CLED 600 – PsycINFO Search Examples
These examples and tips are very close to the examples used in class

Assume you are looking in PsycINFO for materials on the same topic you searched in ERIC, i.e., research articles addressing ethics and counseling.

1. USE THE APA THESAURUS TO CHECK AND DISCOVER SEARCH VOCABULARY

Check ethics
- Select APA Thesaurus
- Type ethics into the search box
- Examine both ethics and professional ethics. Note narrower and related terms for each.
- The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of records in PsycINFO with that word/phrase as a subject (Index Term).

Check counsel
- Type counsel into the search box
- There will be 42 results spread across 3 screens. Take a look at ones that interest you.
- Click on + to display possible broader, narrower, or related terms
2. CONSTRUCT A SEARCH FOR ARTICLES
Select **Search** at the top of the page; choose **Advanced Search** from the dropdown menu. Since many of the terms are similar to or identical with those used in the ERIC and Education Research Complete searches, start with that search:

1st line – ethic* OR confidential* OR privacy  
2nd line – "student counsel*" OR "school counsel*"
Select peer-reviewed  

Use **Filters** to limit the results to research articles:  
Choose **Methodology** from the **Select Filter** dropdown menu  
Then select both **Empirical Study** AND **Longitudinal Study** [hold down the CTRL key (PC) or COMMAND key (Mac) to select]

Click on the **SEARCH** button. There will be about 100+ results.

3. REVISING BASED ON RESULTS
Note the **Filter Results** choices to the left of the results. You may want to look at the **Index Terms** or the **Age Groups**.

You may want to focus on the 45+ items that have **School Counselors** as a subject.  
You may want to look at particular age groups.

4. GENERAL ADVICE - EXAMINING AND EVALUATING ARTICLES
Click on **ABSTRACT** to reveal the entire article abstract. Click on the **title** to reveal the entire record for the item.

Note the subjects (index terms) used for the item. Note significant words used in the abstract. You may want to incorporate words you find into your searching. Note authors.

Look for **Cited by [?]** and **References** links. **Cited by** will be articles written after the reference; **References** will be articles written before the reference.