

---

# How To Use

---

## PsycINFO

PsycINFO is available through the Ebsco service. EBSCOhost provides Asbury University students, faculty, and staff with access to many different databases, several of which contain full-text journal and magazine articles. EBSCOhost can be accessed on any internet connected computer using a web browser. Abstracts and full-text articles accessed through EBSCOhost can be printed, saved to disk, or sent to your own e-mail account.

For further information on this service or any other research questions, please contact a Reference Librarian at the Kinlaw Library Reference Desk, by phone at x2257, or by e-mail at [reference@asbury.edu](mailto:reference@asbury.edu).

---

## What is PsycINFO®

---

*PsycINFO* contains nearly 2.3 million citations and summaries of journal articles, book chapters, books, dissertations and technical reports, all in the field of psychology. Journal coverage, which spans from 1887 to present, includes international material selected from over 2,000 periodicals in over 25 languages. More than 60,000 records are added each year. It also includes information about the psychological aspects of related disciplines such as medicine, psychiatry, physiology, pharmacology, sociology, education, nursing, linguistics, anthropology, business and law.

### Database Help

You can access database-specific help from within the search screens and the Result List. Beneath the Find box to the right of the database name is this icon . Click on it and locate the PsycINFO Database Information Screen. If you are searching more than one database, the Database Help Screen appears, from which you can choose the specific database help.

You can also access database-specific help by clicking on the **More Information** link on the Choose Databases Screen.

---

## Using the Toolbar

---

EBSCOhost offers a toolbar for functions that are available at all times during a search session.



### Using the Toolbar

- **Folder** – This link will display results placed in the folder. (*Note: Your folder items will disappear when the session is ended.*)
- **Help** – This link opens the Online Help.

The Toolbar is available on all search screens and will vary depending on the database and features your library administrator selects. New Search, Thesaurus, Indexes and Cited References authority files are displayed on the toolbar on both the Basic and Advanced Search Screens.

---

## Using the Basic Search Screen

---

### Performing a Basic Search

To perform a search, enter your term(s) in the search box and click **Search**. Click **Clear** to remove any term(s) located in the **Find** field. The **Clear** button does not remove any limiters selected in the Refine Search Tab.

The screenshot shows the EBSCO Host search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'New Search', 'Thesaurus', 'Cited References', and 'Indexes'. On the right, there are links for 'Folder', 'Contact us', and 'Help', along with the 'ASBURY COLLEGE' logo. The search bar contains the text 'Searching: PSYCIDINFO' and a 'Choose Databases »' link. Below the search bar are 'Search' and 'Clear' buttons. A 'Search Options' section is visible, featuring a 'Reset' button and several filter categories: 'Search modes' (with radio buttons for 'Boolean/Phrase', 'Find all my search terms', 'Find any of my search terms', and 'SmartText Searching Hint'), 'Apply related words' (checkbox), 'Also search within the full text of the articles' (checkbox), 'Limit your results' (checkbox for 'Asbury College journal titles - here in Kinlaw'), 'Publication Year from' (range selector), 'Publication' (text input), 'English' (checkbox), 'Population Group' (dropdown menu with 'All', 'Human', 'Animal', 'Male'), 'References Available' (checkbox), 'Linked Full Text' (checkbox), 'Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals' (checkbox), 'Published Date from' (Month and Year selectors), 'Publication Type' (dropdown menu with 'All', 'All Journals', 'Peer Reviewed Journal', 'Peer-Reviewed Status-Unknown'), 'Age Groups' (dropdown menu with 'All', 'Childhood (birth-12 yrs)', 'Neonatal (birth-1 mo)', 'Infancy (2-23 mo)'), 'Intended Audience' (dropdown menu with 'All', 'General Public', 'Juvenile', 'Psychology: Professional & Research'), and 'Document Type' (dropdown menu with 'All', 'Abstract Collection', 'Bibliography', 'Chapter'). A 'Search' button is located at the bottom left of the options section.

You can use Boolean operators, field codes, truncation (\*), wildcard (?) and quotation mark search phrasing when performing a Basic Search. All results are in reverse chronological order, beginning with the most current item. Boolean Search techniques are explained in the next section.

If you wish to refine your search, you can view available Search Modes, limiters, and expanders by clicking the Search Options link below the find field.

## Refine Search Options

Limiters and Expanders can be used to focus or broaden a search.

Search Options Reset

**Search modes** ?

Boolean/Phrase

Find all my search terms

Find any of my search terms

**Apply related words**

---

**Limit your results**

**Linked Full Text**

**Publication Name**

**Published Date from** Month:  Year:  to Month:  Year:

**English**

**Population Group**

- All
- Human
- Animal
- Male

**Document Type**

- All
- Abstract Collection
- Bibliography
- Chapter

**References Available**

**Publication Year from**  to

**Peer Reviewed**

**Publication Type**

- All
- All Journals
- Peer Reviewed Journal
- Peer-Reviewed Status-Unknown

**Age Groups**

- All
- Childhood (birth-12 yrs)
- Neonatal (birth-1 mo)
- Infancy (2-23 mo)

**Intended Audience**

- All
- General Public
- Juvenile
- Psychology: Professional & Research

**Legal Publications on Library Shelves**

**Search**

**Limiters:** Examples of limiters for *PsycINFO*<sup>®</sup> include: Linked Full Text, References Available, Publication Name, Peer Reviewed, Publication Type, and Age Groups.

When you select one of the above limiters, that limiter focuses your search. For example, if you search on **telepathy** and check the *Linked Full Text* limiter, only linked full text articles will appear in the Result List.

**Expanders:** Expanders for *PsycINFO* include:

- **Apply Related Words** – expands the search results to include synonyms and plurals of your term(s).

Various search techniques can be used, including: Wildcard, Truncation, Proximity Searching, and Grouping Parentheses. These techniques are described in the next section.

**Note:** The *Reset* button will clear all items selected from the Refine Search Tab.

---

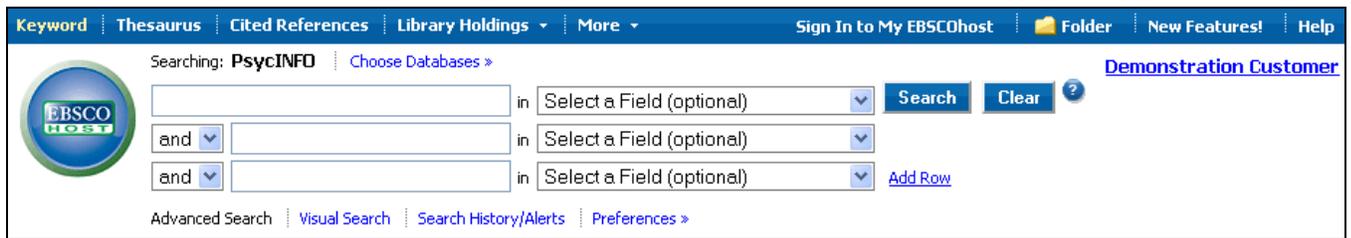
## Using the Advanced Search Screen

---

The library uses the following Advanced Search Screen style: Guided Style. This also has the following options available:

- **Limiters:** Examples of limiters for *PsycINFO* include: *Linked Full Text, Publication Name, Peer Reviewed, Publication Type, and Age Groups.*
- **Expanders:** Expanders for *PsycINFO* include: *Apply related words.*

### Advanced Search: Guided Style Find Fields



The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost Advanced Search interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Keyword, Thesaurus, Cited References, Library Holdings, and More. On the right, there are links for Sign In to My EBSCOhost, Folder, New Features!, and Help. The main search area is titled "Searching: PsycINFO" with a "Choose Databases" link. Below this, there are three rows of search fields. Each row consists of a text input field, a dropdown menu labeled "Select a Field (optional)", and a "Search" button. The first row has a "Search" button, the second has a "Clear" button, and the third has an "Add Row" link. There are also "and" dropdown menus between the rows. At the bottom, there are links for Advanced Search, Visual Search, Search History/Alerts, and Preferences. The EBSCO logo is on the left, and "Demonstration Customer" is on the right.

**Guided Style Find Fields** provides fill-in-the-blank keyword searching to aid in complex or specific searches.

#### To perform a Guided Style Find Fields search:

1. In the first **Find** field, enter a keyword.
2. Choose the **Field** to search from the drop-down list.
3. Select the Boolean operator you want to use to combine the next term and press **Tab** on your keyboard.
4. Enter the next keyword in the next field.
5. Choose the **Field** to search from the drop-down list.
6. Click **Search**.

Using **Guided Style Find Fields**, you can combine terms together on a single line. For example, type **confidence OR self esteem** for results containing the word **confidence** or the words **self esteem**.

---

## Search History Link

---

From the Basic or Advanced Search Screen, you can save, retrieve and reuse your basic or advanced searches. You can view these searches in the Search History link. New searches can consist of combined or modified searches.

Search History/Alerts					
<a href="#">Print Search History</a>   <a href="#">Retrieve Searches</a>   <a href="#">Retrieve Alerts</a>   <a href="#">Save Searches / Alerts</a>   <a href="#">Clear Search History</a>					
Combine searches with: <input type="text" value="and"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/>					
Add to Search	Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions	Delete
<input type="checkbox"/>	S3	 (S2 and S1)	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	<a href="#">View Results</a> (4317) <a href="#">Revise Search</a> <a href="#">View Details</a>	<input type="button" value="x"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	S2	 treatment	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	<a href="#">View Results</a> (426216) <a href="#">Revise Search</a> <a href="#">View Details</a>	<input type="button" value="x"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	S1	 drug addiction	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	<a href="#">View Results</a> (8508) <a href="#">Revise Search</a> <a href="#">View Details</a>	<input type="button" value="x"/>

### *Search History*

All searches performed are available from the **Search History** link. From this window you can combine recent searches and retrieve previous searches saved in your personal folder.

**Note:** If enabled by your library administrator, Search History may also be available from Basic Search.

### **To use your search history:**

1. On the Basic or Advanced Search Screen, when you click the **Search History/Alerts** link under the **Find** field, all lines of Search History are displayed.
2. Enter new search terms in the **Find** field. Use the search numbers to combine previous searches with your new terms. For example, enter **S1 and methadone** to combine the **results of search S1** with the **results of your new search using methadone**.
3. Click **Search**. A Result List is displayed.

**Note:** To clear your search history, either click **Clear Search History** or end your EBSCOhost session.

### *The Search History Screen*

- **Combine searches with** – To combine lines of history, mark the check box to the left of the lines and select a Boolean operator (and, or, not) from the drop-down list, and click **Add**. The lines of history will be placed in the **Find** field.
- **Search ID #** – The number assigned to your search. You can also select a search from the list by entering S and the search number (S1, S2, etc.).
- **Search Terms** – The terms you entered in the **Find** field, including any field codes or Boolean operators. If you have set up the search as an RSS feed, the RSS logo will appear.

- **Search Options** – The limiters and/or expanders used in your search are displayed.
- **Actions**
  - **View Results/Rerun** – Either **View Results** (xx) or **Rerun** appears as a hyperlink. Click the link to return the search and display an updated Result List.
  - **Revise Search** – Indicates that the lines of search can be edited. When you click **Revise Search**, the search terms are displayed in the **Find** field and the limiters and expanders. You can then edit the search manually, entering field codes or changing limiters on the Search Options area.
  - **View Details** – To view the details of the search, including which interface, search screen and database were used, click **View Details**. A pop-up window appears, displaying the details of the search.
- **Delete** – Indicates that individual lines of search history can be deleted. If you delete a line earlier within search history, any dependent lines are deleted, and the remaining lines of history are renumbered. A message displays when you delete lines of search history.

The Search History available to you includes only those searches from the current EBSCOhost<sup>®</sup> session.

If you change databases, your Search History will be saved. Your Search History does not display the number of results when you open a new database. To view the results click the Rerun link in the Action column and a search is launched in the new database and its results are added to the Search History.

## Search Techniques

### Boolean Searching

Boolean logic defines logical relationships between search terms. The Boolean search operators **AND**, **OR** and **NOT** allow you to broaden or focus your search results.

- The **AND** operator combines search terms so that *each* result contains *all* of the terms. For example, **social AND behavior** will result in articles that contain both **social** and **behavior**.
- The **OR** operator combines search terms so that *each* result contains *at least one* of the terms. For example, **analgesic OR psychotropic** will result in articles that contain either **analgesic** or **psychotropic**.
- The **NOT** operator excludes search terms so that *each* result will *not* contain *any* of the terms that follow it. For example, **analgesic NOT psychotropic** will result in articles that contain the term **analgesic**, but not the term **psychotropic**.

### The Wildcard (?) and Truncation (\*) Symbols

Use the wildcard and truncation symbols in searches using terms with unknown characters, multiple spellings or various endings.

**Note:** *Neither the wildcard nor the truncation symbol can be used as the first character in a search term.*

- The **wildcard** is represented by a question mark (?). To use the wildcard, enter the search terms and replace each unknown character with a (?). EBSCOhost® will provide results containing variations of that character set, with the “?” replaced by a letter.

For example, type **ne?t** to find all citations containing **neat, nest or next**. EBSCOhost will not find **net** because the wildcard replaces a single character.

- **Truncation** is represented by an asterisk (\*). To use truncation, enter the root of a search term and replace the ending with an asterisk (\*). EBSCOhost will find all available forms of that word.

For example, type **occu\*** to find the words **occupied** or **occupational**.

### Proximity Search

A Proximity Search produces results with two or more terms that appear a specified number of words (or fewer) apart in the database(s). The proximity operator is composed of a letter (**N** or **W**) and a number (to specify the number of words), placed between search terms.

- **Near Operator (N)** – **N5** will find a result if the terms are within five (5) words of each other, *regardless* of the order in which they appear.

For example, type **eating N5 disorders** for results that contain **eating disorders**, as well as **mental disorders** and **eating pathology**.

- **Within Operator (W)** – **W8** will find a result if the terms are within eight (8) words of each other, *in the exact order* entered.

For example, type **eating W8 disorders** for results that contain **eating disorders**, but not **mental disorders** and **eating pathology**.

### Grouping Terms Together Using Parentheses

Parentheses can be used to control a search query. Without parentheses, a search is executed from left to right. However, words enclosed in parentheses are searched first.

Why is this important? Parentheses allow you to define the way the search will be executed. The left phrase in parentheses is searched first; then, based upon those results, the second phrase in parentheses is searched.

#### **Generalized Search: eating disorders or men and self esteem or media**

#### **Focused Search: (eating disorders or men) and (self esteem or media)**

In the first example, the search will retrieve results on **eating disorders**, as well as references to the terms **men** and **self esteem**, and everything on **media**.

In the second example, parentheses control the query to *only* find articles about **eating disorders** or **men** that reference **self esteem** or **media**.

## Command Line Searching

Command line searching can be used to conduct searches on either Basic or Advanced Search screens. Manually entering Boolean expressions and field codes in the search field will produce the same results as using the drop-down lists to build your search.

For example, typing **AU Brown** will produce results that include **Brown** in the article's **Author** citation field. Typing **AU Brown and JN British Journal of Sociology** will produce results that include **Brown** in the **Author** citation field *only if* they are from the **British Journal of Sociology**.

For a list of searchable field codes, click on this icon  directly to the right of the database name below the Find box. Click on it and locate the PsycINFO Database Information Screen.

## Spell Checker

EBSCOhost<sup>®</sup> automatically checks for commonly misspelled words when a search is performed, and will suggest alternate spellings.

---

## Searching the Thesaurus

---

The Thesaurus Authority File contains the subject headings from the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. American Psychological Association indexers use this controlled vocabulary known as index terms or descriptors. Subjects are indexed for every record using major and minor descriptors, which describe the primary and secondary focus of the document. Subject headings, which describe the major focus of a document, are preceded by an asterisk (\*) in the *PsycINFO* record.

The Thesaurus is arranged in a hierarchy that permits searching various levels of detail from the most general level to more narrow levels, to find the most precise concept. Thesaurus entries include indexing notations, scope notes, use, used for, narrow, broader, and related terms.

The authority file provides flexibility in searching. As an alternative to the keyword search mode, the authority file enables the user to search by subject and to combine one or more terms to create more defined searches. Select the *Term Begins With* option to position the authority file list to the term(s) entered with an exact match presented first, when available. Select *Relevancy Ranked* to order search results according to relevance.

Subheadings and their abbreviations can be found by clicking on the **Database Help** link.

### To browse the Thesaurus:

To browse a list of subject headings available in the database, click the **Thesaurus** link on the top toolbar.



Browsing: PsycINFO -- Thesaurus

Term Begins With  Term Contains  Relevancy Ranked

Enter search terms in the **Browse for** field, and then select either the **Term Begins With**, **Term Contains**, or **Relevancy Ranked** radio button and click **Browse**. A list of headings is displayed. As you select headings, mark **Explode** and/or **Major Concept**, and then add to your search using **OR**, **AND**, or **NOT**, your search is being built in the **Find** field.

To display a list of results that match your search terms, click **Search**.

**Term Begins With** – Enter a term in the **Browse for** field and choose **Term Begins With**. An alphabetical list is displayed.

Browsing: **PsycINFO -- Thesaurus**

Term Begins With  
  Term Contains  
  Relevancy Ranked

Page: [Previous](#) | [Next](#)

Select term, then add to search using:   Explode   Major Concept

(Click term to display details.)

Eating Use <a href="#">Eating Behavior</a>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Attitudes</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Behavior</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Disorders</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating Habits Use <a href="#">Eating Behavior</a>		

**Terms Contains** – Enter a term in the **Browse for** field and click **Term Contains**. Results will appear if the term contains the term.

Browsing: **PsycINFO -- Thesaurus**

Term Begins With  
  Term Contains  
  Relevancy Ranked

Page: [Previous](#) | [Next](#)

Select term, then add to search using:   Explode   Major Concept

(Click term to display details.)

Eating Use <a href="#">Eating Behavior</a>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Behavior</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Binge Eating</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Attitudes</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Disorders</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Rumination (Eating)</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>

**Relevancy Ranked** – Enter a term in the **Browse for** field and choose **Relevancy Ranked**. The exact match for the term appears first in the list, followed by the relevancy ranked list.

Browsing: **PsycINFO -- Thesaurus**

Term Begins With  
 Term Contains  
 Relevancy Ranked

Page: [Previous](#) | [Next](#)

Select term, then add to search using:   **Explode**   **Major Concept**

(Click term to display details.)

	Explode	Major Concept
Eating Use <a href="#">Eating Behavior</a>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Behavior</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Binge Eating</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Attitudes</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Eating Disorders</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Rumination (Eating)</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>

## Using Explode and Major Concept

### Explode

When you *Explode* a term, you create a search query that expands the subject heading to retrieve all references indexed to that term, as well as those indexed to any narrower terms.

### Major Concept

When you select *Major Concept* for a term, you create a search query that finds only records for which the subject heading is a major point of the article. Searches are limited with specific qualifiers (subheadings) to increase the precision of the search.

### Combining Explode and Major Concept

If you select *Explode* and *Major Concept*, EBSCOhost will retrieve all references indexed to your term (and its narrower terms) and all articles for which the subject heading is a major point of the article.

---

## Searching by Indexes

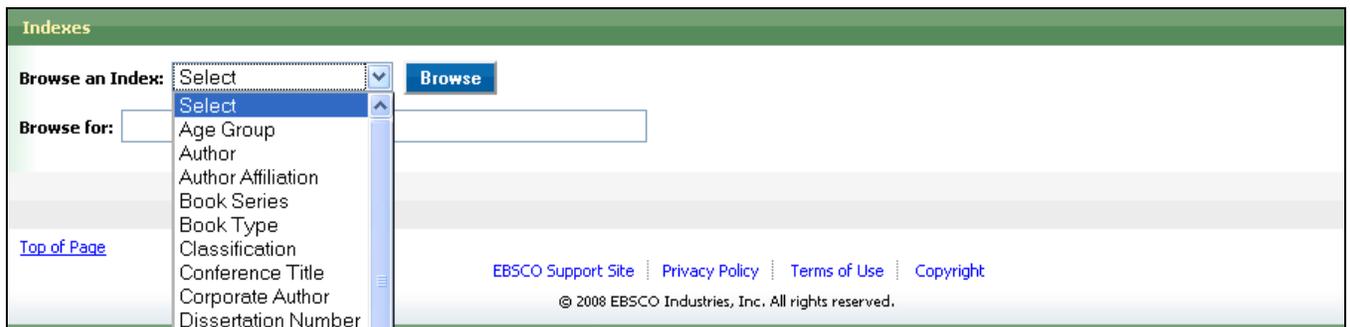
---

You can browse a list of indexes for a specific database. The list of indexes shows available citation fields.

**Note:** *Unless otherwise specified by your library administrator, Index Browse is only available from the Advanced Search Screen.*

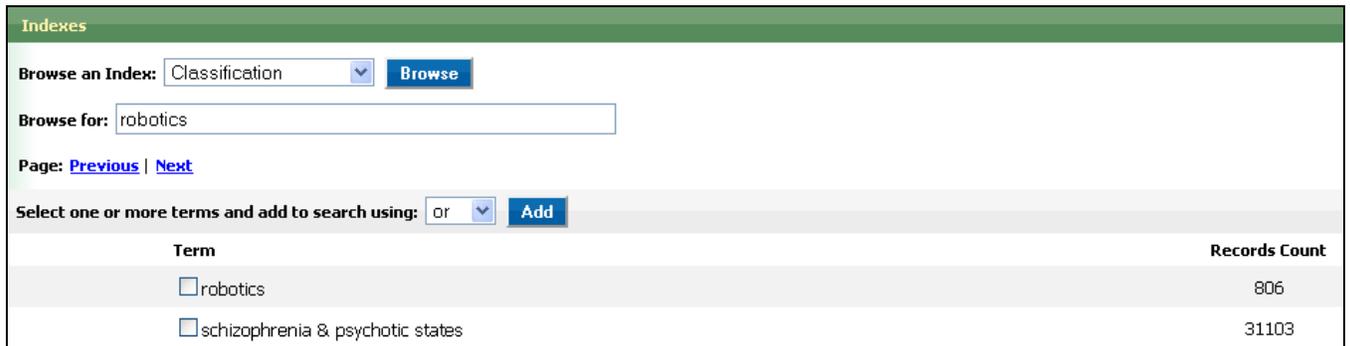
### To search by Indexes:

1. Click the **Indexes** toolbar link.
2. Choose the field you would like to view from the drop-down list, for example: **Classification**.



The screenshot shows the 'Indexes' section of a search interface. It features a 'Browse an Index:' dropdown menu currently set to 'Select', with a 'Browse' button to its right. Below this is a 'Browse for:' text input field. A list of index fields is displayed, including 'Age Group', 'Author', 'Author Affiliation', 'Book Series', 'Book Type', 'Classification', 'Conference Title', 'Corporate Author', and 'Dissertation Number'. At the bottom of the interface, there are links for 'EBSCO Support Site', 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Use', and 'Copyright', along with a copyright notice: '© 2008 EBSCO Industries, Inc. All rights reserved.'

3. Enter your search term in the **Browse for** field, e.g., **robotics**.
4. Click **Browse** to list your search results in alphabetical order, beginning with your selected term.



The screenshot shows the search results for the term 'robotics' under the 'Classification' index. The 'Browse for:' field contains 'robotics'. Below the search bar, there are links for 'Previous' and 'Next'. A section titled 'Select one or more terms and add to search using:' includes a dropdown set to 'or' and an 'Add' button. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'Term' and 'Records Count'.

Term	Records Count
<input type="checkbox"/> robotics	806
<input type="checkbox"/> schizophrenia & psychotic states	31103

5. Click the box next to the term you want to select. Repeat steps 2-4 to add more items to the **Browse for** field.
6. Click **Search**.

---

## Searching by Cited References

---

EBSCOhost<sup>®</sup> allows users of *PsycINFO*<sup>®</sup> to browse and search by cited references. Enter search terms next to **Cited Author**, **Cited Title**, **Cited Source**, **Cited Date** or **All Citation Fields**.

### To search by Cited References:

1. Click the **Cited References** button from the toolbar. The Cited References Screen appears.
2. Enter search terms next to **Cited Author**, **Cited Title**, **Cited Source**, **Cited Date** or **All Citation Fields** and then click **Search**.

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Keyword, Thesaurus, Cited References, Library Holdings, and More. On the right side of the navigation bar, there are links for Sign In to My EBSCOhost, Folder, New Features!, and Help. Below the navigation bar, the search area is titled "Searching: PsycINFO" with a "Choose Databases" link. The EBSCOhost logo is on the left. There are four input fields: "Cited Author:", "Cited Title:", "Cited Source:", and "All Citation Fields:". To the right of these fields are "Search" and "Clear" buttons, along with a help icon. A "Demonstration Customer" link is also visible in the top right corner.

The results of a reference search are displayed below the Cited References sub-tab. The search fields remain available so you can edit your search terms or conduct a new search.

**Cited References** – From the Cited References Search Screen, the Cited References sub-tab presents a list of citation records for the search terms entered.

The screenshot shows the search results for "WA willoughby". At the top, there is a green header with "Cited References" and "Citing Articles". Below the header, there is a navigation bar with "1-10 of 808" and "Page: 1 2 3 4 5 Next". On the right side of the navigation bar, there is a link for "Add (1-10)". Below the navigation bar, there is a green box with the text "Searched references for: WA willoughby". Below the green box, there is a blue button labeled "Find Citing Articles". Below the button, there is a list of two citation records. Each record has a checkbox, a title, and a link for "Add to folder". The first record is: "1. Willoughby, T., & Wood, E. (1995). Mnemonic strategies. In E. Wood, V. E. Woloshyn, & T. Willoughby (Eds.), Cognitive strategy instruction for middle and high schools (pp. 6-17). Cambridge, MA: Brookline. Chapter Citation Abstract Only. Add to folder Times Cited in this Database: (1)". The second record is: "2. Wood, E., Willoughby, T., & Woloshyn, V. (1995). An introduction to cognitive strategies in the secondary school. In E. Wood, V. E. Woloshyn, & T. Willoughby (Eds.), Cognitive strategy instruction for middle and high schools (pp. 1-4). Cambridge, MA: Brookline Books. Chapter Citation Abstract Only. Add to folder Times Cited in this Database: (1)".

**Citing Articles** – From the Cited References sub-tab, you can mark check boxes, click the **Find Citing Articles** button, and retrieve a list of Citing Articles.

The screenshot shows the 'Cited References' tab with the following content:

1-3 of 3 Page: 1 [Add \(1-3\)](#)

These records cite: WA willoughby

- [The psychology of humor.](#) Murray, H. A. Jr.; The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Vol 29(1), Apr 1934. pp. 66-81. [Journal Article] Abstract Only  
[Add to folder](#) | Cited References: (9) | Times Cited in this Database: (4)
- [Motivating struggling readers in middle school through an engagement model of classroom practice.](#) Guthrie, John T.; Davis, Marcia H.; Reading & Writing Quarterly: Overcoming Learning Difficulties, Vol 19(1), Jan-Feb 2003. pp. 59-85. [Journal Article]  
[PDF Full Text](#)  
[Add to folder](#) | Cited References: (43) | Times Cited in this Database: (3)

## Result List Features

**Navigation Arrows** – In a Result List, navigation arrows allow you to access the next or previous page of results. The numbers allow you to go directly to a specific page.

**Add to folder** – The Add to Folder option allows you to add one or all results on the page to your folder.

The screenshot shows a search results page with the following elements:

Navigation: New Search | Thesaurus | Cited References | Indexes | Folder | Preferences | Contact us | Help

Search: Searching: PsycINFO | Choose Databases > | Asbury University

Search box: "college students" and alcohol | Search | Clear

Navigation: Page: 1 2 3 4 5 Next | Date Descending Sort | Page Options | Alert / Save / Share

5127 Results for...

Refine your results:

- Asbury University journal titles - here in Kinlaw
- Linked Full Text
- Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals

Publication Date: 1900 to 2011

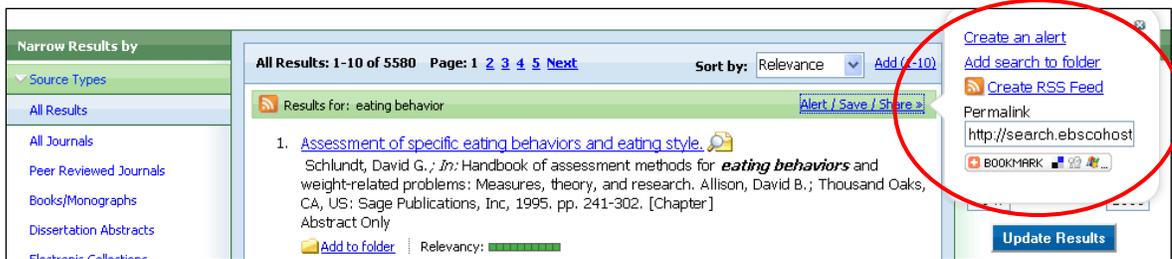
Source Types:

- All Results
- All Journals
- Peer Reviewed Journals
- Books
- Dissertation Abstracts
- Electronic Collections

- [Identifying factors that increase the likelihood of driving after drinking among college students.](#) LaBrie, Joseph W.; Kenney, Shannon R.; Mirza, Tehniat; Lac, Andrew; Accident Analysis and Prevention, Vol 43(4), Jul, 2011. pp. 1371-1377. [Journal Article] Database: PsycINFO  
[Add to folder](#) | Cited References: (64)  
 Notes: Please consult a librarian if you wish to obtain this article.
- [Fake ID ownership in a US sample of incoming first-year college students.](#) Nguyen, Norma; Walters, Scott T.; Rinker, Dipali Venkataraman; Wyatt, Todd M.; DeJong, William; Addictive Behaviors, Vol 36(7), Jul, 2011. pp. 759-761. [Journal Article] Database: PsycINFO  
[Add to folder](#) | Cited References: (10)  
 Notes: Please consult a librarian if you wish to obtain this article.
- [Targeting body image schema for smoking cessation among college females: Rationale, program description, and pilot study results.](#) Napolitano, Melissa A.; Lloyd-Richardson, Elizabeth E.; Fava, Joseph L.; Marcus, Bess H.; Behavior Modification, Vol 35(4), Jul, 2011. pp. 323-346. [Journal Article] Database: PsycINFO  
[Add to folder](#) | Cited References: (56)  
 Notes: Please consult a librarian if you wish to obtain this article.
- [Life goals and alcohol use among first-year college students: The role of motives to limit](#)

## Persistent Link to Searches

Once a search has been performed, you can add a persistent link to a search to the folder. The link to a search can be e-mailed or saved and will allow you to conduct the search again by clicking on the link, or entering it in the address field. To add a link to your folder, click on the **Alert/Save/Share** link in the upper right corner of the result list and then click **Add search to folder** link in the resulting pop-up menu.



To copy a persistent link to the current search on the screen, click the **Alert/Save/Share** link. Highlight the **Permalink** in the link field in the resulting pop-up menu and copy using your browser's copy function. You can immediately paste the link into a web site, document or e-mail.

## Detailed Citation Features



**Arrows** – The arrows to the left and right of the record number allow you to navigate to the previous or next result.

**Result List** – Clicking this link will return you to the Result List.

**Refine Search** – Clicking this link allows you to apply limiters and expanders to your search.

**Print/E-mail/Save/Export/Cite/Add to Folder** – These icons allow you to Print, E-mail or Save the current result, Export your citations in a variety of bibliographic manager formats, get a citation in various formats and add the article to the folder or access the folder.

**Find Similar Results** – When this link appears, you can click the link to perform a search for articles with similar subject headings. A new Result List will display.

The following items may change, depending on the item selected:

**Cited References** – This link displays the number of references used to write this article.

**Times Cited in this Database** – This link displays the number of times this document was cited by other documents in this database.

**Title** – This field displays the title of the document.

**Translated Title** – This field displays the English-language translation of the title of a document written in a non-English language.

**Series Title** – This field displays the series title of a book or book chapter's "parent" book, may contain a non-English title. This appears in Book or Chapter records only.

**Author(s)** – This field displays the names of all authors of the document.

**Institutional Author(s)** – This field displays the names of all institutions responsible for creation of the document.

**Address** – This field displays the institutional affiliation of the first-listed author of the document.

**Source** – This field displays the source in which the article was published and other publication information.

**ISSN/ISBN** – This field displays the International Standard Serial Number/International Standard Book Number assigned to the document.

**Document Link URL** – This field displays the Uniform Resource Locator where an online version of the document, a full-text version of the document, or additional information, is available.

**Digital Object Identifier (DOI)** – A DOI is a permanent identification system for intellectual property found on the Internet. The identifier contains the naming convention registered to a DOI registration agency (currently, the International DOI Foundation).

**Language** – This field displays the language of the document.

**Key Concepts** – A concise, uncontrolled content description of the document currently formatted as keywords.

**Abstract** – This field displays the summary or abstract of the document. An abstract will appear in all records from 1995 to present.

**Subjects** – This field displays the index terms from the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms which describe the primary and secondary focus of the document. Major descriptors are preceded by an asterisk (\*).

**Classification** – This field displays the *PsycINFO* classifications that describe broad areas of the field of psychology and their corresponding four-digit code.

**Population** – This field displays the standardized description of specific populations related to the content of the document.

**Location** – This field displays the standardized description of continents, regions, and country names related to the content of the document.

**Age Group** – This field displays a standardized description of specific population age groups related to the content of the document.

**Form/Content Type** – This field identifies the specific form or function of the document.

**Intended Audience** – This field identifies the intended audience of the document and appears in Book and Chapter citations only.

**Conference** – This field displays the name and other information about a conference at which the document was presented.

**Conference Notes** – This field displays information about additional conferences at which the document was presented, or information about a conference from which the document was derived.

**Notes** – This field displays miscellaneous information about the document, including reprint citations or information about forms of other previous publications of the content.

**Table of Contents** – This field displays the entire or shortened table of contents from the book and appears in Book records only.

**Publication Type** – This field identifies the general type of the document such as Authored Book, Edited Book, Journal Article, etc. The first entry in this field consists of 'Media Type' which identifies the broad, physical medium of the document or item such as "Print (Paper)."

**Release Date** – This field displays the date the record was released into the *PsycINFO* database in YYYYMMDD format.

**Correction Date** – This field displays the date a corrected version of the record was released into the *PsycINFO* database in YYYYMMDD format.

**Accession Number** – This field displays the unique number used to identify each *PsycINFO* record.

**Persistent Link to this Article** – This field displays a link to an article that can be e-mailed or saved and will allow you to retrieve the same article again by clicking on the link, or entering it in the address field.

**Database** – This field displays the name of the database this article was retrieved from.

---

## Print Results

---

To print from the list of search results:

1. From the Result List, select the items you want to print. Click Print. The Print Manager Window appears.

To estimate the number of pages that will be printed, click the Estimate number of pages link.

2. Select the format for the results you want to print.

**Citation** – includes the description and identification of the article, date of issue, authorship, and an abstract of the article, if available.

**Full Text (when available)** – includes all citation information and the full text of the article (if available) in plain text format.

3. Click Print. The Print Delivery Window appears with the estimated number of pages listed and the print dialog box should pop up.
4. To print, click ok.

To print from an open article:

1. From an open article, click Print. The Print Delivery Window appears, with the estimated number of pages listed.
2. To print, click the Print button in the Print Manager box. The Print dialog window will pop up.
3. Click ok.

---

## Email Results

---

To e-mail the results of a search:

1. From an open article or from the folder list, click E-mail. The E-mail Manager Window appears.

Keyword | Publications | Subject Terms | Cited References | More ▾

E-mail Manager  
◀ Back

Articles

Number of items to be e-mailed: 5

E-mail from:

E-mail to:   
Separate each e-mail address with a semicolon.

Subject:

Comments:

Format:  Rich Text  Plain Text

Remove these items from folder after e-mailing  
For information on e-mailing Linked Full Text, see [online help](#). For information on using Citation Formats, see [online citation help](#).

Include when sending:

PDF as separate attachment (when available)

Standard Field Format  
Detailed Citation and Abstract ▾

Citation Format  
AMA (American Medical Assoc.) ▾

Customized Field Format

Send

Top of Page

EBSCO Support Site | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use | Copyright  
© 2008 EBSCO Industries, Inc. All rights reserved.  
 EBSCO Publishing Green Initiatives

2. Select the format for the results you want to e-mail. You can e-mail Articles or Links to searches.

If you select Articles, any of the following choices appear.

**Citation** – includes the description and identification of the article, date of issue, authorship, and an abstract of the article, if available.

**Full Text (when available)** – includes all citation information and the full text of the article (if available) in ASCII format.

**PDF** – article is sent in PDF format as an attachment. If you have a mixed result list (some articles as ASCII and others as PDF), you must select this option to receive the full text.

3. Enter the e-mail address(es).
4. Enter a subject to appear on the e-mail subject line. (For example, Results of research on topic ABC.) (40 character maximum)
5. To send the e-mail, click E-mail; otherwise, click Back. A message appears when your e-mail has been sent.

---

## Save Results

---

To save search results to a file:

1. From an open article, click Save. The Save Manager Window appears.

Keyword | Publications | Subject Terms | Cited References | More ▾

**Save Manager**  
EBSCO  
Back

Articles  
Number of items to be saved: 5

Remove these items from folder after saving  
Save

For information on saving full text, see [online help](#). For information on using Citation Formats, see [online citation help](#).

Include when saving:  
 HTML link(s) to article(s)

Standard Field Format  
Detailed Citation and Abstract ▾

Citation Format  
AMA (American Medical Assoc.) ▾

Customized Field Format

Top of Page

EBSCO Support Site | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use | Copyright  
© 2008 EBSCO Industries, Inc. All rights reserved.  
EBSCO Publishing Green Initiative

2. Select the format for the results you want to save. You can save Articles or Links to searches.

If you select Articles, any of the following choices appear.

**Citation** – includes the description and identification of the article, date of issue, authorship, and an abstract of the article, if available.

**Full Text (when available)** – includes all citation information and the article in ASCII format, if available.

**Bibliographic manager format** – saves your results in Bibliography Manager format – Which includes End Note, Pro-Cite Reference Manager and other data management programs.

3. To save the results, click Save; otherwise, click Back.
4. From your browser menu, click File>Save As. Enter the path where the file should be saved (for example, C:\Project\ResearchInfo). To save to a floppy disk, enter the path to the floppy drive (for example, A:\ResearchInfo). Be sure to save as an HTML or text file.
5. Click Save.

Created: 1/10

Revised: 7/11

JW

Kinlaw Library, Asbury University, Wilmore, KY 40390