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Houston Cole Library (HCL)  
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## CHILD DEVELOPMENT LIBRARY RESEARCH GUIDE

(FCS 350, 352,353, 355, 360, 371, 453, 456, 457, 458,  
459, 460, 471)

### INTRODUCTION

The curriculum of Child Development in Family and Consumer Sciences Department is designed to prepare individuals who may be employed as teacher assistants in public kindergartens or as teacher/director in public and private childcare facilities. In Houston Cole Library most print sources (such as books, periodicals) related to child development are located on 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> floor. Electronic sources (such as databases) can be accessed via computer stations on each floor.

### PRINT SOURCES

Books are important sources of basic information on a topic, providing necessary definitions, background information, and statistics. Books provide a foundation for research which can be supplemented by more current information from periodical articles. Books may also contain useful bibliographies which may lead to additional sources of research. When looking for books, consult the Library of Congress Subject Headings to select the proper term(s) to use as subjects under "Find Books (Library Catalog <http://library.jsu.edu/>)." The following table shows child development in the Library of Congress System:

BF 318	Psychology of learning	BF 717-723	Child psychology and development
LB1060-1091	Psychology of learning	LB1139	Early childhood, Preschool, Kindergarten & Primary
LB1140	Preschool education, Preschool Curriculum	HQ767-776	Child rearing
HQ 778	Day Care Centers	RJ53.D53	Diet Therapy for Infants and Children
RJ53.P37	Parental Nutrition for Infants and Children	RJ61-137	Child Development
RJ 206-216	Nutrition and feeding of infants and children	RJ360-400	Metabolic and nutritional diseases of children and infants

Other subject headings can be: Child development deviation Nutrition aspects, Child development Encyclopedias, Child development History, Child development Testing, Child development United States, Child development Periodicals and etc.

JSU students can also use ALLIES (Alabama Libraries Exchange Services, <http://library.jsu.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?PAGE=dbPage>) to borrow circulating books from UAB Sterne Library, University of Alabama, Auburn University, Auburn University at Montgomery, either on-site with the student ID or by requesting the items through the library catalog.

### ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Current print issues of periodicals to which the Library subscribes can be found at the Current Periodical Section on 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> floor. Older print issues of magazines and journals, usually bound into complete years or volume numbers, are located on 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> floor Bound Periodical Section. You can also use Library subscribed electronic databases (<http://www.jsu.edu/library/resources>) to identify

articles on particular topics in magazines, journals, and newspapers. The following are commonly used databases for Child Development:

Database Title	Description	Full Text?
Academic Search Elite	Journal articles in all subject areas.	Yes
Cambridge Scientific Abstracts	Abstracts and citations to a wide range of science subjects.	No
Education Full-Text	Journal articles in education.	Yes
Elsevier ScienceDirect	Journal articles in a variety of subject areas, but the strengths of the database currently lie in: life sciences, engineering, earth sciences, pharmacology, and textiles.	Yes
ERIC	Index to education publications	Yes
Dissertations & Theses	25 page-preview	No
Medline	Medical disciplines	No
Mental Measurements Yearbook		Yes
PsycINFO	Indexes the psychological literature from 1887 to the present time	No
PsycARTICLES	General psychology and specialized basic, applied, clinical, and theoretical research in psychology.	Yes

Some useful sources in the library are (A detailed journal list is available upon request):

*Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography* (Call Number: HQ750.A1C47)

*Encyclopedia of Parenting Theory and Research* (Call Number: HQ755.8.E523 1999)

*Gale Encyclopedia of Childhood & Adolescence* (Call Number: HQ772.G27 1998)

*Growing Up: A Cross-Culture Encyclopedia* (Call Number: HQ767.84.B76 1995)

*Encyclopedia of Childbearing* (Call Number: RG525.E52 1993)

*Encyclopedia of Early Childhood Education* (Call Number: LB1139.25.E53 1992)

*Child Care Encyclopedia: A Parents' Guide to the Physical and Emotional Well-being of Children from Birth through Adolescence* (Call Number: HQ769.L326 1984)

*Child Study Journal* (Call Number: LB1101.C43)

*Childhood Education* (Call Number: LB1141.C5)

*Early Childhood Education Journal* (Call Number: LB1139.25.E275)

*Journal of Child Language* (Call Number: P118.J68)

*Journal of Research in Childhood Education* (Call Number: L11.J95x)

*Science and Children* (Call Number: LB1585.S34)

*Young Child* (Call Number: LB1140.A1 J6)

### OTHER RELATED SOURCES

Earlychildhood.com (<http://www.earlychildhood.com>): Provides links to News, Activities & Curriculum, Arts & Crafts, and other resources.

National Association for the Education of Young Children (<http://www.naeyc.org>): The major professional association for child care providers and educators.

The Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development

(<http://www.ecdgroup.com/aboutus.asp>): a diverse consortium of agencies, donors, NGOs and

foundations that links with regional-based Early Childhood Care and Development networks comprising individuals and organizations involved in programming, research, policy-advocacy, monitoring and evaluation for young children (0-8) at risk in the Majority World.

Society for Research in Child Development (<http://www.srcd.org/>): This society serves to coordinate and integrate research in human development by interaction and communication between members of the society. The Society for Research in Child Development works with and for "the establishment and maintenance of ethical standards for research with children," "research and training in diversity," and "the effective use of scientific knowledge, to educate the scientific community about the development of public policy, and to establish a more effective liaison between scientists and federal offices."