The Department of Psychology expects all of its members to maintain active, productive, sustained programs of scholarship that result in publications. Candidates for tenure and promotion to associate professor need to demonstrate an independent program of scholarly activity that goes beyond the dissertation. Candidates for promotion to full professor need to demonstrate a program of scholarship that makes a significant contribution to the field. Both the quality and the quantity of work will be considered during tenure and promotion deliberations.

The Department recognizes that given the wide range of specialty areas in psychology, evidence of scholarly activity may take a number of forms and the emphasis on particular modes of scholarship may vary. Listed below are examples of evidence of scholarly activity. Peer-reviewed scholarship is valued more than non-peer-reviewed work. The list is not meant to be exhaustive; other activities may qualify as appropriate scholarship.

1. Peer-Reviewed Scholarship. Articles that describe original research and are published in scholarly journals are generally the primary indicator of scholarly activity. Additional evidence of scholarship includes, but is not limited to, scholarly books, textbooks, book chapters, grant proposals, abstracts, conference proceedings, and conference poster and paper presentations. Literature reviews, methodological papers, and research on the teaching and learning of psychology and neuroscience also provide evidence of scholarship. Co-authored publications are appropriate; however, the candidate should demonstrate the ability to take the lead in conducting research through sole and/or first-author publications. In co-authored publications, the candidate should indicate how he or she contributed to the final product. Programmatic research is valued and the candidate should explain why her or his research qualifies as such. We recognize, however, that research conducted in collaboration with students may differ from the candidate’s programmatic research area. Scholarly impact will be judged through means such as evaluating the quality of the scholarly work and the journal or book in which the work appears.

2. Non-Peer-Reviewed Scholarship. Book chapters, research articles, invited lectures and addresses, encyclopedia entries, edited books, textbooks, and acting as a discussant at conferences are examples of appropriate invited or non-peer-reviewed scholarly activity. Technical reports, Lafayette College research and advanced study grants, books written for the general public, book reviews, and unpublished manuscripts may also provide evidence of an active and sustained research program. Consulting activity may also be appropriate in applied fields.