

Selected Reference Sources – All are located in the Reference Collection on the Main floor.

Balter, L. (2000). *Parenthood in America : an encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Abc-Clio.

(Ref HQ 755.8 .P3783 2000)

Covers a variety of issues from normal family dynamics to abuse and other family disfunctions.

Broude, G. J. (1994). *Marriage, family, and relationships : a cross-cultural encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Abc-Clio.

(Ref GN 480 .B76 1994)

Details cultural aspects of family relationships, traditions, and dynamics.

Chadwick, B. A., & Heaton, T. B. (1999). *Statistical handbook on the American family* (2nd ed.). Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press.

(Ref HQ 536 .S727 1999)

Provides statistics on divorce rates, living arrangements, attitudes toward abuse and much more.

Clark, R. E., Clark, J. F., & Adamec, C. A. (2001). *The encyclopedia of child abuse* (2nd ed.). New York: Facts on File.

(Ref HV 6626.5 .C57 2001)

Provides short entries on all aspects of child abuse including definitions, possible treatments, and legal information.

Kazdin, A. E. (2000). *Encyclopedia of psychology*. Washington, D.C. : New York: American Psychological Association.

(Ref BF 31 .E524 2000)

Includes articles on family psychology, child development, divorce, and more.

Levinson, D. (1995). *Encyclopedia of marriage and the family*. New York : Macmillan Library Reference USA ;

(Ref HQ 9 .E52 1995)

Provides lengthy articles on a variety of topics related to marriage and the family.

Noshpitz, J. D. (1997). *Handbook of child and adolescent psychiatry*. New York: Wiley.

(Ref RJ 499.3 .H356 1997)

A seven volume set containing information on assessing, diagnosing and treatment planning for a huge range of child and adolescent problems.

PSYCHOLOGY 463 LIBRARY GUIDE

TIPS FOR BEGINNING YOUR SEARCH

CONSULT THE THESAURUS IN PSYCNFO.

Use the Thesaurus in PsycINFO to find narrower, broader and related terms for your topic. The thesaurus also will tell you when specific terms began being used regularly in the field of psychology.

EVALUATE YOUR SOURCES.

Not all articles are equal. Pay attention to details in your citations to evaluate whether they will be relevant and are from reputable, refereed, academic journals.

USE THE ENCYCLOPEDIAS!

One of the best ways to narrow, broaden, or find background information on a topic is to consult one of the encyclopedias listed on the back of this handout. Encyclopedia articles will give you a broad overview of your area of interest, and may provide references to other sources of reliable information.

ASK A LIBRARIAN!

The Hesburgh library has many excellent librarians who are waiting to help you with your research. If you are in the library just come to the Reference Desk on the main floor, and we will be happy to assist you. If you are not in the library, we can be contacted by calling 631-6258, or you can email us or chat at <http://asklib.nd.edu/>. **We are here to serve you.** If you feel that you need more in depth assistance, contact Cheri Smith, the Psychology Librarian, at 631-4271, or csmith@nd.edu for a consultation.

LOCATING JOURNAL ARTICLES

Visit the Psychology page on the library web site (<http://www.library.nd.edu/subjects/psychology>) to find psychology journal articles.

IMPORTANT DATABASES AND INDEXES FOR PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH

PSYCINFO (SILVER PLATTER)

This database is the most frequently used source for research in the field of psychology. It provides citations and some full text access to journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, etc. Locate citations using this database, then consult the library catalog for locations of journals and books cited. Some citations will be linked to full text articles using



WEB OF SCIENCE (SOCIAL SCIENCES CITATION INDEX)

This database is used to trace who is doing current research on the topic of an older article and it is very useful for finding newer articles on a specific topic. Web of Science is also a valuable tool for determining the impact of specific articles and journals.

Recommended Journals - Use the eJournal Locator or the library catalog to locate online versions of journals

Child Development

Vols. 1 - 74 (1930 – 2003) are available in print with the call number LB 1101 .C536 (9th floor). Vols. 70 – (1999 – present) are available online.

Developmental Psychology

Vols. 1 - 40 (1969 – 2004) are available in print with the call number BF 699 .D46 (13th floor). Vols. 21 – (1985 – present) are available online.

Journal of Marriage and the Family

Vols 26 – 66 (1964 – present) are available in print with the call number HQ 12 .L761 (10th floor). Current issues are in the current periodicals room. Vols. 26 – 61 (1964 – 1999) are available online.

Journal of Family Psychology

Vols. 12-18 (1998 – 2004) are available in print with the call number RC 488 .A1 J68 (lower level) Vols. 1-11 (1987-1997) are available in microfiche (lower level) Vols. 4- (1990 – present) are available online.

Recommended Resources – These items are on Reserve on the main floor of Hesburgh Library.

Cicchetti, D., & Cohen, D. J. (1995). *Developmental psychopathology*. New York: J. Wiley.
(RC454.4 .D483 1995 – 2 volumes)

Cummings, E. M., Davies, P., & Campbell, S. B. (2000). *Developmental psychopathology and family process : theory, research, and clinical implications*. New York: Guilford Press.
(RJ 499 .C86 2000)

Davies, P., & Jenkins, J. M. (2002). *Child emotional security and interparental conflict*. Boston, Mass.: Blackwell. (LB 1103 .So13 v.67 no. 3)

Greenberg, M. T., Cicchetti, D., & Cummings, E. M. (1993). *Attachment in the preschool years : theory, research, and intervention*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
(BF 723 .A75 A87 1993)

Grych, J. H., & Fincham, F. D. (2001). *Interparental conflict and child development : theory, research, and applications*. Cambridge, U.K. ; New York, N.Y.: Cambridge University Press.
(HQ 772.5 .I58 2001)

PSYCHOLOGY RESOURCES ON THE WEB

<http://www.library.nd.edu/subjects/psychology>

This site includes:

- Instructions for searching PsycINFO.
- Instructions for citing in APA style.
- Links for locating information on various psychological tests.