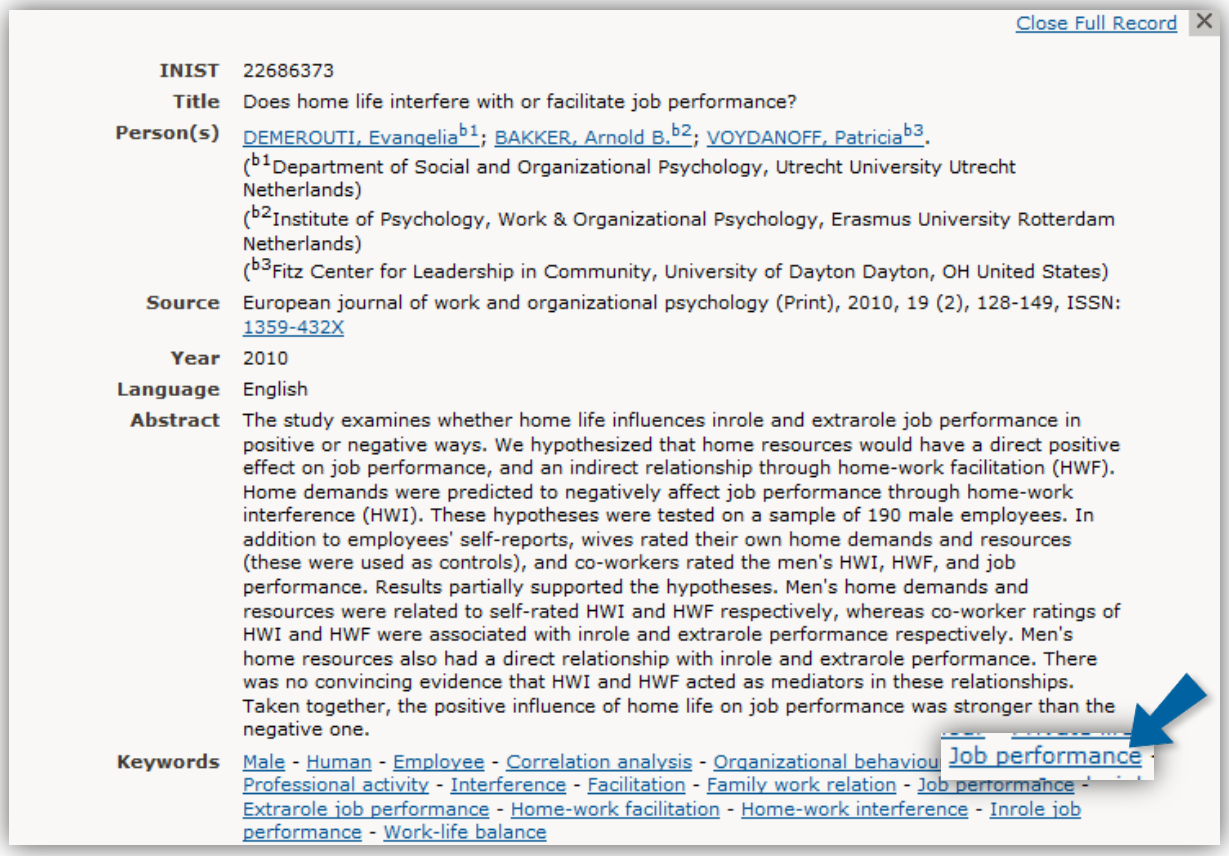
7) Controlled Term (CT)

`CT=Phobia`

This abbreviation makes the search term be used as a *controlled term* or *thesaurus term*. For the search mainly synonyms, generic terms and subsumed concepts are used.

The field CT - controlled term - is part of the keywords field (SW). It exists in PSYNDEX, MEDLINE, ERIC, NORART and PsychData. In PSYNDEX and PsychData the terms are taken from the APA Thesaurus and appear in German and English. However, German thesaurus terms are only found in PSYNDEX and PsychData. In MEDLINE they are taken from the MeSH and appear in English, German and French. As with the other fields, you can also search for a phrase or a combination of words by writing them in quotation marks.

Example: `CT="job performance"`



In the full record the controlled terms can be found in the section *Keywords*.
Depending on which term you choose, your search might be limited to one data source.

`CT="Depression (Psychology)"` limits the search to ERIC and MEDLINE.

`CT=Depression` shows results from ERIC, PSYNDEX, MEDLINE and PsychData.

`SW=Depression` expands the search to include additional descriptors. Therefore, the results include the data source NARCIS.

8) Data Source (DB, formerly *Database*)

`DB=Psyndex`

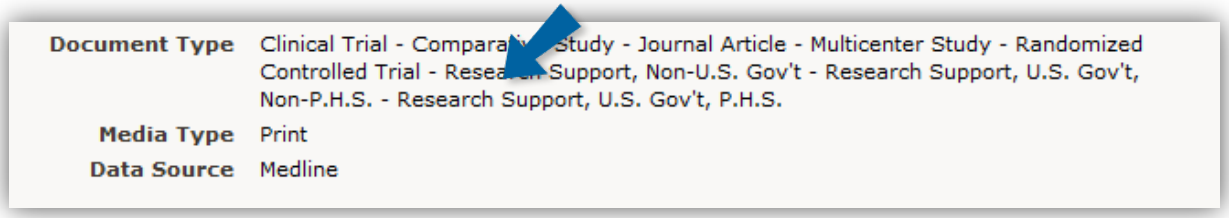
With this field you can search for a specific database.
This field exists in all data sources and gives information on the source of a record. You can limit your search to one data source by using this field. Data Source is part of the faceted search in the sidebar (see page 36).

9) Document Type (DT)

`DT="Journal Article"`

With the abbreviation DT you can search for different types of documents. You have to insert the values in English only.

This field exists in all data sources and the terms have to be inserted in English. As also some categories that are not necessarily document types are included in this categorization (i.e. “Clinical Cases and Studies” or “Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't”), all of the given types are listed in the full records.



In order to offer a search in every data sources, the different document types are mapped and listed under the facet *Publication Type* in the sidebar (see page 36). With the field DT

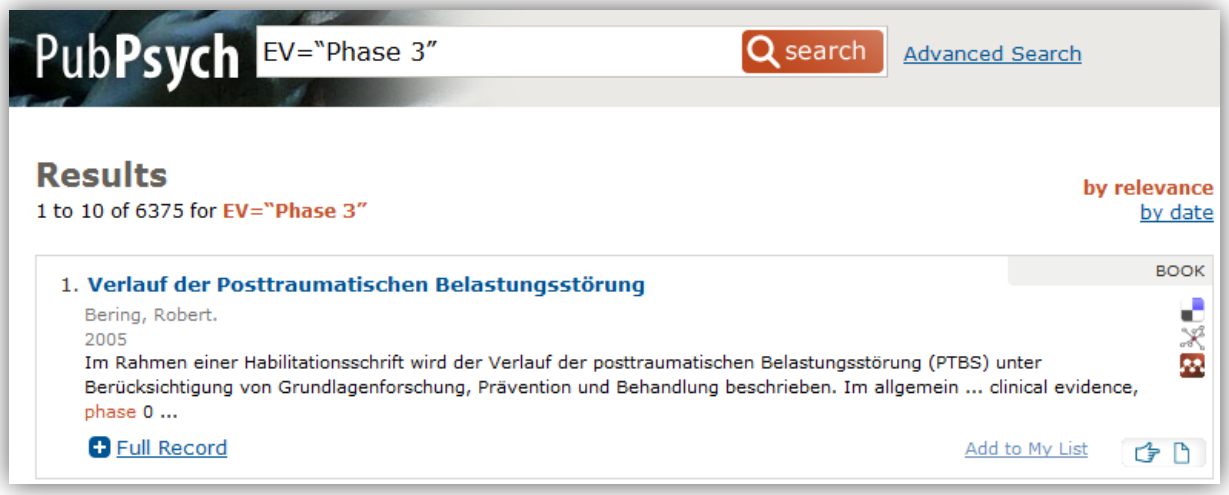
you can search for original document types as well as for mapped publication types. Note that in the full record only the document types are listed.

As an orientation the first document type of a record is shown right next to the record title in the results overview.

10) Evidence Level (EV)

`EV="Phase 3"`

Within the empirical literature on interpleader proceedings in clinical psychology you can search for the evidence phases of the studies described. This field is only captured in PSYNDEX as it is a subgroup of the segment 'PSYNDEX Therapy'.



Additional Information on how to use the field EV can be found in the section ‘Search for Evidence Levels’.

11) ISBN

`ISBN="978-0-920887-70-7"`

This abbreviation searches for the ISBN number of the document you are looking for. ISBN stands for *International Standard Book Number*. It is a multi-figure number that marks books and other publications. You can find the link when showing *Full Record.*

This field is only represented in PSYNDEX, ERIC, NARCIS, and Pascal. Depending on the data source it is shown as a ten-digit and/or a thirteen-digit number.

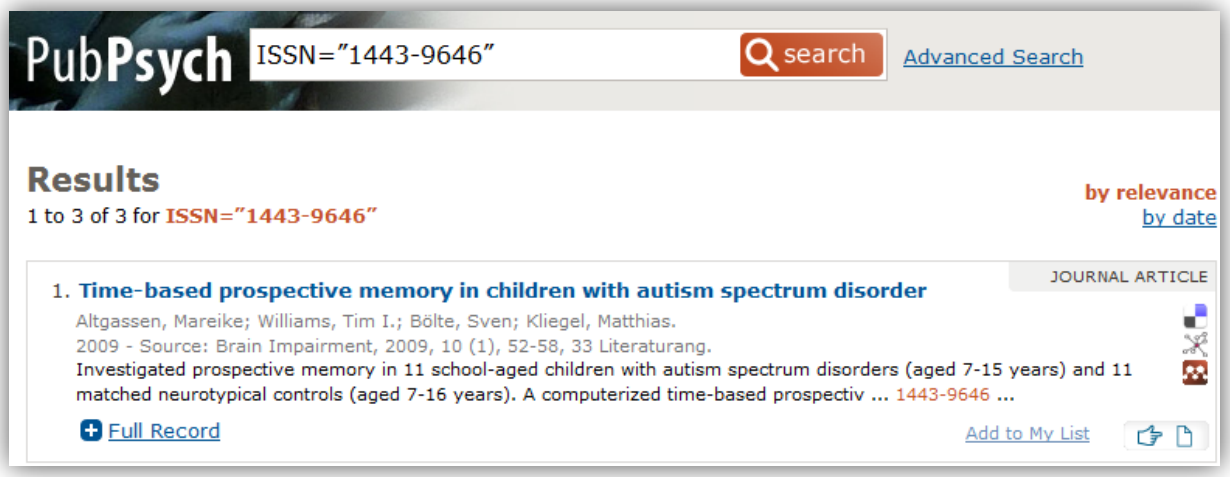
`ISBN="978-0-920887-70-7"`

You may omit the hyphen, as it does not impact the search result.

`ISBN="9036726182"`

12) ISSN

ISSN="1443-9646"

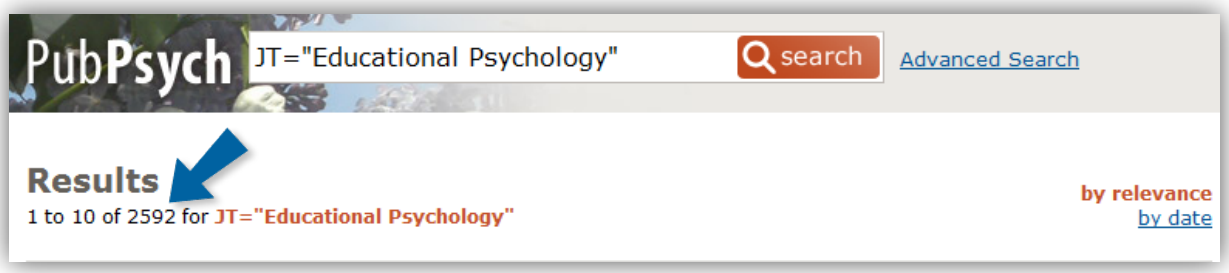


This abbreviation searches for the ISSN number of the document you a relooking for. ISSN stands for *International Standard Serial Number* and identifies magazines and published series. You can see the link when showing *Full Record*.

This field appears in every data source but PsychData. However, an ISSN number is not necessarily given with every record. The field is useful if you are looking for a particular journal, as it is more accurate than the field JT (Journal Title). When using JT with a comparatively short journal title that appears in the title of other journals, you get a lot of results for your search that do not refer to the journal you are looking for.

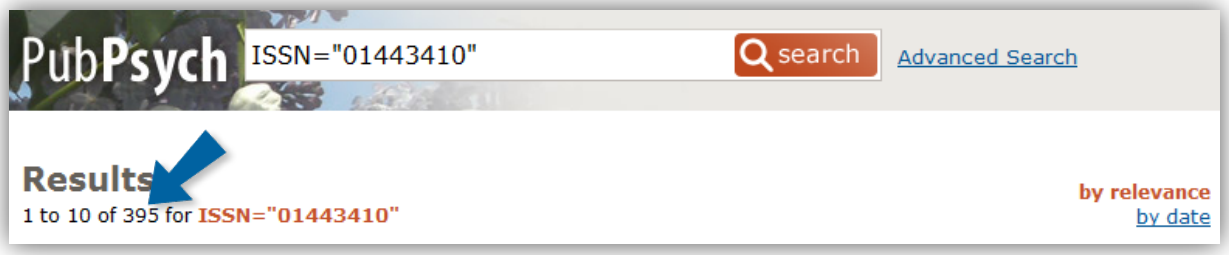
Example: "Educational Psychology" (ISSN: 0144-3410)

JT="Educational Psychology"



Your search has 2592 results of which several are records published in other journals such as *Educational Psychology in Practice* or *British Journal of Educational Psychology*.

`ISSN="01443410"`

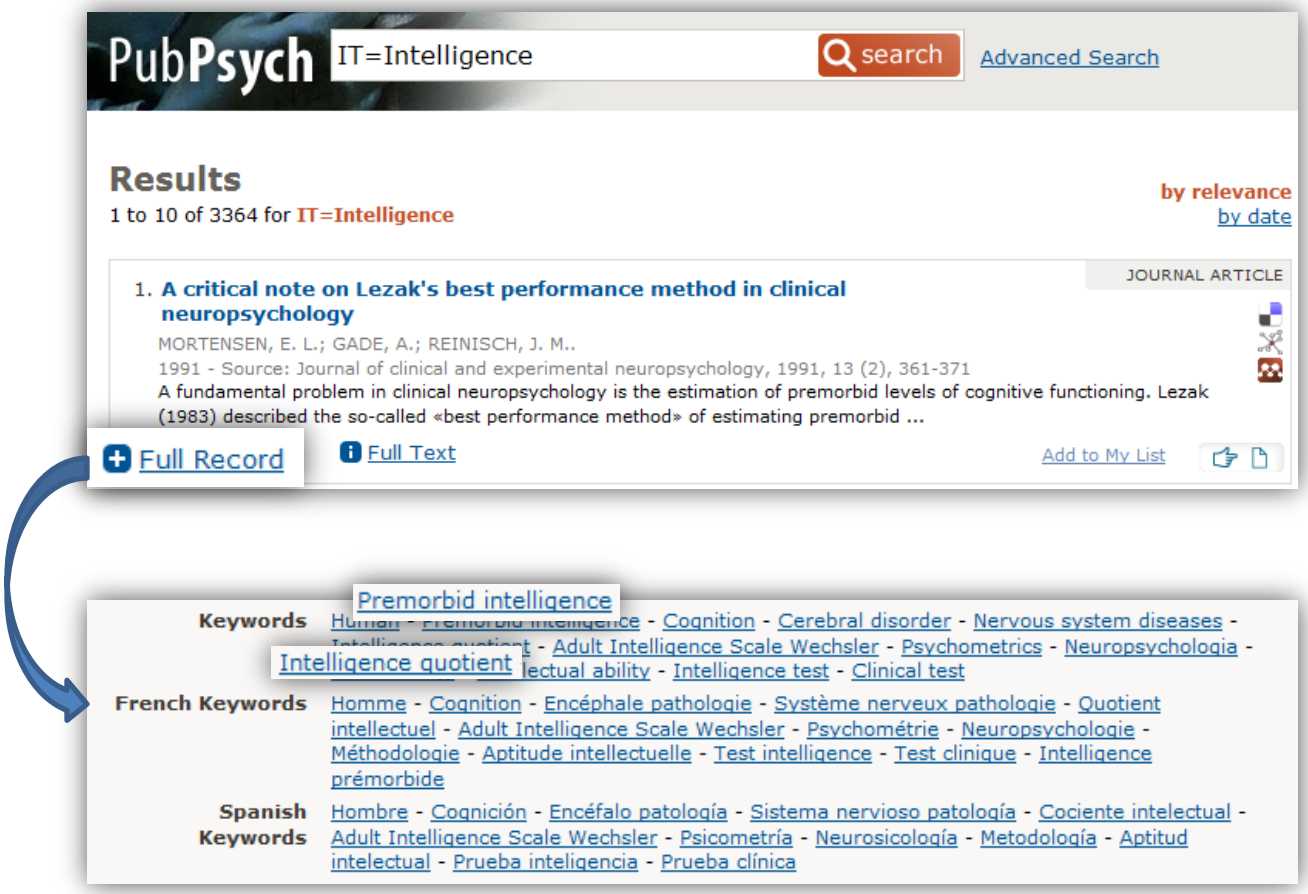


Searching with the field ISSN you get 395 results with records from the journal *Educational Psychology* only.

13) Additional Descriptor (IT)

`IT=Intelligence`

The field IT uses additional descriptors, a broad variety of terms that cover important aspects that are not included by the thesaurus terms. This field exists in all data sources apart from PsychData. The terms can appear in French, Spanish, German and English. The field IT is part of the field SW (keywords). Hence, a search can also take place with this field. You can find the terms under keywords in the full record.



Intervention programs with detailed information can be found via the search field "additional descriptor" (**IT**). Search for "Intervention program". The documents found appear with a link "Intervention Program Review" which leads to a new tab with the extended content.

In the following search examples the search for intervention programs is stated more precisely with the help of key words (field SW) in order to limit the number of programs found to certain topics.

Syntax Example:

```
IT="Intervention Program" AND SW="childhood"
```

In order to see **all intervention programs documented in PSYNDEX** (also those without detailed ancillary information) use the search field "method type" (**CM**) and search for

"manual" for intervention programs or for "self-help guide" for programs that can be used for self-help.

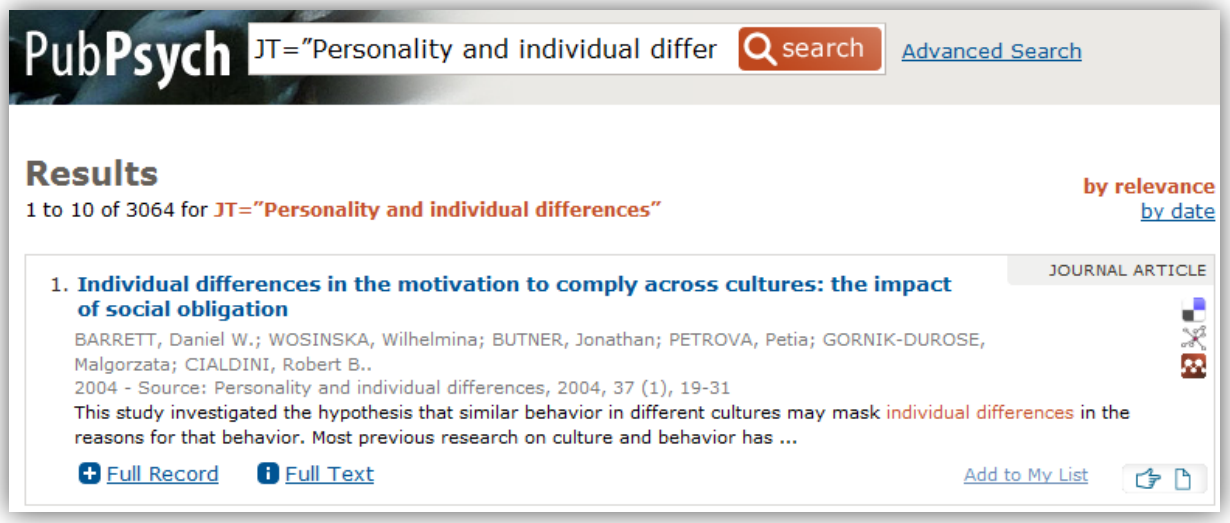
Syntax Example:
`CM="manual" AND SW="depression" or CM="self-help guide" AND SW="angst"`

You can find documents that are assigned to the psychological primary data of the archive of research data PsychData with the search `IT="research data"`.

14) Journal Title (JT)

`JT="Personality and individual differences"`

The field JT searches for the title of a journal and exists in every data source other than PsychData. It can be helpful when you know the title of the journal you are looking for. However, you might get different similar titles. If you want to be sure to get to one specific journal use the ISSN field (see field No.12).



Be aware, if the journal title contains an ampersand (&), i.e. 'P & E' or 'Recht & Psychiatrie', then searching with the search term `JT="P & E"` or `JT="Recht & Psychiatrie"` will not show the desired results. '&' is a special character and sometimes written as '&'. To get a result set try omitting the '&' and group the terms in parentheses or use '&':
`JT=(P E)`

`JT="P & E"`

15) Key Phrase (KPR)

KPR=debriefing

The abbreviation KPR includes key phrases that are significant for the publications. This field only exists for PSYNDEX or PsychData records. It contains free descriptors not covered by the standardized vocabulary of controlled terms found in the CT field. The free descriptors can augment search results by providing additional information not included in any other search fields; often, these are synonyms of pseudonyms of controlled terms. Older records in PSYNDEX may still present the former, more structured description of central publication elements, even if some controlled terms may be duplicated.

If a test procedure is the central subject of a publication, it is listed.

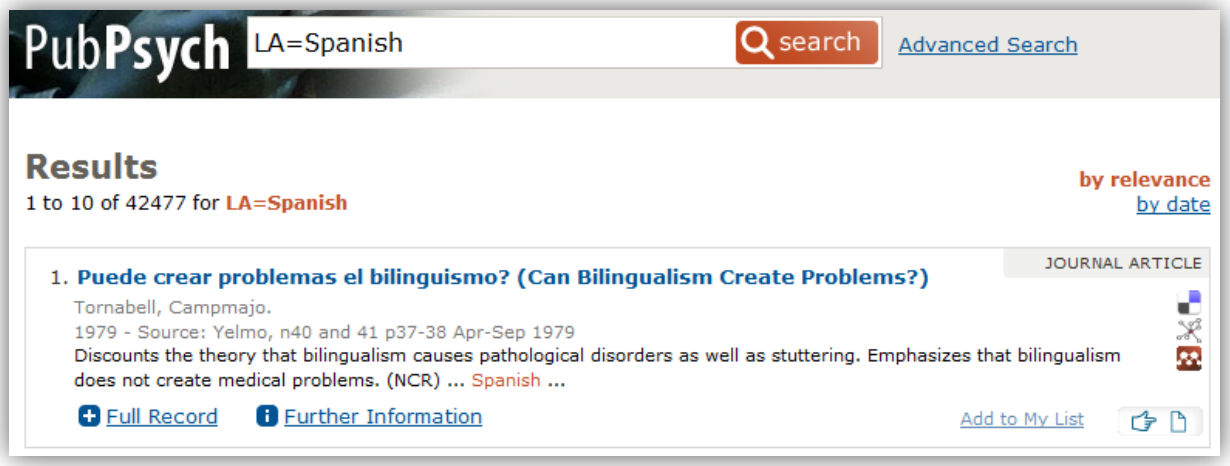
In PSYNDEX Test the keyword *open access* is added to the key phrase (KPR) if a test is accessible.

Open access tests, which are stored in the electronic test archive of ZPID, can be found with a search "Elektronischen Testarchiv". In the source field of the record is noted, that the test may be obtained through the test archive (“Das Verfahren ist im "*Elektronischen Testarchiv*" des ZPID enthalten“).

16) Publication Language (LA)

`LA=Spanish`

With this field you can search for a publication in a specific language. It exists in all of the data sources. When you insert i.e. *Spanish*, you will only get documents that are written in Spanish. It is often combined with other fields.



With the new release in 2019 searching with the field LA is easier. Besides using an ISO 639-2/T code, all language names in each of the interface languages are possible. This means a search for `LA=spa` results in the same records as a search for `LA=Spanish`. The same is true for `LA=español` or the query `LA=espagnol` or `LA=Spanisch`.

'Unkown language' ('und') is set, if the language of a record is not given. The language of a publication is not always documented.

Be sure to enclose your search with double quotes if you search for `LA="Unkown language"`.
Otherwise your search *returned no results*. All queries with LA are transformed. There is a mapping between language names and the ISO 639-2/T code. The actual search is done with the ISO 639-2/T code. `LA=unkown` can't be mapped. Unkown is not an ISO 639-2/T code, which results in an empty set.

17) Media Type (MT)

`MT="Optical Disc"`

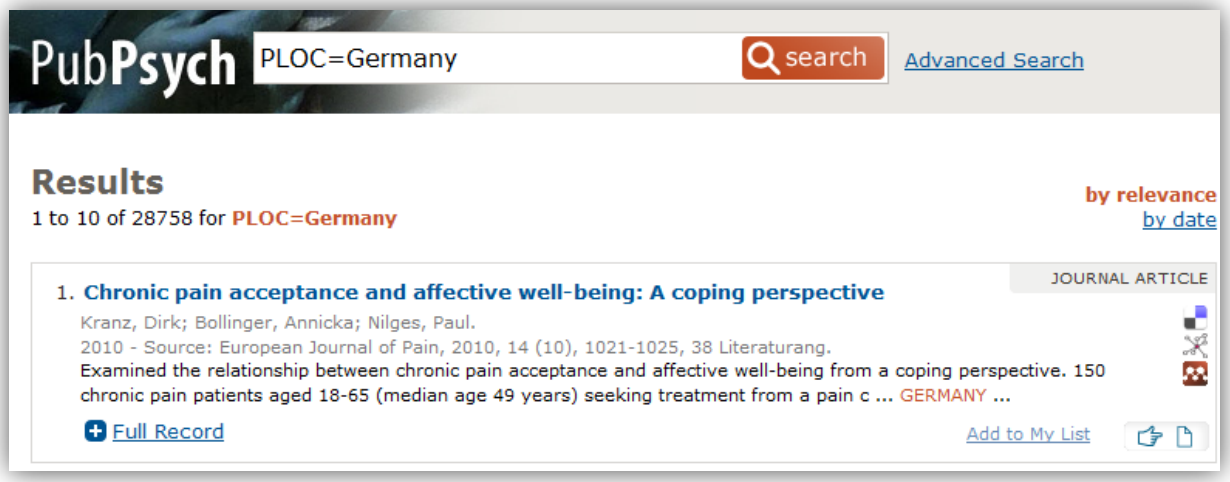
This abbreviation states if the document can be received in print or as an electronic publication. It describes the type of media and is also often combined with other fields. The field only exists in PSYNDEX and PsychData.

18) Origin of Population (PLOC)

`PLOC=Germany`

When studies have been made with specific populations, you can look for documents by inserting PLOC and the respective country. Do not confuse PLOC with COU, which means Country of origin and refers to the author´s home country only. This field only exists in PSYNDEX and PsychData. Values for this field are English or German.

As country names have changed (German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic to Germany) values are not adjusted. A search with `PLOC=Deutschland` will result in more hits, than PLOC=Germany, as the translation for Germany (Deutschland) and German Federal Republic (Bundesrepublik Deutschland) includes the word Deutschland.



19) Publisher (PU)

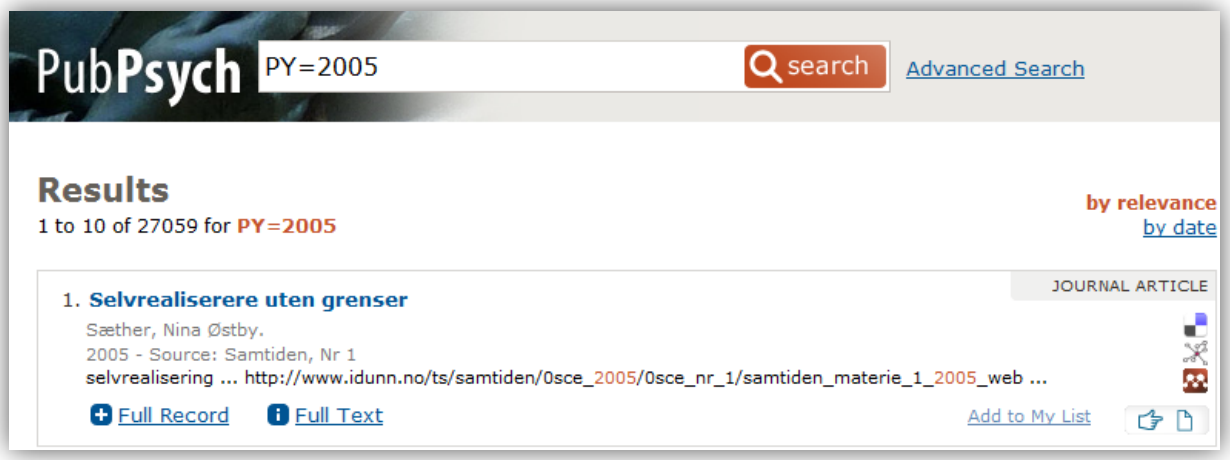
`PU="Guilford Press"`

With the field PU you can search for the publisher of a document. The field, however, does not work with magazines. It exists in PSYNDEX, ERIC, NARCIS and PsychOpen.

20) Publication Year (PY)

`PY=2005`

With the field, you can search for the publication year of a document. This field is also particularly helpful in combination with others. With this field searches within ranges is possible, i.e. `PY>=2011`, means all records with a publication year after 2010. Don't enclose the year with quotation marks, if the range operator >= or <= is used.
The publication year is also one of the options in the sidebar (see page 34). If you already made a search you can click on a publication year and will only get those publications made in the respective year. This field exists in all data sources. However, there are reports with no publication year given and some that have the addition o.J. (German for *ohne Jahr* = without year), i.Vorb. (German for in Vorbereitung = in preparation) or sd = sans date (French for w*ithout date*).

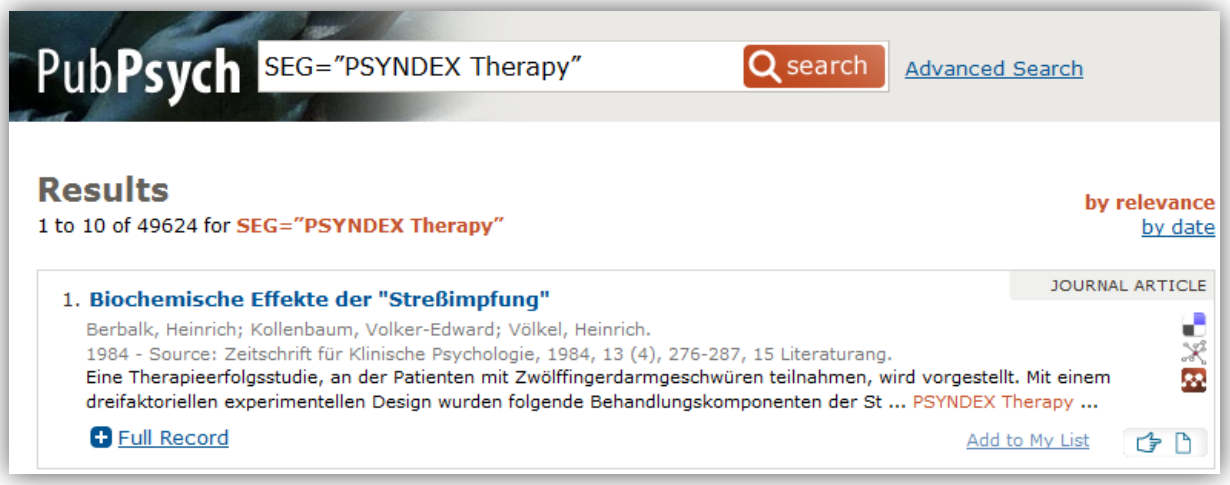


21) Database Segment (SEG)

`SEG="PSYNDEX Therapy"`

You can look for a specific segment of PSYNDEX with the field SEG. This field only exists in PSYNDEX and it shows sub-segments of PSYNDEX. These are

- PSYNDEX Lit
- PSYNDEX AV
- PSYNDEX Tests
- PSYNDEX Manuals
- PSYNDEX History
- PSYNDEX Therapy
- PSYNDEX Teaching
- PSYNDEX Research



PSYNDEX Lit covers journal articles, authored and edited books, chapters in edited books, doctoral dissertations, technical and research reports from all fields of psychology and related disciplines.

PSYNDEX AV enlists audiovisual media relevant for psychology. Among them are films, videotapes and DVDs, audiotapes and audio CDs, multimedia CD-ROMs, slideshows, and others. About 35% of the media referred to are in English, 65% are in German or other languages.

PSYNDEX Tests contains descriptions of tests, rating scales, questionnaires, interview methods, observation methods, test apparatus, computer-assisted diagnosis measures, and other diagnostic instruments used in German-speaking countries, covering all areas of psychology and education, as well as related disciplines such as medicine, psychiatry, and business.

PSYNDEX Manuals contains a growing number of descriptions of psychological intervention programs and clinical treatment programs. Use the field IT (see page 58) to retrieve relevant documents.

PSYNDEX Therapy contains literature to clinical psychology.

PSYNDEX Research subsumes empirical and basic research literature

PSYNDEX Teaching marks educational books for psychology

PSYNDEX History is the segment for classic literature for psychology and history of psychology.

The segments are visible in the full record of a set of data and can be searched for deliberately using the field SEG.

PSYNDEX Therapy	Literature of Clinical Psychology	`SEG=therapy`
PSYNDEX Research	Literature of psychological Basic Research	`SEG=research`
PSYNDEX Teaching	Psychological textbooks and texts	`SEG=teaching`
PSYNDEX History	Classical Literature on Psychology and History of Psychology	`SEG=history`

In order to facilitate your search for literature in PSYNDEX you can limit the documents that underlie the search by using a so called filter. This filtering function is a search within the data source field SEG. The filters only operate for documents in the database PSYNDEX Lit & AV, not for PSYNDEX Tests.

E.g. conduct a classical search for author, publication year and keyword in the literature about Clinical Psychology or in the field of Basic Research only.

Assuming you are interested in research in the field of attribution and you want to inform yourself about current academic texts referring to this topic. In this case the search `SW="attribution" and PY=2000 and SEG=Teaching` offers the relevant documents. Without the limitation to the segment PSYNDEX Teaching you will also receive many hits in the field of Basic Research and Applied Psychology.

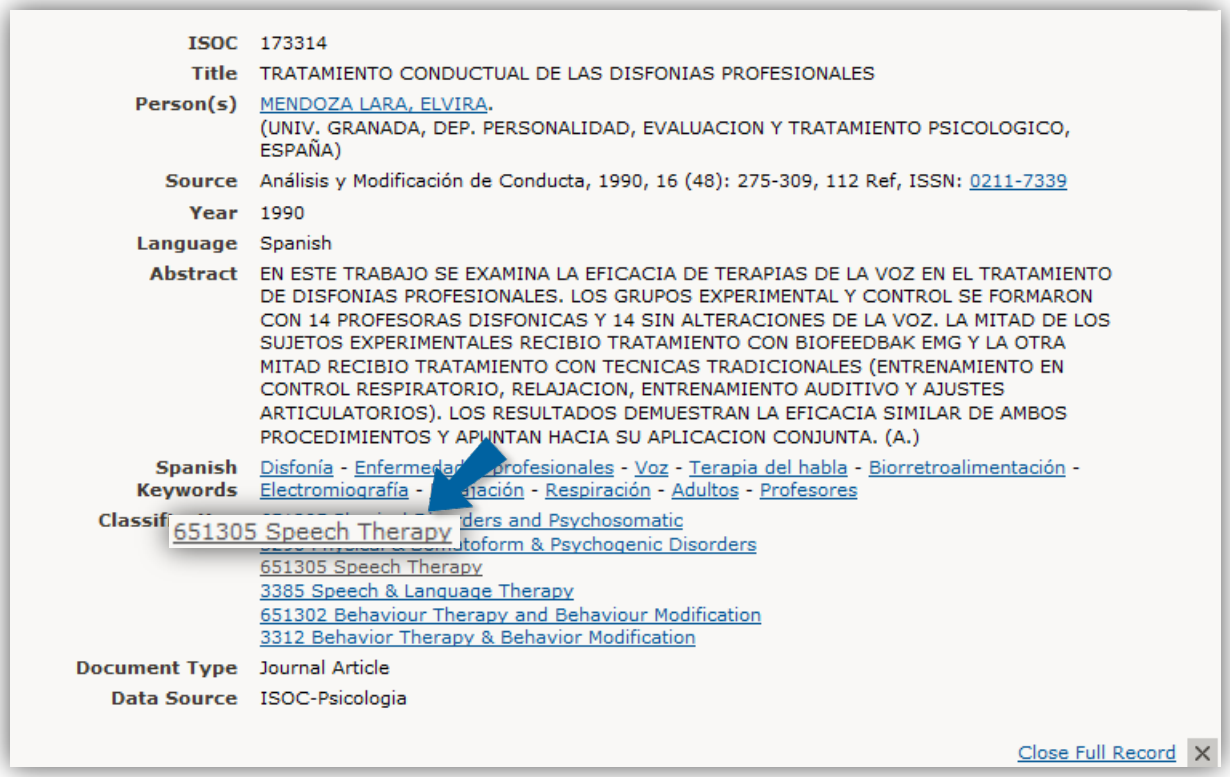
Empirical studies about research on psychotherapy in the segment Therapy are additionally divided into evidence levels or rather clinical evidence phases. (see ‘Search for Evidence Levels’)

22) Subject Classification (SH)

SH=Therapy

The field SH works with categories used for classification. The taxonomy, used in PSYNDEX and PsychData for the SH field, was originally developed by the American Psychological Association (APA). A similar taxonomy is used in ISOC-Psicología, in Pascal it is a defined set of qualified terms.

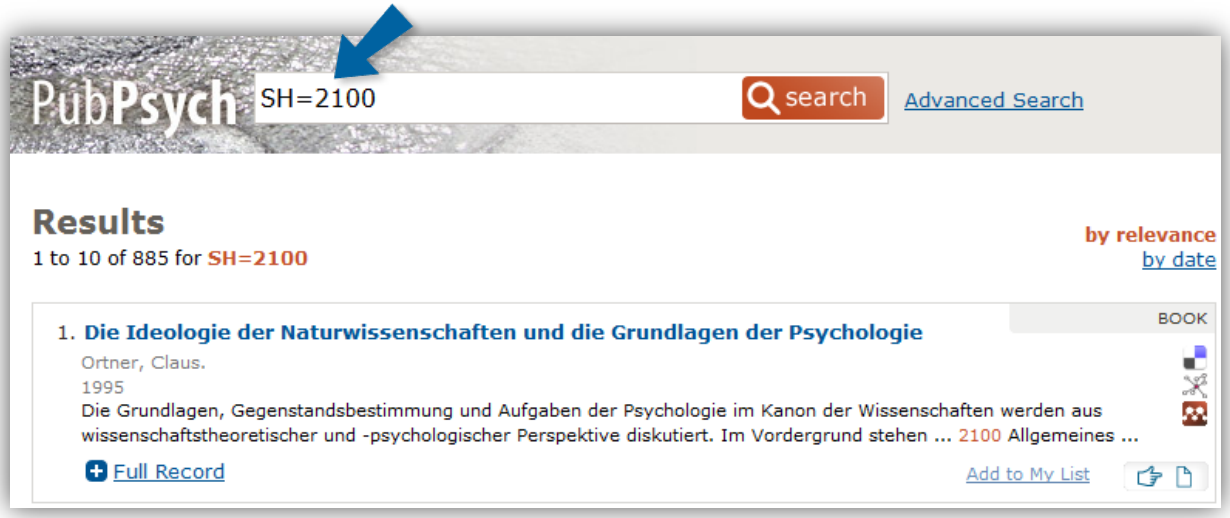
Again, you can find the values, which are linked to enable a new search with this term, in the full record.



The classification is made in form of numbers and/or terms. Therefore, you can search with a number, a term, or a number and a term. All terms presented in the full record are clickable links. A click on this link originates a new search for this classification. Your current search is not taken into account with this new search.

Search with a number:

`SH=2100`

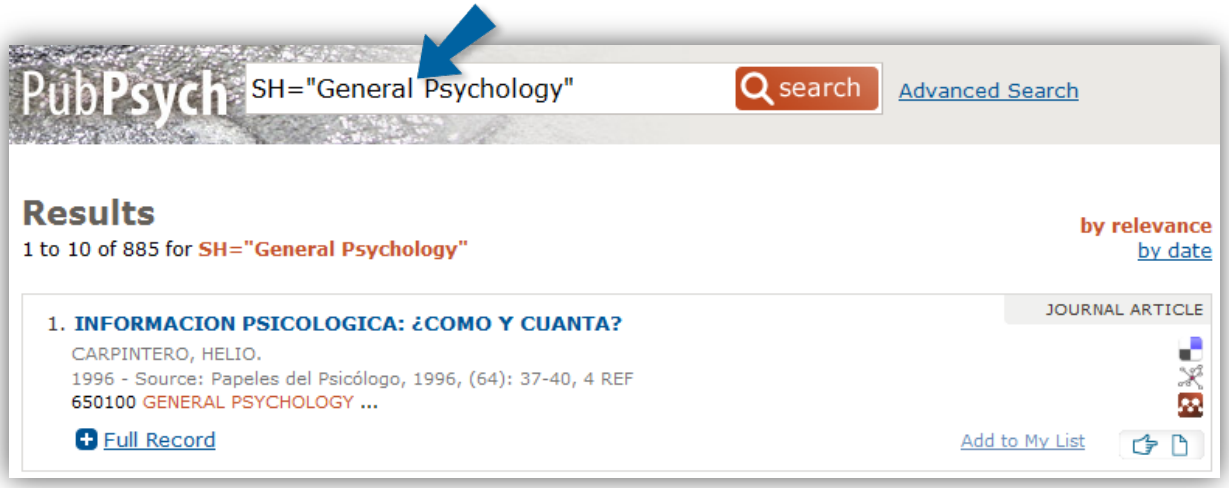


For **PSYNDEX Test records** the 6 digit code of the subject headings is added. In combination with the asterisk (*) it makes it easier to search for a group of tests. For example: to search for all language tests not only a specific test, just type in `SH=0604*`. This will include

- [060400] Language Tests in general
- [060410] Foreign Language Ability Tests
- [060420] English Tests
- [060430] French Tests

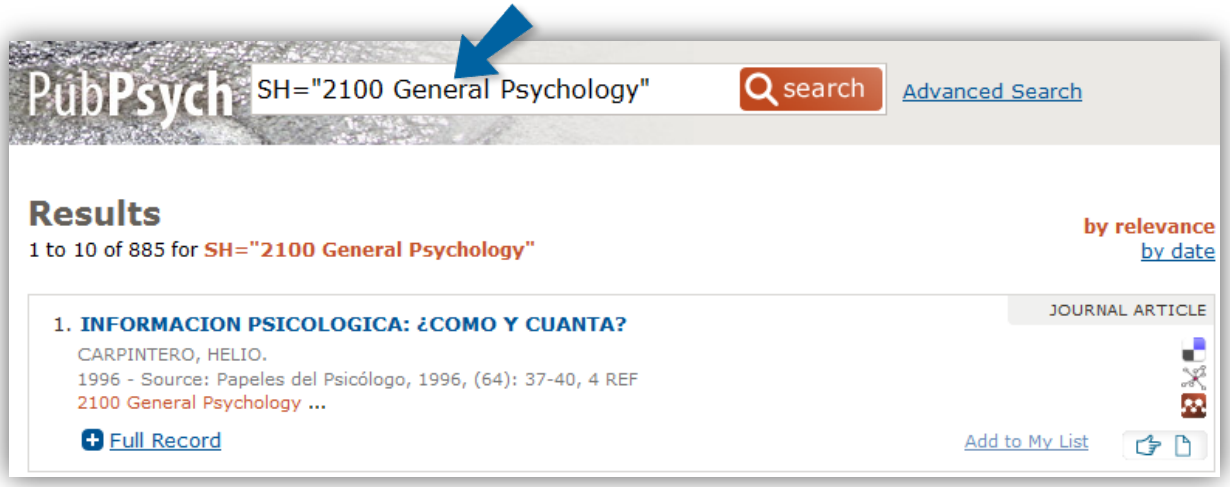
Search with a term:

```
SH="General Psychology"
```



Search with a number and a term:

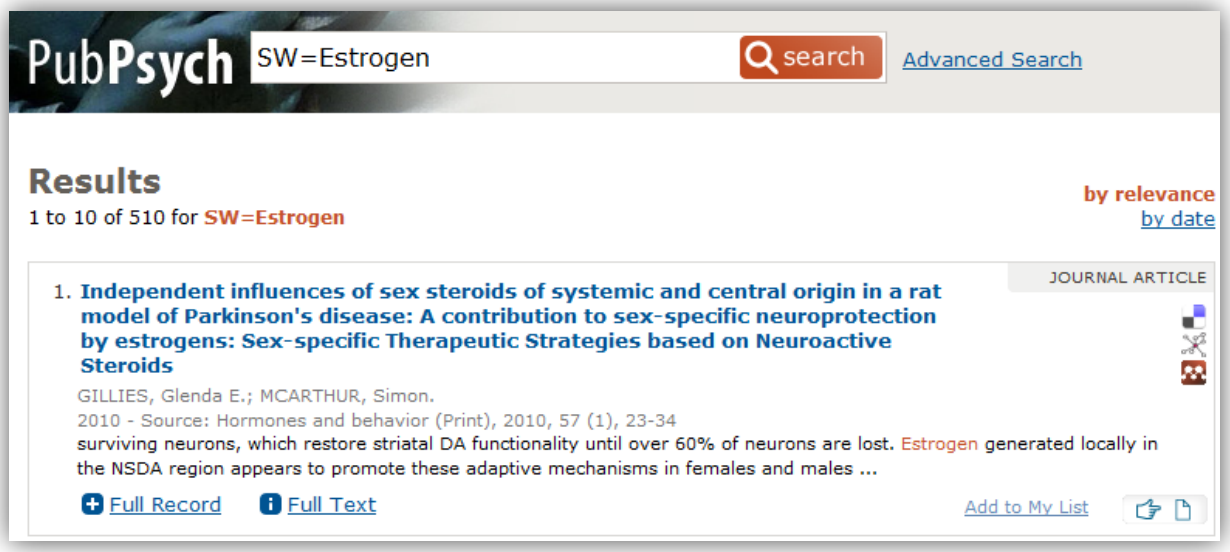
```
SH="2100 General Psychology"
```



23) All Key Words (SW, from German: *Schlagworte*)

```
SW=Estrogen
```

When using the abbreviation SW, the term inserted will only be searched within the keywords. It exists in all data sources. This field is a paramount search field that searches through the fields *Controlled Term* (CT), *Additional Descriptor* (IT), *Age Group* (AGE) and *Origin of Population* (PLOC). These are visible as a link in the full record and by clicking on them you initiate the respective search.



MEDLINE keywords only in English?

In the database MEDLINE the SW field contains items from the CT field and the IT field. Values in the CT field are in English, German and French. If a MEDLINE record does not show the keywords in German and French, than this keywords will be from the IT field. Values from the IT field are not translated.

24) Title (TI)

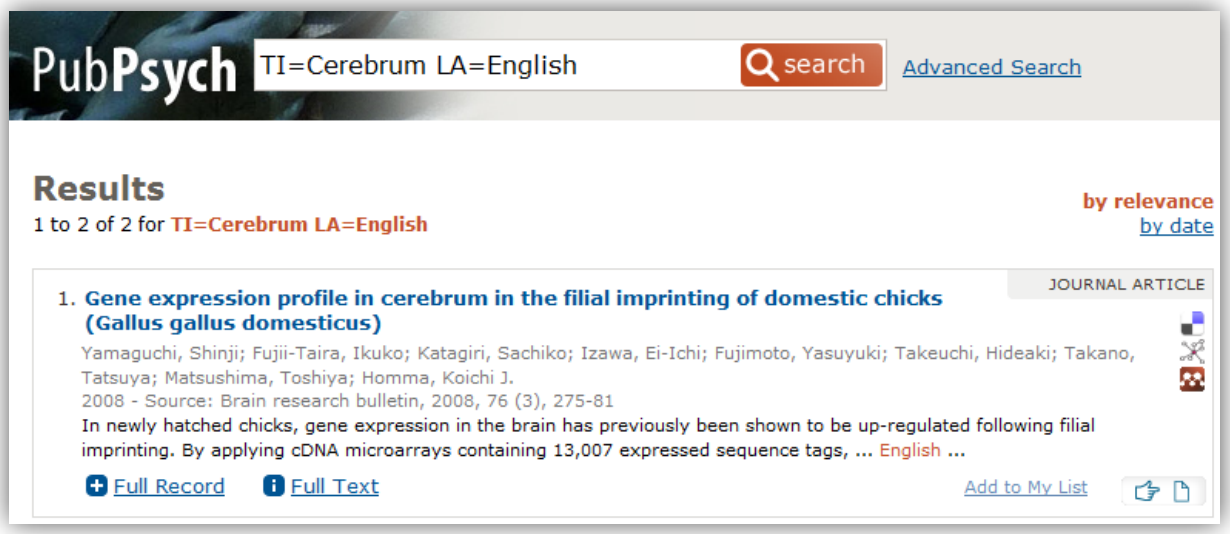
`TI=Genocide`

This search will lead to a result including documents that have the word *Genocide* in their title. This field searches through the main title, subtitle and translated title. TI exists in all data sources.

You can also combine field search in order to apply different criteria to your search.

Example:
`TI=Cerebrum LA=English`

This search will offer documents that have “Cerebrum” in the title and are published in English.



If the title consists of more than one word, be sure to use parenthesis, if you don’t know the exact order of the words. I.e. `TI=(strangers living)` will find the document with the title “Living among strangers: the needs and functioning of persons with schizophrenia residing in an assisted living facility“. If you know the exact order of the words, use quotation marks, like `TI="Living among strangers"`.

If you omit the parenthesis or the quotation mark, your search will result in more documents you intended, as `TI=Living among strangers` means search `living` in the title field and `among` and `strangers` in any field available.

Identification

Search with this field is significant when remembering the individual records, for example with the options ‘My List’ or with social bookmarks. In order to be able to make a search, you have to know the label of the ID. Field labels are

- DFK (PSYNDEX)
- INIST (Pascal)
- ISOC (ISOC-Psicología)
- PMID (MEDLINE)
- ACCNO (ERIC)
- NBN (NARCIS)

- NORART
- POID (PsychOpen)
- PDID (PsychData)

The field is not relevant for the normal search.

DOI

DOI – Digital Object Identifier – is a persistent string used to uniquely identify objects. With a DOI a system or user is able to locate the full text of a given publication. Introduced in 2000 more and more documents or data sets receive a DOI. Quite a lot are registered at doi.org, a handle server, which is able to transfer a request to the appropriate resource.

Where ever possible PubPsych displays the DOI and generates a link to the handle server.

Field OA

The field OA has “true“ as the only possible value. This value is set, if a record is from the source PsychOpen. And all records, for which unpaywall holds the status open access, get a true in the OA field.

Searching with this field only makes sense in conjunction with other queries to limit the content to available publications.

Note that publications or tests might be open access, but have no DOI. As a result in the faceted search they are not included. One might miss accessible publications, if the result is only limited with OA=true. In PSYNDEX Test the keyword *open access* is added to the key phrase (KPR) if a test is accessible. Open access tests, which are stored in the electronic test archive of ZPID, can be found with a search SO="Elektronischen Testarchiv".

Retrieval Strategies for PSYNDEX

PSYNDEX Tests

In **PSYNDEX Tests** you can find descriptions of psychological and pedagogical testing methods, which were developed in German-speaking countries or are used there. Three types of test descriptions exist:

1. Long versions of popular published methods,
2. Short versions (PSYNDEX Tests Abstract) of methods with a limited field of application and
3. Short versions without abstracts (PSYNDEX Tests Info) for contemporary evidence of new methods.

You find	with the query
All PSYNDEX Tests documents	`DT="TEST"`
Long versions (PSYNDEX Tests Review)	`DT="TEST" and TI="Tests Review"`
Short descriptions (PSYNDEX Tests Abstract)	`DT="TEST" and TI="Tests Abstract"`
PSYNDEX Tests short evidence (PSYNDEX Tests Info)	`DT="TEST" and TI="Tests Info"`

In PSYNDEX Test the keyword *open access* is added to the key phrase (KPR) if a test is accessible.

Open access tests, which are stored in the electronic test archive of ZPID, can be found with a search "Elektronischen Testarchiv". In the source field of the record is noted, that the test may be obtained through the test archive (“Das Verfahren ist im "*Elektronischen Testarchiv*" des ZPID enthalten“).

Search for Intervention Programs

The number of standardized and manualized intervention programs offered in sub-areas of psychology is growing and numerous psychologists increasingly aspire to include them in their work. In order to be able to decide on the use of such programs, information is needed.

Therefore, a small but increasing number of new intervention programs is provided with detailed information concerning basic conditions, treatment conducting, materials, evaluation etc. in order to support you while choosing the program that fits best for your demands.

Intervention programs with detailed information can be found via the search field "additional descriptor" (**IT**). Search for "Intervention program". The documents found appear with a link "Intervention Program Review" which leads to a new tab with the extended content.

In the following search examples the search for intervention programs is stated more precisely with the help of key words (field SW) in order to limit the number of programs found to certain topics.

Syntax Example:
`IT="Intervention Program" AND SW="childhood"`

In order to see **all intervention programs documented in PSYNDEX** (also those without detailed ancillary information) use the search field "method type" (**CM**) and search for "manual" for intervention programs or for "self-help guide" for programs that can be used for self-help.

Syntax Example:
`CM="manual" AND SW="depression" or CM="self-help guide" AND SW="angst"`

Limiting a search to one segment

In order to provide a better structuring of the data PSYNDEX has received further subsets through so called segments beside the popular subsets Lit & AV, Tests and Intervention programs. The segments are visible in the full record of a set of data and can be searched for deliberately using the field SEG.

PSYNDEX Therapy	Literature of Clinical Psychology	`SEG=therapy`
PSYNDEX Research	Literature of psychological Basic Research	`SEG=research`
PSYNDEX Teaching	Psychological textbooks and texts	`SEG=teaching`
PSYNDEX History	Classical Literature on Psychology and History of Psychology	`SEG=history`

In order to facilitate your search for literature in PSYNDEX you can limit the documents that underlie the search by using a so called filter. This filtering function is a search within the data source field SEG. The filters only operate for documents in the database PSYNDEX Lit & AV, not for PSYNDEX Tests.

E.g. conduct a classical search for author, publication year and keyword in the literature about Clinical Psychology or in the field of Basic Research only.

Assuming you are interested in research in the field of attribution and you want to inform yourself about current academic texts referring to this topic. In this case the search `SW="attribution" and PY=2000 and SEG=Teaching` offers the relevant documents. Without the limitation to the segment PSYNDEX Teaching you will also receive many hits in the field of Basic Research and Applied Psychology.

Empirical studies about research on psychotherapy in the segment Therapy are additionally divided into evidence levels or rather clinical evidence phases.

Search for Evidence Levels

The segment 'PSYNDEX Therapy' is additionally divided into evidence levels or rather evidence phases.

Clinical evidence phases:

In the empirical literature about intervention methods in the clinical psychology (research on psychotherapy) you can deliberately search for evidence phases of the studies described. These are based on a version of the evidence phases model used in medicine and drug discovery which has been modified and expanded for the purposes of psychology.

Phase 0: Development Phase	Development of new intervention methods or new combinations of familiar methods with clinical relevance based on clinical observation, theoretical consideration, unsystematic testing, consideration of plausibility or others
Phase 1: Exploration Phase	Systematic use and testing of new and newly combined intervention methods without experimental randomization
Phase 2: Randomized Studies	Efficacy studies, controlled clinical studies about therapeutic efficacy with specific hypothesis testing
Phase 3: Testing Phase	Examination of the treatment method in a real large scale experiment (study in multicenter) or in an indirect, aggregated large scale experiment (meta-analysis)
Phase 4: Practice Control	Examination of the worth of the treatment method under ordinary circumstances concerning application and practice
Phase 5: Prevention/Rehabilitation	Empirically founded interventions and intervention programs for the construction of safety and resilience factors, for the reduction of vulnerability and risk factors as well as for the support of self-actualization in patients and healthy people

Evidence levels or phases are coded in the database field EV. If you want to search for them, inserting the phase suffices, e.g. `EV="Phase 4"`. It is important to use quotation marks as

this guarantees that the number is assigned to the respective phase. Otherwise you will be searching for all documents that have an evidence level and the given number is somewhere in the text. When more than one phase are selected for a search, connect the individual searches with OR.

Special characteristics of Phase 3:

In this phase multi-center studies and meta-analysis about clinical psychological intervention methods are taken together. Insert `EV="Phase 3"` and the desired method with `CM="meta-analysis"` or `CM="multicenter study"` in order to see only one of the study types.

Example of search with evidence levels:

You are interested in studies about quality assurance of treatment methods (Phase 4) for depression? With the search `EV="Praxiskontrolle" and SEG="Therapy" and SW="Depression" and not EV="Phase 1"` you find these studies. Some documents are assigned to Phase 1 and 4 because of methodological similarities in the studies in Phase 1 and 4. Inserting the limiting criterion `not EV="Phase 1"` you can omit documents that are assigned to both phases.

Usually there are no assignments to the segments PSYNDEX Research, History, Therapy and Teaching or to the evidence levels in the document type (PSYNDEX Test).

Searching for subgroups of test phases

In Phase 3 multi-center studies and meta-analysis about clinical psychological intervention methods are taken together. Insert `EV="Phase 3"` and the desired method with `CM="meta-analysis"` or `CM="multicenter study"` in order to see only one of the study types.

Search for research data

You can find documents that are assigned to the psychological primary data of the archive of research data PsychData with the search `IT="research data"`.

Sources

PSYNDEX

PSYNDEX is the most comprehensive abstract database (not full-text) of psychological literature, audiovisual media, intervention programs, and tests from the German-speaking countries. PSYNDEX is produced by the Leibniz Institute for Psychology (ZPID), based in Trier, Germany. Learn more about PSYNDEX:
www.psyndex.de/ueber/

PSYNDEX Records in PubPsych

PSYNDEX includes over 418,000 literature records in 223 (yearly grow approximately 12,000 records). All of those records are included in Pub**Psych**.

Coverage Period

- Literature & Audiovisual Media: since 1977 over 400,000 literature records, including over 2,900 descriptions of audiovisual media
- Tests: since 1945 over 8,500 test records

Psychological Topics Covered

- Literature & Audiovisual Media: Psychology, including aspects of psychiatry, medicine, education, sociology, sport, linguistics, business management, criminology relevant for psychology
- Tests: Psychology, education

Updates

- Literature & Audiovisual Media: weekly
- Tests: biannually

PASCAL

PASCAL covers the core scientific literature in Science, Technology and Medicine with special emphasis on European literature. Because of its multidisciplinary coverage, PASCAL is especially useful when searching for documents on a topic at the interface between several disciplines and seldom covered in specialized databases. Several national and international specialized research organizations contribute to the PASCAL database. Learn more about PASCAL:
pascal-francis.inist.fr/home/

PASCAL Records in PubPsych

PASCAL contains more than 17 million records in total, of which Pub**Psych** extracts about 206,670 psychology relevant records (April 2016). The psychological topics covered in

PASCAL are psychology, psychophysiology, psychoanalysis, psychopathology, psychiatry and neuropharmacology.

Coverage Period

Literature is covered back to 1973.

Updates

Since 2015 the psychological part of PASCAL is no longer maintained. A last update with records from 2014 and 2015 was included in March 2016.

ISOC-Psicología

ISOC-Psicología is a segment of the ISOC Database on Social Sciences and Humanities, one of three bibliographic databases produced by the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) since 1971. It focuses on articles in the field of psychology and its related disciplines. Learn more about ISOC-Psicología:
cchs.csic.es/es/service-unit/unidad-bases-datos-isoc

ISOC-Psicología Records in PubPsych

ISOC-Psicología contains about 51,395 records. All of those records are included in Pub**Psych** (2017).

Coverage Period

Literature is covered back to 1975

Psychological Topics Covered

ISOC-Psicología covers topics throughout the whole area of psychology and its related disciplines.

Updates

The production is discontinued.

MEDLINE

MEDLINE is the U.S. National Library of Medicine's® (NLM) premier bibliographic database that contains over 25 million references to journal articles in life sciences with a concentration on biomedicine. A distinctive feature of MEDLINE is that the records are indexed with NLM Medical Subject Headings (MeSH®). MEDLINE is the primary component of PubMed®, part of the Entrez series of databases provided by the NLM National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). Learn more about MEDLINE:
www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/pmresources.html

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"From MEDLINE ®, a database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine"

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MEDLINE Records in PubPsych

MEDLINE® contains over 25 million references in total, of which Pub**Psych** extracts about 1,218,307 psychology relevant records (July 2023). The collection for Pub**Psych** includes the psychological subset of MEDLINE®/PubMed® database from the NLM (National Library of Medicine). All records with 'Psychology' or 'psychological' in MeSH Major Topic have been selected. If there are no MeSH, a combination of 'Psychology' in journal title, keywords and qualifier is taken. Additionally all articles in a journal, currently indexed in MEDLINE®, with a broad subject term of 'Psychology' or 'Psychotherapy' or 'Behavioral Sciences' are selected and incorporated in PubPsych. A list can be obtained at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog.[2]

The data selected do not reflect the most current/accurate data available from NLM.

Coverage Period

Literature is generally covered from 1946 to the present.

Updates

weekly

[2] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog?term=(((%22psychology%22%5BBroad Subject Term%5D) OR %22psychiatry%22%5BBroad Subject Term%5D) OR %22behavioral sciences%22%5BBroad Subject Term%5D) AND %22journals currently indexed in medline%22%5BFilter%5D>

ERIC

ERIC - the Education Resources Information Center - is an online digital library of education research and information. ERIC is an initiative of the U.S. Department of Education. ERIC provides ready access to education literature to support the use of educational research and information to improve practice in learning, teaching, educational decision-making, and research. Learn more about ERIC:
eric.ed.gov

ERIC Records in PubPsych

ERIC provides unlimited access to more than 1.6 million bibliographic records of journal articles and other education-related materials, with hundreds of new records added multiple times per week. The collection for Pub**Psych** contains about 135,818 psychology relevant records from ERIC with the string 'psycho' in the subject heading (July 2023). This includes records with the subject of psychology or related psychological subjects like 'Psychological Studies', as well as 'Psycholinguistic' or 'Psychopathology'.

Coverage Period

Records are covered back to 1966.

Updates

monthly to quarterly

Some of the material in the ERIC database is from copyrighted sources of the respective copyright holders. Users of the bibliographic records from the ERIC database are responsible for compliance with any copyright, patent, or trademark restrictions and are referred to copyright, patent or trademark notices appearing in the original sources, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

NARCIS

NARCIS provides access to scientific information, including (open access) publications from the repositories of all the Dutch universities, KNAW, NWO and a number of research institutes, datasets from the DANS and 3TU.Datacentrum archives as well as descriptions of research projects, researchers and research institutes. Learn more about NARCIS:
dans.knaw.nl/en/data-services/narcis

NARCIS Records in PubPsych

NARCIS contains more than 1.3 million records in total, of which Pub**Psych** extracts about 115,987 psychology relevant records (June 2023). Approximately half of those records are open-access publications.

Coverage Period
Publications are covered back to 1907.

Updates
As of 3 July 2023, the NARCIS website was taken offline and the NARCIS service ended.

NORART
NORART is the Norwegian and Nordic index to periodical articles and covers all subject fields (from Norwegian and some Nordic periodicals and yearbooks).

NORART Records in PubPsych
NORART covers more than 605,000 records in total, of which Pub**Psych** extracts about 13,840 psychology relevant records (July 2023).

Coverage Period
Literature is covered back to 1980.

Updates
The production is discontinued.

PsychOpen
PsychOpen, the European Open-Access Publishing Platform for Psychology, publishes open-access content in the field of psychology on behalf of professional bodies, institutions and learned societies to foster the visibility of psychological research. Learn more about PsychOpen:
www.psychopen.eu

PsychOpen Records in PubPsych
Of the full-texts published on PsychOpen, 2,379 publications (July 2023) are included in Pub**Psych**.

Coverage Period
Literature is covered back to 2005.

Psychological Topics Covered
PsychOpen publications cover all fields of psychology.

Updates
On demand

PsychData

PsychData, the Center for Research Data in Psychology documents and long-term archives research data from all areas of psychology and the social sciences, using specially created metadata and provides use of the data for scientific purposes such as secondary analysis and reanalysis. Learn more about PsychData:
www.psychdata.de/

PsychData Records in PubPsych

PsychData includes 41 million data points from 178 data sets from 59 studies (April 2019). All 59 studies are included in Pub**Psych**.

Coverage Period

PsychData started collecting research data in 2002.

Psychological Topics Covered

PsychData covers all areas of psychology, in particular data sets from clinical, developmental, educational, gero-, and work and organizational psychology stemming from longitudinal studies, major surveys, and test development.

Updates

On demand

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