PSYND EX Indexing & Abstracting Manual

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Zentrum für Psychologische Information und Dokumentation (ZPID) - Universität Trier
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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.

* Acknowledgements: Special thanks are extended to Jan Nannen and Britta Wiesenhütter for their helpful and friendly assistance in technical questions regarding the production of this manual.
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)

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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 PSYNDEX (pp 14-16). For further rules pertaining to spelling and hyphenation, refer to the ZPID Style & Terminology Guidelines for PSYNDEX (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 "*Bildnerei 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)

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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

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<td>1014</td>
<td>meta-analysis</td>
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<td>illustrative empirical data</td>
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<td>1030</td>
<td>clinical case report</td>
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<td>illustrative case report</td>
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### Methodology

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### Theories & Concepts

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### Overview

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### Comments/Reviews

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### Professional Issues

<table>
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<tr>
<td>1610</td>
<td>professional policies/standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>discussion of service structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>discussion of science structures</td>
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### Resources

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>directory</td>
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<td>dictionary</td>
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<td>1730</td>
<td>bibliography</td>
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<tr>
<td>1735</td>
<td>link collection</td>
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### Specific Publication Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>interview</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>panel discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>conference proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>workshop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 assessment 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, vodeotapes, 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
CONTROLLED TERMS (CTRD, CTD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Indexing Field</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Field Labels in Data Capture System</td>
<td>CTRD (weighted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CTD (unweighted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 PSYNDEx (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
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preschool Education</th>
<th>Kindergartenerziehung, Vorschulerziehung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preschool Teachers</td>
<td>Kindergartenerzieher; Vorschulerzieher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool Students</td>
<td>Kindergartenkinder; Vorschulkinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>Schüler und Studenten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Education</td>
<td>Grundschulausbildung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Schools</td>
<td>Grundschulen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School Students</td>
<td>Grundschüler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School Teachers</td>
<td>Grundschullehrer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Education</td>
<td>Sekundarstufenausbildung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Schools</td>
<td>Schulen der Sekundarstufe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Teachers</td>
<td>Lehrer der Sekundarstufe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Students</td>
<td>Schüler der Sekundarstufe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduates</td>
<td>Abiturienten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>Hochschulausbildung; Universitätsausbildung</td>
</tr>
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<td>Undergraduate Education</td>
<td>Hochschulstudium vor Zwischenprüfung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Education</td>
<td>Hochschulstudium nach Zwischenprüfung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Psychology Education</td>
<td>Psychologieausbildung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges</td>
<td>Hochschulen; Universitäten</td>
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<td>Hochschullehrer</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Students</td>
<td>Studenten (Anfangsemester)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Students</td>
<td>Studenten (höhere Semester)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate Students</td>
<td>Postgraduierte Studenten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduates</td>
<td>Hochschulabgänger; Akademiker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Education</td>
<td>Lehrerausbildung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Teaching</td>
<td>Unterrichtspraktikum von Lehrerstudenten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inservice Teacher Education</td>
<td>Weiterbildung für Lehrer</td>
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<td>Education Students</td>
<td>Pädagogikstudenten; Lehrerstudenten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservice Teachers</td>
<td>Angehende Lehrer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Teachers</td>
<td>Lehrer im Vorbereitungsdienst; Referendare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 claustrocortical 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) | Jung (Carl) | Rogers (Carl) |
| Ellis (Albert) | Kohlberg (Lawrence) | Skinner (Burrhus) |
| Erikson (Erik) | Maslow (Abraham Harold) | Frederic |
| Freud (Sigmund) | Pavlov (Ivan) | Vygotsky (Lev) |
| James (William) | Piaget (Jean) | 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Indexing Field</th>
<th>Nonmandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Labels in Data Capture System</td>
<td>ITG (German) weighted ITGU (German)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unweighted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Indexing Field</th>
<th>Field Label in Data Capture System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonmandatory</td>
<td>AGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHILDHOOD</td>
<td>Geburt bis 12 Jahre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEONATAL</td>
<td>Geburt bis 1 Monat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFANCY</td>
<td>2-23 Monate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESCHOOL AGE</td>
<td>2-5 Jahre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHOOL AGE</td>
<td>6-12 Jahre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADOLESCENCE</td>
<td>13 bis 17 Jahre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADULTHOOD</td>
<td>18 Jahre und älter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG ADULTHOOD</td>
<td>18-29 Jahre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRTIES</td>
<td>30-39 Jahre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE AGE</td>
<td>40 bis 64 Jahre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGED</td>
<td>65 Jahre und älter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERY OLD</td>
<td>85 Jahre und älter</td>
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Population Location

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**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)

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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 PSYNDLEX (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

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CHAPTER 2 ABSTRACTING

Abstracts (ABH)

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**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**

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<td><strong>Accuracy</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Conciseness</strong></td>
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<td>Each sentence should be maximally informative, especially the lead sentence.</td>
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<td><strong>Objectivity</strong></td>
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<td>Abstracts should report and not evaluate; adding to or commenting on information not covered in the publication should be avoided.</td>
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<td><strong>Coherency and Readability</strong></td>
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<td>Abstracts should be written in understandable prose; long and complicated sentences should be avoided.</td>
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<td><strong>Length of Abstracts</strong></td>
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<td>Abstracts of experimental/empirical studies should contain 100-150 words; abstracts of nonexperimental/nonempirical studies 70-100 words.</td>
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**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 on or replied to 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 PSYNDEx.

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., #1hn b 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., #1tn p 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Letter</th>
<th>Latin Letter</th>
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<td>omega</td>
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</table>

**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
// A SH1 (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 German Weighted) (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.
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 PSYNDEX; if not available, examples from German publications in PSYNDEX
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 entwicklungsaußeraeligen 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
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

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.

SH: Neuropsychological Assessment

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.

SH: Health Psychology Testing

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
Additivity of loudness across critical bands: A critical test
SH: Auditory & Speech Perception

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

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

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

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

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 Auslösemechanismus 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
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

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

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

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.

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 form 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 Störungen 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.

Heterogenity 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 Resueme 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

**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

**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

**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

**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 Verlaufsfunktion - 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 Deskriptors

Bereich „Theorien“

**Anthroposophie**

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 psychologischgeschichtlich relevante Lehre vom körperlichen Ausdruck, seinen Erscheinungsformen und seiner psychologischen Bedeutung; eng zusammenhängend mit Psychodiagnostics/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


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.

Handlungstheorien

Action Theories


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 Studentenwegung 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 Bezugsnahme 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**

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.

**Diskriminanlyanalyse - 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 psychologischen 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**

Methods of data collection and data analysis which are programatically 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**

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

**Testtheorie - Test Theory**

Theoretical foundations underlying the construction and analysis of psychological tests.

**Veränderungsmessung - Measurement of Change**

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

**Höflichkeit - Politeness**

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 Weltansicht 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**

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**

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

**Balint-Gruppen - Balint Groups**

Type of supervision and in-service 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**

Also referred to as bioenergetic analysis.
Dynamische Psychiatrie - Dynamic Psychiatry


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, konzentратiver 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, concentration 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).

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

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 Desriptor "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 indexiert, 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.

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.

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)

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)
Sterlin (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**

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<tr>
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<th>Commonwealth of Independent States</th>
<th>Guinea</th>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Micronesia (Federated States of)</td>
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</table>
Middle East: Republic of Congo
Midway Islands: Romania
Moldova: Russia
Monaco: Rwanda
Mongolia: Samoa
Montserrat: San Marino
Morocco: Saudi Arabia
Mozambique: Scotland
Myanmar: Senegal
Namibia: Serbia-Montenegro
Nepal: Seychelles
Netherlands: Sierra Leone
Netherlands Antilles: Singapore
New Caledonia: Slovakia
New Zealand: Slovenia
Nicaragua: Solomon Islands
Niger: Somalia
Nigeria: South Africa
North America: South America
North Korea: South Korea
Northern Ireland: Spain
Norway: Sri Lanka
Oceania/Pacific Islands: St Helena
Oman: St Kitts
Pakistan: St Lucia
Palau: St Vincent and the Grenadines
Panama: Sudan
Papua New Guinea: Surinam
Paraguay: Swaziland
Peru: Sweden
Philippines: Switzerland
Poland: Syria
Portugal: Taiwan
Puerto Rico: Tajikistan
Qatar: Tanzania

* 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.