



UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA

Library Research Skills for Psychology Students

AUGUSTANA CAMPUS LIBRARY

Kara Blizzard

Library Research Skills for Psychology Students

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Augustana Campus Library

KARA BLIZZARD

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Introduction

Welcome to *Library Research Skills for Psychology Students*! This tutorial was designed for undergraduate students in psychology courses at the University of Alberta.

I'm [Kara Blizzard](#), a librarian at the Augustana Campus Library. You are welcome to ask me questions about all kinds of things related to research and the library. Psychology students on North Campus can contact [Virginia Pow](#) for research assistance.

Learning Objectives

As a psychology student, a key part of your role is to find relevant information on the topics you are studying. In this tutorial you will learn how to:

- Choose a topic and form a research question
- Identify the pertinent concepts in your question
- Find relevant articles using the database PsycINFO
- Use citation chaining to help you find more articles
- Cite your sources using APA style

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How to Navigate This Tutorial

Use any of these options:

- View the “**Contents**” **menu** in the top left to see each section and its chapters
- Use the **left and right arrow keys** on your keyboard

to move between chapters

- Use the **blue navigation buttons** at the very bottom of your browser window to move between chapters

First, we will consider [how to identify a research topic and turn it into a question](#).

PART I
STARTING A RESEARCH
PROJECT

Research Topics & Questions

You might be assigned a topic for a research assignment, or you might need to come up with one on your own. Here is an example of a broad topic:

university students and stress

Before trying to find scholarly articles on a topic like this one, it is important to narrow it down to a more manageable research question. Consider what aspects of the topic interest you. This can involve reading about the topic in your course textbook or searching for background information through Google, for example.

Let's say I'm interested in exploring coping mechanisms for stress. A relevant research question might be:

How do university students cope with stress?

This question is much more specific than the initial topic of university students and stress.

Check Your Understanding



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<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=24#h5p-14>

Next we will explore [how to identify the key concepts in a research question](#).

Identifying Key Concepts

Once you have a research question, identifying its key concepts or key terms can help you figure out what words to use when you search for information. A focused research question usually has about three key concepts.

You might also find it helpful to think about what synonyms or related terms could be used to describe the different concepts. For example, if you were researching the concept of **grades**, related terms could include **academic performance** or **academic achievement**.

Check Your Understanding



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<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=26#h5p-17>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=26#h5p-18>

In the next section, we'll explore [where you can search for information on your research question.](#)

PART II
SEARCHING FOR
INFORMATION

Where to Search

Depending where you search, you will find different types of information sources. The table below shows some examples of places to search and what you might find there. The table is sorted from broadest to most specialized.

Place to Search	What It Is	What You Might Find
Google, Bing, etc.	A search engine	Wide variety of source types of varying quality. Sources like Wikipedia can be useful for getting initial context on your topic, but most search results will not be considered scholarly.
Google Scholar	A search engine that aims to find scholarly results	Journal articles, books, informally published articles, conference abstracts, etc. Coverage includes a wide range of subject areas.
Search the Library	A search box on the library homepage that searches the library catalogue and about 300 databases	Scholarly books and peer-reviewed journal articles, news and magazine articles, book reviews, films, and some other types of sources. Coverage includes a wide range of subject areas.
PsycINFO	A major psychology database	Primarily peer-reviewed journal articles, some scholarly book chapters and dissertations. Coverage is focused on psychology.

Because of PsycINFO's strong coverage of psychology research, it is the main database to use for most psychology topics. It and other potentially relevant databases are listed in the [Psychology Subject Guide](#).

In the next section, you'll learn [how to search PsycINFO effectively](#).

PART III
USING PSYCINFO

Steps for Searching PsycINFO

Searching PsycINFO requires multiple steps. In this part of the tutorial, there are chapters on each step of the process:

Step 1: [Searching for concepts](#)

Step 2: [Combining your searches](#)

Step 3: [Limiting search results](#)

Step 4: [Viewing and accessing results](#)

Step 5: [Exporting your search history](#)

We'll start by going over [how to search for each of your concepts](#).

Step 1: Searching for Concepts

Step 1: Searching for Concepts

PsycINFO works best if you start by **searching for each of your concepts separately**. This is because the database uses *controlled vocabulary*, which means it uses specific terms to tag articles and describe their topics. These terms are called *Subject Headings*. Searching for one concept at a time allows you to search PsycINFO's thesaurus for any matching Subject Headings and find articles about that concept.

Why does PsycINFO use Subject Headings?

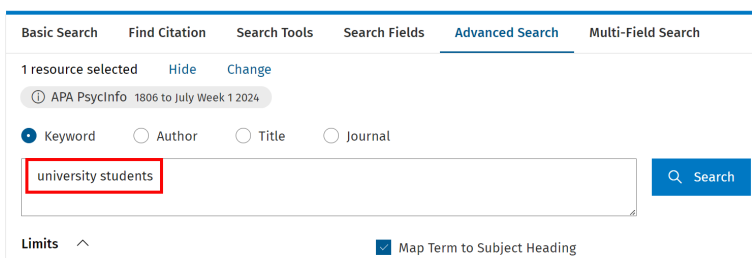
Different authors might use different words or phrases to describe the same concept. Subject Headings help you find all of the articles about a particular concept, regardless of the specific terms individual authors used in their articles.

Searching for Your First Concept

Type the term into the search box

First, open [PsycINFO](#). The Advanced Search page is the default option, and it is the most powerful way to find relevant articles on a topic.

Start by **searching for one of your concepts** using the search box in the middle of the page. For example, the search below uses the term **university students**. Make sure the “Map Term to Subject Heading” option underneath the search box is checked off; this will search PsycINFO’s thesaurus for your term.



The screenshot shows the PsycINFO Advanced Search page. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Basic Search, Find Citation, Search Tools, Search Fields, **Advanced Search**, and Multi-Field Search. Below the tabs, it indicates "1 resource selected" with options to Hide or Change. A search filter is set to "APA PsycInfo 1806 to July Week 1 2024". There are radio buttons for search criteria: **Keyword** (selected), Author, Title, and Journal. The search box contains the text "university students" and is highlighted with a red rectangle. To the right of the search box is a blue "Search" button. Below the search box, there is a "Limits" section with a dropdown arrow and a checked checkbox for "Map Term to Subject Heading".

Select relevant Subject Heading(s)

The results will show a list of Subject Headings that may be relevant. If you do not see any relevant Subject Headings, try searching again with a different term.

At the bottom of the list, there is an option to search for your term as a keyword, which you can do if you are sure there are no relevant Subject Headings for your concept. The keyword option is broader, because it will search for the term anywhere in the article’s title,

abstract, or a few other fields. So if you can find an appropriate Subject Heading, use that instead.

In the example below, there is not exact match for university students, but *College Students* is a close concept that is used widely in the USA. For some terms there will only be one matching result, and it might be the exact term you entered.

You could just select the most relevant term(s) and press Continue, but I like to **click on the linked term that seems most relevant**. You can note any others to add to your search later.

Combine with:

OR

Continue

Select	Subject Heading	Auto Explode
<input type="checkbox"/>	College Students	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Student Attitudes	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test Validity	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Academic Achievement	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human Sex Differences	<input type="checkbox"/>

View the thesaurus and choose more terms

Clicking on one of the Subject Headings brings up a thesaurus page that shows the relationship between this term and other PsycINFO Subject Headings. It can be really useful for finding more terms to add to your search.

In the example below, the first section (“Used For”) shows that the term *College Students* is used instead of coeds and undergraduates. This page also includes the broader term *Students* and a list of narrower, more specific terms for different types of college students.

If you select the Explode function, this will add any of the narrower terms for the Subject Heading and connect them with OR. In the below example, this would mean:

College Students OR College Athletes OR Community College Students OR Education Students OR ... any of the other narrower terms.

Using Explode is generally a good practice because it increases the number of results you might find about a certain concept. But you can also choose to select specific narrower terms from the list instead.

Once you have selected all of the term(s) you want to include, **click on the “Continue” button** at the top of the page.

Combine with:

Select Term(s)	Subject Heading	Hits	Explode	Focus
[Back up in List]				
<input type="checkbox"/> College Graduates ▼		1725	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
College Major ▼				
<input type="checkbox"/> College Mental Health Services ▼		145	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> College Sports ▼		56	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> College Students		101706	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Used For]				
Coeds				
Undergraduates				
[Broader Terms]				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Students	32348	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Narrower Terms]				
<input type="checkbox"/>	College Athletes	2501	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Community College Students	2593	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Education Students	1176	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now you will be taken back to the Advanced Search page, and the Search History section at the top will show one search for the Subject Heading you selected. In this example, “exp” means the Explode function was used, so any narrower terms are included in the search results.

Search History (1) ^			
<input type="checkbox"/>	# ▲	Searches	Results Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	exp college students/	114291 Advanced

Searching for Your Other Concepts

Repeat these steps for each of your concepts. You may choose to do multiple searches for a single concept if there is more than one relevant Subject Heading.

Note: If one of your concepts is an age group, like children, infants, or seniors, it will not be a Subject Heading in the thesaurus. Just search for each of your other concepts, and later you will be able to limit the search results to a particular age group.

Each time you complete a search, a new line will be added to the search history at the top of the Advanced Search page. Below is an example of what a search history might look like after you finish searching for each of your concepts in the thesaurus.

Search History (3) ^

<input type="checkbox"/>	# ▲	Searches	Results
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	exp college students/	114291
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	exp stress/	232476
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	exp coping behavior/	57179

You learned what the Explode function does, but what about “Focus”?

Selecting “Focus” means that search results must have this Subject Heading as a major focus of the article. This function makes a search narrower: it decreases the number of results. If you were finding too many irrelevant results for your topic, using Focus for one or more of your concepts would be one way to narrow things down. You can use Explode and Focus at the same time; they aren’t mutually exclusive.

Select Term(s)	Subject Heading	Hits	Explode	Focus
[Back up in List]				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Abuse of Power ▼ Abuse Potential (Drugs) ▼	585	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Abuse Reporting ▼ ACA ▼ Academia ▼	965	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Academic Achievement	65073	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	[Used For]			
	Gradepoint Average			
	Scholastic Achievement			
	School Achievement			
	[Broader Terms]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Achievement	10194	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Video Demo: Searching for Concepts



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online

here: <https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=35#oembed-1>

Check Your Understanding

Use [PsycINFO](#) to help you answer the next two questions.

Question 1



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<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=35#h5p-4>

Question 2



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<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=35#h5p-15>

Next we will look at how to [combine your searches to find articles on your topic](#).

Step 2: Combining Your Searches

Search Principles in Other Databases

In most library databases—**but not PsycINFO!**—searching works best if you connect your key terms together using AND and OR to tell the database how to group the terms, and put parentheses around any similar terms. For example:

university students AND (stress or anxiety) AND coping strategies

For more information on combining search terms, watch the [Putting a Search Together video](#).

Search Principles in PsycINFO

In PsycINFO, instead of typing out a search string like the example above, you should **combine your initial Subject Heading searches using the search numbers on the left side of the search history**.

Here is an example PsycINFO search history. The numbers in the “Results” column show how many matching articles there are for each search.

Search History (3) ^			
<input type="checkbox"/>	# ▲	Searches	Results
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	exp college students/	114291
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	exp stress/	232476
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	exp coping behavior/	57179

To combine the searches, you can use the numbers given on the left side of the search history and **enter them into the Advanced Search box using AND, OR, and parentheses to connect them**. Similar searches should be connected with OR and put in parentheses, and searches for different concepts should be connected with AND. Here is an example of how the searches above could be combined:

Basic Search Find Citation Search Tools Search Fields **Advanced Search** Multi-Field Search

1 resource selected [Hide](#) [Change](#)

APA PsycInfo 1806 to July Week 1 2024

Keyword Author Title Journal

Once you combine your searches, another line will be added to the search history. The number of results should be much lower than those for your initial Subject Heading searches. For example, the search below shows 757 results when all of the initial Subject Heading searches are combined. PsycINFO has found all of the articles that overlap among the three initial searches.

Search History (4) ^

<input type="checkbox"/>	# ▲	Searches	Results
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	exp college students/	114291
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	exp stress/	232476
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	exp coping behavior/	57179
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	1 and 2 and 3	757

Revising A Search

If you don't find relevant articles the first time, try changing the way you search using the following tips.

Try Different Combinations of Subject Headings

For example, if I were researching treatments for aphasia in stroke patients and I got too many results, I could change one or more of my concepts to be more specific. In the example below, I tried searching for the speech therapy or language therapy instead of the much broader concept of treatment, and the results were more focused.

Search History (6) ^			
<input type="checkbox"/>	# ▲	Searches	Results Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	cerebrovascular accidents/	25798 Advanced
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	exp Aphasia/	19792 Advanced
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	exp Treatment/	1372682 Advanced
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	1 and 2 and 3	689 Advanced
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	speech therapy/ or language therapy/	5383 Advanced
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	1 and 2 and 5	173 Advanced

If you didn't get enough results, you could add more synonyms and related terms, or use a broader term for one of your concepts. In the example below, *Anxiety* was added as a term related to stress. The searches for *Stress* (#2) and *Anxiety* (#5) were combined with an OR, with parentheses around them, so PsycINFO would find articles about either of those two concepts.

Search History (6) ^			
<input type="checkbox"/>	# ▲	Searches	Results
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	exp college students/	114291
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	exp stress/	232476
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	exp coping behavior/	57179
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	1 and 2 and 3	757
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	exp anxiety/	96695
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	1 and (2 or 5) and 3	930

Use Relevant Results to Identify More Subject

Headings

If I scroll through the results and notice one or two articles that seem relevant, I could click on their titles and look at the Subject Headings section of their records to see if there might be more I could add to my search.

Subject Headings:

- *Chronic Stress
- *College Students
- *Emotional Regulation
- *Stress Reactions
- *Academic Stress
- *Negative Emotions
- *Coping Style

Change the Way You Use Explode and Focus

For example, the thesaurus page below for the Subject Heading *Oral Communication* shows that there are many narrower terms for that concept. If you exploded that term and found too many irrelevant results, you could try searching again without exploding it, and instead check off the boxes for the specific types of oral communication you want to research.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oral Communication	22937
	[Used For]	
	Speech	
	Verbalization	
	[Broader Terms]	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Verbal Communication	14140
	[Narrower Terms]	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Code Switching	983
<input type="checkbox"/>	Glossolalia	79
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lipreading	523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oral Reading	2842
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Speaking	1155
<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-Talk	1182
<input type="checkbox"/>	Singing	1661
<input type="checkbox"/>	Speech Characteristics [+NT]	7202
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vocalization [+NT]	2510

Video Demo: Combining Your Searches



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here: <https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=37#oembed-1>

Check Your Understanding

Imagine you are researching whether exposure therapy is an

effective treatment for phobias. Use this example search history to answer the two questions below.

Search History (3) ^

<input type="checkbox"/>	# ▲	Searches	Results
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	exp phobias/	14710
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	exp exposure therapy/	5584
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	virtual reality exposure therapy/	320



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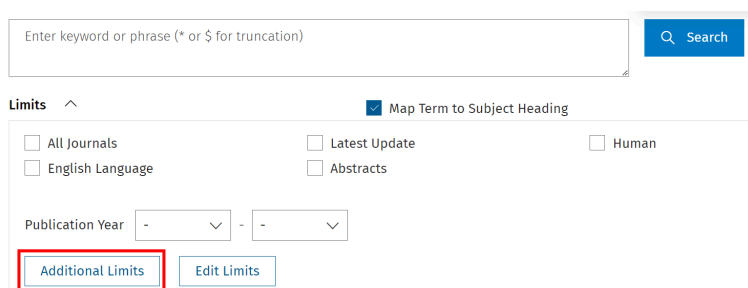
<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=37#h5p-9>

In the next section, we'll explore how to [add relevant limits to your search results](#).

Step 3: Limiting Search Results

Like many databases, PsycINFO allows you to limit your search results to particular types of sources. You can limit by publication type, age group, and more. You should add limits after you have searched for each of your concepts separately and combined them into a search that seems to have promising results.

To add limits, **click on the Additional Limits button** under the search box on the Advanced Search page.



The screenshot shows the search interface. At the top is a search box with the placeholder text "Enter keyword or phrase (* or \$ for truncation)" and a blue "Search" button. Below the search box is the "Limits" section, which includes a "Map Term to Subject Heading" checkbox (checked) and several filter options: "All Journals", "English Language", "Latest Update", "Abstracts", and "Human". There is also a "Publication Year" range selector. At the bottom of the Limits section, the "Additional Limits" button is highlighted with a red box, and the "Edit Limits" button is also visible.

By default, limits will be applied to your most recent search. You can change this by selecting the search you want to limit at the top of the Limits page.

Limit a Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	# ▲	Searches
<input type="radio"/>	1	exp college students/
<input type="radio"/>	2	exp stress/
<input type="radio"/>	3	exp coping behavior/
<input type="radio"/>	4	1 and 2 and 3
<input type="radio"/>	5	academic stress/
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	6	1 and 3 and 5

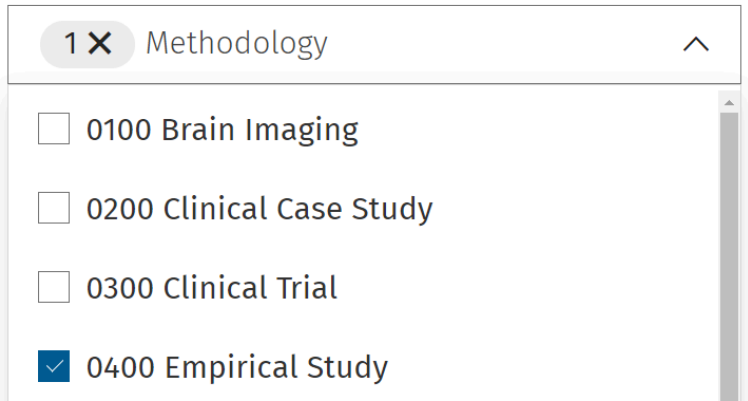
The Limits page has many different options, but you will likely only need to use a few for your research. Consider adding limits to Methodology, Publication Types, and Age Groups (if relevant). We will explore each of these below.

Note: Do not use the “full text” limits! These will exclude results that you actually can access through our U of A subscriptions.

Methodology

In the Methodology section you can choose a specific type of research, such as an Empirical Study or a Literature Review. This is a really useful feature that most other databases do not have.

Methodology



A screenshot of a methodology filter menu. The menu is titled "Methodology" and has a close button (1 X) and an expand/collapse arrow (^). The menu is open, showing a list of methodology options with checkboxes:

- 0100 Brain Imaging
- 0200 Clinical Case Study
- 0300 Clinical Trial
- 0400 Empirical Study

Publication Types

You can also limit the results to specific types of publications. In most cases, you will want to choose Journal. I suggest this instead of “Peer-reviewed Journal” because if PsycINFO does not know the peer review status for a certain journal, you might end up excluding a relevant result.

Publication Types

1 X Publication Types ^

- 0100 Journal
- 0110 Peer-Reviewed Journal
- 0120 Non-Peer-Reviewed Journal
- 0130 Peer-Reviewed Status Unknown

Age Groups

If your research question relates to a particular age group, consider adding this limit.

Age Groups

- ^

- 100 Childhood <birth to age 12 yrs>
- 120 Neonatal <birth to age 1 mo>
- 140 Infancy <2 to 23 mo>
- 160 Preschool Age <age 2 to 5 yrs>

Limiting Your Search

Once you have finished selecting limits, click on the “Limit a Search” button at the bottom or top of the page. This will add a new line to your search history with fewer results than before, like in the example below.

6	1 and 3 and 5	60
7	limit 6 to ("0400 empirical study" and "0100 journal")	46

Video Demo: Limiting Search Results



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here: <https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=39#oembed-1>

Check Your Understanding



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<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=39#h5p-16>

Next you will learn how to [view and access relevant search results](#).

Step 4: Viewing & Accessing Results

Viewing Search Results

Scroll down the search page to see the results of your most recent search.



Clicking on an article's title will take you to its record, which includes more details about the article. Reading the abstract can help you decide whether the article is relevant, and looking at the Subject Headings can give you ideas of more terms to add to your search.

Abstract: In a population of young adults, this study analyzes possible linear relations of resilience and positivity to coping strategies and engagement-burnout. The aim was to establish a model with linear, associative, and predictive relations, to identify needs and make proposals for therapeutic intervention in different student profiles. A population of 1,126 undergraduate students with different student profiles gave their informed, written consent, and completed validated questionnaires (CD-RISC Scale; Positivity; Coping Strategies of Stress; Engagement, and Burnout). An ex post-facto design involved bivariate association analyses, multiple regression and structural predictions. The results offered evidence of associations and predictive relationships between resilience factors, positivity, coping strategies and engagement-burnout. The factors of resilience and positivity had significant differential associations (positive and negative) with factors of coping strategies. Their negative relationship to burnout factors, and positive relation to engagement factors, is especially important. Results of structural analysis showed an acceptable model of relationships between variables. We conclude with practical implications for therapeutic intervention: (1) the proactive factors of resilience reflect a perception of self-efficacy and the ability to change adaptively; (2) the reactive factors of resilience are usually associated with withstanding experiences of change, uncertainty or trauma. (Psycinfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

Digital Object Identifier: <https://dx-doi-org.login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/10.3389/fpsy...>

PMID: 33679470

Key Concepts: resilience, positivity, coping strategies, engagement-burnout, structural equation model, young adults

Subject Headings: *College Students
*Coping Behavior
*Positivism
*Well Being
Prediction
Prevention
Student Engagement
Treatment
Academic Stress

Accessing Articles

There are two common ways you may be able to access articles. Sometimes the full text is available within PsycINFO; if so, there is a “Full Text” link next to the article in the search results and in the article’s record.

4. **The relationship between academic psychological capital and academic coping stress among university students.** Abstract Reference
Ramirez-Perez, Mauricio Andres. Complete Reference
Terapia Psicológica. Vol.40,(2), 2022, pp. 279-305. Q Find Similar
[Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal] Q Find Citing Articles
Year of Publication Full Text
2022
Publication Month/Season
Jul

If there is no Full Text link, click on the green “Get It @ UAlberta” button, which will often take you directly to an online version of the article. If there are multiple databases where you can access that article, the Get It button will open a page that shows all of the access options, and you can click on any of them to view the article:



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Title: A mixed-method study of stress and coping strategies among university social work students in the United States.

Source: Social work education [0261-5479] Tonsing yr:2022 vol:41 iss:6 pg:1222 -1238

Online Access via >> [Taylor & Francis CRKN Social Science and Humanities](#)

Online Access via >> [EBSCOhost Academic Search Complete](#)

If you have trouble accessing an article, please feel free to [ask us](#) for help.

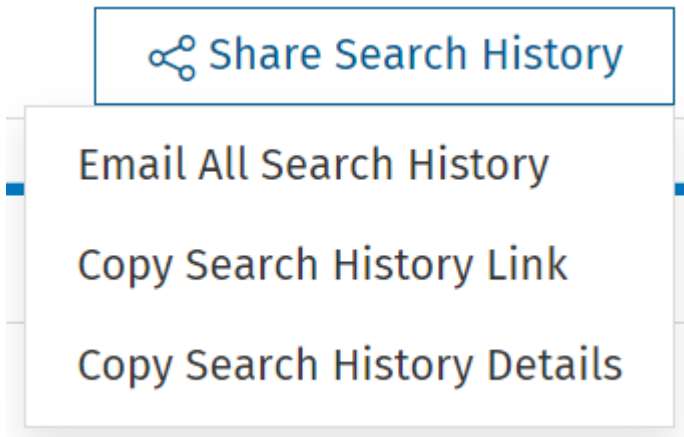
The next section will show you how to [save your PsycINFO search history](#).

Step 5: Saving Your Search History

You might want to save your search history to keep a record of it for yourself, or you might need to submit it for a course assignment.

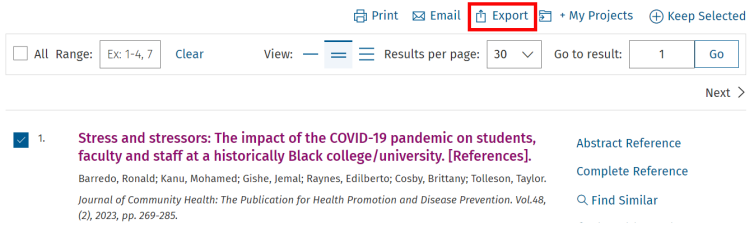
Saving Your List of Searches

If you just want to save the list of searches that you did, underneath your searches click on Share Search History and then select either “Email All Search History” to email it to yourself or “Copy Search History Details” to paste it into a document.



Exporting Your Search History and Selected Articles

To export your search history along with information about any relevant articles, select the relevant article(s) from the search results and then click on the “Export” button above the list of results.



In the menu that appears, choose these options:

- Change the **Format** to either **Microsoft Word** or **PDF**
- Change the **Fields** to **Citation, Abstract, Subject Headings** (unless otherwise specified for an assignment)
- Leave the **Citation Style** as **Ovid Citation** (this will ensure the abstracts and Subject Headings of relevant articles are included)
- Make sure the **Search History** checkbox is selected

When you press the “Export” button, a file will be saved to your computer. The downloaded document should include the search history and abstracts for the article(s) you selected.

Export Citation(s)

1 Selected: 3

Format

Microsoft Word ∨

Fields

Citation, Abstract, Subject Heading ∨

Citation Style

Ovid Citation ∨

Includes

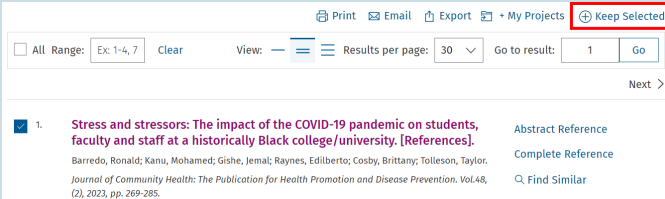
- Link to External Resolver
- URL
- Search History

Cancel

Export

Advanced: Exporting Articles from Multiple Searches

If you want to export articles from multiple PsycINFO searches, select each relevant article while you are searching by clicking on the checkbox beside its title and then clicking on “Keep Selected” above the list of results. This will add a line to your search history for that article. You can also select multiple articles at once.



The screenshot shows a search results interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Print', 'Email', 'Export', 'My Projects', and 'Keep Selected' (the latter is highlighted with a red box). Below these buttons is a search bar with 'All Range: Ex: 1-4, 7' and a 'Clear' button. To the right, there are options for 'View' (list, grid, table), 'Results per page: 30', and 'Go to result: 1' with a 'Go' button. Below the search bar, there is a list of results. The first result is selected, indicated by a checked checkbox. The result title is 'Stress and stressors: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on students, faculty and staff at a historically Black college/university. [References]'. Below the title, there is a list of authors: 'Barrero, Ronald; Kani, Mohamed; Gisha, Jema; Raynes, Edilberto; Cosby, Brittany; Tolleson, Taylor.' and the journal information: 'Journal of Community Health: The Publication for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. Vol.48, (2), 2023, pp. 269-285.' To the right of the title, there are links for 'Abstract Reference', 'Complete Reference', and 'Find Similar'.

Once you have selected and “Kept” all the articles you want to use, each one will appear as a separate line in your search history. To combine them, use the search box to write out the number of each search with OR in between them. For example, **9 or 10 or 11** will combine results from all three of those searches.

<input type="checkbox"/>	9	from 6 keep 3, 5	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	from 6 keep 10	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	from 8 keep 2	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	9 or 10 or 11	4

Now all the articles you selected are in one list of results. Click on “Export” at the top of the results list, then follow

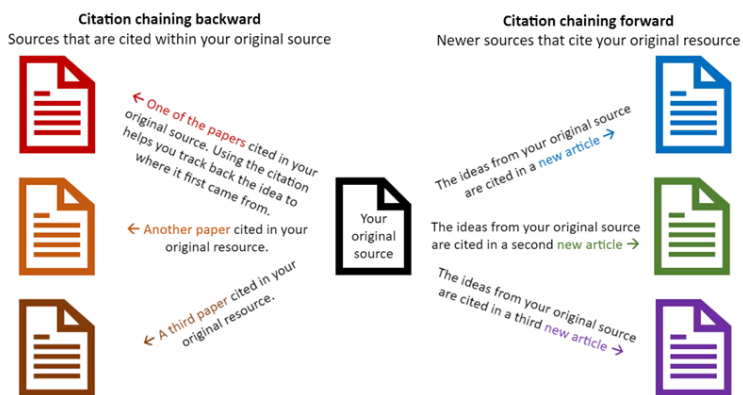
the instructions above for choosing options in the Export menu.

Now we will look at how to [use citations to find more sources](#).

PART IV
USING CITATIONS TO FIND
MORE SOURCES

Using Citations to Find More Sources

When you find one relevant article, you can use it to help you find other sources on your topic. You can look at sources the article cited (older works) as well as works that cited it (newer works). This practice is sometimes referred to as *citation chaining* or *cited reference searching*.



[Citation chaining](#) by [Iowa State University Library](#) is licensed under [CC BY SA 4.0 International](#)

Looking at Sources an Article Cited

To find older works, look at the relevant article's reference list and read through the titles to identify ones that may be worth reviewing.

REFERENCES

1. de la Fuente J, Paoloni PV, Vera-Martínez MM, Garzón-Umerenkova A. Effect of levels of self-regulation and situational stress on achievement emotions in undergraduate students: class, study and testing. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. (2020) 17:4293. doi: 10.3390/ijerph17124293
2. Nahum M, Afek A, Ben-Avraham R, Davidov A, Cohen NB, Yehuda AB, et al. *Psychological* resilience, mental health and inhibitory control among youth and young adults under stress. *Front Psychol*. (2021) 10:446. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00446
3. Gabrielli S, Robis D, Cefai C. Promoting resilience interventions for mental well-being in youth: research topic. *Front Psychol*. (2020). Available online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/13113/promoting-resilience-interventions-for-mental-well-being-in-youth#articles>

Image from de la Fuente, J., Santos, F. H., Garzón-Umerenkova, A., Fadda, S., Solinas, G., & Pignata, S. (2021). [Cross-sectional study of resilience, positivity and coping strategies as predictors of engagement-burnout in undergraduate students: Implications for prevention and treatment in mental well-being.](#) *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 12, Article 596453.

If you find any that seem promising, you can search for their titles using the main search box on the [library website](#).

Looking for Works That Have Cited an Article

You can also look forwards in time, to find articles that have cited the original one. To do this in PsycINFO, either in the list of search results or in an article's record, click on "Find Citing Articles." If other articles in the database have cited this one, you will see a list of all of those citing articles that you can browse.

13. **Cross-sectional study of resilience, positivity and coping strategies as predictors of engagement-burnout in undergraduate students: Implications for prevention and treatment in mental well-being. [References].**

de la Fuente, Jesus; Santos, Flavia H; Garzon-Umerenkova, Angelica; Fadda, Salvatore; Solinas, Giuliana; Pignata, Silvia.

Frontiers in Psychiatry. Vol.12, 2021, ArtID 596453.

[Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal]

[Abstract Reference](#)

[Complete Reference](#)

[Q Find Similar](#)

[Q Find Citing Articles](#)

[Full Text](#)

[Google Scholar](#) is another place to look for citing works. Search for the original article's title, then click on "Cited by #" to see the list of citing articles. You will likely find more citing articles in Google Scholar than PsycINFO, because Google Scholar is searching for any academic content it can find on the internet. This can include a variety of document types, including presentation materials and informally published works. Make sure to evaluate any results based on the types of sources you need for your assignment.

Cross-sectional study of resilience, positivity and coping strategies as predictors of engagement-burnout in undergraduate students: implications for prevention and ...

[JS De la Fuente](#), [FH Santos](#), [A Garzón-Umerenkova](#), [S Fadda](#), [G Solinas](#), [S Pignata](#)

Frontiers in psychiatry, 2021 - frontiersin.org

In a population of young adults, this study analyzes possible linear relations of resilience and positivity to coping strategies and engagement-burnout. The aim was to establish a model with linear, associative, and predictive relations, to identify needs and make proposals for therapeutic intervention in different student profiles. A population of 1,126 undergraduate students with different student profiles gave their informed, written consent, and completed validated questionnaires (CD-RISC Scale; Positivity; Coping Strategies of

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Next we will explore [using APA style to cite your sources](#).

PART V
CITING YOUR SOURCES

Using APA Style

When you use someone else's words or ideas in your work, you need to cite them. In most Psychology courses, you will use APA style. An APA-style reference includes two components: an in-text citation and a reference list entry.

In-Text Citation

The in-text citation goes in your text where you quote or paraphrase an idea from another source. It includes the **author last name(s) and the year of publication** and, for a direct quotation, a page number. An in-text citation can be part of your sentence (narrative citation), or it can go in parentheses at the end of the relevant sentence or phrase (parenthetical citation).

Narrative citation example:

Bruce and Lamb (2019) found that ...

Parenthetical citation example:

A recent study showed that ... (Bruce & Lamb, 2019).

Reference List Entry

An APA-style reference answers four questions about an information source. Click on each one to learn more about it.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=45#h5p-10>

A journal article reference uses this general structure to answer those questions:

Author(s). (Year). Title of the article: Subtitle of the article. *Journal Name*, volume(issue), page-range.
<https://doi.org/#####>

Here is an example of a journal article reference:

Bruce, N., & Lamb, L. (2019). The case of a home grown high-tech sector in a small Canadian city. *Journal of Rural and Community Development*, 14(3), 61-73.
<https://journals.brandonu.ca/jrcd/article/view/1653/388>

Check Your Understanding

Question 1



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=45#h5p-13>

Question 2



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=45#h5p-11>

APA Guides and Tutorials

The U of A Library offers resources to help you cite your sources in APA style.

[APA Citation Style QuickGuide \(PDF\)](#)

- This PDF guide explains the elements of APA-style references and includes examples of many different types of sources.

[APA Style Citation Tutorial](#)

- This online tutorial explores APA citation in-depth, including lots of practice questions.

The next page explains [where you can ask for help with your research](#).

Congratulations, you've completed the tutorial!

My colleagues and I are here to help you with your research throughout your time at the U of A. If you have any questions about your research or about library services, you are very welcome to ask us using any of these options:

- Email me at kara.blizzard@ualberta.ca to ask questions or book a consultation
- [Email or chat with](#) U of A Library staff
- Visit the Augustana Library service desk

I would appreciate if you complete the short survey below (or [access the survey on a separate page here](#)) to help me learn what's working and how the modules can be improved.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online

here: <https://pressbooks.openeducationalberta.ca/auglibpsy/?p=6>

Acknowledgement

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