
PSYNDEX Indexing & Abstracting Manual

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INTRODUCTION*

The *PSYNDEX Indexing & Abstracting Manual* is designed to help new and experienced indexers/abstractors. The Indexing section of the *Manual* explains and illustrates the various indexing fields. The Abstract section describes the criteria and style of ZPID abstracts. The Data Capture System section provides instructions on keying in data. Finally, various appendices furnish examples for indexing and abstracting.

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CHAPTER 1 INDEXING

The goal of indexing is to organize the concepts of a publication documented in a database in such a way that end-users using this same terminology can retrieve information from the database or printed products made from this database. The indexing terminology for PSYNDEX and other ZPID products* consists of the following:

- Controlled Terms and
- Content Classification Categories from the *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms**
- Free Descriptors (additional indexing terms developed by the ZPID)
- Phrase (brief description of the content of a publication)
- AGE (terms characterizing age of subjects referred to in a publication)
- Population Location (names of countries or geographical regions relevant in a publication)

The order in which each of these indexing fields will be treated in the *Manual* reflects the order in which experienced indexers usually work in the indexing process and the order in which the fields are later keyed into the data capture system. It does not necessarily correspond to the order an indexer may later follow.

*Other ZPID products include PSYTKOM , a database of German-language tests, and printed products

**Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms* (10th ed), 2003, Washington, DC: American Psychological Association

PHRASE (UT)

	Type of Indexing Field	Mandatory
	Field Label in Data Capture System	UT

Description

Phrases contain a brief description of the content of the publication.

Length

The length of the phrase is technically not limited, but it should be as short as possible (about 600 characters, including spaces and punctuation) .

Structure

Phrases are composed of one (Segment 1 is mandatory) to maximally four segments.

Segment 1:	topic of publication, independent variable(s)
Segment 2:	important concepts mentioned in publication, dependent variable(s)
Segment 3:	test instruments (usually abbreviations of test names)
Segment 4:	subjects (human, animal)

- commas (,) separate individual phrase segments
- ampersands (&) join multiple aspects or variables of a publication
- versus (vs) compares or contrasts two or more aspects/variables of a study
- no period (.) at the end of the phrase

Number and Order of Segments

Phrases for experimental/empirical publications generally contain all four segments; phrases for nonexperimental/nonempirical publications must contain at least Segment 1. The sequential order of the phrase segments should be conformed to at all times.

Spelling and Grammar

All words are lowercased except those referred to in the *ZPID Style & Terminology Guidelines for PSYINDEX* (pp 14-16). For further rules pertaining to spelling and hyphenation, refer to the *ZPID Style & Terminology Guidelines for PSYINDEX* (pp 12-14).

Rules for spelling should be adhered to even if the spelling in the original publication is different (e.g., behavior not behaviour, metaanalysis not meta-analysis, etc.).

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Definite and indefinite articles are not allowed in the phrase unless they are part of titles (e.g., tests, organizations, journals, books, etc.).

liberating effect of reading Paul Goodman's book "Five years: Thoughts During a Useless Time"

interpretation of "**The** Drama of **the** Gifted Child" by Alice Miller from viewpoint of transactional analysis, psychoanalytic theory, narcissism & narcissistic personality & transference & autonomy

Special Print Characters

Special print characters such as accents are not allowed in the phrase.

Citations

Journal Titles

Journal titles are spelled out in full and are not placed in quotation marks.

scientific status of German-language family therapy & systemic therapy journals, citation analysis of **Familiendynamik** vs **System Familie** vs **Zeitschrift fuer systemische Therapie** from 1989-1992

theoretical concepts of educational psychology & giftedness as topic of research, content analysis of **Annual Review of Psychology** & **Journal of Educational Psychology**

Other Titles

Place words usually italicized in print such as titles of articles, books, book chapters, lectures, magazines, movies, musical compositions, newspapers, plays, poems, radio and TV programs, stories, and works of art in quotation marks.

discussion of H. Prinzhorn's book "**Bildneri der Geisteskranken**", combination of expressionistic art theory & psychiatry, art of psychiatric patients as expression of emotional phenomena vs psychoanalytic interpretation, implications for art therapy

psychoanalytic conceptualization of envy & jealousy, narcissism & castration & ego ideal, interpretation of M. Forman's movie "**Amadeus**"

Personal Names

Personal names include one or two initials and surname. Refer to *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* for correct English spelling of names written differently in English and German (e.g., Pavlov vs Pawlow). Always use English spelling.

6 letters from unpublished correspondence between **S. Freud** & **S. Ferenczi**, historical & biographical background, Ferenczi's work about severe ego pathologies & his influence on recent psychoanalysis

role of dreams in psychotherapy, contributions of **S. Freud** vs **C. G. Jung** vs **A. Adler** vs **H. Schultz-Hencke** vs **M. Boss**, interdisciplinary orientation

Professional Organizations and Associations

Names of professional organizations and associations from the German-speaking countries should be cited by their English translation. For translations of professional organizations and associations refer to the *List of German, Austrian, & Swiss Professional Psychological Associations*. If no English translation exists, a translation must be made by the indexer/abstractor.

development of community psychology perspective in **German Association of Behavior Therapy**

relation between psychology & pastoral work, interdisciplinary cooperation, tasks of **German Association for Pastoral Psychology**

Tests

Tests as the main topic of a publication should be cited with the name written out in full (see p 1-6).

Numbers

Numbers Written as Numbers vs Spelled Out

Numbers, including ordinal numbers, should be written as numbers and not spelled out.

visual manipulatory & verbal measures of curiosity, age & sex, visual exploration vs manipulatory curiosity, 50 **1st** graders & 48 **3rd** graders

application of Abridged Big Five Dimensional Circumplex to 5-factor model of personality, 2,148 American & 1,285 German subjects

Numbers of Three Digits or More

Commas should be used between groups of three digits in most figures of 1,000 or more (for exceptions to this rule, see *ZPID Style & Terminology Guidelines for PSYNDEX*, pp 18-19).

sex differences in psychopathology of psychiatric inpatients, depressive neurosis & depressive psychosis & depressive symptomatology, **2,000** psychiatric inpatients

effectiveness of television advertising, relevance of viewing frequency, representative sample of **5,000** television viewers

Arabic vs Roman Numerals

Arabic and not Roman numerals should be used wherever possible (except where Roman numerals are part of established terminology, i.e., Type I error, World War I, World War II, etc.).

error probabilities in statistical hypothesis testing, adjustment strategy for **Type I** & **Type II** errors

relationship between homosexuality & war, epidemiology in 3 birth cohorts before vs during vs after **World War II**, 3,586 male subjects

Plurals of Numbers

Plurals of numbers should be formed by adding an s without an apostrophe.

changes in graduate students' lifestyle & psychosexual behavior since **1960s**, housing conditions & sexual behavior & attitudes & relationships, identity crises & prolonged puberty & sex differences

women in politics, post-World War II vs **1980s**, self-concept & motivation & reconciliation between family & work & concept of politics

Dates

Dates should be written in the order month (spelled out), day (followed by a comma), and year (in 4 digits).

July 9, 2003

October 5-10, 2004

Time Ranges

Both years in a given time range should be written out in full and connected with a hyphen.

1995-2000

Tests (Segment 3)

Tests as Main Topic of Publication

Tests, questionnaires, scales, apparatus, etc. that are the main topic of a publication such as validation studies should be (1) cited with the original test name (written out in full), (2) include the test abbreviation in parentheses, and if the original test name is not English, (3) include a brief explanation of the test:

validity of short version of **Kompetenzfragebogen (KF)**, questionnaire for **assessment of heuristic competence & disturbing emotions in problem-solving**, factorial & external validity, response sets, 201 subjects

empirical properties of **Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)**, item difficulty & lack of norms & test reliability & test validity & sensitivity to change, research perspectives

Names of tests, questionnaires, scales, apparatus, etc., should not be placed in quotation marks.

Tests as Part of Methodology

Tests, questionnaires, scales, apparatus, etc. that are used in a study are cited in the phrase with the appropriate test abbreviations according to the *Verzeichnis psychologischer und pädagogischer Testverfahren aus der Datenbank PSYTKOM* or in the abbreviated version used by the author(s) in the publication (if no abbreviation is used by the author(s) then the full test name should be used). Abbreviations of all tests used in a study should be included in the phrase even if all tests are not mentioned in the abstract in order to maintain an abstract length of 100-150 words.

use of psychological tests in forensic assessment, intelligence measures & personality measures, **SPM & MWT & FPI & MMPI & GT**, 573 subjects

assessment of healthy vs unhealthy working conditions, work-related illnesses & task analysis, **RHIA & VERA**, 222 white-collar workers

Tests and Measurement

In certain cases, the phrase structure is fairly standardized. For example, test validity and reliability studies are represented by the following phrase structure:

reliability & validity of Selbstregulations- und Konzentrationstest fuer Kinder (SRKT-K), self-regulation & concentration test for children, self-regulation competence & selective attention & reaction time, computer-assisted testing

differential validity of psychometric tests in Alzheimer's disease, **Mini-Mental State Examination (MMS) & Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS) & Syndrom-Kurz-Test (SKT) & Brief Cognitive Rating Scale (BCRS)**, 49 patients with Alzheimer's disease vs 49 control subjects

Subjects (Segment 4)

All populations, both human and animal, are expressed in plural form, unless it is a case report in which a single subject or a small definite number of subjects are being used. Information that is relevant to the population should be included in this section of the phrase, e.g., age, race, patient status, etc.

Number of subjects

The number of subjects should be specified.

memory for ordinal size information & selective interference, modality-specific encoding processes & pictorial vs verbal stimuli & errors, comparative judgment task, **56 college students**

cancer-prone personality, premorbid personality structure vs reaction to disease, personality correlates of preventive behavior & perception of symptoms, BL & BSRI & VS & SRRS, **230 women with breast neoplasms & 95 patients with suspected lung cancer**

If the publication reports the results of several experiments and/or studies, the number of subjects should be expressed as "total of" followed by a description of the subject population.

explanation of role of attention in Simon effect, attentional movement hypothesis vs referential coding hypothesis & availability of reference objects & stimulus parameters, **total of 88 subjects**

differential diagnosis of hysterical psychosis vs nonhysterical reactive/psychogenic psychosis vs schizophrenia, differences in patient characteristics & history, **total of 84 female patients**

If the exact number of subjects is not mentioned, the number of subjects should be expressed as "about" followed by a description of subject population.

occupational aspirations & occupational attitudes of graduate students in eastern Germany, job selection criteria & attitudes toward work & value change & social

change, **about 2,000 graduate students**

political socialization of radical right-wing German adolescents, psychosocial development & political attitudes & group dynamics & group cohesion, **about 30 right-wing German adolescents**

Contrasting Subject Populations

Often subject populations with vs without a certain characteristic are compared. Such populations should be expressed in the phrase as follows:

relevance of neuropsychiatric disabilities for etiology of dysphonia in children, results of neurological & neuropsychological assessment, **208 children with vs without dysphonia**

screening inventory for mental health problems after neurotoxic exposure, environmental toxins, mental health & anxiety & lack of concentration & somatic symptoms, test development & reliability & validity & sensitivity, items from MMPI, **1,111 adults with vs without neurotoxic exposure**

Patient Groups

Patient groups should be characterized as specifically as possible.

prevalence of alcohol & drug abuse in schizophrenic inpatients, epidemiology & comorbidity, ICD-9 & MALT, **630 schizophrenic patients from 2 psychiatric hospitals**

frontal lobe functioning & neuropsychological performance in schizophrenia & unipolar major depression, mental disorders & brain disorders, psychopathology & verbal fluency & cognitive ability, SADS-LA & SCID-II & RDC & SANS & SAPS & WCST & VFT & TMT & DST, **30 schizophrenics vs 15 unipolar depressives vs 30 healthy controls**

Age Groups

Age groups should be characterized as specifically as possible.

effects of subjective concepts of development & ratings concerning desirability & self-descriptiveness & controllability of personality traits on concepts of personality stability & change, age differences, **180 young vs middle-aged vs aged adults,**

personality traits in adolescents with conduct & emotional disorders, neuroticism & extraversion, HANES-KJ, **80 adolescent psychiatric patients**

Same Subject at Different Ages

A study of the same subject(s) at different ages should be phrased as "at ages" with ages separated by & or "between ages" with age range separated by hyphen.

influence of early maternal deprivation on intellectual development & education & popularity & psychiatric disorders & behavior problems & emotional disorders, significance of risk factors in environment, **137 children at ages 12 & 14**

changes in symptoms & behavior & abilities in **autistic adolescent patient during inpatient treatment between ages 15-19**, parental influence, emotional reactions of therapists to patient

Age ranges

Age ranges should be phrased with "aged" and age range separated by hyphen.

relation between maternal educational style & material environment & level of motor development among infants, MFED-2/3, **136 infants aged 12-36 months**

effects of drug dosage & drug administration methods on treatment compliance in patients suffering from senile dementia, effects of health beliefs, ratings of efficacy & drug tolerance, **45 outpatients aged 60-89**

Ages in Months and Years

In some studies, the age of the subjects (usually infants and children) is given in months and years. In such cases age should be specified with "... months ... years" not separated by a comma. Do not express ages in fractions (e.g., 2.5 years) or with semicolons as in German (2;5 Jahre).

impact of family structure variables on children's cognitive ability, family size & birth order & socioeconomic status, validity of confluence model, SON & 2 language tests, **185 preschool students aged 4 years 6 months**

impact of high vs low anxiety on task selection in preschool-age children after success vs failure in computer game, **79 children aged 3 years 4 months to 6 years 9 months**

Age as Year-Old and Year-Olds

Year-old and year-olds are prefixed with the age of the subject(s) followed by a hyphen. For example: 33-year-old male alcoholic patient (singular case) or 55-year-olds (plural case). For age ranges with year-old or year-olds, hyphenate the first age followed by a blank, the word "to", another blank, and the final age of the age range in the manner described above. For example: 4- to 10-year-olds.

psychoanalytic treatment of incarcerated murderer, unconscious determinants of homicide, psychotherapeutic processes & intervention strategies, **27-year-old murderer**

development of concept of own competence in **2-year-olds**, mother-child

interaction & psychosocial & personality development in infants, action control & task-centered interactions & task trials & awareness of own competence & pride reactions, 12 mother-infant dyads

developmental trends in holistic vs analytic processing mode in listening to melodies, 40 **5- to 6-year-olds** vs 80 **6- to 7-year-olds** vs 40 **9- to 10-year-olds** vs 70 adults

Student populations

Student populations are expressed as specifically as possible. In addition to indexing student populations in the phrase, application of controlled terms designating age is mandatory for ages 0-17 in both a school and nonschool-related context (refer to the Controlled Term section, pp ...).

Preschool

Use preschool-age children to describe children aged 2-5 years.

effectiveness of early development program for **preschool-age children** in child psychiatric partial hospitalization setting, psychotherapeutic outcomes, 10 families

impact of cognitive style & cognitive ability on concept formation performance in **preschool-age** & school-age children, 120 children aged 5 & 120 children aged 9

Grades 1-13

School grades and students in these grades are expressed with ordinal numbers (e.g., 3rd grade not third grade, 3rd graders not third graders). Do not place a hyphen between ordinal number and grade or graders.

differences in causal attributions & expectancies regarding own life & that of peers in children, perception of internal & external causes & perceived control & school performance, CAMI & IST-70 & BTS, 249 **3rd-6th graders** & 103 **gifted 7th-9th graders**

formulation & evaluation of expectancy-value model of anxiety, basic concepts & basic assumptions, expectancy cognitions & value cognitions & emotions & personality traits, 450 **5th** & **6th graders**

College

College and/or university students are specified as "college students" in the phrase.

impact of aggressive movies on aggression & aggression-related expectancy-value cognitions, motivation theory of aggression, **105 male college students**

individual differences in cardiovascular reactivity & personality correlates, stress reactions, systolic & diastolic blood pressure & heart rate, emotional reactivity & social anxiety, ER & SAP, **60 college students**

impact of different socialization conditions on self-concept & internal-external locus of control & value orientations & future perspectives in college students from eastern vs western Germany, relevance of study subjects, GT & IPC, **431 college students**

Country Names and Foreign and Ethnic Populations (Segment 4)

If the research has taken place in a country other than Germany, include that country in Segment 4 of the phrase. Germany is included in Segment 4 only in cases of cross-national comparisons. Names of countries should be spelled out in full; do not use abbreviations (e.g., United States not USA).

relevance of premarital counseling for prevention of marital distress, effectiveness of communication skills & conflict resolution training programs in **United States & Germany**

historical traditions & cross-cultural styles of research on everyday knowledge in social psychology, subjective theories concerning health & illness in **Germany** vs cultural models in **United States** vs social representations in **France**

cross-cultural differences in self-image of adolescents, OSIQ; total of 1,123 adolescents from **Finland** vs **United States** vs **Germany**

PUBLICATION TYPE (CM)

	Type of Indexing Field	Mandatory
	Field Labels in Data Capture System	CM

Description

The Publication Type (CM) field documents which type of study the publication deals with, i.e. empirical, theoretical, methodological, historical, etc., or which formal type the publication belongs to, i.e. textbook, overview, bibliography, comment, etc.

You find an overview of all 50 Publication Types with their code number as well as a more detailed description on the next pages

Indexing instructions

The Publication Type field is mandatory, i.e. at least one publication type has to be assigned. To assign more than one publication type is possible.

When writing Publication Types into the Data Capture System, the 4-digit codes are to be used. Assign multiple Publication Types in order of their importance and separate with a semicolon.

If no other terms seem applicable, assign Theoretical Discussion (1220) if the topic discussed is psychological in nature or Professional Statement (1240) if the topic is not psychological in nature.

Do not use any of the AV Media Publication Types. These are reserved for actual AV media and not publications about them.

Publication Types & Codes

Empirical Studies

- 1010 empirical study
 - 1011 experimental study
 - 1012 longitudinal empirical study
 - 1013 qualitative empirical study
 - 1014 meta-analysis
- 1020 illustrative empirical data
- 1030 clinical case report
 - 1031 illustrative case report
- 1040 experience report/case study
- 1050 study project
- 1060 data reanalysis

Methodology

- 1110 methodological study
- 1120 assessment method description
- 1130 intervention method description
- 1140 manual

Theories & Concepts

- 1210 theoretical study
- 1220 theoretical discussion
- 1230 terminological/conceptual contribution
- 1240 professional statement

Overview

- 1310 literature review
- 1320 overview
- 1330 handbook
- 1340 textbook
- 1350 self-help guide
- 1360 educational audiovisual media

Comments/Reviews

- 1410 comment
 - 1411 comment reply
 - 1412 comment appended
- 1420 errata
- 1430 book/media review
 - 1431 test review

History

- 1510 historical study
- 1520 biography
 - 1521 autobiography/personal account
 - 1524 laudation
 - 1527 obituary
- 1530 historical source
 - 1532 reprint
 - 1534 selected readings

Professional Issues

- 1610 professional policies/standards
- 1620 discussion of service structures
- 1630 discussion of science structures

Resources

- 1710 directory
- 1720 dictionary
- 1730 bibliography
- 1735 link collection

Specific Publication Forms

- 1840 interview
- 1850 panel discussion
- 1860 conference proceedings
- 1865 workshop

Scope Notes for Publication Types (CM field)

Empirical Studies

1010 empirical study

Used for publications in which empirical data are systematically obtained and analyzed, populations are characterized empirically, research questions are investigated empirically, or measurement procedures are constructed and validated on an empirical basis. Use more specific publication types (1011 to 1013) when applicable.

1011 experimental study

Used for empirical contributions in which independent variables are systematically varied, confounding factors are controlled for, and research designs using randomized or nonrandomized experimental and control groups are employed.

1012 longitudinal empirical study

Used for empirical contributions in which changes in variables across time are examined (time as independent variable).

1013 qualitative empirical study

Used for empirical contributions in which data are obtained with qualitative methods and are analyzed systematically (qualitatively and/or quantitatively) (includes content analysis, hermeneutical and reconstructive methods, narrative and biographical interview concepts as well as field research procedures and participant observation).

1014 meta-analysis

Used for contributions in which the results of different independent studies on a topic are combined and summarized to an overall result by statistical methods.

1020 illustrative empirical data

Used for empirical data (author's data or that of others) which are presented as an illustration, as proof for arguments, or for further exploration without the criteria of a systematic analysis being given; in general assigned in addition to other publication types.

1030 clinical case report

Used for clinical case presentation. If specific statistical procedures have been used to investigate single cases in the sense of an empirical study (single-case study), additionally assign empirical study.

1031 illustrative case report

Used for case reports presented for illustration only; in general assign in addition to other publication types.

1040 experience report/case study

Used for publications in which experiences of psychological, educational, or social institutions or the use of intervention methods in these fields are described.

1050 study project

Used for contributions which report on planned research projects.

1060 data reanalysis

Used for reanalysis of empirical data from a previously published study

Methodology

1110 methodological study

Used for contributions in which statistical procedures or research methodology are presented or discussed.

1120 assesment method description

Used for contributions in which diagnostic or data-gathering procedures are described.

1130 intervention method description

Used for contributions in which individual intervention techniques or integrated intervention programs in clinical, educational, industrial psychology, or social fields are presented or discussed.

1140 manual

Used for publications in which instructions for using formalized intervention programs or testing procedures are given.

Theories & Concepts**1210 theoretical study**

Used for contributions in which theories or models are developed, extended, or discussed in detail.

1220 theoretical discussion

Used for contributions in which authors present their interpretations of psychological subjects on the basis of personal theoretical, methodological, or professional orientations.

1230 terminological/conceptual contribution

Used for contributions in which psychological or psychology-relevant constructs are defined or described in detail.

1240 professional statement

Used for contributions in which the authors express their opinion on general (usually social) phenomena on the basis of professional competence.

Overview**1310 literature review**

Used for contributions in which the published literature on a specific topic is comprehensively cited and analyzed.

1320 overview

Used for contributions in which an introduction or a systematic survey of the literature on a topic (theories, methodology) is given as an orientation.

1330 handbook

Used for reference works in which information about a certain field is given in systematic and encyclopedic form.

1340 textbook

Used for textbooks in which specific subjects are presented in an introductory or overview form with special regard to didactic goals.

1350 self-help guide

Used for advisory literature which is specifically addressed to laypersons (e.g., patients, parents, teachers).

1360 educational audiovisual media

Used for didactically designed audiovisual media (e.g. motion pictures, videotapes, audiotapes) for educational purposes

Comments/Reviews**1410 comment**

Used for contributions in which a specific publication is commented or discussed.

1411 comment reply

Used for contributions in which an author replies to comments and discussions of a specific publication.

1412 comment appended

Used for publications to which comments of other authors are added; in general assign in addition to other publication types.

1420 errata

Used for corrections of former publications

1430 book/media review

Used for reviews of books, audiovisual media, or software products.

1431 test review

Used for reviews of psychological test procedures.

History

1510 historical study

Used for publications which deal with the history of psychology or in which historical aspects of a topic are covered.

1520 biography

Used for biographical publications about known personalities.

1521 autobiography/personal account

Used for autobiographical publications in which the authors describe their life, career, or work as well as for autobiographical reports of other individuals such as patients.

1524 laudation

Used for contributions in which the merits of known personalities are acknowledged.

1527 obituary

Used for obituaries of known personalities.

1530 historical source

Used for historical sources

1532 reprint

Used for republications of historically meaningful classical psychology publications.

1534 selected readings

Used for publications in which a collection of previously published contributions appear.

Professional Issues

1610 professional policies/standards

Used for contributions in which (1) curricula, standards, guidelines, or laws pertaining to education, advanced training, inservice training, and professional practice in psychological, psychosocial, and medical fields of work or (2) practical aspects of the professional practice in these fields (e.g., professional identity, interdisciplinary cooperation, therapist role) or (3) presentation of professional organizations are discussed.

1620 discussion of service structures

Used for contributions in which psychological, psychosocial, or health care structures are described or discussed.

1630 discussion of science structures

Used for contributions in which structural or political aspects of science are described or discussed.

Resources

1710 directory

Used for directories of organizations and professional associations experts (e.g., therapeutic institutions, psychologists, social services, self-help groups).

1720 dictionary

Used for dictionaries and glossaries.

1730 bibliography

Used for bibliographies on selected topics or the works of a particular author.

1735 link collection

Used for electronic or printed collections of URLs

Specific Publication Forms

1840 interview

Used for interviews or discussions between conversation partners.

1850 panel discussion

Used for publications in which podium conversations or roundtable discussions appear.

1860 conference proceedings

Used for congress or conference reports (only for books, not for individual chapters).

1865 workshop

Used for practice-oriented training seminar.

CONTROLLED TERMS (CTRD, CTD)

	Type of Indexing Field	Mandatory
	Field Labels in Data Capture System	CTRD (weighted) CTD (unweighted)

Description

Controlled terms represent the concepts, ideas, and topics of psychology on a highly specific level. The *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms* was developed by the American Psychological Association (APA) to capture psychological concepts in a standard form. Standardization is essential to effective indexing and retrieval. While most psychological concepts can be phrased in a variety of ways, controlled terms must appear in exactly the same form--in terms of spelling, word order, etc. If this were not the case, searchers would have to think of all possible ways a concept might be expressed, or would fail to retrieve relevant records containing such variations. The controlled vocabulary of the *Thesaurus* prevents this. ZPID has a thesaurus license agreement with the APA to use the *Thesaurus* to index its various products.

Spelling

Controlled terms must be spelled as they appear in the *Thesaurus*. Terms containing parentheses must be keyed in with parentheses. All terms may be keyed in lower case.*

Number of Indexing Terms Allowed

Every publication is assigned at least one and maximally 17 (6 weighted, 11 unweighted) controlled terms.

Weighted Controlled Terms (CTRD)

Weighted controlled terms are reserved for major concepts. At least one and maximally six weighted terms may be assigned; however, rarely are more than three or four weighted terms necessary. Weighted means that these controlled terms best reflect the content of the publication. In one version of PSYINDEX (DIMDI online version) this feature can be used to limit the number of records if search output should be too large.

Terms are separated by semicolons.

*For easier recognition, index terms mentioned in the text are uppercased; in the examples they appear in upper and lower case.

Unweighted Controlled Terms (CTD)

Unweighted controlled terms are reserved for the other concepts of a publication. Unweighted terms are not mandatory, but there is a maximum of 11 terms.

Locating Appropriate Controlled Terms

Those concepts chosen to be represented by controlled terms must now be checked against the *Thesaurus*. The *Thesaurus* is organized in three sections:

Relationship section

Each controlled term is listed alphabetically, cross-referenced, and displayed with its broader, narrower, and related terms. The **USE** reference directs the user from a term that cannot be used in indexing (nonpostable) to a term that can be used (postable). The **UF** reference is the reciprocal of the **USE** reference and is helpful in determining the semantic scope of a term.

Rotated alphabetical terms section

Each controlled term is listed in alphabetical order by each word contained within the term. Thus, a *Thesaurus* term containing three words will appear in three locations within the rotated section. For example, **Academic Achievement Prediction** will be listed under academic, achievement, and prediction. In the 2001 edition of the *Thesaurus*, nonpostable terms also appear in italics in the rotated section. These terms are footnoted to indicate that they are not actual controlled terms. The rotated section of the *Thesaurus* is a useful aid in locating terms, but the relationship section must also be consulted to decide if the term chosen is the most specific and if there are other relevant related terms. Scope notes should be consulted to ensure accurate use of the terminology.

Alphabetical Clusters and Subclusters

Clusters are collections of controlled terms that are related to one another conceptually rather than hierarchically, and are displayed together under broad subject categories. This permits all terms in each cluster to be seen collectively.

The User Guide section of the *Thesaurus* explains in detail how to use each section of the *Thesaurus* to locate appropriate controlled terms.

Specificity of Controlled Terms

Indexing terms should be selected to the level of specificity of the publication. For example, when indexing a publication on the preventive effects of lithium in affective disorders, we find the controlled term LITHIUM which belongs to a broader conceptual hierarchy METALLIC ELEMENTS (cf Relationship Section of the *Thesaurus* for LITHIUM) and also has one controlled terms narrower to LITHIUM: LITHIUM CARBONATE. Since a particular type of lithium is not mentioned in the publication, the narrower controlled term would not be appropriate. The publication does not discuss any metallic elements other than lithium, so the broader controlled term is also not appropriate. The controlled term LITHIUM, therefore, matches the publication's level of specificity.

Indexing Broader and Narrower Controlled Terms

Normally, broader and narrower controlled terms from the same hierarchy are not used to index the same publication. However, sometimes two controlled terms from the same hierarchy must be used if both the broader and narrower concepts are dealt with in the publication. Asterisks indicate the weighted controlled terms (CTRD). Weighted controlled terms are not keyed in with asterisks. Bold controlled terms belong to the same hierarchy.

Problems in the treatment of offenders and in treatment research

*Prisoners; ***Psychotherapy**; Juvenile Delinquency; **Client Centered Therapy**; Behavior Therapy; Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation; Legal Detention

Female living conditions and disability

***Human Females**; *Disabilities; Disabled Attitudes Toward; **Working Women**; **Housewives**; Discrimination

Indexing Similar Controlled Terms

Sometimes more than one controlled term could represent a given concept. For example, when indexing a publication that discusses a subject experiencing depression, we find two controlled terms related to depression: MAJOR DEPRESSION and DEPRESSION (EMOTION). The decision about which controlled term is more appropriate depends on whether the study focuses on depression in the context of a mental disorder, or in the context of normal emotional experience. MAJOR DEPRESSION is the appropriate controlled term in the former case, DEPRESSION (EMOTION) in the latter.

Sex differences in rates of depression: Cross-national perspectives

***Major Depression**; *Manic Depression; Dysthymic Disorder; Human Sex Differences; Cross Cultural Differences; Epidemiology

Negative affect in migrants: Longitudinal effects of unemployment and social support

*Human Migration; *Unemployment; *Social Support Networks; Coping Behavior; Emotional States; Anxiety; **Depression (Emotion)**; Employment Status

Content to be Indexed

Concepts Mentioned in Title

Concepts mentioned in the title should be indexed. Asterisks indicate the weighted controlled terms (CTRD). Weighted controlled terms are not keyed in with asterisks.

Assessment of pain-related cognitions in chronic pain patients

***Pain Perception**; ***Chronic Pain**; *Questionnaires; **Cognitions**; Coping Behavior; Internal External Locus of Control; Test Construction; Test Validity; Test Reliability

What makes the young driver risky? The complicated interplay between sex, exposure, risk conceptions and conceptions of one's own driving skill

*Motor Traffic Accidents; ***Risk Taking**; ***Driving Behavior**; Highway Safety; Accident Proneness; **Human Sex Differences**; **Knowledge Level**; Attitude Change; **Drivers**

Independent and Dependent Variables (Empirical/Experimental)

In experimental and empirical publications both independent and dependent variables should be indexed. If the number of controlled terms should exceed the maximum number (17 = 6 weighted and 11 unweighted) allowed, then the broader controlled term should be chosen and the individual variables listed in the phrase.

Personality and movie preferences: A comparison of American and German audiences

***Motion Pictures (Entertainment)**; ***Personality Correlates**; Preferences; Cross Cultural Differences; Extraversion; Psychoticism; Neuroticism

Long-term stability of subtypes in schizophrenic disorders: A comparison of four diagnostic systems

***Schizophrenia**; *Disease Course; Symptoms; **Psychodiagnostic Typologies**

Cortisol reaction in success and failure condition in endogenous depressed patients and controls

***Endogenous Depression**; ***Hydrocortisone**; **Achievement**; **Failure**; Stress; Attribution; Saliva; Severity Disorders

Main Topics of Publication (Nonempirical/Nonexperimental)

In nonexperimental/nonempirical publications the main topics, especially the important psychological concepts, should be indexed.

The structure of long-term memory. A connectivity model of semantic processing

***Long Term Memory; *Human Information Storage; Memory; Models**
A framework for the explanation of cross-situational specificity in social behavior

***Social Behavior; *Personality; Theory Formulation; Personality Theory**

Subject Populations

All populations, both human and animal, and their relevant descriptions (age, sex, etc.) are included in the index phrase. In addition, controlled terms should be assigned for populations if they are a main focus of the study.

School-related Populations

There are several school-related controlled terms:

Preschool Education	Kindergartenerziehung, Vorschulerziehung
Preschool Teachers	Kindergartenerzieher; Vorschulerzieher
Preschool Students	Kindergartenkinder; Vorschulkinder
Students	Schüler und Studenten
Elementary Education	Grundschulausbildung
Elementary Schools	Grundschulen
Elementary School Students	Grundschüler
Elementary School Teachers	Grundschullehrer
Secondary Education	Sekundarstufenausbildung
High Schools	Schulen der Sekundarstufe
High School Teachers	Lehrer der Sekundarstufe
High School Students	Schüler der Sekundarstufe
High School Graduates	Abiturienten
Higher Education	Hochschulausbildung; Universitätsausbildung
Undergraduate Education	Hochschulstudium vor Zwischenprüfung
Graduate Education	Hochschulstudium nach Zwischenprüfung
Graduate Psychology Education	Psychologiestudium
Psychology Education	Psychologieausbildung
Colleges	Hochschulen; Universitäten
College Teachers	Hochschullehrer
College Students	Studenten (Anfangssemester)
Graduate Students	Studenten (höhere Semester)
Postgraduate Students	Postgraduierte Studenten
College Graduates	Hochschulabgänger; Akademiker
Teacher Education	Lehrerausbildung
Student Teaching	Unterrichtspraktikum von Lehrerstudenten
Inservice Teacher Education	Weiterbildung für Lehrer
Education Students	Pädagogikstudenten; Lehrerstudenten
Preservice Teachers	Angehende Lehrer
Student Teachers	Lehrer im Vorbereitungsdienst; Referendare

Sex Groups

Sex-specific controlled terms are given when the sex of a population is significant to the focus of the study. In such cases, the appropriate controlled terms are HUMAN MALES, HUMAN FEMALES, or one of their narrower terms.

Gender Differences

For gender differences use HUMAN SEX DIFFERENCES; for differential variation between males and females in a specified area of development use SEX LINKED DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

The impact of gender and age at onset on the familial aggregation of schizophrenia

*Schizophrenia; *Family Members; Etiology; Onset Disorders; Schizophrenogenic Family; At Risk Populations; Affective Disturbances; **Human Sex Differences**

Sex differences in physical development of children. Skeletal maturity and development of deciduous teeth as indicators for sex-related growth patterns

***Sex Linked Developmental Differences**; *Physical Development; Teeth Anatomy; Early Childhood Development; Physical Maturity; Bones

Comparison Within or Between Subject Groups

For age comparisons within or between groups (both in human or animal subjects) use AGE DIFFERENCES. For groups defined by a chronological age span and characterized by certain physical, behavioral, psychological, or social attributes use DEVELOPMENTAL AGE GROUPS.

Chess expertise and memory for chess positions in children and adults

*Experience Level; *Chess; *Memory; Knowledge Level; Human Information Storage; **Age Differences**

Psychological aging and the cohort of reference

*Developmental Psychology; ***Developmental Age Groups**; *Experimental Design; Adult Development; Occupational Status; Methodology

Animals

Animal populations are indexed down to the species level whenever possible. However, broader groupings are available to represent species for which no controlled terms exist. To find specific categories of animals, look up VERTEBRATES and INVERTEBRATES in the Relationship Section of the *Thesaurus*.

Cortical projections originating from the cat's insular area and remarks on claustric cortical connections

*Cats; *Chemical Brain Stimulation; *Neurons; Brain

Acoustic communication in the guinea fowl (*Numida meleagris*). Structure and use of vocalizations, and the principles of message coding

*Animal Communication; *Animal Vocalizations; Animal Social Behavior; Vertebrates

Reproductive behaviour in *Zonocerus elegans* (Orthoptera: Pyrgomorphidae) with special reference to nuptial gift guarding

*Grasshoppers; *Animal Mating Behavior; Insects; Arthropoda; Animal Ethology; Animal Aggressive Behavior

Proper Names as Controlled Terms

The *Thesaurus* includes two categories of proper names as descriptors: biographical names and test names.

Biographical Names

The *Thesaurus* includes as controlled terms the names of individuals prominent in the history of psychology. They are applied to index publications on these psychologists' theories, lives, or writings.

Examples

ADLER (ALFRED)

ELLIS (ALBERT)

ERIKSON (ERIK)

FREUD (SIGMUND)

JAMES (WILLIAM)

JUNG (CARL)

KOHLBERG (LAWRENCE)

MASLOW (ABRAHAM HAROLD)

PAVLOV (IVAN)

PIAGET (JEAN)

ROGERS (CARL)

SKINNER (BURRHUS)

FREDERIC)

VYGOTSKY (LEV)

WATSON (JOHN BROADUS)

The beginnings of Adlerian psychology in Vienna

*Adler (Alfred); *Individual Psychology; *History of Psychology

Cognitive and linguistic structures: Bernstein and Piaget in interaction

*Cognitive Development; *Language Development; Piaget (Jean); Piagetian Tasks; Psycholinguistics; Social Class; Socioeconomic Status

The impossibility of making Freud English. Some remarks on the Strachey translation of the works of Sigmund Freud

*Freud (Sigmund); *Psychoanalytic Theory; *Scientific Communication; Foreign Language Translation

Test Names

Test name controlled terms are used to index publications discussing psychometric issues associated with tests, such as validity, reliability, or standardization. They are omitted when studies merely mention tests that were used in experiments. However, test names are usually mentioned in abstracts (unless there are too many tests; in this case, only the general test type is given, e.g., intelligence tests, personality tests, etc.). Test abbreviations are always listed in Segment 3 (test instruments) of the phrase (see p 1-6).

All test name controlled terms can be quickly located in the Tests & Testing Cluster Section in the *Thesaurus*. If no *Thesaurus* term is available, refer to Appendix B (Free Descriptors) which also contains indexing terms for some German-language tests.

Follow these guidelines for publications about testing in which the testing is the main focus. Such publications will usually be classified in Content Classification Category 2200 or one of its subcategories (see p 1-36 and Appendix A for Content Classification Categories) and often include concepts such as test validity and test construction.

In testing publications there are two elements that should be represented by weighted terms: (1) definition or description of the test, and (2) the type of property being examined.

1. To define or describe the test use:
 - test name (if it is a *Thesaurus* term)
 - what the test measures (if test name is not a *Thesaurus* term, OR if what the test measures is not clearly indicated in the test name, OR if the test is being used to measure something other than what the name indicates)
 - type of test (if test name is not a *Thesaurus* term)
Broader controlled terms identifying the type of test, such as INTELLIGENCE MEASURES, PROJECTIVE PERSONALITY MEASURES, etc., should be chosen to index tests whose names are not currently in the *Thesaurus*.
2. Test properties likely to be focused on include test construction, test validity, factor structure, etc. A publication about construction, validity, and reliability would have **TEST CONSTRUCTION** weighted and **TEST VALIDITY** and **TEST RELIABILITY** unweighted. If **TEST VALIDITY** or **TEST RELIABILITY** are the focus of the publication, then these would be weighted.

In addition, when the focus of the publication is on a foreign language version of the test, **FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION** should be weighted.

Personality assessment via questionnaires. Current issues in theory and measurement

current issues of personality questionnaire construction & evaluation & administration, trait concept & item generation & scaling & response behavior & validation

***Personality Measures; *Questionnaires; *Test Construction; Test Items; Test Validity**

The concept of major depression. III. Concurrent validity of six competing operational definitions for the clinical ICD-9 diagnosis

concurrent validity of 6 diagnostic systems for major depression, nosology & differential diagnosis, PODI & ICD-9 & FDC & RDC & DSM-III & DSM-III-R & ICD-10 from 1987 & ICD-10 from 1989, 600 psychiatric inpatients, empirical study

***Test Validity; *Major Depression; Psychodiagnosis; Differential Diagnosis**

Drug Therapy

Publications in which the main focus is drug therapy should have the following as weighted terms:

1. DRUG THERAPY
2. Specific drug names - if there are too many specific drugs, use a broader term as weighted and the specific drugs as unweighted.
3. Disorder or condition being treated - if there are too many disorders or conditions, use a broader term as weighted and the specific disorders or conditions (e.g., PAIN) as unweighted.

Suicides and parasuicides in a high-risk patient group on and off lithium long-term medication

***Drug Therapy; *Suicide Prevention; *Lithium; Affective Disturbances; Attempted Suicide; Suicide; Treatment Outcomes; Treatment Compliance; Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation**

Epilepsy and anticonvulsive drugs

***Epilepsy; *Anticonvulsive Drugs; *Drug Therapy; Symptoms; Side Effects Drug; Disease Course**

FREE DESCRIPTORS (ITG, ITGU)

	Type of Indexing Field	Nonmandatory
	Field Labels in Data Capture System	ITG (German) weighted ITGU (German) unweighted

Description

Free Descriptors are some additional terms to the controlled terms and classification categories in the *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms*.

See Appendix B for the complete list of Free Descriptors.

Free Descriptors have to be written into the data capture system in German, although for most of them there exists an English translation. Please use the field label ITG for weighted terms and ITGU for unweighted terms.

In contrast to the controlled terms and classification categories, the Free Descriptors are not a mandatory indexing field; they are only indexed when applicable to the content of the publication.

Number of Indexing Terms Allowed

There is no limit to the number of Free Descriptors that may be given, but it is rare that more than one will be applicable. Semicolons separate Free Descriptors.

Selective search in short-term memory under ideal conditions of test stimulus categorization

ITG: **Selectives Erinnern**
[Selective Remembering]

Indication in psychotherapy on the basis of a follow-up study

ITG: **Indikation**
[Indication (Therapy)]

Age Categories (AGE)

	Type of Indexing Field	Nonmandatory
	Field Label in Data Capture System	AGE

Description

Age Categories are used to describe the age groups of the subjects referred to in the publication. They are hierarchically structured and should be assigned in all empirical studies and in such nonempirical studies in which age-specific phenomena, age group comparisons or developmental psychology topics are focused.

CHILDHOOD	Geburt bis 12 Jahre
NEONATAL	Geburt bis 1 Monat
INFANCY	2-23 Monate
PRESCHOOL AGE	2 -5 Jahre
SCHOOL AGE	6-12 Jahre
ADOLESCENCE	13 bis 17 Jahre
ADULTHOOD	18 Jahre und älter
YOUNG ADULTHOOD	18-29 Jahre
THIRTIES	30-39 Jahre
MIDDLE AGE	40 bis 64 Jahre
AGED	65 Jahre und älter
VERY OLD	85 Jahre und älter

Population Location

	Type of Indexing Field	Nonmandatory
	Field Label in Data Capture System	PLOC

Description

Assignment of population or nationality is necessary in all empirical and nonempirical studies, in which country-specific phenomena, developments, and structures are focused (e.g. social processes, social and cultural values, health care systems, educational systems, legal systems, culturally determined aspects of worklife), in which the cultural background of subjects referred to is relevant or in which topics of a specific geographical region are discussed.

Assignment of population or nationality is not necessary in general theoretical and methodological contributions or in experimental psychology, personality psychology, developmental psychology, and clinical studies, in which influences of culture on results are not likely.

Refer to Appendix C for the complete list of countries.

CONTENT CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES (SH)

	Type of Indexing Field	Mandatory
	Field Label in Data Capture System	SH

Description

Content Classification Categories represent broad subject areas in the field of psychology. The classification system was developed by the American Psychological Association (APA) to describe the content of the PsycINFO database. ZPID has a thesaurus license agreement with the APA to use the same classification system to index its various products.

There is a total of 157 classification categories that are organized into 22 main and 135 minor categories. In the overview of the content classification categories (p 1-36), the broad categories appear in bold type. Each of the broad categories with the exception of 3800 Military Psychology includes at least one subcategory. Refer to Appendix A for the complete list of classification categories with examples.

Number of Indexing Terms Allowed

Every publication is assigned at least one and maximally four classification categories. When assigning classification categories, the 4-digit codes are to be used. Semicolons separate classification categories.

Weighted vs Unweighted Terms

The first classification category assigned is weighted. Weighted means that this classification category best reflects the content of the publication. In one version of PSYINDEX (DIMDI online version) this feature can be used to limit the number of records if search output should be too large. In ZPID's printed products the weighted classification category is the category under which a publication appears.

Specificity

Indexers should assign the most specific classification category possible. Broad categories are primarily for:

- general discussions
- topics that encompass two or more subcategories
- topics for which there is no subcategory

OVERVIEW OF CONTENT CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES & CODES

2100	General Psychology	3000	Social Psychology	3384	Occupational & Vocational Rehabilitation
2140	History & Systems	3020	Group & Interpersonal Processes	3385	Speech & Language Therapy
2200	Psychometrics & Statistics & Methodology	3040	Social Perception & Cognition	3386	Criminal Rehabilitation & Penology
2220	Tests & Testing	3100	Personality Psychology	3400	Professional Psychology & Health Personnel Issues
2221	Sensory & Motor Testing	3120	Personality Traits & Processes	3410	Professional Education & Training
2222	Developmental Scales & Schedules	3140	Personality Theory	3430	Professional Personnel Attitudes & Characteristics
2223	Personality Scales & Inventories	3143	Psychoanalytic Theory	3450	Professional Ethics & Standards & Liability
2224	Clinical Psychological Testing	3200	Psychological & Physical Disorders	3470	Impaired Professionals
2225	Neuropsychological Assessment	3210	Psychological Disorders	3500	Educational Psychology
2226	Health Psychology Testing	3211	Affective Disorders	3510	Educational Administration & Personnel
2227	Educational Measurement	3213	Schizophrenia & Psychotic States	3530	Curriculum & Programs & Teaching Methods
2228	Occupational & Employment Testing	3215	Neuroses & Anxiety Disorders	3550	Academic Learning & Achievement
2229	Consumer Opinion & Attitude Testing	3217	Personality Disorders	3560	Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes
2240	Statistics & Mathematics	3230	Behavior Disorders & Antisocial Behavior	3570	Special & Remedial Education
2260	Research Methods & Experimental Design	3233	Substance Abuse & Addiction	3575	Gifted & Talented
2300	Human Experimental Psychology	3236	Criminal Behavior & Juvenile Delinquency	3580	Educational/Vocational Counseling & Student Services
2320	Sensory Perception	3250	Developmental Disorders & Autism	3600	Industrial & Organizational Psychology
2323	Visual Perception	3253	Learning Disorders	3610	Occupational Interests & Guidance
2326	Auditory & Speech Perception	3260	Eating Disorders	3620	Personnel Management & Selection & Training
2330	Motor Processes	3270	Speech & Language Disorders	3630	Personnel Evaluation & Job Performance
2340	Cognitive Processes	3280	Environmental Toxins & Health	3640	Management & Management Training
2343	Learning & Memory	3290	Physical & Somatoform & Psychogenic Disorders	3650	Personnel Attitudes & Job Satisfaction
2346	Attention	3291	Immunological Disorders	3660	Organizational Behavior
2360	Motivation & Emotion	3293	Cancer	3670	Working Conditions & Industrial Safety
2380	Consciousness States	3295	Cardiovascular Disorders	3700	Sport Psychology & Leisure
2390	Parapsychology	3297	Neurological Disorders & Brain Damage	3720	Sports
2400	Animal Experimental & Comparative Psychology	3299	Vision & Hearing & Sensory Disorders	3740	Recreation & Leisure
2420	Learning & Motivation	3300	Health & Mental Health Treatment & Prevention	3800	Military Psychology
2440	Social & Instinctive Behavior	3310	Psychotherapy & Psychotherapeutic Counseling	3900	Consumer Psychology
2500	Physiological Psychology & Neuroscience	3311	Cognitive Therapy	3920	Consumer Attitudes & Behavior
2510	Genetics	3312	Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification	3940	Marketing & Advertising
2520	Neuropsychology & Neurology	3313	Group & Family Therapy	4000	Engineering & Environmental Psychology
2530	Electrophysiology	3314	Interpersonal & Client Centered & Humanistic Therapy	4010	Human Factors Engineering
2540	Physiological Processes	3315	Psychoanalytic Therapy	4030	Lifespace & Institutional Design
2560	Psychophysiology	3340	Clinical Psychopharmacology	4050	Community & Environmental Planning
2580	Psychopharmacology	3350	Specialized Interventions	4070	Environmental Issues & Attitudes
2600	Psychology & The Humanities	3351	Clinical Hypnosis	4090	Transportation
2610	Literature & Fine Arts	3353	Self Help Groups	4100	Intelligent Systems
2630	Philosophy	3355	Lay & Paraprofessional & Pastoral Counseling	4120	Artificial Intelligence & Expert Systems
2700	Communication Systems	3357	Art & Music & Movement Therapy	4140	Robotics
2720	Linguistics & Language & Speech	3360	Health Psychology & Medicine	4160	Neural Networks
2750	Mass Media Communications	3361	Behavioral & Psychological Treatment of Physical Illness	4200	Forensic Psychology & Legal Issues
2800	Developmental Psychology	3363	Medical Treatment of Physical Illness	4210	Civil Rights & Civil Law
2820	Cognitive & Perceptual Development	3365	Promotion & Maintenance of Health & Wellness	4230	Criminal Law & Criminal Adjudication
2840	Psychosocial & Personality Development	3370	Health & Mental Health Services	4250	Mediation & Conflict Resolution
2860	Gerontology	3371	Outpatient Services	4270	Crime Prevention
2900	Social Processes & Social Issues	3373	Community & Social Services	4290	Police & Legal Personnel
2910	Social Structure & Organization	3375	Home Care & Hospice		
2920	Religion	3377	Nursing Homes & Residential Care		
2930	Culture & Ethnology	3379	Inpatient & Hospital Services		
2950	Marriage & Family	3380	Rehabilitation		
2953	Divorce & Remarriage	3383	Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation		
2956	Childrearing & Child Care				
2960	Political Processes & Political Issues				
2970	Sex Roles & Women's Issues				
2980	Sexual Behavior & Sexual Orientation				
2990	Drug & Alcohol Usage (Legal)				

CHAPTER 2 ABSTRACTING

Abstracts (ABH)

	Type of Indexing Field	Mandatory
	Field Label in Data Capture System	ABH

Description

Abstracts should objectively summarize the contents of a publication, often helping end-users decide whether to read the original publication or not. English abstracts are provided for journal articles, books (monographs and edited volumes), chapters (in edited volumes), and reports. Abstracts should meet the following criteria:

Criteria of Good Abstracts

Accuracy	Abstracts should correctly reflect the purpose and content of the publication. Important terminology used by the author should be included in the abstract.
Conciseness	Each sentence should be maximally informative, especially the lead sentence.
Objectivity	Abstracts should report and not evaluate; adding to or commenting on information not covered in the publication should be avoided.
Coherency and Readability	Abstracts should be written in understandable prose; long and complicated sentences should be avoided.
Length of Abstracts	Abstracts of experimental/empirical studies should contain 100-150 words; abstracts of nonexperimental/nonempirical studies 70-100 words.

Content of Abstracts

Publications may fall into different categories. These are listed below together with a description of the type of content that should be included in the abstracts.

Experimental and Empirical Studies

Experimental and empirical studies report on original research. They typically consist of distinct sections that reflect the stages in the research process and that appear in the sequence of these stages: introduction, method, results, and discussion.

Abstracts of experimental and empirical studies should include the following:

- purpose of the study and/or hypothesis being tested (in one sentence if possible)
- description of the subject population specifying important characteristics, such as number, type, age, sex, educational level, type of diagnosis/disorder, ethnic background and/or nationality, level of experience as experimental subjects (i.e., naive vs experienced), criteria for selection of subjects, and species
- methodology, including apparatus, data-gathering procedures, complete test names or generic names, and drug dosage, especially if drugs are important to focus of study
- results or findings, including statistical significance levels
- conclusions, implications, or applications based on the findings

Methodological Studies

Methodological studies present and describe experimental methodology such as instruments (e.g., tests, questionnaires, etc.), statistical procedures, or drugs (e.g., dosage, routes of administration).

Abstracts of methodological studies should include the following:

- purpose of the study (in one sentence if possible)
- names or genres of instruments, statistical procedures, etc.
- names of drugs, dosage (if a focus of the study), and route of administration of drugs administered to subjects
- description of instruments, including examples of past applications and reference to possible future applications

Theoretical Studies

Theoretical studies may either present new theories and/or critically analyze existing theories. The development of the theory is traced, flaws of existing theory may be pointed out, or the superiority of one theory over another may be demonstrated. Usually, a theory's internal and external consistency is examined, i.e., whether the theory and empirical observation contradict each other. Theoretical studies present empirical information only when it affects theoretical issues.

Abstracts of theoretical studies should include the following:

- topic (in one sentence if possible)
- description of theory or topic being theoretically discussed
- author's opinion, including sources used (e.g., personal observation, published literature)
- conclusion, implications, or applications

Literature and Research Reviews

Literature and research reviews survey the material published in a specific field. Unlike bibliographies, literature and research reviews include analysis and/or evaluation of the cited works. Frequently, they include inferences about trends in current and future research, and about the implications of such trends.

Abstracts of literature and research reviews should include the following:

- topic (in one sentence if possible)
- scope of the review (i.e., comprehensive vs selective)
- time span of the published literature
- origins (e.g., country, disciplines, institutions) of the literature
- languages in which the literature is written
- types of documents being reviewed (e.g., books, journals, reports)
- author's opinion about the literature

Case Histories

Case histories describe one or more patients diagnosed with a disorder, and the course of outcome of their treatment.

Abstracts of case histories should include the following:

- patient characteristics (e.g., sex, age, race, ethnicity)
- diagnosis
- duration of the disorder
- type, length, innovative features of treatment
- significant changes in the patient over time
- treatment course and outcome
- significant conclusions of author

Experience Reports

Experience reports present an author's personal experiences with and/or impressions of a particular institution, program, travel during studies, etc. Experience reports are highly subjective and primarily of interest for practitioners.

Abstracts of experience reports should include the following:

- topic (in one sentence if possible)
- description of the program, institution, or trip, including author's personal experiences
- significant conclusions of author
- reference to theories or possible fields of application

Bibliographies

Bibliographies consist solely of citations to materials published in a given subject area. They may or may not be annotated with comments or descriptions and, like literature reviews, they may be either selective or comprehensive.

Abstracts of bibliographies should include the following:

- general categories covered by the cited literature
- number of publications cited
- time span of the published literature
- origins of the publications
- languages in which the literature is written
- types of publications

Program Descriptions and Evaluations

Program descriptions and evaluations describe and/or evaluate programs, such as community mental health, education, early intervention, substance abuse, AIDS programs, etc.

Abstracts of program descriptions and evaluations should include the following:

- full name of program
- goals of program
- conditions and/or problems of program implementation
- duration of program
- characteristics of intended client group
- important results

Conference Proceedings and Panel Discussions

Conference proceedings and panel discussions summarize the topics covered.

Abstracts of discussion publications should include the following:

- summary of the main topic
- author's view of the topic
- implications, inferences, and general conclusions

Comments, Replies, and Rebuttals

Comments, replies, and rebuttals comment on or reply to previous publications.

Abstracts of comments, replies, and rebuttals should include the following:

- author's name and topic of publication being commented or replied on or refuted
- main points of present author's comment or criticism

Stylistic Conventions

Stylistic conventions regarding spelling, abbreviations, use of numbers, reference citation, and citation of tests are covered in the *ZPID Style & Terminology Guidelines for PSYINDEX*.

Verb Tense

Use the present tense to describe results with continuing applicability or conclusions drawn; use the past tense to describe specific variables manipulated or tests applied.

Passive Voice

Expressions such as "the article," "the book," or the name of the author of the publication being abstracted should be avoided.

Incorrect: "Pawlik (the article, the author) studied the relationship between signs of the zodiac and personality characteristics ..."

Correct: "The relationship between signs of the zodiac and personality characteristics was studied ..."

Drug Names

Both specific pharmaceutical as well as generic drug name should be mentioned if both are given in the publication. All drug names are later verified against the Medline database.

Statistical Terms

Correlations

Correlations should be expressed in narrative form whenever possible; if expressed in numbers because the correlation is of substantive importance to the publication do not place a zero before the decimal (e.g., .93).

Levels of Statistical Significance

Levels of statistical significance should be expressed in narrative form whenever possible; if expressed in numbers because level of statistical significance is of substantive importance to the publication do not place a zero before the decimal (e.g., $p < .01$).

Fractions

Express fractions in narrative form (e.g., two-thirds instead of $2/3$).

Percent

Express percent in narrative form. Do not use the symbol for percent (%).

Superscript/Subscript Letters and Numbers

Superscript letters and numbers should be keyed in with the code #1hn followed directly by the superscript letter or number (e.g., #1hnb is the code for the superscript letter b; #1h2 is the code for the superscript number two).

Subscript letters and numbers should be keyed in with the code #1tn followed directly by the subscript letter or number (e.g., #1tnp is the code for the subscript letter p; #1tn3 is the code for the subscript number three).

Number of Subjects

Both the number of subjects in a total sample as well as the number of subjects in a limited portion of the total sample should be expressed in narrative form. Do not use the uppercase underlined N for subjects in a total sample or the lowercase underlined n to designate number of subjects in a limited portion of the total sample.

Greek Letters

All Greek letters should be transliterated according to the following alphabet table:

A α	alpha	I ι	iota	P ρ	rho
B β	beta	K κ	kappa	Σ σ	sigma
Γ γ	gamma	Λ λ	lambda	T τ	tau
Δ δ	delta	M μ	mu	Υ υ	upsilon
E ε	epsilon	N ν	nu	Φ φ	phi
Z ζ	zeta	Ξ ξ	xi	X χ	chi
H η	eta	O ο	omicron	Ψ ψ	psi
Θ θ	theta	Π π	pi	Ω ω	omega

Special Print Characters

Special print characters other than non-English letters are not allowed.

CHAPTER 3 DATA CAPTURE SYSTEM

Indexing and abstract fields are keyed into an ASCII file which comprises 12 data fields according to the following format.

- Four slashes (////) followed by a hard return indicate the beginning of indexing for a publication.
- Two slashes (//) followed by the field label and a hard return indicate the indexing field whose content is to be entered into the following line.
- No blank lines between fields or between publications indexed in the same ASCII file.
- Hard returns only at the end of the line indicating the beginning of a new publication (////), the lines containing field labels (e.g., //AU), and at the end of field content.
- A semicolon separates entries within the SH, CTRD, CTD, ITG, and ITGU fields; in UT an ampersand (&) separates information within a phrase segment, a comma (,) separates different segments of the phrase.

Sample ASCII Indexing File

//// (Indicates beginning of new record)

//DFK (Record number)

0065510

//AU (Last name of first author)

Kuhl

//ABLH (Abstract Language)

ENGL

//ASH1 (Abstract Source)

S.B. (indexer's initials)

//ABH (Abstract)

Summarizes the theory of self-regulation, which focuses on a person's action versus state orientation and on self-monitoring of the motivation toward action and action itself. Issues include (1) nonrational behavioral determinants, (2) defining constructs in terms of trait or state theory, (3) the basic principles of self-regulation theory, (4) the theory of state orientation, (5) the theory of self-monitoring, (6) theoretical contributions to the solution of behavioral paradoxes, and (7) applications in clinical, educational and organizational psychology.

//UT (Phrase)

theory of self-regulation, action vs state orientation & self-discrimination, traits vs states & action motivation & volition, theory formulation & application to clinical psychology & educational psychology & industrial psychology

//CM

1320

//CTRD **(Weighted controlled terms)**

Personality; Motivation

//CTD **(Unweighted controlled terms)**

Self Management; Self Monitoring Personality; Self Concept; Personality Traits;
Theory Formulation

//ITG **(Free Descriptors GermanWeighted) (Optional field)**

Handlungs- und Lageorientierung; Handlungstheorien

//ITGU **(Free Descriptors German Unweighted) (Optional field)**

Action and State Orientation; Action Theories

//SH **(Classification Category)**

3140; 2360

The Free Descriptor fields are optional. They are keyed in in the above illustrated order only when applicable.

CHAPTER 4 APPENDICES

Appendix A - Section Headings Description and Examples of Content Classification Categories*

2100 General Psychology

Information with a global scope in the field of psychology, such as general/introductory textbooks, etc. Also, materials that discuss the basic principles and problems underlying the science of psychology.

Textbooks in more specific areas, such as social psychology or developmental psychology, are classified in those more specific categories or subcategories.

Anwendungsfelder der Psychologie

SH: General Psychology

2140 History & Systems

Topics which encompass broad areas of interest within general psychology: history in general and history of psychology. Systems, for example, behaviorism, can include philosophies, theories, and schools of thought regarding psychology in general. The theory or history of a specific branch of psychology should be classified under appropriate specific categories or subcategories: personality theory in (3140) PERSONALITY THEORY; theories of visual perception under (2323) VISUAL PERCEPTION; information theory under (2750) MASS MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS; history of psychiatry or of clinical psychology under (3300) HEALTH & MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT & PREVENTION. In these cases there is no need for an extra classification under 2140.

Psychoneural isomorphism: Historical background and current relevance

SH: History & Systems

2200 Psychometrics & Statistics & Methodology

General studies dealing with measurement and testing (including test administration, validity, etc.) in psychology or the application of statistical techniques to psychological data.

* Descriptions of Section Headings are from the American Psychological Association. If possible, examples are from English publications in PSYINDEX; if not available, examples from German publications in PSYINDEX have been included.

Generalizing the concept of binary choice systems induced by rankings: One way of probabilizing deterministic measurement structures

SH: Psychometrics & Statistics & Methodology

2220 Tests & Testing

General issues of test, rating scale, inventory, etc. construction, validation, reliability, and statistical evaluation. Psychometric issues involving specific types of tests and testing are classified in the appropriate testing category. Publications should be classified in this category only if the major focus of the study concerns the construction or performance of a test, inventory, etc.

DIF: A computer program for the analysis of differential item performance

SH: Tests & Testing

2221 Sensory & Motor Testing

Tests of vision; visual and auditory discrimination; muscle strength and physical dexterity; fine and gross motor functions; reaction time; kinesthetic discrimination; and discrimination of heat, cold, and pain, etc.

A new procedure for assessment of proprioception

SH: Sensory & Motor Testing

2222 Developmental Scales & Schedules

Developmental scales used for assessing levels of physical, cognitive, or behavioral development in primarily children and adolescents. Can be applied to any age group if the scale or schedule is measuring a developmental construct.

DMB - Diagnostisches Inventar motorischer Basiskompetenzen bei lern- und entwicklungsauffaelligen Kindern im Grundschulalter

SH: Developmental Scales & Schedules

2223 Personality Scales & Inventories

Nonclinical personality testing. Includes tests of creativity, cognitive style, somatotypes, gender identity traits, and sex roles; tests of interests, values, and attitudes; assessment of sensation seeking, self-concept, self-perception, body image, lifestyle, life satisfaction, life experiences, morality testing, emotional states, death attitudes, fear of success, and personal values.

Assessing prosocial motivation

SH: Personality Scales & Inventories

2224 Clinical Psychological Testing

General issues in clinical psychological testing. Includes the use of objective clinical inventories (such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory), projective techniques (such as the Thematic Apperception Test), forensic assessments, and behavioral and social skills assessment in clinical settings.

The Munich Diagnostic Checklist for the assessment of DSM-III-R personality disorders for use in routine clinical care and research

SH: Clinical Psychological Testing

2225 Neuropsychological Assessment

Tests of cerebral dysfunction, as indicators of organicity or brain damage, and to detect intellectual deterioration or impairment arising from a variety of possible causes. Often these tests focus on assessments of pathology in perceptions of spatial relations and memory for newly learned material. Includes the Bender-Gestalt Test, Benton Revised Visual Retention Test, Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Test Battery, Luria Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery, and Memory for Designs Test.

Neuropsychologische Diagnostik im Vorschulalter und ihr diagnostisch-prognostischer Wert bei neuropaediatrischen Patienten

SH:Neuropsychological Assessment

2226 Health Psychology Testing

Instruments designed to provide systematic and standardized behavioral information about individuals that can be useful in medical practice, health psychology, and public health programs. Includes instruments for assessment of Type A and Type B personalities (such as the Jenkins Activity Survey); instruments to assess coping styles, attitudes toward illness and treatment, and other personality tendencies that may affect the individual's reaction to treatment and the course of illness (such as the Millon Behavioral Health Inventory); and health status measures (such as the Sickness Impact Profile, the Index of Well-Being, and the Well-Life Expectancy Index). Includes structured interviews.

Assessment of pain-related cognitions in chronic pain patients

SH: Health Psychology Testing

2227 Educational Measurement

Construction, evaluation, and administration of tests for educational purposes; validity and reliability of tests used in academic achievement; assessment and prediction; methods and techniques used in teacher

effectiveness evaluation; assessment and screening in the context of special education if the emphasis is on the test's properties; methods of educational program evaluation, competence testing.

Models and strategies for identifying highly gifted students

SH: Educational Measurement

2228 Occupational & Employment Testing

General issues in occupational testing. Also includes aptitude testing for career choice and inventories of vocational interest in a noneducational context. Also, personnel selection, classification or placement tests, tests of job-related skills and aptitudes, and military testing.

Mailbox: A computerized in-basket task for use in personnel selection

SH: Occupational & Employment Testing

2229 Consumer Opinion & Attitude Testing

All measures of consumer preferences, tastes, buying patterns, etc.

Markenpositionierung mit Hilfe non-verbaler Stimuli

SH: Consumer Opinion & Attitude Testing

2240 Statistics & Mathematics

Description and evaluation of statistical and mathematical procedures used in psychological research. Topics include mathematical modeling, statistical analysis, statistical measurement, item response theory, or least squares analysis. Also includes metaanalysis as a technique. Metaanalyses themselves will be classified according to the area being analyzed with no extra classification.

Configural frequency analysis as a parametric method for the search of types and antitypes

SH: Statistics & Mathematics

2260 Research Methods & Experimental Design

Topics involving broad areas of research methodology not specific to a subfield of psychology, development and testing of apparatus, and experimental design.

Asking difficult questions: Task complexity increases the impact of response alternatives

SH: Research Methods & Experimental Design

2300 Human Experimental Psychology

Primarily experimental studies of human behavior. This content area is limited to normal adult populations in a nondevelopmental context. Experimental studies concerning perception, etc., in children and adolescents and the elderly (when age is the focus) should be classified under (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY or one of its narrower categories. No extra classification is necessary.

Goal directed behavior as a source of stress: Psychological origins and consequences of inefficiency

SH: Human Experimental Psychology

2320 Sensory Perception

Topics include kinesthetic, tactual, olfactory, somesthetic, taste, and time perception. Also consider this classification for pain perception in normal adults.

Theoretical and empirical considerations on the relation between "body image", body scheme and somatosensation

SH: Sensory Perception

2323 Visual Perception

Topics include color and hue perception, pattern discrimination, visual search, visual thresholds, eye movements, brightness and motion perception, and visual illusions. Also depth and spatial perception.

Physiological or neurological aspects of visual perception should be classified under (2500) PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY & NEUROSCIENCE or one of its narrower categories. No extra classification is necessary.

Bistability and hysteresis in the organization of apparent motion patterns

SH: Visual Perception

2326 Auditory & Speech Perception

Topics include auditory discrimination, localization of threshold determination, acoustic and speech perception.

Physiological or neurological aspects of auditory perception should be classified under (2500) PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY & NEUROSCIENCE or one of its narrower categories. See the note under

(2720) LINGUISTICS & LANGUAGE & SPEECH for suggestions on dealing with the overlap between these two categories.

Additivity of loudness across critical bands: A critical test

SH: Auditory & Speech Perception

2330 Motor Processes

All motor processes, including control of posture, locomotion, motor coordination, running, jumping, walking, grasping, etc. Includes perceptual motor coordination, perceptual motor processes, and perceptual motor learning.

Structural constraints on bimanual movements

SH: Motor Processes

2340 Cognitive Processes

Cognition in general, decision making, problem-solving, thinking, reasoning, choice behavior, lexical access and decision, etc. Reading comprehension in a nondisordered and noneducational context is also classified here.

Errors in planning and decision making and the nature of human information processing

SH: Cognitive Processes

2343 Learning & Memory

Recall, recognition, retention, and other aspects of human information storage when examined in noneducational and nondevelopmental contexts.

The structure of long-term memory. A connectivity model of semantic processing

SH: Learning & Memory

2346 Attention

Attention span, vigilance, divided attention, selective attention, awareness, tracking, etc.

The time course of attentional zooming: A comparison of voluntary and involuntary allocation of attention to the levels of compound stimuli

SH: Attention

2360 Motivation & Emotion

Motivational and affective aspects of behavior such as learned helplessness, achievement motivation (in a noneducational setting), effects of mood on

performance, and conditioning in humans when used to study motivation and/or emotions. Distinguish from motivation in a social psychological context and from emotional states and personality.

Stumpf's cognitive-evaluative theory of emotion

SH: Motivation & Emotion

2380 Consciousness States

Topics include nonclinical hypnosis and meditation, hypnotic susceptibility, dreaming, and sleep. This classification should be reserved for material of an experimental or theoretical nature.

NOTE: Electrophysiological aspects of sleep and wakefulness are classified under (2500) PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY & NEUROSCIENCE or one of its subcategories. If the material is of a spiritual nature, consider (2920) RELIGION. Dream analysis should be classified under (3143) PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY if from a theoretical viewpoint and under (3316) PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY if from a clinical or treatment viewpoint.

The effects of meaningful acoustic stimuli on waking mentation and dreams

SH: Consciousness States

2390 Parapsychology

All aspects of parapsychology, including methodology and experimental design. Topics include telepathy, clairvoyance, precognition, psychokinesis, extrasensory perception, psi phenomenon, and near-death experiences. This classification is for experimental material. If the focus is spiritual, consider (2920) RELIGION.

Seven recommendations for the future practice of parapsychology

SH: Parapsychology

2400 Animal Experimental & Comparative Psychology

Studies of animal behavior in both natural and experimental settings.

Topics classified under 2400 broad include studies on animal taste preferences, animal perception, farm animal welfare issues, animal rights, and animal consciousness.

NOTE: Consider this category and its subcategories for studies on the effects of social isolation, housing and rearing conditions, and early experience and handling. Excluded are studies dealing with animal physiology, anatomy,

and studies involving physiological intervention, which are classified in (2500) PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY & NEUROSCIENCE or one of its subcategories.

Animal strain or species differences that are not physiological will be classified in (2420) LEARNING & MOTIVATION or (2440) SOCIAL & INSTINCTIVE BEHAVIOR, depending on the focus. Animal strain or species differences that are physiological will be classified in (2510) GENETICS.

Temporal segmentation in hand movements of chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) and comparisons with humans

SH: Animal Experimental & Comparative Psychology

2420 Learning & Motivation

Topics include classical and operant conditioning, animal motivation, emotionality, memory, cognition, and learning.

Lateral forebrain lesions affect pecking accuracy in the pigeon

SH: Learning & Motivation

2440 Social & Instinctive Behavior

Topics include animal dominance, courtship and mating behavior, animal communication, aggressive and defensive behavior, parental behavior, feeding behavior, territoriality, nest building, and animal breeding in nonexperimental environments. Also migratory and homing behavior, nonphysiological development, social preferences and group behavior, kinship recognition, animal play, and animal coloration.

Special relationships between female Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) in zoological gardens

SH: Social & Instinctive Behavior

2500 Physiological Psychology & Neuroscience

Study or measurement of neurological or physiological structures, systems, and processes in normal adult and animal populations. Studies of animal models of disorders are classified here first and may receive an extra classification of (3200) PSYCHOLOGICAL & PHYSICAL DISORDERS if there is a human population present or implied.

Physiological and comparative psychology: Current research interests

SH: Physiological Psychology & Neuroscience

2510 Genetics

Use for twin studies, genetic determinants of neurological or physiological structures, animal strain differences and breeding, etc. Consider this classification category for sociobiology, DNA, and theories of evolution. For studies of twin differences in personality traits, (3100) PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY with no extra classification category.

Ein angeborener Ausloesemechanismus bei der menschlichen Partnerwahl?

SH: Genetics

2520 Neuropsychology & Neurology

Anatomy and physiology of the nervous system in normal adult and animal populations. Includes neuropsychology (in nontreatment context), neurophysiology, neurochemistry, neuroanatomy, neurobiology, neurological aspects of human and animal perception, neural maps, neural pathways, neurotransmission, receptive fields, cerebral and lateral dominance, handedness, etc.

Extrapituitary effects of corticotropin-releasing hormone and thyrotropin-releasing hormone

SH: Neuropsychology & Neurology

2530 Electrophysiology

Includes evoked potentials, electrophysiological aspects of sleep and wakefulness and cognitive processes, electrical activity, etc.

Late visual and auditory ERP components and choice reaction time

SH: Electrophysiology

2540 Physiological Processes

Spontaneous physiological processes in normal adult and animal populations. Includes metabolism, respiration, cardiovascular activity, physiological arousal, thermoregulation, sensory adaptation, muscle tension, biological rhythms, menstrual cycle, sexual reproduction, sleep cycles, eye movements, etc. This classification category applies to discussions of naturally occurring physiological processes independent of outside psychological or physical influence or intervention.

Secretion of salivary immunoglobulin A in relation to age, saliva flow, mood states, secretion of albumin, cortisol, and catecholamines in saliva

SH: Physiological Processes

2560 Psychophysiology

Psychological correlates of physiological processes, and vice versa, in normal adult and animal populations in experimental settings. Includes relationships between stress, emotions, personality, etc. and heart rate, respiration, GSR, temperature, muscle tension, sleep, endocrine changes, etc.; voluntary control of physiological processes with or without biofeedback in a nontreatment context.

Use for animal models of "human" physiological processes and their psychological correlates or vice versa, such as the development of gastric ulcers in response to stress in male rats.

Individual variability in task-specific cardiovascular response patterns during psychological challenge

SH: Psychophysiology

2580 Psychopharmacology

Effects of any chemical substance administered for nontreatment research purposes. For example, the effects of drugs on animal and human learning; experimental evaluation of new drugs; abstinence and drug withdrawal effects in nonclinical populations, etc.

Pharmacologic properties of the internal clock underlying time perception in humans

SH: Psychopharmacology

2600 Psychology & The Humanities

General issues involving psychology and the humanities and aesthetics.

Die Crux mit der Schoenheit. Aesthetik und Kosmetik aus phaenomenologischer Sicht

SH: Psychology & The Humanities

2610 Literature & Fine Arts

Materials about all forms of literature, including novels, short stories, and poems. Also includes discussions of writers and authors.

Psychological study of the fine arts, including painting, sculpture, music, dance and theater; any craft concerned with the creation of aesthetic objects. Also includes discussions of artists.

Psychoanalytic interpretation of works of art or literature and their authors or artistic or literary creativity are classified here and do not receive an extra classification of (3143) PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY.

NOTE: This category is for adults only. Discussions of children's art and creativity are classified in (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

A psychological study of pictures: Theses and materials

SH: Literature & Fine Arts

2630 Philosophy

All general discussions of philosophical issues and their relationship to the field of psychology, such as existentialism, empiricism, rationalism, idealism, epistemology, etc.

Epilogue: Philosophy, psychiatry, and modes of scientific progress

SH: Philosophy

2700 Communication Systems

Communication from the level of speech and language to the various forms of mass media and international communications. Limited to nondisordered adult populations.

Topics classified under 2700 broad include information storage and retrieval, information systems and exchange, and computer systems.

NOTE: This classification is limited to normal adult populations. All studies concerning, for instance, the effects of TV on children's development or behavior will be classified under (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY or one of its narrower categories.

The use of mass media in advertising will be classified under (3690) MARKETING & ADVERTISING. In neither of these cases is an extra classification of 2700 required.

The mental challenge of the new media

SH: Communication Systems

2720 Linguistics & Language & Speech

Topics include structure of languages and speech forms, including sign language of manual communication and body language; linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, dialects, nonstandard English, and bilingualism; phonetics, phonology, etymology, and grammar and sentence structure; speech production and nonverbal and verbal communication as systems.

Studies with a perceptual or cognitive focus should be classified in (2326) AUDITORY & SPEECH PERCEPTION, (2340) COGNITIVE PROCESSES, or (2343) LEARNING & MEMORY.

Syntactic processes in the production of noun phrases

SH: Linguistics & Language & Speech

2750 Mass Media Communications

Topics include analysis of print media (books, magazines, newspapers, etc.), TV programming and viewing, telecommunications, audience surveys, speech writing and delivery, and the effects of mass media on public opinion.

This classification is limited to adult populations. All studies concerning child or adolescent populations or presented in a developmental context will be classified under (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY or one of its narrower categories. No extra classification category is required.

Format effects on comprehension of television news

SH: Mass Media Communications

2800 Developmental Psychology

The psychology of normal human development--including cognitive, perceptual, motor, personality, psychosocial, etc.--from conception through infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. Limited to normal populations and noneducational settings.

Topics classified under 2800 broad include physical development, physiological aging, and developmental functioning in general. General death and dying issues as part of the developmental process may go here.

Prenatal development and the structure of experience

SH: Developmental Psychology

2820 Cognitive & Perceptual Development

Topics include speech and language development, learning and memory, intelligence, intellectual development, and perceptual and motor development.

Intuitive physics in action and judgment: The development of knowledge about projectile motion

SH: Cognitive & Perceptual Development

2840 Psychosocial & Personality Development

Topics include socialization, development of sex roles, communication and social skills, play behavior, emotional development, self-concept, creativity, and behavior problems in normal children. Also includes drug usage that does not involve addiction, teenage pregnancy and adolescent parents. Attitudes toward death and dying from a developmental perspective may go here.

Socialization and aggression

SH: Psychosocial & Personality Development

2860 Gerontology

All development--including cognitive, personality, perceptual, and psychosocial - involving aged populations go into this category. Discussions of gerontology and geropsychology are also classified here. Includes death and dying and retirement when emphasized as a normal developmental process of the aged.

However, studies that look at the aging or developmental process in different age groups, including children and adolescents, will be classified in (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, (2820) COGNITIVE & PERCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT, or (2840) PSYCHOSOCIAL & PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT. Physiological aging will continue to be classified in 2800.

Drug usage among the elderly will be classified in 2860 first and will have an extra classification of (2990) DRUG & ALCOHOL USAGE (LEGAL).

Contributions of longitudinal research to a cognitive theory of adjustment to aging

SH: Gerontology

2900 Social Processes & Social Issues

Examinations of social phenomena (e.g., social structure and function) primarily in a natural setting from a psychological perspective. Limited to normal adult populations in a nondevelopmental context.

Topics classified under 2900 broad include social change, social movements, economy, international relations, wars, the Holocaust, refugees, etc. Includes materials discussing the impact of these social phenomena on significant life-events. Other topics classified here include behavioral economics, death and dying and euthanasia from a social perspective, and the funeral practitioner. Always choose a narrower classification category if topics from different

subcategories are discussed, thus reserving 2900 broad for topics of general social relevance.

The new migratory deal in Europe

SH: Social Processes & Social Issues

2910 Social Structure & Organization

Topics include social class structure and class attitudes; governmental, industrial, and power structure; industrialization, urbanization; community issues; social and socioeconomic status, social mobility; social norms, values, and sanctions; demography; homelessness; etc.

Individual and social consequences of unemployment

SH: Social Structure & Organization

2920 Religion

Includes all religions; religious beliefs and practices, including shamanism; parareligious material; mythology and cults; religious literature, etc.

Consider (3530) CURRICULUM & PROGRAMS & TEACHING METHODS or (3620) PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT & SELECTION & TRAINING for the education and training of religious personnel.

Religiousness, extrinsic-intrinsic religious orientation, and life satisfaction in a sample of German Catholics

SH: Religion

2930 Culture & Ethnology

Materials on ethnic groups, cultures, and subcultures. Topics include anthropology, studies of national character, race and ethnic attitudes and relations, cultural comparisons, etc.

NOTE: Cross-cultural materials are generally classified according to the subject of comparison: cultural differences in job satisfaction under (3650) PERSONNEL ATTITUDES & JOB SATISFACTION; ethnic differences in academic achievement under (3550) ACADEMIC LEARNING & ACHIEVEMENT, etc. No extra classification category is required.

Collective memory and collective past as constituents of culture: An action-theoretical and culture-psychological perspective

SH: Culture & Ethnology

2950 Marriage & Family

Topics include family and marital relations, attitudes toward family and marriage, family structure, dual-career families, etc.

Also includes issues involving change in family structure and its impact on family relationships (e.g., widows/widowers, unless from a gerontology perspective). NOTE: Effects of these issues on child or adolescent functioning or development are classified under (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Also includes caregiving in a family setting for normal elderly.

Functioning of family members when a relative is disordered or in treatment is classified in the appropriate (3200) PSYCHOLOGICAL & PHYSICAL DISORDERS or (3300) HEALTH & MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT & PREVENTION classification category, with no extra classification category.

Everyday life experiences at home: An interaction diary approach to assess marital relationships

SH: Marriage & Family

2953 Divorce & Remarriage

Psychosocial aspects of divorce, marital separation, remarriage, child custody, guardianship, child visitation, and child support.

Legal aspects of divorce or child custody are classified in (4210) CIVIL RIGHTS & CIVIL LAW. Mediation and conflict resolution related to divorce and family relations are classified under (4250) MEDIATION & CONFLICT RESOLUTION.

Also includes topics on stepfamily and marital relations, attitudes toward remarriage and stepfamilies, stepfamily structure, stepchild childrearing practices and attitudes, stepparent-stepchild relations, etc.

NOTE: The effects of stepfamily background or interactions on child or adolescent development are classified under (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Family dysfunctional patterns during divorce - From the view of the children

SH: Divorce & Remarriage

2956 Childrearing & Child Care

Childrearing practices and attitudes, parent-child relations, single-parent

families, family planning, adoption, foster care, family day care, etc. These issues in relation to stepfamilies are classified under (2953) DIVORCE & REMARRIAGE.

Pregnancy may be classified here when discussed as a family-related issue. Foster care and adoption from a service delivery perspective may be classified under (3373) COMMUNITY SERVICES & MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.

Consider that day care as a community or social service may be classified in (3373) COMMUNITY SERVICES & MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS or as an educational program in (3530) CURRICULUM & PROGRAMS & TEACHING METHODS.

The effects of family background or childrearing practices on child or adolescent development in normal populations are classified under (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Control and responsiveness in Japanese and German mother-child interactions

SH: Childrearing & Child Care

2960 Political Processes & Political Issues

Topics include political campaigns and elections, voting behavior, political attitudes and practices, political parties, profiles of politicians, political activism, and nationalism, etc.

Campaign effects on voter choice in the German election of 1990

SH: Political Processes & Political Issues

2970 Sex Roles & Women's Issues

With the exception of developmental studies, includes materials on male and female sex roles, sex-role attitudes, division of labor, etc.

Studies focusing on a feminist perspective and major issues in women's lives are classified here, such as the women's liberation movement. It is not necessary to use 2970 as an extra classification category for studies focusing on women and feminist perspectives that are classified first elsewhere.

Male sex role identification and body build

SH: Sex Roles & Women's Issues

2980 Sexual Behavior & Sexual Orientation

With the exception of developmental topics, includes eroticism, pornography, prostitution, heterosexuality, transsexualism (unless clearly viewed as a

disorder in the source material, premarital sex, promiscuity, attitudes toward abortion as a social issue, contraception and birth control, sexual or psychosexual aspects of dating and courtship, etc. Also includes issues related to male and female homosexuality, gay social and political rights, sexual behavior, dating and courtship, etc.

Sexual fantasies of sexually distressed and non-distressed men and women. An empirical comparison

SH: Sexual Behavior & Sexual Orientation

2990 Drug & Alcohol Usage (Legal)

Adult usage of any type of legal substance when neither abuse nor addiction are involved. Topics include alcohol drinking (not alcoholism), caffeine usage, cigarette smoking, etc. Drunk driving is classified under (3233) SUBSTANCE ABUSE & ADDICTION.

Trends in alcohol intake in a southern German population from 1984-1985 to 1989-1990: Results of the MONICA Project Augsburg

SH: Drug & Alcohol Usage (Legal)

3000 Social Psychology

Study of social behavior focusing on the dynamics and processes involved in human interpersonal relations. Interpersonal relations may involve two or more people, small or large groups, but does not include relations between societies or countries. Limited to normal adult populations in nondevelopmental contexts. Studies included in 3000 or one of its subcategories are generally more experimental than those included in (2900) SOCIAL PROCESSES & SOCIAL ISSUES or one of its subcategories. Very broad articles on the field of social psychology are classified in 3000.

There is a great deal of overlap between the subcategories of (3020) GROUP & INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES and (3040) SOCIAL PERCEPTION & COGNITION. Content according to the focus of the article.

NOTE: Social psychologists are often involved in simulations of various real-life situations. Mock juries and simulations (such as job interviews) are classified according to the topic addressed, e.g., mock juries are classified under (4230) CRIMINAL LAW & CRIMINAL ADJUDICATION; job interview simulations are classified under (3620) PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT & SELECTION & TRAINING; perception of criminal responsibility, such as in rape cases, is classified under (4230) CRIMINAL LAW & CRIMINAL ADJUDICATION.

Conspiracy: History and social psychology - A synopsis

SH: Social Psychology

3020 Group & Interpersonal Processes

Topics include group and intergroup dynamics, group cohesion, group decision making, group problem-solving, group structure, group size, etc.; competition, cooperation, bargaining, game playing; persuasion and leadership; self-disclosure; crowding and personal space; interpersonal attraction, human mate selection, psychosocial and interpersonal communication aspects of dating and conversation, etc. Consider classifying symbolic interactionism here.

Categorization is not enough: Intergroup discrimination in negative outcome allocation

SH: Group & Interpersonal Processes

3040 Social Perception & Cognition

Materials on cognitive activity that mediates and accompanies social behavior. Analyses of how social stimulus information is initially encoded, organized (and transformed) in memory, and drawn upon as the person moves through the social world. Topics include social perception: human inferences, judgments, choices, and decisions in social contexts, socially motivated behavior (sharing, altruism, helping, victimization, aggressive behavior); social desirability, social approval, social facilitation; thoughts about people, situations, or objects; attributions, impression formation, collective behavior.

Effects of information content and evaluative extremity on positivity and negativity biases

SH: Social Perception & Cognition

3100 Personality Psychology

Limited to normal adult populations in nondevelopmental contexts. Includes humanistic psychology. Also general discussions of mental and physical health and health attitudes and behavior in normal adults.

The place of personality in a scientific psychology

SH: Personality Psychology

3120 Personality Traits & Processes

Cognitive style, risk taking, sensation seeking, defense mechanisms, somatotypes, life satisfaction, life experiences, emotional states, masculinity, femininity, androgyny, death attitudes and grieving, courage, coping with life-events, fear of success, nondisordered stress, personal values, nonclinical depression and nonclinical anxiety, body image, self-image, self-esteem,

personal identity, ideal self, self-control, self-evaluation, self-management, self-observation, locus of control, and intelligence and creativity.

General attitudes are classified here. Attitudes toward a specific topic or social group are classified under the object of the attitudes: television viewing attitudes would go under (2750) MASS MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS; attitudes toward mental retardation would go under (3256) MENTAL RETARDATION.

Coping dispositions, uncertainty, and emotional arousal

SH: Personality Traits & Processes

3140 Personality Theory

Includes personality theories and their systematic application to psychological analyses of personality processes. Also includes psychohistorical studies of historical and public figures.

Toward an action theoretical model of personality

SH: Personality Theory

3142 Psychoanalytic Theory

All aspects of psychoanalytic personality theory, psychoanalytic psychohistory, neopsychoanalytic personality theory, analytical psychology (i.e., Jungian psychology), and dream analysis in a nontreatment context. Also includes materials on id, ego, superego, or other psychodynamic processes.

Use (3315) PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY when in a treatment context.

The impossibility of making Freud English. Some remarks on the Strachey translation of the works of Sigmund Freud

SH: Psychoanalytic Theory

3200 Psychological & Physical Disorders

Covers etiology, incidence, diagnosis, symptomatology, psychodynamics, and other characteristics of mental and physical disorders. Includes unspecified handicaps or illnesses, chronic illness, unspecified psychopathology, broad combinations of mental and physical disorders, and psychiatric patients when it is not clear that they have only mental disorders. Limited to nontreatment and noneducational settings for all age groups.

NOTE: Studies dealing with several aspects of a disorder (etiology, diagnosis, treatment) are preferably classified here under the appropriate disorder. An

extra classification of (3300) HEALTH & MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT & PREVENTION may be applied to studies with a dual emphasis.

Publications on patients with more than one disorder are classified according to the underlying disorder (e.g., behavior disorders in brain-damaged patients goes under (3297) NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS & BRAIN DAMAGE). Never double classify within the 3200 category.

Occupationally caused disorders with a classification of 3200 or one of its subcategories may receive an extra classification of (3670) WORKING CONDITIONS & INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

Functioning of family members when a relative is disordered is classified under the classification category for the appropriate disorder or treatment, with no extra classification category. Consider (3360) HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY & MEDICINE or one of its subcategories for caregiver issues.

Relationships between physical and psychological disorders

SH: Psychological & Physical Disorders

3210 Psychological Disorders

Covers mental or psychological disorders that do not fit into the subcategories. Includes body image disturbances (e.g., koro), alexithymia, nervous breakdown, consciousness disturbances, dissociative patterns and disorders, and tardive dyskinesia and neuroleptic malignant syndrome (when the focus is on the disorder itself, or the underlying disorder, rather than the drug treatment).

Stability of diagnoses in various psychiatric disorders: A study of long-term course

SH: Psychological Disorders

3211 Affective Disorders

Major affective and emotional disturbance, including major depression, mania and hypomania, manic depression, cyclothymic personality, and seasonal affective disorder.

Epidemiology of depression

SH: Affective Disorders

3213 Schizophrenia & Psychotic States

All psychotic states, including schizophrenia, paranoia, affective psychosis, senile psychosis, Capgras syndrome, and toxic psychosis.

Cognitive functioning and anhedonia in subjects at risk for schizophrenia

SH: Schizophrenia & Psychotic States

3215 Neuroses & Anxiety Disorders

General neurosis and the anxiety neuroses, including panic disorder, phobias, posttraumatic stress disorder, hysteria, and obsessive-compulsive disorders. (Be careful not to include obsessive-compulsive personality here, which goes under (3217) PERSONALITY DISORDERS)

Obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression. A retrospective study on course and interaction

SH: Neuroses & Anxiety Disorders

3217 Personality Disorders

All personality disorders, including borderline personality, multiple personality, antisocial personality (sociopathy and psychopathy), Asperger's syndrome, and obsessive-compulsive personality.

Prevalences of personality disorders (DSM-III-R) in the community

SH: Personality Disorders

3230 Behavior Disorders & Antisocial Behavior

Covers behavior disorders that do not fit into one of the subcategories, including conduct disorder, paraphilias in a noncriminal context, hostility, predelinquent disorder, elimination of stereotypy disorders (when not associated with mental retardation), suicide and attempted suicide, self-inflicted wounds, and other forms of self-destructive behavior. Also abusive behavior in a noncriminal context.

NOTE: Behaviors such as lying, cheating, faking, or gambling are not necessarily disorders, and should be considered within the context of the publication. Nonpathological gambling, for example, may be classified in (3740) RECREATION & LEISURE.

The impact of availability, attraction and lethality of suicide methods on suicide rates in Germany

SH: Behavior Disorders & Antisocial Behavior

3233 Substance Abuse & Addiction

Abuse of and addiction to all legal psychoactive substances, including alcohol, and the use of, abuse of, and addiction to all illegal psychoactive substances. Includes drunk driving, Korsakoff's and alcoholic psychosis,

alcoholic hallucinosis, fetal alcohol syndrome (for animals use (2580) PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY), and steroid use.

Children of alcoholic parents

SH: Substance Abuse & Addiction

3236 Criminal Behavior & Juvenile Delinquency

Homicide, theft, sex offenses, criminal insanity, mentally ill offenders, terrorism, torture, etc. Any antisocial behavior viewed in a criminal context.

Studies of criminal and delinquent conduct. In addition to personality factors, social environment and hereditary issues related to criminal personality are classified here.

Resilience in juveniles with high risk of delinquency

SH: Criminal Behavior & Juvenile Delinquency

3250 Developmental Disorders & Autism

Use for autism and developmental disorders that do not belong in one of the subcategories, including developmental disabilities, delayed development, failure to thrive, and attention deficit disorder with or without hyperkinesis.

Savant capabilities of autistic persons

SH: Developmental Disorders & Autism

3253 Learning Disorders

Includes learning and reading disabilities and dyslexia.

Characteristics of developmental dyslexia in a regular writing system

SH: Learning Disorders

3256 Mental Retardation

All types and degrees of mental retardation, including Down's syndrome, idiot savants, and slow learners.

Profiles of communicative and cognitive-social abilities in mentally retarded children

SH: Mental Retardation

3260 Eating Disorders

Includes anorexia nervosa, bulimia, obesity, pica, hyperphagia, binge eating, and other disturbances in eating behavior.

Binge eating in overweight women

SH: Eating Disorders

3270 Speech & Language Disorders

Includes stuttering and other articulation disorders, delayed speech or language development, communication disorders, mutism and elective mutism.

Differences between stutterers' and nonstutterers' short-term recall and recognition performance

SH: Speech & Language Disorders

3280 Environmental Toxins & Health

Any disorders resulting from naturally occurring or man-made environmental toxins. Includes disorders from acid rain, radiation, radon, smog, industrial waste, pollution, etc.

Consider (4070) ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES & ATTITUDES for discussions of environmental toxins not focusing on development of or risk for disorders.

Psychische Stoerungen durch Arbeitsstoffe

SH: Environmental Toxins & Health

3290 Physical & Somatoform & Psychogenic Disorders

Covers material focusing on physical aspects of physical disorders, etiology, and epidemiology of physical illness and material on general nontreatment medical concerns. This includes:

Digestive system disorders--includes ulcers

Endocrine & metabolic disorders--thyroid disorders, pituitary disorders, endocrine sexual disorders, diabetes, etc.

Genetic disorders--hereditary disorders, chromosome or autosome disorders, excluding Down's syndrome (3256) MENTAL RETARDATION.

Infertility

Injuries--physical trauma, birth injuries, head injuries (except when the focus is on resulting brain damage), burns, electrical injuries, wounds, broken limbs, etc.

Kidney diseases

Musculoskeletal disorders--bone and joint disorders, muscular dystrophy, connective tissue disorders, arthritis

Headache and migraine

Nutritional disorders

Respiratory disorders--apnea, lung disorders, pneumonia, emphysema, asthma, etc.

Sex disorders--sexual function disturbances, impotence

Skin disorders (nonallergic)--dermatitis, eczema, lupus, etc.

Sleep disorders--insomnia, night terrors, sleepwalking, etc.

Urogenital disorders--gynecological disorders, hermaphroditism, urinary function disturbances, premenstrual syndrome, etc.

Hyperkinesis

Also covers disorders with physical symptoms for which there are no demonstrable organic findings or known physiological mechanisms, such as hypochondria, pain and psychogenic pain disorder, psychosomatic disorders, etc.

Functioning of family members when a relative is disordered or in treatment is classified under the appropriate (3200) PSYCHOLOGICAL & PHYSICAL DISORDERS or (3300) HEALTH & MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT & PREVENTION code.

Hypochondriacal attitudes, pain sensitivity, and attentional bias

SH: Physical & Somatoform & Psychogenic Disorders

3291 Immunological Disorders

Includes allergic disorders, allergic skin disorders, anaphylactic shock, Rh incompatibility, AIDS, AIDS-related complex (ARC), HIV infection, etc.

Early signs of cognitive deficits among human immunodeficiency virus-positive hemophiliacs

SH: Immunological Disorders

3293 Cancer

Any form of cancer, including leukemia, breast cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's disease, etc.

Life events, chronic difficulties and vulnerability factors preceding breast cancer

SH: Cancer

3295 Cardiovascular Disorders

Any form of cardiovascular disorder, including angina, stroke, myocardial infarction, thromboses, blood pressure disorders, heart disorders, cerebral ischemia, etc.

Risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disorders. A review of the literature and an empirical cross-sectional study of 120 subjects

SH: Cardiovascular Disorders

3297 Neurological Disorders & Brain Damage

All neurological and psychoneurological disorders. Includes aphasia, alexia, ataxia, dyskinesia, agnosia, agraphia, movement disorders, memory disorders, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, toxic brain disorders, organic brain syndromes, paralysis, Parkinson's disease, cerebral palsy, neuromuscular disorders, Tourette's disorder, myasthenia gravis, epilepsy, brain and spinal cord injuries, thalamic infarctions, etc.

Memory disturbances following anterior communicating artery rupture

SH: Neurological Disorders & Brain Damage

3299 Vision & Hearing & Sensory Disorders

Disorders involving visual or auditory systems, including sensorineural pathways, and eye or ear disorders, including deafness, and perceptual disturbances.

Sudden idiopathic hearing loss: Psychopathology and antecedent stressful life-events

SH: Vision & Hearing & Sensory Disorders

3300 Health & Mental Health Treatment & Prevention

All aspects of medical, behavioral, and psychological treatment.

Includes child and adult populations.

Includes any treatment involving multiple interventions across disciplines, e.g. pain management.

Functioning of family members when a relative is disordered or in treatment is classified according to the disorder or treatment involved. Double contenting is not necessary.

NOTE: A publication may never have one of the 3300 categories and additionally one of the (3200) PSYCHOLOGICAL & PHYSICAL DISORDERS categories.

Prevention and intervention from the perspective of child psychiatry

SH: Health & Mental Health Treatment & Prevention

3310 Psychotherapy & Psychotherapeutic Counseling

Topics include Gestalt therapy, logotherapy, transactional analysis, psychotherapeutic counseling, and other individual psychotherapeutic techniques performed by therapists, psychiatrists, social workers, counselors, etc. Also, general discussions of psychotherapeutic processes and techniques and unspecified sex therapy.

Theories of self-organizing processes and the contribution of immediate interaction to change in psychotherapy

SH: Psychotherapy & Psychotherapeutic Counseling

3311 Cognitive Therapy

Includes therapies that target beliefs, assumptions, images, self-talk, and other cognitions as the focus of therapy. Subjects include cognitive behavior therapy, rational emotive therapy, covert modeling, and self-instructional training.

Cognitive therapy of depression: A means of crisis intervention

SH: Cognitive Therapy

3312 Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification

Systematic desensitization therapy, implosive therapy, aversion therapy, token economy, contingency management, self-management, self-monitoring, relaxation therapy, and overcorrection. Includes only clinical populations. Behavioral techniques applied in correctional settings are classified under (3386) CRIMINAL REHABILITATION & PENOLOGY and in drug or alcohol rehabilitation settings under (3383) DRUG & ALCOHOL REHABILITATION.

Behavior therapy in practice: Evaluation of 633 case reports

SH: Behavior Therapy & Behavior Modification

3313 Group & Family Therapy

Group psychotherapy, psychodrama, conjoint therapy, marriage counseling and other forms of family therapy and sex therapy in a marital context, couples and relationship therapy. Group treatment in correctional settings is classified under (3386) CRIMINAL REHABILITATION & PENOLOGY; and for drug or alcohol abuse under (3383) DRUG & ALCOHOL REHABILITATION.

Couples therapy using the technique of construct differentiation

SH: Group & Family Therapy

3314 Interpersonal & Client Centered & Humanistic Therapy

Included are techniques aimed at increasing self-awareness, social skills, and/or improving general social and psychological functioning; client-centered therapy; and techniques based on humanistic psychology. Instruction may be provided by professionals or by lay trainers or in workshop formats.

Other techniques include social and communication skills training, assertiveness training, human potential movement, marathon group therapy, EST, T-groups, consciousness raising groups, personal growth techniques, sensory awareness groups, and parent training.

May be used for clinical and nonclinical populations.

Possibilities of predicting success in client-centered psychotherapy

SH: Interpersonal & Client Centered & Humanistic Therapy

3315 Psychoanalytic Therapy

Includes psychoanalysis, analytic therapy, dream analysis (as a treatment method), and neopsychoanalytic therapies. Use this category when psychoanalysis is used as a treatment method, and use (3143)

PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY when referring to theories, or nontreatment discussions of psychoanalytic theories.

Transference and countertransference in the psychoanalytic treatment of older patients

SH: Psychoanalytic Therapy

3340 Clinical Psychopharmacology

Includes vitamin and hormone therapy and the side effects of drug therapy (e.g., tardive dyskinesia and neuroleptic malignant syndrome). Excludes use of drugs in drug rehabilitation (e.g., methadone maintenance), which is classified under (3383) DRUG & ALCOHOL REHABILITATION. Drugs and drug effects in a nontherapeutic context are classified under (2580) PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY.

Comparison of sensorimotor and cognitive performance of acute schizophrenic inpatients treated with remoxipride or haloperidol

SH: Clinical Psychopharmacology

3350 Specialized Interventions

Used primarily for cases in which multiple specialized interventions are used for mental disorders only.

Includes osteopathy, religious healing, folk medicine, and other nontraditional methods used for treatment of illness.

Includes organic therapies (except vitamin and drug therapy, (3340) CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY), such as psychosurgery, electroconvulsive shock therapy, biofeedback training, electrosleep, etc., and therapeutic applications of exercise, diet, nutrition, acupuncture, weight control, and stress management in clinical populations.

Heterogeneity of biofeedback training effects in spasmodic torticollis: a single-case approach

SH: Specialized Interventions

3351 Clinical Hypnosis

Use of hypnosis or related techniques in the treatment of physical and mental disorders. Use of these techniques in the treatment of drug or alcohol abuse is classified under (3383) DRUG & ALCOHOL REHABILITATION.

Hypnose bei der Therapie des posttraumatischen Belastungssyndroms

SH: Clinical Hypnosis

3353 Self Help Groups

Self-help groups as therapy or support for the mentally and physically ill and/or their family members or significant others. Includes Gamblers Anonymous and groups for bereaved persons, for example. Self-help groups for alcoholic or drug-addicted persons (such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, or Al-Anon) are primarily classified under (3383) DRUG & ALCOHOL REHABILITATION.

Self-help groups and consumer participation: A look at the German health care self-help movement

SH: Self Help Groups

3355 Lay & Paraprofessional & Pastoral Counseling

Includes peer counseling, cocounseling, premarital counseling, and counseling by clergy. Also includes counseling services provided by nonprofessional and paraprofessional health personnel such as psychiatric aides, trained volunteers, and those with special training in mental health services.

Der Einsatz von Laien-Therapeuten in der psychiatrischen Rehabilitation

SH: Lay & Paraprofessional & Pastoral Counseling

3357 Art & Music & Movement Therapy

Topics include therapeutic use of art, drama, music, dance, and other types of movement.

Working with movement in process-oriented psychology

SH: Art & Music & Movement Therapy

3360 Health Psychology & Medicine

General discussions of medical psychology; health and health care psychology: preventive, behavioral, and psychosomatic medicine; and mind-body relations in illness.

Health psychology within the European health care systems

SH: Health Psychology & Medicine

3361 Behavioral & Psychological Treatment of Physical Illness

Behavioral and psychological methods used to treat physical health problems and diseases. Includes adjunctive psychological services related to the treatment of physical disorders.

Also includes psychodynamics of behavioral and psychological treatment of physical illness, such as patient adjustment to and attitudes toward treatment, coping and support, treatment compliance, and client education about treatment.

Group treatment for pain and discomfort

SH: Behavioral & Psychological Treatment of Physical Illness

3363 Medical Treatment of Physical Illness

Surgery and any general medical treatment, including drug therapy, for physical illness, e.g., AZT for Alzheimer's disease. Also includes psychodynamics of medical treatment of physical illness (such as adjustment to mastectomy), client education about and compliance with medical treatment.

Vagal innervation techniques in the treatment of panic disorder

SH: Medical Treatment of Physical Illness

3365 Promotion & Maintenance of Health & Wellness

Includes health behavior and attitudes (such as exercise and diet) and lifestyle related to health promotion and education, genetic counseling, childbirth training, AIDS prevention, stress management, etc. Also includes techniques to reduce disease risk by modifying health beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors. Includes immunization, annual physical exams, etc.

Development of a comprehensive cardiovascular community control program in Heidelberg

SH: Promotion & Maintenance of Health & Wellness

3370 Health & Mental Health Services

Includes health care delivery and utilization, public health services, psychiatric services, mental health programs, and specifically birth, abortion, prenatal medical care, and midwifery. Nursing not classified elsewhere will go here. Emphasis is on service systems and delivery.

Planning an institution for behavior therapy: A project report

SH: Health & Mental Health Services

3371 Outpatient Services

Includes clinics, private practice, outpatient treatment and commitment in

mental health and health settings. Use this category when the focus is on the outpatient aspect of treatment.

Das haeufig vorgestellte Kind. Qualitaetssicherung und Versorgungsforschung in der ambulanten kinderaerztlichen Versorgung

SH: Outpatient Services

3373 Community & Social Services

Community services, including deinstitutionalization and community placement, foster care and adoption services, self-help clinics, community clinics, child guidance clinics, crisis intervention services and hotlines, community child or senior citizen day care.

Also includes welfare and social services and their delivery and utilization, social work practice and all interventions and services offered by clinical social workers, and child protective services.

Does case management reduce the rehospitalization rate?

SH: Community & Social Services

3375 Home Care & Hospice

Treatment and services offered in a hospice setting or by hospice staff, caregivers, or volunteers. Also, all services and treatments provided in a home environment. Includes caregiver issues.

Die Betreuung Sterbender

SH: Home Care & Hospice

3377 Nursing Homes & Residential Care

All aspects of nursing home and residential care, including admission, treatment, programs, dynamics, etc.

Predictors of nursing home placement in patients with Alzheimer's disease

SH: Nursing Homes & Residential Care

3379 Inpatient & Hospital Services

Psychiatric and medical hospitalization, dynamics of hospital environments, hospital staff/patient interactions, outpatient programs administered by hospitals, hospital emergency services, institutionalization of mentally retarded, day hospitals, partial hospitalization, etc.

NOTE: Hospitalized patients are classified here only when the focus of the study is on the fact that they are hospitalized.

Problem patients in a psychiatric inpatient setting. An explorative study

SH: Inpatient & Hospital Services

3380 Rehabilitation

Sheltered workshops. halfway houses, rehabilitation of mental and medical patients, rehabilitation counseling, self-care, physical rehabilitation and physical therapy.

Social and communication skills and psychosocial rehabilitation may also be classified here, depending on the publication's focus.

Rehabilitation psychology in the Federal Republic of Germany

SH: Rehabilitation

3383 Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation

Any treatment used in drug rehabilitation and prevention programs. Includes methadone maintenance and other drug therapy, hypnotherapy, behavior modification of addictive or abusive behaviors, smoking cessation programs, Alcoholics Anonymous, ALANON, and other support groups.

Family therapy for the client as well as treatment for family members of drug and alcohol abusers are classified here.

Also included is drug education or smoking prevention programs in noneducational settings.

The key relative's impact on treatment and course of alcoholism

SH: Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation

3384 Occupational & Vocational Rehabilitation

All aspects of occupational and vocational rehabilitation services, including services for handicapped and disabled. Also includes occupational therapy and vocational skills training.

Note: For school settings with handicapped and/or disabled individuals, use (3570) SPECIAL & REMEDIAL EDUCATION.

Vocational and social learning of people with severe disabilities in sheltered employment

SH: Occupational & Vocational Rehabilitation

3385 Speech & Language Therapy

Any treatment, intervention, or rehabilitation facility, program, or service used to remedy or ameliorate speech and language disorders. Includes rehabilitative uses of augmentative communication devices.

Outcome of intensive language treatment in aphasia

SH: Speech & Language Therapy

3386 Criminal Rehabilitation & Penology

Any treatment, therapy, or behavioral interventions involving adult offenders or juvenile delinquents and their families. The setting need not be a penal or correctional institution to be classified here.

Topics include prison environment and discipline, and inmate behavior and attitudes; prison administration, parole, probation, and corrections personnel behavior and attitudes; special academic programs, halfway houses, community work, and corrections centers for criminal populations.

Evaluation research on correctional treatment in West Germany: A meta-analysis

SH: Criminal Rehabilitation & Penology

3400 Professional Psychology & Health Personnel Issues

Issues concerning medical, mental health, and psychological personnel such as research and clinical psychologists; physicians, nurses; psychiatrists; hospital personnel; residential institution personnel; therapists; social workers; counselors; related paraprofessionals, child care workers, pastoral counselors, and educational and school psychologists.

Topics classified in 3400 broad include career opportunities for psychological and health personnel, scientific communications, and peer review issues.

Reports from professional meetings and symposia are classified according to the topic of the proceedings. For example, the proceedings of the Child Development Society would be classified under (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Education, training, and performance of other professionals, such as lawyers or engineers, are classified under (3600) INDUSTRIAL & ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, or other appropriate categories.

Organizational problems of an international organization from the viewpoint of individual psychology

SH: Professional Psychology & Health Personnel Issues

3410 Professional Education & Training

Topics include education and training, licensing, certification, professional development, and professional supervision.

Supervision - an intricate tool for psychoanalytic training

SH: Professional Education & Training

3430 Professional Personnel Attitudes & Characteristics

Topics include job satisfaction, occupational stress, demographic data, interests, attitudes, personality characteristics, and pregnant therapists.

Adoptions in West Germany: Attitudes of social workers

SH: Professional Personnel Attitudes & Characteristics

3450 Professional Ethics & Standards & Liability

Topics include malpractice and insurance issues; ethical and moral standards particularly in assessment techniques with animal and human subjects; professional responsibility, competence, and confidentiality.

Ethical issues in the study of race: introduction

SH: Professional Ethics & Standards & Liability

3470 Impaired Professionals

All professional medical, mental health, and psychological personnel who are physically or psychologically disordered to the extent that such disorders interfere with the performance of professional duties or conflict with professional standards are classified here. Do not include handicaps that do not interfere with professional performance.

For issues classified here, use (3200) PSYCHOLOGICAL & PHYSICAL DISORDERS or (3300) HEALTH & MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT & PREVENTION or one of their subcategories as an extra classification category.

Burnout. Eine internationale Bibliographie. An international bibliography

SH: Impaired Professionals

3500 Educational Psychology

Restricted to studies in which the educational setting is relevant. Includes students of all ages (preschool through graduate and adult education).

Topics classified under 3500 broad include theories and history of education, educational systems, and learning research with implications for school learning.

Meaningful education

SH: Educational Psychology

3510 Educational Administration & Personnel & Training

Educational organization and administration; school enrollment; training, functions, attitudes, performance, and interactions of educational and administrative personnel, including special education teachers, student and preservice teachers.

Forms and dimensions of teachers' professional ethics. Case studies in secondary schools

SH: Educational Administration & Personnel

3530 Curriculum & Programs & Teaching Methods

Educational programs (work-study, Head Start, Follow Through, Upward Bound); compensatory, cooperative, vocational, traditional/nontraditional education (open schools, alternative schools, magnet schools, open universities); curricular and extracurricular activities (field trips); teaching methods and their effects on achievement (individual vs group instruction, audiovisual, computer-assisted, Montessori instruction, peer tutoring, discovery teaching, mastery learning); instructional media (textbooks, reading materials, teaching machines, television); ability grouping and educational placement; parent involvement and parent training; classroom behavior modification for normal students; bilingual education; sex education; continuing education; extended day programs.

Do curriculum development models really influence the curriculum?

SH: Curriculum & Programs & Teaching Methods

3550 Academic Learning & Achievement

School learning; academic achievement motivation; under- and overachievement; learning styles; sex differences in achievement; test anxiety; effects of student characteristics (anxiety, self-concept, family background) on achievement.

The interrelationships among preschool predictors of reading acquisition for German children

SH: Academic Learning & Achievement

3560 Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes

Classroom environment; student discipline; classroom behavior modification with normal students, peer relations; race and ethnic relations and attitudes; student attitudes toward school; truancy and school dropouts and retention; teacher-student interactions (effects of teacher expectations or other characteristics on student self-concept, attitudes, or adjustment); student occupational choice, occupational attitudes, vocational maturity.

Teacher's expectancy and its effects: A tutorial review

SH: Classroom Dynamics & Student Adjustment & Attitudes

3570 Special & Remedial Education

All aspects of special education, including teaching methods, classroom behavior modification for special education students, educational placement, mainstreaming, parent training; remedial education involving populations such as mentally retarded, learning disabled, blind, deaf, slow learners, handicapped, developmentally disabled, and emotionally and behaviorally disturbed.

Also includes attitudes of teachers and students toward mainstreamed children or toward special education students.

The efficiency of four audio-visual training methods for spelling with partially sighted students

SH: Special & Remedial Education

3575 Gifted & Talented

All aspects of the education of the artistically or academically gifted and talented student, including teaching methods, classroom behavior, educational placement, mainstreaming, and parent training.

When the population is gifted but the focus is not on education of the gifted, consider (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY or one of its narrower categories.

Extracurricular support of particularly talented students in Baden-Wuerttemberg - An evaluation study about a state-wide pilot project

SH: Gifted & Talented

3580 Educational/Vocational Counseling & Student Services

Educational and school counseling; university counseling centers; occupational counseling and guidance in a school setting; health and mental

health services; student personnel services (including housing, financial aid and employment services, placement services); student admission criteria; and grading.

The development and structure of school counselling in Germany: The example of Northrhine-Westphalia

SH: Educational/Vocational Counseling & Student Services

3600 Industrial & Organizational Psychology

This area covers general topics in industrial and organizational psychology. Includes work-related issues concerning all occupational groups with the exception of educational, medical, mental health, and psychological personnel (see (3400) PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY & HEALTH PERSONNEL ISSUES or one of its subcategories and 3510 EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION & PERSONNEL). Limited to adults in noneducational settings.

Occupational psychology between basic and applied orientation. Some methodological issues

SH: Industrial & Organizational Psychology

3610 Occupational Interests & Guidance

Topics include career choice, change, and development; occupational choice, retirement (consider (2860) GERONTOLOGY if developmental or (3700) SPORT PSYCHOLOGY & LEISURE if recreational), employment history, employment status, and unemployment; occupational aspirations and preferences; vocational guidance in the work environment; and general occupational attitudes (of people who are not necessarily specific employees). For employee attitudes in specific working situations use (3650) PERSONNEL ATTITUDES & JOB SATISFACTION.

Limited to adults and noneducational settings.

Characteristic behaviour orientations of young scientists: A comparison between young mathematicians/physicists and other natural scientists

SH: Occupational Interests & Guidance

3620 Personnel Management & Selection & Training

Issues concerning personnel management methods and practices. Also includes labor-management relations, participative management, quality circles, job enrichment, and employee benefits.

Topics also include personnel recruitment, hiring practices, job applicant

screening and interviewing, job training, sensitivity and human relations training in work environments, etc.

Employee Assistance Programs are classified here, with the appropriate extra classification category for the type of treatment or dysfunction discussed. For example, employer-sponsored alcohol treatment programs are classified here first, and in (3383) DRUG & ALCOHOL REHABILITATION second.

Use and evaluation of selection methods in German companies

SH: Personnel Management & Selection & Training

3630 Personnel Evaluation & Job Performance

Performance appraisals, employee productivity, personnel promotion, occupational success and mobility, absenteeism, etc.

Leistungsbeurteilung und Ziele

SH: Personnel Evaluation & Job Performance

3640 Management & Management Training

Issues concerning management methods, practices, and management personnel. Includes the selection, training, performance, characteristics, job satisfaction, leadership role, management team building, supervisory and decision-making practices of top and middle-level managers, executives, industrial foremen, etc.

Management psychology

SH: Management & Management Training

3650 Personnel Attitudes & Job Satisfaction

Studies of attitudes and other characteristics of employees in specific working situations. Topics include occupational stress, burnout, turnover, employee motivation, job involvement, employee commitment, etc.

Swiss and Germans: Similarities and differences in work-related values, attitudes, and behavior

SH: Personnel Attitudes & Job Satisfaction

3660 Organizational Behavior

Topics include behavior of organizations and of employees within organizations, such as organizational development, change, merger, structure, climate, effectiveness, crises, objectives, etc.

Arbeitsbeziehungen im Betrieb

SH: Organizational Behavior

3670 Working Conditions & Industrial Safety

Topics include all aspects of the employee's work environment, such as workday shifts, scheduling, working space (cleanliness, heat or climate concerns, etc.), work load, and job characteristics and enrichment. Also includes safety aspects of work environment, such as occupational safety and exposure, industrial accidents, and hazardous materials in the workplace.

Occupationally caused disorders that are classified under 3670 first, must receive an extra classification category of (3200) PSYCHOLOGICAL & PHYSICAL DISORDERS or one of its subcategories or (3300) HEALTH & MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT & PREVENTION.

Designing new shift schedules: Participation as a critical factor for an improvement

SH: Working Conditions & Industrial Safety

3700 Sport Psychology & Leisure

Includes general discussions of sports and leisure topics with an adult population. May be used as an extra classification category for child or adolescent populations. For example, a publication about a 16-yr-old professional tennis player would have a classification category of (2800) DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY and an extra classification category of 3700.

Grundlagen der Sportpsychologie: ein Skript

SH: Sport Psychology & Leisure

3720 Sports

Applications of psychological theories and methods to sports activities (e.g., soccer, football, baseball, golf, etc.). Includes sports motivation, participation, concentration, competition, performance, knowledge, burnout, mental preparedness, and effective modes of training; attention training; team building; athletic personality; motor skill learning; relaxation training; sport safety issues, accidents, risks, and violence, etc.

Also includes attitudes, behaviors, and motivations of the sports viewer.

Speed sports. The search for high arousal experiences

SH: Sports

3740 Recreation & Leisure

Analysis of play and recreational activities; the enjoyment of recreation and leisure; vacationing; recreational travel; hobbies; game playing; nondisordered gambling, exercise as recreation and leisure, etc.

Jugend und Freizeit. Ein Resuemees aus paedagogischer Sicht

SH: Recreation & Leisure

3800 Military Psychology

General studies of the features of military environment and life.

Includes training, selection, and performance of military personnel; military leadership and strategic decision making; law enforcement in military settings; adjustment of military spouses and families; combat fatigue and behavior; and military aviation and spaceflight.

Publications about military medical or mental health personnel are classified in (3400) PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL & HEALTH PERSONNEL ISSUES first with an extra classification category of 3800.

3800 should be used as either the classification category or the extra classification category in all cases where the population is military. For example, memory studies using military personnel are classified under (2343) LEARNING & MEMORY with an extra classification category of 3800.

Military personnel with disorders or in treatment receive a classification category of (3200) PSYCHOLOGICAL & PHYSICAL DISORDERS or (3300) HEALTH & MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT & PREVENTION or one of their subcategories and an extra classification category of 3800.

The military officer - profession or job?. Some considerations and empirical findings

SH: Military Psychology

3900 Consumer Psychology

General issues concerning consumer and marketing topics.

Kritische Konsumenten sind (oft) auch kreative Konsumenten

SH: Consumer Psychology

3920 Consumer Attitudes & Behavior

Includes consumer buying patterns, preferences, decision making, brand

loyalty, and the effects of pricing and other marketing issues on consumer perceptions, attitudes, and behavior.

Effect of product familiarity on consumer decision making: A longitudinal-experimental study of new product purchases

SH: Consumer Attitudes & Behavior

3940 Marketing & Advertising

All aspects of advertising regardless of the communications media used. Includes marketing research and design, the use of consumer surveys, and the techniques of communicating information that will influence consumers to decide to purchase products.

Advertising stimulus effects: a review

SH: Marketing & Advertising

4000 Engineering & Environmental Psychology

Includes topics on the relationship between the physical environment and human behavior and experience. Human-computer interaction and man-machine systems are classified here.

Assumptions underlying errors in human-computer interaction

SH: Engineering & Environmental Psychology

4010 Human Factors Engineering

Includes issues concerned with the design of environments and equipment that promote optimum use of human capabilities and efficiency and comfort. Includes relationships between humans and their physical work environments, and man-machine systems.

Effects of icon design on human-computer interaction

SH: Human Factors Engineering

4030 Lifespace & Institutional Design

Includes home, work, and institutional environmental design; promotion of effective use of space; enhancement of individual comfort and safety; issues of matching physical characteristics of the individual to the purpose of the home, work, or institutional space (e.g. access for the physically disabled or aged); and human-machine-environment performance issues.

Tracking visitor circulation in museum settings

SH: Lifespace & Institutional Design

4050 Community & Environmental Planning

Includes urban, suburban, or rural planning and development, design of parks and other recreation areas, as well as other community environment features and services.

Environmental evaluation in the context of urban development. A quasi-experimental field study

SH: Community & Environmental Planning

4070 Environmental Issues & Attitudes

Includes conservation, ecology, environmental attitudes, effects of population density and crowding, territoriality (human), environmental stress, and the effects of natural and man-made disasters.

Goal-directed action, environment and the protection of the environment

SH: Environmental Issues & Attitudes

4090 Transportation

Includes highway safety, driving behavior, seat belt usage, air and railroad travel, transportation accidents, etc.

The protection of pedestrians from road vehicle related injury: Suggested research based on a review of the literature

SH: Transportation

4100 Intelligent Systems

Studies and applications of computers to simulate and perform functions of human information and perceptual processing.

Kognitive Verlaufsfunction - zum Abbau der subjektiven Information von regelhaften Zahlenfolgen und geometrischen Mustern

SH: Intelligent Systems

4120 Artificial Intelligence & Expert Systems

Includes development of artificial systems that can process information like humans and have expert knowledge built into them.

The role of cognitive science in knowledge engineering

SH: Artificial Intelligence & Expert Systems

4140 Robotics

Includes design, construction, and operation of robots to perform automatic human-like functions.

Eine psychologische Typisierung und Bewertung des Arbeitshandelns in unterschiedlichen CNC-Fertigungsstrukturen

SH: Human Factors Engineering; Robotics

4160 Neural Networks

Research on artificial intelligence systems which do not require built-in expert knowledge and that learn from examples. These systems have application in cases where task rules, formulas, or programs are not easily specified.

Plotting activations in neural networks

SH: Neural Networks

4200 Forensic Psychology & Legal Issues

General discussions of forensic psychology/psychiatry or legal issues. Also general topics in jurisprudence and analysis of legal/judicial processes. Also polygraphs in a forensic setting.

Highlights of the history of forensic psychology in Germany

SH: Forensic Psychology & Legal Issues

4210 Civil Rights & Civil Law

Human and civil rights (free speech, freedom of assembly, etc.) civil laws and statutes, divorce and child custody proceedings, and civil litigation.

Also includes civil rights of psychiatric or medical patients, whether institutionalized or not, including institutional abuse, right to die, euthanasia, etc. Also crime victim's rights or advocacy at any point in the legal process.

Consider (3400) PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY & HEALTH PERSONNEL ISSUES, or a narrower category, when looking at patients' rights from the perspective of medical personnel.

Anmerkungen zum Musterentwurf eines Gesetzes fuer psychisch Kranke

SH: Civil Rights & Civil Law

4230 Criminal Law & Criminal Adjudication

Topics include criminal laws and statutes and all legal processes, decisions, and evidence associated with criminal adjudication. Also includes capital punishment, insanity defense, competency to stand trial, expert testimony, courtroom tactics, sentencing, verdict determination, criminal conviction, criminal justice, criminal responsibility, juries, mock juries, parole, and probation.

Crime, criminological research, and criminal policy in West and East Germany before and after their unification

SH: Criminal Law & Criminal Adjudication

4250 Mediation & Conflict Resolution

All processes involved in conflict resolution and mediation in a legal setting, including mediation in divorce, child custody, family relations, and labor-management relations. Also includes mediation strategies, all services offered by trained mediators, and conflict management.

Note: For nonprofessional conflict and mediation interventions which do not occur in a legal context, classify according to focus: occupational (3600) INDUSTRIAL & ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, educational (3500) EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, interpersonal (3000) SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY or one of their subcategories, marriage and family (2950) MARRIAGE & FAMILY.

Taeter-Opfer-Ausgleich. Anmerkungen zu seiner Bedeutung fuer das Rechtssystem

SH: Mediation & Conflict Resolution

4270 Crime Prevention

General issues of crime prevention. Includes neighborhood watch programs, home security efforts, and self-defense. Also child abuse prevention and juvenile delinquency prevention.

General prevention: Criminological and psychological problems

SH: Crime Prevention

4290 Police & Legal Personnel

All issues having to do with police and legal personnel, including education, training, peer relations, community relations, job satisfaction, occupational stress and burnout, ethics, interests, attitudes, and personality characteristics.

Polizei und Auslaender. Beschreibung, Erklaerung und Abbau gegenseitiger Vorbehalte

SH: Police & Legal Personnel

Appendix B: Freie Deskriptoren - Free Descriptors

Bereich „Theorien“

Anthroposophie Anthroposophy

Philosophische Lehre von R. Steiner, die auf ein ganzheitliches Welt- und Menschenbild und eine ganzheitliche Vorstellung von Leben und Gesundheit abzielt und die Elemente des Pantheismus, der Morphologie Goethes sowie verschiedener Weltreligionen enthält; sie findet in unterschiedlichen Praxisfeldern (Landwirtschaft, Medizin und Heilkunde, Architektur, bildende Kunst, Waldorf- und Montessori-Pädagogik) Anwendung.

Philosophy of a holistic world view and holistic concept of life and health developed by R. Steiner, based on elements of pantheism, Goethe's morphology, and different world religions. Applied in various fields such as agriculture, medicine and healing, architecture, arts, education (Waldorf education and Montessori method).

Ausdruckspsychologie Psychology of Expression

Aus der geisteswissenschaftlichen Tradition entwickelte und im deutschen Sprachraum psychologiegeschichtlich relevante Lehre vom körperlichen Ausdruck, seinen Erscheinungsformen und seiner psychologischen Bedeutung; eng zusammenhängend mit Psychodiagnostik/Forensischer Begutachtung und Persönlichkeitskunde; umfaßt verschiedene Ausdrucksgebiete, etwa Mimik, Gestik, Motorik, Ausdrucksgehalt von Stimme und Sprechweise, Handschrift.

Study of body expressions relevant in the history of psychology in the German-speaking countries which deals with expressive phenomena and their psychological significance, and is closely related to traditional concepts in psychodiagnosis/forensic evaluation and personality theory. Analysis includes facial expressions, gestures, motor processes, speech characteristics, and handwriting.

Ganzheitspsychologie Holistic Psychology

Eine zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts in Deutschland entwickelte psychologiegeschichtliche Schule, die die Notwendigkeit einer ganzheitlichen Betrachtung psychischer Phänomene besonders nachdrücklich betonte; beeinflusste die Entwicklung der Gestalttheorie maßgeblich; wird indexiert zur Bezeichnung dieser historischen Schule sowie dann, wenn das Ganzheitskonzept eine zentrale Rolle spielt.

School of psychology developed in Germany in the first decades of the 20th century which focuses on the concept of wholeness and holistic aspects of psychological phenomena and which had a strong influence on the development of Gestalt theory. Used for this historical school and/or the topic of "Ganzheit" (wholeness).

Handlungstheorien Action Theories

Ein System von Begriffen und fundamentalen theoretischen Annahmen, das zur Analyse und Erklärung von zielgerichteten, intentionalen Handlungen verwendet wird; Handlungstheorien beschäftigen sich teilweise mit den strukturellen Voraussetzungen von Handlungen, etwa mit situationalen, teilweise mit dem Prozeß bzw. dem organisierten Ablauf von Handlungen, etwa der Handlungsregulation.

System of concepts and basic theoretical assumptions for the analysis and explanation of goal-directed intentional actions. Theories of action focus on structural aspects of actions such as situations or on processual or organizational aspects of actions such as the concept of action regulation.

Kritische Psychologie Critical Psychology

Eine am Dialektischen Materialismus bzw. am Marxismus orientierte und als Alternative zur "bürgerlichen Psychologie" aufgefaßte psychologische Schule, die im Kontext der Studentenbewegung von K. Holzkamp entwickelt wurde; sie hebt die gesellschaftlichen Determinanten von Subjektivität sowie die Emanzipation des Einzelnen und der Gesellschaft besonders hervor.

School of psychology based on dialectic materialism and Marxism developed by K. Holzkamp as an alternative to bourgeois mainstream psychology in the context of student activism, and focusing on social determinants of subjectivity with the aim of emancipating both individuals and society.

Paradigmenwechsel Change of Paradigms (Science)

Von T. Kuhn entwickeltes Konzept zur Bezeichnung eines radikalen Veränderungsprozesses in einer Wissenschaft, der durch die Ablösung der bisher leitenden Annahmen durch davon abweichende alternative Annahmen gekennzeichnet ist; gekoppelt mit der Vorstellung von einem sprunghaften Fortschritt in den Wissenschaften.

Concept developed by T. Kuhn to describe the radical change of fundamental assumptions in science, and associated with the notion of qualitative scientific progress.

Situation - Situation

Wird indexiert, wenn situationale Determinanten von individuellem Erleben und Verhalten unter expliziter Bezugnahme auf den Situationsbegriff zentral sind; entwickelt im Rahmen der interaktionistischen Position in bezug auf die Konsistenzproblematik in der Persönlichkeitspsychologie.

Concept developed in the context of the interactionist position concerning the problem of individual consistency in personality psychology. Used when situational determinants of individual experience and behavior are central and when the concept of situation is explicitly used.

Wissenschaftstheorie Philosophy of Science

Lehre von den erkenntnistheoretischen, logischen und methodologischen Voraussetzungen wissenschaftlicher Erkenntnis.

Discipline analyzing epistemological, logical, and methodological preconditions of scientific knowledge.

Bereich „Methodik“

Aktionsforschung - Action Research

Ein Ansatz für Untersuchungen in sozialen Problemfeldern, bei dem Forscher sich in den Kontext des Untersuchungsfeldes einbeziehen, mit den Betroffenen kooperieren und über eine Bestandsaufnahme hinaus an einer Veränderung der Situation arbeiten.

A methodological approach to the study of social problems in which researchers participate in the social situation being studied and which aims not only at an analysis of but also at a change of the situation.

AMDP System - AMDP System

Ein von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Methodik und Dokumentation in der Psychiatrie (AMDP) entwickeltes Instrument zur Erfassung des psychiatrischen Befundes; es dient der Abbildung psychopathologischer Merkmale auf mehreren Ebenen, der Deskription und Diagnostik psychischer Störungen sowie der standardisierten Dokumentation von Krankheits- und Therapieverläufen.

Psychiatric assessment and diagnosis system developed by the Work Group for Methodology and Documentation in Psychiatry (AMDP). Used for the description, diagnosis, and standardized documentation of mental disorders, disease course, and treatment course.

Artefakte - Artifacts

Fehler oder unvorhergesehene Einflüsse im Forschungsprozeß, die zu einer Fehlinterpretation von Untersuchungsergebnissen führen können.

Errors or unforeseen influences in the research process which can lead to a misinterpretation of results.

Bayes-Statistik - Bayes Statistics

Ein Ansatz des statistischen Schließens, bei dem Vorinformationen des Forschers mit den Ergebnissen einer Stichprobenuntersuchung für die Schätzung von Populationsparametern vereinigt werden.

An approach to statistical inference in which assumptions of the researcher are combined with actual empirical data to form an integrated estimation of population parameters.

Diskriminanzanalyse - Discriminant Analysis

Ein multivariates statistisches Verfahren zur Aufteilung von Elementen auf verschiedene Grundgesamtheiten.

A multivariate statistical method for the allocation of individuals to different populations.

Einzelfallanalyse - Single Case Analysis

Eine Forschungsmethodik, mit der Treatment-Effekte bei Individuen systematisch untersucht werden. Die Untersuchung richtet sich auf intraindividuelle Veränderungen, die mit psychometrischen Verfahren erfaßt und mit speziellen statistischen Methoden analysiert werden.

Research methodology for the systematic study of treatment effects in single individuals. Research is focused on intraindividual change which is measured by psychometric tools and analyzed with special statistical methods.

Feldforschung - Field Research

Die empirische Erforschung sozialer Phänomene in ihrem natürlichen Kontext.

The empirical study of social phenomena within their natural context.

Konfigurationsfrequenzanalyse - Configural Frequency Analysis

Ein nichtparametrisches multivariates Verfahren zur Auffindung von Typen und Syndromen.

A nonparametric multivariate method for the identification of types or syndromes.

Lerntests - Learning Tests

Ein Ansatz psychologischer Testens, der sich nicht auf die statische Erfassung von Merkmalen beschränkt, sondern Lernprozesse während der Testprozedur berücksichtigt und in die Interpretation einbezieht.

A dynamic approach to psychological testing in which learning processes during the testing procedure have an important diagnostic value.

Moderatorvariablen - Moderator Variables

Variable, die die Art des Zusammenhangs zwischen unabhängigen und abhängigen Variablen beeinflusst.

Variable which has an effect on the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

Qualitative Methoden - Qualitative Methods

Methoden der Datenerhebung und Datenauswertung, die programmatisch von den quantitativen Forschungsmethoden abgegrenzt werden und die ein tieferes Verständnis von Phänomenen unter Berücksichtigung ihres natürlichen Kontextes und ihrer individuellen Ausformungen zum Ziel haben. Zu den qualitativen Datenerhebungsmethoden gehören inhaltsanalytische und hermeneutische Methoden, narrative und biographische Interviewansätze und Verfahren der teilnehmenden Beobachtung.

Methods of data collection and data analysis which are programmatically distinguished from quantitative research methods, and aim at a deeper understanding of

phenomena with regard to natural context and individuality. Data collection methods include content analysis and hermeneutics, narrative and biographical interviewing, and participant observation.

Skalenniveau - Scale Level

Der Typus, dem eine Skala zuzuordnen ist, je nach der Art der Beziehung, die zwischen den Skalenelementen besteht. Üblicherweise wird zwischen Nominalskala, Ordinalskala, Intervallskala und Verhältnisskala unterschieden. Das Skalenniveau von Daten bestimmt, welche statistischen Operationen zulässig sind.

Assignment of a scale to a particular scale type (nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio, etc.) based on the relation of its elements. The level of a given scale determines which methods of statistical analysis are appropriate.

Testtheorie - Test Theory

Die theoretischen Voraussetzungen der Konstruktion und Analyse psychologischer Tests.

Theoretical foundations underlying the construction and analysis of psychological tests.

Veränderungsmessung - Measurement of Change

Psychometrische und statistische Untersuchungsmethodik zur Analyse der Veränderung von Individuen und Gruppen über die Zeit. Vor allem in der Therapieforschung eingesetzt.

Psychometric and statistical methodology for the analysis of temporal changes in individuals and groups, in particular in therapy research.

Höflichkeit - Politeness

Wird indiziert, wenn die Analyse des höflichen interpersonalen Verhaltens im Mittelpunkt steht; analysiert werden beispielsweise die sozialen Vorstellungen davon, was Höflichkeit ist, sowie Formen und Funktionen von Höflichkeit in der interpersonellen Kommunikation in Dyaden, Gruppen und Organisationen.

Used when politeness in interpersonal communication is a central topic and to analyze social values related to politeness or forms and functions of polite behavior in interpersonal communication in dyads, groups, and organizations.

Persönliche Konstrukte - Personal Constructs

Von G. A. Kelly entwickeltes sozial-kognitiv orientiertes Modell der Persönlichkeit, das die Bedeutung subjektiver Annahmen, Setzungen, Überzeugungen oder Bilder für die individuelle Weltsicht sowie das individuelle Erleben und Handeln thematisiert; verbunden mit bestimmten methodischen Vorstellungen (beispielsweise Repertory Grid-Technik); taucht in neueren Arbeiten häufig im Rahmen der Psychotherapieforschung auf (persönliche Konstrukte von Klienten).

Comprehensive personality model with a social-cognitive orientation developed by G. A. Kelly, focusing on the role of personal or subjective assumptions, cognitions,

beliefs, and images in individual world view and in subjective experiencing and acting, and connected with specific methodological orientations such as the repertory grid technique. In recent publications frequently applied in the context of psychotherapy research (personal constructs of clients).

Subjektive Theorien - Subjective Theories

Subjektive Denkmodelle oder Konzepte (Alltagswissen) über einen bestimmten Ausschnitt der wahrgenommenen Welt oder deren Auswirkungen auf Verhalten bzw. Handeln; Forschungsbeispiele sind etwa die subjektiven Theorien von Patienten über ihre Krankheit oder ihre Therapie sowie die von Lehrern über ihre Schüler; in methodischer Hinsicht in der Regel Orientierung an qualitativen Methoden.

Subjective models or concepts concerning aspects of subjectively perceived phenomena and their impact on behavior and acting. Research topics include clients' subjective theories about their illness and their therapists' or teachers' subjective theories about students with a strong orientation toward qualitative research methods.

Bereich „Klinische Psychologie“

Audiovisuelle Selbstkonfrontation - Audiovisual Self Confrontation

Über Videotechnologie und andere audiovisuelle Medien vermittelte Rückmeldung von (Klienten-)Verhaltensweisen in Psychotherapie, Verhaltenstraining und Rollenspielen.

Usually video-assisted feedback on client behavior in psychotherapy, behavior training, and role-playing.

Balint-Gruppen - Balint Groups

Eine auf den Psychoanalytiker M. Balint zurückgehende Form der Supervision und Fortbildung für Ärzte und Angehörige psychosozialer Berufsgruppen, in der Fälle aus der Berufspraxis diskutiert werden. Ein zentrales Thema dieser Gruppen ist die Klient-Therapeut-Beziehung.

Type of supervision and inservice training for physicians and mental health personnel founded by the Hungarian psychoanalyst M. Balint. A major topic of these groups is therapist-client relations.

Bioenergetik - Bioenergetics

Auch bioenergetische Analyse; ein Therapieverfahren nach A. Lowen, das darauf abzielt, den Einklang von Körper, Bewegung, Atmung, Gefühl und Verhalten herzustellen.

Therapy founded by A. Lowen aimed at the integration of body, movement, breathing, emotions, and behavior. Also referred to as bioenergetic analysis.

Dynamische Psychiatrie - Dynamic Psychiatry

Eine von G. Ammon begründete psychiatrische Richtung, die psychische Störungen auf der Grundlage eines humanstrukturell-sozialenergetischen Modells als defizitäre Ich-Strukturen auffaßt und eine nachholende Identitätsentwicklung anstrebt. Der Ansatz berücksichtigt Erkenntnisse von Psychoanalyse, klassischer Psychiatrie und Gruppendynamik.

Psychiatric school founded by G. Ammon which considers mental disorders as defective ego structures and the development of identity as the goal of treatment. The approach is based on psychoanalysis, traditional psychiatry, and group dynamics.

Indikation - Indication (Therapy)

Wird vergeben, wenn die Frage der Angezeigtheit bzw. Angemessenheit einer bestimmten Therapiemaßnahme für spezifische Störungen oder Klienten thematisiert wird.

Used for the question of which treatment is appropriate for which client or disorder.

Integrative Therapieansätze - Integrative Therapy Approaches

Wird vergeben, wenn Behandlungsverfahren aus verschiedenen psychotherapeutischen Schulen kombiniert eingesetzt werden.

Used when treatment measures from different psychotherapeutic schools are combined.

Körpertherapie - Body Therapy

Ganzheitliche Behandlungsverfahren, die über am Körper ansetzende Techniken psychotherapeutische Wirkungen anstreben (etwa integrative Bewegungstherapie, konzentrierte Bewegungstherapie, Biosynthese, Tai-Chi, Feldenkrais-Methode, Atemtherapie, Primärtherapie, Rebirthing, Thymopraktik, Rolfing).

Holistic treatment measures aimed at achieving psychotherapeutic effects via body work (e.g., integrative movement therapy, concentrative movement therapy, biosynthesis, Tai Chi, Feldenkrais method, breathing therapy, rebirthing, thymopractics, rolfing).

Kurpatienten

Patienten, die sich aus Gründen der sekundären und tertiären Prävention einer zeitlich begrenzten stationären Behandlung in spezifischen Fachkliniken unterziehen.

Patients undergoing adjunctive time-limited inpatient treatment in specialized hospitals or health resorts for secondary and tertiary prevention.

Mediatoren (Therapie) - Mediators (Therapy)

Personen, die im Auftrag bzw. unter Anleitung von professionellen Therapeuten Interventionsmaßnahmen bei Klienten durchführen (etwa Lehrer und Erzieher, Eltern, Angehörige).

Persons such as teachers or other educational personnel, parents, or family members involved in therapeutic

interventions, usually under the supervision of professional therapists.

Mentales Training - Mental Training

Ein vorwiegend in Psychotherapie und Sport eingesetztes Interventions- bzw. Trainingsverfahren, bei dem zu erlernende Fertigkeiten, Verhaltensweisen und Handlungsabläufe unter Entspannungsbedingungen in der Vorstellung geübt werden.

Mental imagery training of skills, behavior, or action patterns in psychotherapy and sports.

Themenzentrierte Interaktion - Theme Centered Interaction

Ein von R. Cohn entwickeltes Verfahren der Gruppenleitung und Gruppenarbeit, bei dem unter Beachtung bestimmter Regeln versucht wird, die Komponenten Thema, Individuum und Gruppe in ein konstruktives Gleichgewicht zu bringen.

Method of leading groups and group work developed by R. Cohn and characterized by the attempt at a constructive balancing of theme, individual, and group.

Bereich „Bildung und Erziehung“

Fernstudium - Correspondence Course

Ausbildungsform, die durch einen hohen Grad an Selbststudium, die überwiegende räumliche Trennung von Lehrenden und Lernenden, den Einsatz formalisierter Lehrmaterialien sowie eine differenzierte Methodik der Studienanleitung und Lernkontrolle gekennzeichnet ist.

Type of education characterized by a high degree of self-directed learning, spatial separation of teachers and students, formalized teaching materials, and differential study instructions and study control methodology.

Gesamtschüler

Students attending Gesamtschule, a type of German comprehensive secondary school (see Gesamtschule).

Gesamtschule

Form der schultypübergreifenden Sekundarstufenausbildung (Hauptschule, Realschule, Gymnasium), die durch eine interne Differenzierung von Leistungsgruppen und ein hohes Maß an Offenheit bzw. Durchlässigkeit der Bildungsmöglichkeiten gekennzeichnet ist.

German type of comprehensive secondary education (including Hauptschule, Realschule, and Gymnasium) characterized by internal differentiation of performance groups and a high degree of permeability.

Gymnasiasten

Students attending Gymnasium, a type of German secondary school (see Gymnasium).

Gymnasium

Höhere Form von Sekundarstufenausbildung (umfaßt die Klassenstufen 5 bis 12/13), die zum Schulabschluß des Abiturs (Hochschulreife) führt.

German type of secondary education covering grades 5-13 and leading to an educational degree which qualifies students for college admission.

Hauptschüler

Students attending Hauptschule, a type of German secondary school (see Hauptschule).

Hauptschule

Elementare Form von Sekundarstufenausbildung (umfaßt die Klassenstufen 5 bis 9/10).

German type of secondary education covering grades 5-9/10 and leading to a basic educational degree.

Heimerziehung

Institutionelle Form der außerfamiliären Erziehung für Kinder und Jugendliche mit besonderem Förderungsbedarf (etwa bei Verhaltensstörungen, psychischen Fehlentwicklungen, Waisen).

Residential care education for children and adolescents with special needs (e.g., behavior disorders, developmental deficits, orphans).

**Hochschuldidaktik -
Didactics of Graduate Education**

Modelle und Methodik der Lehrstoffvermittlung im universitären Bereich.

Models and methodology of teaching in graduate education.

Microteaching - Microteaching

Spezifische Form von Lehrerverhaltenstraining zum Erwerb unterrichtsrelevanter Fertigkeiten, bei der die zu erlernenden Fertigkeiten in elementare Komponenten zerlegt werden; diese Komponenten werden einzeln und unter besonderer Berücksichtigung lerntheoretischer Prinzipien trainiert.

Special type of teacher training in which complex teaching skills are divided into several basic elements which are trained separately under consideration of learning theory principles.

Prüfung (Schule und Hochschule) - Academic Examination

Jegliche Form von Leistungskontrolle in Schule oder Hochschule.

Achievement control in schools or colleges.

Realschüler

Students attending Realschule, a type of German secondary school (see Realschule).

Realschule

Mittlere Form der Sekundarstufenausbildung (umfaßt die Klassenstufen fünf bis zehn), die zum Schulabschluß der mittleren Reife führt.

German type of secondary education covering grades 5-10 and leading to a middle-level educational degree.

Bereich „Politik und Gesellschaft“**Alternativkultur**

Von den üblichen Mustern bewußt abweichende Lebensformen und Wertvorstellungen in den verschiedensten Bereichen, beispielsweise in Familie, Wohnen, Ökologie, Erziehung, Gesundheitsarbeit und Beratung, Supervision, Wirtschaft und sozialen Bewegungen.

Alternative values and alternative ways of living regarding family relations, housing, ecology, education, health services and counseling, supervision, economy, social movements.

**Mitbestimmung -
Codetermination**

Gesetzlich geregelte Partizipation von Arbeitnehmern bei Entscheidungen über Arbeitsbedingungen und Management.

Legally regulated modalities of employee participation in decisions concerning working conditions and management.

**Kriegsdienstverweigerung - Conscientious
Objection**

Weigerung Wehrpflichtiger, den Wehrdienst anzutreten bzw. weiterzuführen, in der Regel unter Berufung auf moralische bzw. pazifistische Überzeugungen; in Deutschland leisten "anerkannte" Kriegsdienstverweigerer Zivildienst in sozialen Einrichtungen (vgl. freier Deskriptor "Zivildienst").

Refusal of military service by young draftees, usually justified by moral values and pacifist attitudes. In lieu of military service, recognized conscientious objectors in Germany may perform community service in social institutions (compare free descriptor Zivildienst).

**Neue Bundesländer -
New German States**

Ostdeutsche Bundesländer; wird vergeben, wenn psychologische oder psychosoziale Faktoren behandelt werden, die im Prozeß der deutschen Vereinigung (seit 1990) von Bedeutung sind oder die Menschen in diesen Ländern in besonderer Form betreffen.

Eastern German states. Used when referring to psychological or psychosocial factors currently affecting the citizens of these states or which affected the citizens of the former German Democratic Republic during the process of German unification beginning in 1990.

Zivildienst

Ein von Wehrdienstverweigerern in sozialen Einrichtungen geleisteter Dienst als Ersatz für den Wehrdienst.

Community service provided by conscientious objectors in social institutions in lieu of military service.

„Verschiedenes“**Dokumentation - Documentation**

Wird indiziert, wenn Dokumentation in verschiedenen Bereichen, etwa Forschung, Medizin und Epidemiologie, Datenbanken und Informationsdienste, im Mittelpunkt steht.

Used when documentation in such areas as research, medicine and epidemiology, databases and information services is a central topic.

Bereich**„Persönlichkeiten der Psychologie“**

Ach (Narziss)

Aebli (Hans)

Allport (Gordon)

Arnold (Wilhelm)

Bateson (Gregory)

Berne (Eric)

Bernfeld (Siegfried))

Bettelheim (Bruno)

Binswanger (Ludwig)

Bleuler (Egon)

Bronfenbrenner (Urie)

Brunswik (Egon)

Bühler (Charlotte)

Bühler (Karl)

Cattell (Raymond)

Cohn (Ruth)

Deutsch (Helene)

Devereux (Georges)

Dölle (Ernst A)

Düker (Heinrich)

Dürckheim (Karlfried)

Ebbinghaus (Hermann)

Erickson (Milton)

Eysenck (Hans)

Fechner (Gustav)

Fenichel (Otto)

Ferenczi (Sándor)

Festinger (Leon)

Frankl (Viktor)

Freud (Anna)

Fromm (Erich)

Gottschaldt (Kurt)

Groddeck (Georg)

Heckhausen (Heinz)

Heider (Fritz)

Helmholtz (Hermann von)

Hetzer (Hildegard)

Hörmann (Hans)

Horney (Karen)

Kafka (Gustav)

Katz (David)

Klein (Melanie)

Köhler (Wolfgang)

Koffka (Kurt)

Krueger (Felix)

Külpe (Oswald)

Lacan (Jacques)

Laing (Ronald)

Lazarsfeld (Paul)

Lazarus (Moritz)

Leontjew (Alexej N)

Lersch (Philipp)

Lewin (Kurt)

Lorenz (Konrad)

Luria (Alexander)

Maslow (Abraham)

Mead (George)

Forschung - Research

Wird nur dann benutzt, wenn allgemeine Aspekte der Forschung im Vordergrund stehen, beispielsweise die allgemeine methodologische Orientierung der Forschung, allgemeine forschungsethische Fragen oder politische und gesellschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen von Forschung.

Used only when general aspects of research such as general methodological aspects of research, general ethical problems of research, and societal and political influences on research are central topics.

Meili (Richard)

Metzger (Wolfgang)

Mitscherlich (Alexander)

Moreno (Jacob)

Oppenheim (Ernst)

Pauli (Richard)

Perls (Fritz)

Perls (Laura)

Preyer (William)

Rank (Otto)

Rausch (Edwin)

Reich (Wilhelm)

Rohracher (Hubert)

Rubinstein (Sergei)

Satir (Virginia)

Schultz-Hencke (Harald)

Selz (Otto)

Sperber (Manès)

Spranger (Eduard)

Stern (Erich)

Stern (William)

Stierlin (Helm)

Stumpf (Carl)

Sullivan (Harry)

Thomae (Hans)

Watzlawick (Paul)

Weizsäcker (Viktor von)

Wertheimer (Max)

Witte (Wilhelm)

Wundt (Wilhelm)

Appendix C - Population Location (PLOC)

List of Countries and geographical regions

Afghanistan	Commonwealth of	Guinea
Africa	Independent States	Guyana
Albania	Cook Islands	Haiti
Algeria	Costa Rica	Honduras
American Samoa	Croatia	Hong Kong
Angola	Cuba	Hungary
Antarctica	Cyprus	Iceland
Antigua and Barbuda	Czech Republic	India
Arctic Regions	Czechoslovakia	Indonesia
Argentina	Democratic Republic of	Iran
Armenia	Congo	Iraq
Asia	Denmark	Ireland
Australia	Dominica	Israel
Austria	Dominican Republic	Italy
Azerbaijan	Eastern Europe	Ivory Coast
Bahamas	Ecuador	Jamaica
Bahrain	Egypt	Japan
Baltic States	El Salvador	Jordan
Bangladesh	England	Kazakhstan
Barbados	Equatorial Guinea	Kenya
Belarus	Estonia	Kiribati
Belgium	Ethiopia	Korea
Belize	Europe	Kuwait
Benin	Falkland Islands	Kyrgystan
Bermuda	Faroe Islands	Laos
Bhutan	Fiji	Latvia
Bolivia	Finland	Lebanon
Bosnia-Herzegovina	France	Lesotho
Botswana	French Guiana	Liberia
Brazil	French Polynesia	Libya
British Virgin Islands	Gabon	Liechtenstein
Brunei	Gambia	Lithuania
Bulgaria	Gaza Strip	Luxembourg
Burkina Faso	Georgia	Macao
Burundi	German Democratic	Macedonia
Cambodia	Republic*	Madagascar
Cameroon	German Federal	Malawi
Canada	Republic*	Malaysia
Cape Verde Islands	Germany	Maldives
Cayman Islands	Ghana	Mali
Central African Republic	Gibraltar	Malta
Central America	Great Britain	Man, Isle of
Chad	Greece	Martinique
Channel Islands	Greenland	Mauritania
Chile	Grenada	Mauritius
China	Guadeloupe	Mexico
Colombia	Guam	Micronesia (Federated
	Guatemala	States of)

Middle East	Republic of Congo	Taiwan
Midway Islands	Romania	Tajikistan
Moldova	Russia	Tanzania
Monaco	Rwanda	Thailand
Mongolia	Samoa	Tibet
Montserrat	San Marino	Togo
Morocco	Saudi Arabia	Tonga
Mozambique	Scotland	Trinidad and Tobago
Myanmar	Senegal	Tunisia
Namibia	Serbia-Montenegro	Turkey
Nepal	Seychelles	Turkmenistan
Netherlands	Sierra Leone	Tuvalu
Netherlands Antilles	Singapore	Uganda
New Caledonia	Slovakia	Ukraine
New Zealand	Slovenia	United Arab Emirates
Nicaragua	Solomon Islands	United Kingdom
Niger	Somalia	Uruguay
Nigeria	South Africa	United States
North America	South America	US Virgin Islands
North Korea	South Korea	USSR
Northern Ireland	Spain	Uzbekistan
Norway	Sri Lanka	Vanuatu
Oceania/Pacific Islands	St Helena	Venezuela
Oman	St Kitts	Vietnam
Pakistan	St Lucia	Wales
Palau	St Vincent and the Grenadines	West Bank
Palestine	Sudan	West Indies
Panama	Surinam	Western Europe
Papua New Guinea	Swaziland	Yemen
Paraguay	Sweden	Yugoslavia
Peru	Switzerland	Zambia
Philippines	Syria	Zimbabwe
Poland		
Portugal		
Puerto Rico		
Qatar		

* German Democratic Republic und German Federal Republic beziehen sich auf die Zeit vor der Wiedervereinigung 1990, für Beiträge, die sich auf das heutige Deutschland beziehen, Germany verwenden; zur Kennzeichnung der heutigen ostdeutschen Bundesländer existiert weiterhin der Freie Deskriptor "Neue Bundesländer".

abstracting fields.