Using Physical Education Index

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What is Physical Education Index?

The surge of academic, professional and personal interest in the field of physical education has resulted in a huge volume of scholarly and trade literature. Since 1970 CSA Physical Education Index has been covering this vast collection of material. Records are indexed and classified from peer-reviewed journals, report literature, conference proceedings, trade magazines, patents, articles from the popular press, and many other publications. Beginning in January 2001, enhancements to the database include the addition of abstracts, e-mail addresses, expanded publisher and author information, and other data to facilitate access to the fulltext.

CSA Physical Education Index allows all researchers and professionals in the field to acquire accurate and scholarly information in this comprehensive database. These abstracts feature a wide variety of content, ranging from physical education curricula, to sports medicine, to dance. Other coverage includes sport law, kinesiology, motor learning, recreation, standardized fitness tests, sports equipment, business and marketing, coaching and training, and sport sociology/psychology. Health education and physical therapy are also covered as they continue to become more prevalent in our society.

Major areas of coverage include:

- Administration
- Biomechanics-Kinesiology
- Coaching
- Curriculum
- Dance
- Facilities
- Health
- History
- Law
- Measurement-Evaluation
- Motor Learning
- Patents (that pertain to sporting goods and exercise equipment)
- Perception
- Philosophy
- Physical Education
- Physical Fitness
- Physical Therapy
- Recreation
- Research
- Sport Activities
- Sport Psychology
- Sport Sociology
- Sports
- Sports Medicine
- Teaching Methods
- Training

Dates of Coverage: 1970 - current

Update Frequency: Monthly, with approximately 1,000 new records added

Size: Over 336,764 records as of May 2009

Login Required: Yes

Full Text: None (Links provided to other databases)

Provider: Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
How do I access Physical Education Index?

1. Go to the homepage of the WSC Library at http://academic.wsc.edu/conn_library/ and select See full electronic database list under “Find Scholarly Journal Articles.”

2. Scroll for the direct link to Physical Education Index.
How do I perform a basic search in Physical Education Index?

1. Basic searches can be completed on the Quick Search tab. Start by entering a keyword into the Search Term box. Then select Search. The example shows a search for the keyword basketball.

2. Take a look at the number of results. If you have a larger number, you may want to try narrowing your topic.

3. One way to do this is to look at the descriptors for the articles.

   For instance, the displayed item shows the descriptors for Associations, Athletes, Basketball, Professional sports, Winning, and Yoga.

   If we click on Basketball, our results will return items where a major subject is Basketball, instead of finding the keyword basketball anywhere in the article or description.
4. Now that our results show items with a major subject in common indicated by the tag Q1, we can narrow them down more.

You can do this by continuing to select descriptors from the lists next to articles, or you can enter more keywords of your own.

To enter more keywords, select **Edit Search** to jump to the search box at the bottom of the screen.

5. Leave the descriptor information in the blank and add additional keywords to it by using the word **AND**. Then select **Search** again.

Your results will include items that have the major subject (*basketball*) and the keywords (*middle school*) that you entered.

6. You can also expand your results some by using the word **OR** between keywords and by placing those words in parenthesis.

Your results will include items that have the major subject (*basketball*) and the first keyword (*middle school*) OR items that have the major subject (*basketball*) and the second keyword (*elementary*).
7. Once you have a list of results you like, take a look at the type of results included. Published works will be divided into several categories. Select More to see additional tabs. You can sort by any of these types by selecting the tab.

Keep in mind that many of your instructors will want you to have academic or peer-reviewed articles. Select “Peer-Reviewed Journals” to view only those articles.

In addition to published works, you may have Web Sites recommended by the database. These websites have be previewed and deemed acceptable for research.

How do I perform more advanced searches in Physical Education Index?

Start by selecting the Advanced Search tab. From this tab, you can perform field-specific searches (e.g., author, title, keyword) using the pull-down menus. In addition, you can limit searches by database, publication type and date, and even specify the presentation of results.
You can also construct Boolean queries (i.e., AND, OR, NOT).

- **AND** - Narrow search and retrieve records containing all of the words. (i.e. basketball and coaches)
- **OR** - Broaden search and retrieve records containing any of the words. (i.e. basketball or coaches)
- **NOT** - Narrow search and retrieve records that do not contain the term following it. (i.e. basketball not coaches)

Searching is not case sensitive, so you don’t need to use capital letters. If you enter multiple words into one search box (e.g., health nutrition) they will be searched for as a phrase.

You can also use proximity searches to limit the number of words between your search terms:

- **WITHIN "X"** - Find words within a specified radius, e.g., carbon within 3 fiber retrieves records that contain carbon and fiber in any order and within a three word radius of one another. Any number may be used to determine the proximity radius.
- **NEAR** - Find words within 10 words of each other, e.g., (women near violence) retrieves records that contain women and violence in any order and within a 10 word radius of one other. Note: near is the same as within 10.
- **BEFORE** - Finds words in a relative order, e.g., social before security. Note: adjacency is not implied.
- **AFTER** - Finds words that contain words in the relative order specified with the after expression, e.g., scope after science. Note: adjacency is not implied.
Wildcard symbols can expand the scope of your search:

- * (asterisks) - **Truncation**. This expands a search term to include all forms of a root word, e.g., *patent* retrieves patent, patents, patentable, patented, etc.
- * (asterisks) - **Multi-character wildcard for finding alternative spellings**. Use to indicate an unlimited number of characters within a word, e.g., *behavi*r retrieves behaviour or behavior.
- ? (question mark) - **Single-character wildcard for finding alternative spellings**. The ? represents a single character; two ?? represent two characters; three ??? represent three characters, and so on. Use within or at the end of a word, e.g., wom?n finds woman as well as women, and carbon fib?? finds carbon fiber or carbon fibre.

What if I need help with a topic or I’m not sure what keywords to use?

Choosing a topic and figuring out what keywords to use can be difficult. However, there are tools to help you.

1. Click on the **Search Tool** tab.
2. From the history screen, select **Thesaurus**.
3. Type a subject into the **Browse Thesaurus for blank select the Go button**.
4. A list of subjects starting with that keyword or equivalent to that keyword will appear. These are the keywords that this particular database uses.

You can type them directly into the search box as keywords, or click the box next to a term and select to search by **AND** or **OR**.

You can choose more than one topic to search at a time. However, REMEMBER, to use **AND** for narrowing. Use **OR** for broader searches.

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**How do I view previous results and combine them with new searches?**

1. Click on the **Search Tool** tab to view the **History/Combine Searches** tab.

2. Select the boxes next to the two searches you want to combine. Then select **ADD** and **Combine** to combine the searches so that our results show items that have meet both search criteria.
How do I find a list of keywords to use for other fields, including journal names?

The Physical Education Index has an index of terms for Authors, Journal Names, and Publication Types.

1. Select Search Tools.
2. Then select Indexes.
3. Choose the Index type.
4. Enter a term in the Search box or leave it blank to get an alphabetical list.
What is important about the results citation?

1. Title
2. Author(s)
3. Journal Name
4. Publication Date
5. Volume, Issue, & Page numbers
6. Brief Description
7. Links to Item Record including full Abstract
8. Availability Options
What is important about the full citation?

In addition to the links provided in the results citation, the full citation also provides:

1. A list of searchable Article Subject Terms
2. The full Abstract
3. Expanded Citation Information
4. A link to Save, Print, or Email the record
How do I access a resource?
Some articles will have a Full-Text Link at the bottom of the citation. Just select the link and then you will be directed to another database that has the item in full-text. You will then be able to select either a HTML or PDF link to open the item for saving or printing.

How do I get a copy of an item that doesn’t have a full text link?

1. Select Search with Journal Finder.

2. If the Journal Finder says, “0 records,” Wayne State does not have an electronic copy or a print copy of the journal. However, you can use Interlibrary Loan or Document Delivery to request the article from another library. Look for the link next to the Journal Finder link.

3. However, if it lists, “Wayne State College Print Holdings,” at least part of the journal is in print at WSC. On-campus students should check the link to see which volumes are available before going to the shelf in the Periodicals Room. If there are no other options, off-campus students can request a photocopy of the article through Document Delivery.
4. All other listings are online databases. If you see a EBSCOhost database such as Academic Search Premier, Business Source Elite, or SocIndex, or if you see Wilson OmniFile, select one of those first since they are the easiest to navigate.

In this example, we will select Business Source Elite to find a 2007 article in the Journal of Finance.

5. Business Source Elite will open, listing the journal selected. Just select the year and then the Volume and Issue Number.

You will be able to scroll to the article you want and select either a HTML or a PDF link to view it.