I. Preface

Welcome to the Psychology Department!

This handbook was written for you, the University of Scranton psychology student, to provide information on the department, to clarify curriculum offerings, and to feature the exciting opportunities in psychology. This document was designed to be read in conjunction with our Psychology website at www.scranton.edu/academics/cas/psychology/

As faculty advisors, we find that students have many good questions about psychology. Some examples are "What courses should I take?", "What kinds of careers in psychology are there?", "Is research really helpful?", and "How do I get involved?" We hope that this guide will answer such questions and enhance communication.

The ultimate objective of the University of Scranton’s Psychology Handbook and the entire psychology program is to facilitate your learning. That learning should be factual, exciting, and fun. We hope that you and we, as lifetime students of psychology, will actualize the Latin origin of student, which is studere, meaning to be zealous, to aspire, to desire. In short, catch the fever of psychology!

We would like to thank the many people who have helped in the preparation of this Handbook over the years. We publicly thank the American Psychological Association, Dr. Joseph Palladino, the National Research Council, National Center for Education Statistics, and Guilford Press for their permission to reproduce published material. We are indebted to the psychology faculty and to the many psychology students who have shared their experiences with us.
II. The Psychology Department

The University of Scranton Psychology Department is proud of 5 major components of a quality education: curriculum, faculty, students, facilities, and outcomes.

Curriculum

The psychology major has been carefully designed to give students a balanced education in the discipline and the widest range of career options, from baccalaureate employment to graduate training in prestigious universities. In fact, 30 years of post-graduation data reveal that half of our psychology majors immediately enter graduate school and half proceed directly to full-time employment.

We help students tailor their education to their own needs and interests. For two examples, students interested in marketing, personnel, or industrial-organization psychology may elect a business minor. Psychology majors interested in clinical careers frequently take minors in Human Services and Sociology/Criminal Justice.

We strongly recommend that psychology majors graduate with a concentration and/or a minor. This optimizes your employment possibilities, structures your 30 free-area credits, enhances your internship and employment prospects, and tailors college to your career goals.

The Psychology Department co-manages the Neuroscience Program with the Biology Department. In addition, psychology faculty coordinate 3 interdisciplinary concentrations: Lifespan Development, Environmental Studies, and Integrative Data Analysis. (These Concentrations are outlined in Section V.)

Section IV of this Handbook is entirely devoted to the course requirements and curriculum offerings of the Psychology Department.

Faculty

Our 11 full-time faculty all hold doctoral degrees in psychology and are actively involved in research spanning the discipline: clinical, cognitive, developmental, evolutionary, health, industrial-organizational, learning, physiological, perception, and social. In addition to their teaching commitments, faculty members supervise research, publish regularly, review for journals, and coordinate grants.

The teaching and advising of Scranton’s psychology faculty are exclusively devoted to undergraduates. We have chosen not to offer graduate psychology degrees so that we may focus solely on teaching and mentoring undergraduates.

Additional information on the faculty is provided in Section III of this Handbook and on the psychology website (www.scranton.edu/academics/cas/psychology/).
**Students**

Our Psychology majors are cohesive, energetic, and social. They sponsor and lead 3 departmental student organizations: the Psychology Club, Psi Chi, and the Association for Psychological Science Student Caucus.

- The Psychology Club is open to any university student interested in psychology. Annual events include a fall picnic and community service projects.
- Psi Chi is the International Honor Society in Psychology with chapters in 759 universities. Each year Psi Chi organizes an initiation dinner and a trip to a regional convention.
- Our local chapter of APSSC promotes critical thinking and discussion of topics related to psychology. It frequently meets with and cosponsors events with the Psychology Club.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2020 – 2021 Student Organization Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychology Club</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President – Charlotte Hacker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President – Danielle Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer – Bryanna McEvoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary -- Koebe Diaz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Facilities**

The department has over 3,500 square feet of dedicated research space across Alumni Memorial Hall (AMH), Loyola Science Center (LSC), and the Institute for Molecular Biology and Medicine (IMBM). This includes computer-based laboratories for biopsychology, developmental, clinical, human electrophysiology, information processing, psycholinguistic, and social psychology research. Environmentally-controlled animal facilities and neuroscience laboratories are housed in LSC.

Psychology is at the forefront of computer applications. We have more than 50 Pentium-based computers connected through a high speed network to the University’s main computer, laser and color printers, and other input/output devices. This network allows ready access to word processing, statistical packages, computer-assisted instruction, graphics, data analysis, and library research.

The Department’s computer laboratory is equipped with 8 PC stations. Also included on the psychology floor are two mediated classrooms and one mediated seminar room.
Outcomes

The effectiveness of the University of Scranton psychology program is demonstrated in part by the following achievements:

- Annual surveys of our graduating seniors show widespread satisfaction with the program. For instance, in Spring 2019, psychology majors rated the overall program an average of 3.5 (using the 4.0 GPA format) and the quality of teaching in psychology a 3.4, slightly higher than their average for teaching in their other University courses.

- A notable proportion of our graduates go on to Ph.D. programs in psychology. Research at Franklin and Marshall College shows that, over the last decade for which data were analyzed, the University of Scranton ranked 24th out of 254 comparable four-year, private institutions as the baccalaureate source of Ph.D.s in Psychology.

- Our students' knowledge of psychology is well above the national average. This is reflected in their performance on the ETS Major Field Achievement Test in Psychology. Compared to other institutions, University of Scranton students score at the 75th percentile on psychology achievement.

- Psychology majors continue to conduct and present research at a significant rate. In the 2018 - 2019, for example, 41 psychology and neuroscience undergraduates co-presented a paper/poster with psychology faculty members. Academic year 2019-2020 presentations were limited due to COVID-19.

- An indirect measure of instructional and faculty quality are awards bestowed by independent bodies. Drs. John Norcross and J. Timothy Cannon were honored as the Pennsylvania Professor of the Year by the Carnegie Foundation. Drs. Bryan Burnham, Jessica Nolan, and Christie Karpiak each received Provosts’ Teaching Awards in recent years.

In Sum: What Makes Scranton Psychology Distinctive

- Obtain state-of-the-art training in the foundations of psychology while tailoring electives to your career goals.
- Conduct and present research with psychology faculty at rates far exceeding national norms.
- Take for-credit internships in either clinical (e.g., hospitals, addiction centers, schools) or non-clinical settings (speech pathology, personnel offices).
- Pursue your interests: Half of psychology majors immediately attend graduate school, while the other half enter the workforce in virtually every industry.
- Serve as a teaching assistant in the department (more than a third of psychology majors do so).
- Join the 3 psychology student organizations for fun and leadership opportunities.
- Enjoy small classes, personal advising, and a career development seminar.
- Experience Jesuit education, which emphasizes the care of the whole person.
III. The Faculty

All psychology faculty occupy offices on the second floor of Alumni Memorial Hall. Please consult the Psychology webpage and the individual faculty member’s webpage for office hours and contact information.

*denotes student co-author of the publication or presentation.

**Bryan R. Burnham, Ph.D.**

Dr. Burnham received his baccalaureate from Syracuse University and his doctorate in experimental and cognitive psychology/science from the University at Albany (SUNY). He teaches Statistics, Sensation and Perception, Cognitive Psychology, and Research Methods. His Human Attention Lab (HAL) examines factors that govern the control of attention, interference and executive attention, working memory, object attention, and the neuroscience of attention. Representative research:


**J. Timothy Cannon, Ph.D.**

Dr. Cannon received his baccalaureate from the University of Scranton and his doctorate in experimental/physiological psychology from the University of Maine. He did post-doctoral work at UCLA in the fields of pain inhibition and endorphins. He teaches Behavioral Neuroscience and Learning & Behavior. His research interests include responses to environmental enrichment as well as how human facial characteristics are related to intelligence, personality, and political attitudes. Representative research:


**Emily J. Hopkins, Ph.D.**

Dr. Hopkins earned her bachelor’s degree in cognitive neuroscience from Brown University and her master’s and Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Virginia. She completed postdoctoral fellowships at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University. Her research focuses on the role of play and fictional media in early childhood, particularly in how play and stories can be used as educational tools. Dr. Hopkins teaches Fundamentals of Psychology and Lifespan Development courses. Representative research:


**Christie P. Karpiak, Ph.D.**

Dr. Karpiak earned her baccalaureate, master’s degree, and doctorate from the University of Utah, and completed her clinical internship at the University of North Carolina Medical Center. She teaches Abnormal Psychology, Statistics, Abnormal Child Psychology, and Child Clinical Psychology. Her research interests include therapy process and outcome, and the role of social/interpersonal interactions in the development of behavioral and emotional problems and personality patterns. Representative research:

Karpiak, C. P. (2012, August). Adherence to the IRT model is linked to psychotherapy outcome. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Orlando, FL.


Barry X. Kuhle, Ph.D.
Dr. Kuhle received his baccalaureate from Binghamton University and his doctorate in evolutionary psychology from the University of Texas at Austin. He teaches Evolutionary Psychology, Fundamentals of Psychology, and Statistics in the Behavioral Sciences. His research focuses on the evolved psychological mechanisms that underlie sex differences in humor production, mate preferences, and romantic jealousy, the evolution of both sexual fluidity and reproductive senescence in women, and how women and men advertise themselves and what they report seeking on Tinder. Representative research:


Kuhle, B. X. (2012). It’s funny because it’s true (because it evokes our evolved psychology). Review of General Psychology, 16, 177-186.

Jessica M. Nolan, Ph.D.
Dr. Nolan received her baccalaureate from Cornell University, her master’s degree from California State University, San Marcos, and her doctorate in experimental psychology (social concentration) from the University of Arkansas. She teaches Social Psychology, Environmental & Conservation Psychology, Psychology of Diversity, and Industrial/Organizational Psychology. Her research focuses on the application of social psychological tools and principles to understand and solve social and environmental problems. She also conducts basic research on social norms and social influence processes. Representative research:


**John C. Norcross, Ph.D.**

Dr. Norcross received his baccalaureate from Rutgers University, earned his doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of Rhode Island, and completed his clinical internship at the Brown University School of Medicine. He is a board-certified clinical psychologist and past president of the APA Society of Clinical Psychology. He teaches Career Development in Psychology, Clinical Psychology, Field Experience in Clinical Settings, and the Senior Seminar. His research interests center on psychotherapy, self-help, undergraduate education, and admission to graduate school. Representative research:


**Patrick T. Orr, Ph.D.**

Dr. Orr received his baccalaureate from the University of Scranton and his doctorate in psychology, with specialization in behavioral neuroscience, from Yale University. He teaches Statistics, Behavioral Neuroscience, and Research Methods in Neuroscience. His research interests include steroidal and environmental influences on memory. Representative research:


**Joshua J. Reynolds, Ph.D.**

Dr. Reynolds received his bachelor's degree in psychology and criminology at Southern Oregon University, his master's degree in forensic psychology at the University of North Dakota, and his doctorate in experimental psychology at the University of Wyoming. He teaches Research Methods and Statistics as well as Forensic Psychology. His research uses multidisciplinary theory from evolution/behavioral ecology, cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, and forensic psychology. Topics include homicide, rape, exploitative and deceptive strategies, self-control, jury decision making, police legitimacy, and fourth amendment interactions. Dr. Reynolds uses a variety of analytical techniques in his work including Bayesian statistics and generalized linear models.

Representative research:


**Carole S. Slotterback, Ph.D.**

Dr. Slotterback received her baccalaureate from Wilson College, her master's degree from New Mexico Highlands University, and her doctorate from Northern Illinois University. She was a postdoctoral fellow in the Elderly Care Research Center at Case Western Reserve University. She teaches Lifespan Development and Psychology of Women. Her research interests include attitudes toward the elderly, older adults' attitudes toward other age groups, and analyzing children's letters to Santa Claus. Representative research:


**Jill A. Warker, Ph.D.**

Dr. Warker received her baccalaureate from Bucknell University and her doctorate in cognitive psychology from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She was a postdoctoral researcher in the Language Production Lab at the University of California, San Diego. She teaches Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive Neuroscience, Psychology of Language, and Research Methods. Her research interests include learning, memory, language production, and language acquisition. Representative research:


**Part-Time Psychology Faculty**

Dana Gadaire, Ph.D.  
Carlie Leaman  
Sara Nardone, Ph.D.  
John J. O’Malley, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus  
Michael Oakes, Ph.D.  
Carl J. Schuster, Ph.D.  
Katy Sulla  
Joseph A. Tellish, Ph.D.
IV. The Curriculum

The Psychology Major

I. Psychology majors take the following courses:

- Fundamentals of Psychology (Psyc 110)
- Research Methods & Statistics I (Psyc 211)
- Research Methods & Statistics II (Psyc 212)
- Career Development Seminar in Psychology (Psyc 390)
- History and Literature I & II (Psyc 490 & 491)

II. Students also take a minimum of 5 courses from the following list, with at least one from each group.

Social-Developmental Processes
- Social Psychology (Psyc 220)
- Lifespan Development (Psyc 227)

Individual Processes
- Personality and Individual Differences (Psyc 224)
- Abnormal Psychology (Psyc 225)

Physiological Processes
- Sensation and Perception (Psyc 230)
- Behavioral Neuroscience (Psyc 231)

Learning Processes
- Cognitive Psychology (Psyc 234)
- Learning & Behavior (Psyc 235)

We recommended that psychology majors complete one course from each of the preceding groups by the completion of their fifth psychology elective.

III. An additional four electives from any of the courses listed above or below. Special Topics in Psychology can be used once to satisfy major elective requirements.

Psychology Electives
- Lifespan Development (Psyc 226)
- Health Psychology (Psyc 228)
- Psychology of Language (Psyc 232)
- Evolutionary Psychology (Psyc 233)
- Industrial/Organizational Psychology (Psyc 236)
- Psychology of Women (Psyc 237)
- Exercise and Sport Psychology (Psyc 238)
- Environmental and Conservation Psychology (Psyc 239)
- Special Topics in Psychology (Psyc 284 and 384)
Multivariate Statistics (Psyc 310)
Abnormal Child Psychology (Psyc 325)
Couple and Family Therapy (Psyc 334)
Psychological Testing (Psyc 335)
Psychopharmacology (Psyc 339)
Cognitive Neuroscience (Psyc 350)
Clinical Psychology (Psyc 360)
Cognitive Behavior Therapy (Psyc 361)
Child Clinical Psychology (Psyc 362)
Behavior Modification (Psyc 363)
Psychology of Diversity (Psyc 364)
Field Experience in Clinical Settings (Psyc 480)
Field Experience in Applied Settings (Psyc 481)
Advanced Topics Seminar (Psyc 492)
Undergraduate Research (Psyc 493 & 494)

The following page outlines the sequence of psychology courses psychology majors should take, including total credits. This is the same information contained in the 2019 - 2020 University catalog.

Not everyone will fit neatly into this grid, of course. Perhaps you changed your major to psychology after starting another major, perhaps you are a double major, or "ahead" by taking summer courses. In these situations, your advisor will be helpful (see Section VI on Advising and Section VII on Planning Your Curriculum).

**The Psychology Minor**

A minor in psychology consists of Psyc 110, Psyc 210, Psyc 330, and one course from three of the following four groups: Social-Developmental Processes (220, 227), Individual Processes (224, 225), Physiological Processes (230, 231), and Learning Processes (234, 235).

An equivalent statistics course and/or an equivalent research methods course may be substituted for Psyc 210 (Statistics) and/or Psyc 330 (Research Methods). Any substituted course must be replaced with a 3-credit Psychology course.

Total: 18 credits in Psychology.
### The Psychology Curriculum

#### First Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Fall Cr.</th>
<th>Spr. Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR PSYC 110</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Psychology - PSYC. Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE EP PSYC 140</td>
<td>(FYOC/FYDT) Current Topics in Psychological Science</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE QUAN MATH 103, 106, or 114</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE S/BH SOC 110</td>
<td>(S) Introduction to Sociology (recommended)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE WRTG WRTG 107</td>
<td>(FYW) Composition</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE HUMN HUMN ELECT</td>
<td>Humanities Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE PHIL PHIL 120</td>
<td>Introduction to Philosophy – PHIL 210 - Ethics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE FSEM First Year Seminar (FYS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
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</table>

#### Second Year

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Course Title</th>
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<th>Spr. Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR PSYC 211</td>
<td>Research Methods and Statistical Analysis I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR PSYC 212</td>
<td>(EPW) Research Methods and Statistical Analysis II</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR ELECT</td>
<td>Psychology Electives</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>GE ELECT FREE ELECT</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>GE NSCI NSCI ELECT</td>
<td>Elective- Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE S/BH S/BH ELECT</td>
<td>Soc/Beh Science Elective</td>
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<tr>
<td>GE HUMN HUMN ELECT</td>
<td>Humanities Elective</td>
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<td>13</td>
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#### Third Year

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Fall Cr.</th>
<th>Spr. Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR MAJOR ELECT</td>
<td>Psychology Electives</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAJOR PSYC 390</td>
<td>Career Development in Psychology</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>GE ELECT ELECT</td>
<td>Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GE HUMN HUMN ELECT</td>
<td>Humanities Electives</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>GE T/RS T/RS 121</td>
<td>(P) Theology I: Introduction to the Bible</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GE T/RS T/RS 122</td>
<td>(P) Theology II: Introduction to Christian Theology</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>15</td>
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#### Fourth Year

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<th>Fall Cr.</th>
<th>Spr. Cr.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR MAJOR ELECTIVE</td>
<td>Psychology Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR PSYC 490</td>
<td>History and Literature of Psychology I</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR PSYC 491</td>
<td>(EPW) History and Literature of Psychology II</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE PHIL/T/RS PHIL ELECT</td>
<td>Philosophy or T/RS ELECT - T/RS Elective</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE ELECT FREE ELECT</td>
<td>Free Electives</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: 120 Credits**
V. Psychology as a Major

As a major, psychology provides a unique educational experience of quality, breadth, and flexibility. Psychology constitutes a “hub” or “core” discipline, traversing the traditional distinctions among natural sciences, behavioral sciences, and the liberal arts.

U.S. Department of Education studies reveal that psychology is the third or fourth most popular undergraduate major. Approximately 125,000 baccalaureate degrees are awarded each year in psychology throughout the United States.

Baccalaureate-Level Positions

Surveys of human service agencies within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania indicate the need for baccalaureate-level job candidates. For entry-level positions, 96% of these facilities hire baccalaureate graduates who comprise, on the average, 46% of the staff.

But psychology majors are not limited to human service or mental health positions. Dozens of studies have found that psychology majors are frequently employed in business, research, and industry, including management, personnel, public relations, and sales. Many of our students enter these and related fields.

Section XII of this Handbook details the variety of careers available to students with a bachelor's degree in psychology.

Graduate School Preparation

Historically, Scranton’s Psychology Department has produced a large number of students who enter graduate training. In fact, we rank in the top 10% of comparable institutions nationally in terms of students who go on to earn doctorates in psychology. The majority of these students have received funded assistantships and other forms of financial support.

Section XIII of this Handbook presents graduate school opportunities in greater detail. Graduate programs, regardless of specialization, are interested in undergraduates who are well prepared in in our “core eight” courses and possess research experience.

Psychology Career Paths

Psychology is a diverse and evolving discipline. Our curriculum provides a broad and solid foundation while simultaneously enabling you to tailor your education to your interests and goals. Once you chose a particular specialty, you can use the recommended courses below for some focused training. These recommended courses provide the icing on your educational cake.

Clinical/Counseling/School Psychology

The courses recommended here provide a synthesis of scientific knowledge, interpersonal development, and clinical experience. These courses are suggested for psychology majors seeking baccalaureate-level employment or graduate training in clinical, counseling, and school psychology. They would also be good preparation for those considering entry into clinical social work, mental health counseling, applied behavioral analysis, and couple/family therapy.
These recommended courses provide a firm grounding in psychopathology, interviewing skills, clinical assessment, and psychological treatment. In their junior or senior year, students may complete for academic credit a supervised field experience in the community for hands-on experience.

The first four courses are presented in the general order in which they should be taken.

1. Abnormal Psychology (Psyc 225; Freshman or Sophomore year)
2. Clinical Psychology (Psyc 360; Fall of Junior year)
3. Psychological Testing (Psyc 335; Junior or Senior year)
4. Field Experience in Clinical Settings (Senior year, or end of Junior)
5. One course from the following list: (Junior or Senior Year)
   - Addictions (HS 421—Don't worry about the number, it has no prerequisites)
   - Abnormal Child Psychology (Psyc 325)
   - Behavior Modification (Psyc 363)
   - Couple and Family Therapy (Psyc 334)
   - Cognitive-Behavior Therapy (Psyc 361)
   - Case Management and Interviewing (HS 241)
   - Child Clinical Psychology (Psyc 362)
   - Health Psychology (Psyc 228)

Students interested in this area are encouraged to take Behavioral Neuroscience (Psyc 231).

An indication of the courses that graduate schools in clinical/counseling psychology are seeking can be seen in the following table. These data are based on a study of 217 APA approved clinical psychology programs. These data actually underestimate the relevant percentages, because many programs simply responded that they required/recommended that applicants have a major in psychology.

**Undergraduate Courses Required or Recommended by APA-Accredited Clinical and Counseling Psychology Programs**

Percentage of programs in which this course is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychology Course</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Choose among required</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research methods/design</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal/psychopathology</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental/child</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personality</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiological/biopsychology</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social psychology</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological testing/assessment</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning and conditioning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive psychology</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>History and systems</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical/psychotherapy</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field experience</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Norcross, Sayette, Stratigis, & Zimmerman (2017).
Industrial-Organizational or Personnel Psychology

Many psychology students find themselves interested in consumer, human factors, personnel, or industrial-organizational psychology. For these students, a business minor is strongly recommended. I/O Psychology (Psyc 236), Psychological Testing (Psyc 335), and Field Experience in Applied Settings (Psych 481) are also suggested.

Biopsychology/Physiological Psychology

Here we recommend courses relevant to understanding the biological foundations of behavior. They provide the background necessary for admission into traditional physiological/bio psychology graduate programs. This informal track would also enhance the prospects of those students seeking entry-level research positions in the pharmaceutical or biomedical industries.

The first three courses should be taken as soon as possible in your undergraduate career. For example, Biology 141 and 142 can be taken in the freshman year. Toward this end, the Math course scheduled in the freshman year may be deferred until a later time. Students are encouraged to take Math 114 to satisfy psychology's math requirement. Optimally, Psyc 231 should be taken in the first semester of the sophomore year. The remaining courses need not be taken at any particular time or in any particular sequence.

1. General Biology (Biology 141 & 142)
2. Behavioral Neuroscience with lab (Psyc 231 & 231L)
3. General and Analytical Chemistry (Chem 112 & 113)
4. Abnormal Psychology (Psyc 225)
5. Cognitive Neuroscience (Psyc 350)
6. Two of the following with their accompanying labs:
   - Sensation and Perception (Psyc 230)
   - Learning & Behavior (Psyc 235)
   - Cognitive Psychology (Psyc 234 & 234L)

With their career goals in mind, students should consider selecting courses in Biology, Chemistry, Neuroscience, Physics, and Computer Science to fulfill their remaining credit requirements in the GE and free electives. An additional consideration in planning coursework within these areas is the desirability of taking Undergraduate Research (Psyc 493-494).

Cognitive Psychology

The following courses are recommended for psychology students interested in human cognition and cognitive science. These courses encompass the five traditional areas of cognitive science: Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience, Computer Science, Philosophy, and Linguistics. These courses are designed for students seeking both baccalaureate-level employment and graduate training in cognitive psychology, human factors, or cognitive science.

1. Cognitive Psychology & Lab (Psyc 234)
2. Sensation and Perception & Lab (Psyc 230)
3. Behavioral Neuroscience & Lab (Psyc 231)
4. Psychology of Language (Psyc 232)
5. Cognitive Neuroscience (Psyc 350)
(6) Computer Science I (CMPS 134)
(7) Logic (Phil 215)

Related Academic Programs

Minors, concentrations, and double majors outside of the psychology program are possible and frequently desirable. Most minors and concentrations can be combined with a psychology major by adding few, if any, additional courses due to our large free area. This requires careful planning and two advisors, one in each program, to ensure that requirements are met.

Psychology faculty coordinate 3 interdisciplinary concentrations: Lifespan Development (Dr. Slotterback coordinator), Environmental Studies (Dr. Nolan coordinator), and the new Integrated Data Analysis (Dr. Orr coordinator). Below we outline the mission and requirements of these 3 concentrations.

Lifespan Development Concentration
This 27-credit interdisciplinary concentration requires few courses beyond those associated with the psychology major, particularly if you follow the recommended courses for students interested in clinical/counseling psychology. The concentration, enables students to develop a multidisciplinary focus on human development across the entire lifecycle. It aims to provide an understanding of both normal and exceptional development of humans as biological, psychological, and social organisms. The capstone component of the concentration is a field experience.

The concentration requires the following:

1. PSYC 226 – (S) Lifespan Development: Cognitive & Biological
2. PSYC 227 – (S) Lifespan Development: Social & Emotional
3. PSYC 225 (Abnormal Psychology)
4. One of the following courses:
   PSYC 360 (Clinical Psychology)
   CHS 242 (Counseling Theories)
   SOC 115 (Introduction to Social Work)
   HADM 110 (Introduction to Gerontology)
   HADM 211 (Health Administration)
   OT 440 (Management and Supervision of Occupational Services)
   NURS 472 (Advanced Nursing Concepts)
5. One of the following in the Human Biology group:
   BIO 100 (Modern Concepts of Human Biology)
   BIO 104 (Anatomy, Physiology, and Health)
   BIO 110 or 111 (Human Anatomy & Physiology)
   BIOL 142 (Human Biology)
   BIO 202 (ABC’s of Genetics)
   BIO 205 (Human Sexuality & Reproduction)
   PSYC/NEUR 231 (Behavioral Neuroscience)
6. One of the following in the Cultural Diversity group:
CHS 333 (Multiculturalism in Counseling and Human Services)
CHS 337 (Counseling Girls and Women)
CHS 338 (Poverty, Homelessness, and Social Justice)
CHS 339 (Counseling Boys and Men)
CHS 375 (Counseling LGBT Persons)
EDUC 142 (Exceptional Lives)
EDUC 256 (Family, School & Community Relations in a Diverse Society)
HADM 216 (Aging & the Community)
HADM 218 (Health & Aging)
GERO 220 (Crime & Aging)
HADM 232 (Aging & Death)
HADM 315 (Cultural Diversity and Health Administration)
PSYC 238 (Psychology of Women)
PSYC/HD 325 (Exceptional Child)
PSYC 364 (Psychology of Diversity)
SOC 210 (Marriage and Family)
SOC 220 (Social Stratification)
SOC 224 (Race and Ethnic Relations)
SOC 234 (Cultural Anthropology)
SOC 315 (Feminism and Social Change)

7 & 8. Two of the following in the Applied Skills group:
CHS 241 (Case Management)
CHS 322 (Cognitive Disabilities)
CHS 325 (Psychosocial Aspects of Eating Disorders)
CHS 331 (Health & Behavior)
CHS 334 (Marital & Family Counseling)
CHS 341 (Group Dynamics)
CHS 343 (Medical and Social Aspects of Disabilities)
CHS 360 (Individual Assessment)
CHS 384 (ST: Introduction to Applied Behavioral Analysis)
CHS 421 (Addictions)
CHS 422 (Substance Abuse Education)
CHS 423 (Issues in Substance Abuse)
CHS 441 (Crisis Intervention)
EDUC 222 (Educational Psychology Pre K-4)
EDUC 223 (Educational psychology GR 4-12)
EDUC 252 (Assessment and Evaluation in Early Childhood Education)
NURS 373 (Nursing Care of the Childbearing Family)
NURS 452 (Nursing Care of Children and Adolescents)
PSYC 334 (Couple and Family Therapy)
PSYC 335 (Psychological Testing)
PSYC 361 (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy)
PSYC 362 (Child Clinical Psychology)
PSYC 363 (Behavior Modification)
SOC 118 (Child Welfare)
9. One of the following in the Field Experience group:
PSYC 480 (Field Experience in Clinical Settings)
PSYC 481 (Field Experience in Applied Settings)
CHS 380 (Internship in Human Services)
OT 361 or 381 (Occupational Therapy Practice)
NURS 352 & 352L (Mental Health Nursing)
SOC 480 (Internship in Sociology)

Environmental Studies Concentration
This 18-credit interdisciplinary program introduces students to a diversity of perspectives on the environment and sustainability. The ESC engages students in the practical, theoretical, and moral complexity of environmental problems and prepares them to critically evaluate their causes and solutions. This program supports the Mission of the University by inspiring students to work for environmental justice and become agents of change for a sustainable future.

The concentration requires six courses, one each from natural science, social/behavioral science, humanities, and business/professional studies. The remaining two courses can be from any of the areas. Many of the cross-listed courses also fulfill major, minor, cognate, or general education requirements.

Integrated Data Analysis Concentration
The 16-credit interdisciplinary program will enable students of all majors to develop data literacy and apply data science to their major field of study. The goal of IDA is not to create the next generation of data scientists, but to cultivate data-competent scholars in fields which may or may not traditionally be empirically oriented. The concentration focuses on integrating contemporary data analytic approaches into the content of the home major of the student. We expect this concentration to be approved in Fall 2019.

The concentration requires 5 courses: Computer Science I (CMPS 134), Introduction to Data Science (DS 201), Computers and Ethics (PHIL 214), an approved Statistics course (such as that offered by Psychology), and an advanced content course (3 credits of upper-level content in the student’s major). In addition, a capstone experience (no credit requirement) is required in the student’s major or in another program of study.
VI. Advising

The Psychology Department is proud of its systematic and informed advising of students. Several recent enhancements in the advising process have improved it further.

Psychology majors benefit from a single faculty advisor from their sophomore through senior years. This approach allows advisors and advisees to know each other better over the years. All freshmen are advised by the CAS Academic Advising Center.

The 1-credit Career Development Seminar in Psychology also provides extensive advising on academic planning, career development, and graduate school.

How to Use Your Advisor

Sometimes students think that they need a reason to see their advisor, such as to obtain signatures or to change their major. This is a fallacy. When you have questions, go to your advisor. They serve as your guide and advocate.

Your advisor may be busy or unavailable. In these cases, check your advisor's office hours and make an appointment. Since a diversity of interactions is useful, approach other psychology professors as well, especially those who have expertise in your subfields of interest.

Understand and exercise your role in the advising process. Advising is not only something the professor does. It is an active, collaborative process requiring your preparation.

Responsibilities of Advisees

Psychology faculty take the responsibility of advising seriously and expects students to do the same. You should do the following (as listed in the Undergraduate Advising Handbook):

- Maintain your paperwork, such as an updated CAPP and schedule changes.
- Read the Undergraduate Catalog and the Psychology Handbook. Become familiar with the psychology major, the general education requirements, and academic regulations. Keep us apprised of changes in your program. When you declare a minor or concentration, please inform us. If you plan to study abroad, consult with your psychology advisor early in the process.
- Allow adequate time for advising during pre-registration. Make an appointment with your advisor to as early as possible and examine your CAPP sheet carefully.

The moral of the story is to seek out your advisor early and often during the pre-registration period.
Advising Hints

1. Tailor the psychology major towards your interests. Consult with advisors for recommended courses to meet your individual interests.
2. We strongly recommend using your 30 credits of free electives to develop minors and concentrations.
3. Up to 15 credits of psychology can be put in the free electives.
4. Only one Special Topics course can be used as a Psychology elective.
5. The GE requirements need not be taken in the sequence set out in the catalog. You have a great deal of flexibility in this regard.
6. Take a diversity of the core 8 psychology courses early in your undergraduate career and strive for breadth of exposure in psychology.
7. Be aware of the scheduling of courses, particularly those offered only one time per year. Behavioral Neuroscience (Fall), Clinical Psychology (Fall), and Learning & Behavior (Spring) are three prominent examples.
8. Note the importance of completing Abnormal Psychology as a prerequisite for later courses in clinical/counseling/school psychology.
9. Optimally, Psychology Field Experience courses should be taken in the Spring term of your Junior year or the Fall term of your Senior year. Thus, complete all the prerequisite courses ideally by the Spring of the junior year.
10. If you plan to take the GRE Psychology Test in the Fall of your Senior year, try to take as many of the core 8 psychology electives before then. To conduct research, you do not have to take it for credit. Start with volunteering or FSRP (both of which are free), and then take Undergraduate Research (PSYC 493 & 494) for credit. The Natural Science (NSCI) electives for fulfillment of the General Education requirements are courses designated with an (E). One NSCI elective must be from Biology, and the other may be from Biology, Chemistry, or Physics.
11. As specified in the Undergraduate Catalog, because of duplicate material, psychology majors should not take Counseling Theories (HS 242).
Preadvising Check List

Please check the boxes that apply to you and be prepared to discuss them.

REVIEW OF LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES CHANGES
☐ Want to discuss changes in life circumstances (e.g., relationships, work, finances, health)?
☐ Want to discuss how college life is going for you?

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS SEMESTER/S
☐ Any transfer credits not yet recorded?
☐ Any deficient or incomplete grades?
☐ Any failed or dropped courses?

REVIEW OF CURRENT SEMESTER
☐ Any deficient grades at midterm or dropped courses this semester?

DOUBLE MAJORS, CONCENTRATIONS, MINORS, HONORS
☐ Any recently added or dropped programs not previously on CAPP sheet?
☐ Want to discuss dropping a program or adding a new program?
☐ Need to discuss completing your current program(s) in remaining semesters?
☐ Want to discuss study abroad?

PROGRESS TOWARDS GRADUATION
☐ Are you behind on credits to graduate or want to determine if you are on schedule to graduate?
☐ Need to plan to complete your GE requirements over the remaining semesters?
☐ Need to discuss completing the writing intensive and cultural diversity requirements?

PROGRESS IN PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR
☐ Are you behind schedule for completing required courses and core sequence?
☐ Want to discuss your schedule for completing the 42 total credits for Psychology?
☐ Are you behind schedule for completing the required GE courses?  ☐ Math?  ☐ NSCI?

PLAN FOR UPCOMING SEMESTERS
☐ Want to discuss course selections for the Psychology major?
☐ Want to discuss course selections for GE, other programs or free electives?

FUTURE PLANS
☐ Want to discuss your plans for post-graduation life?
☐ Want to discuss your plans for preparing for the GREs?
☐ Want to discuss plans for doing research or being a TA?
☐ Want to discuss volunteering or doing an internship?

CAPP SHEET
☐ Want to review the accuracy of your CAPP sheet?
☐ Need help correcting CAPP sheet errors?

OTHER GOALS AND CONCERNS YOU WISH TO DISCUSS (list below)
## Psychology Curriculum Worksheet

**Requirements are in bold. Recommendations are in italics.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Term Taken</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Term Taken</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<td>103, 106, or 114¹</td>
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<td>Elective (from Core 8)</td>
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<td>NSCI BIOL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psyc</td>
<td>Elective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Psyc 491</td>
<td>History and Lit. II</td>
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<td>Psyc 490</td>
<td>History and Lit. I</td>
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<td>Elective</td>
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<td>Phil or Theo elective</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Psyc</td>
<td>Elective</td>
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<td>Cumul. Semester Credits</td>
<td>PSYC Semester Credits</td>
<td>Cumul. PSYC Credits</td>
<td>PSYC Program</td>
<td>PSYC Caveats</td>
<td>Required Math &amp; NSCI GE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshman Fall</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>PSYC 110 PSYC 140</td>
<td>A grade of C or better is required in Psyc 110 to take any 200-level courses.</td>
<td>Math 103, 106, or 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshman Spring</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1st core</td>
<td>Core is one course from each of four core pairs.</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>PSYC 211</td>
<td></td>
<td>NSCI Biol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sophomore Spring</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>PSYC 212 3rd core</td>
<td></td>
<td>NSCI Biol, Chem, or Phys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Fall</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>PSYC 390 4th core PSYC elec.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Spring</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5th PSYC core elec. PSYC elec. PSYC elec.</td>
<td>Complete 4th core course by this semester.</td>
<td>Ideally, NSCI sequence should be completed this semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Fall</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>PSYC 490 PSYC elec.</td>
<td>Ideally PSYC 480 should be completed here (prerequisites)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior Spring</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>PSYC 491</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>
VII. Planning Your Curriculum

We have addressed the curriculum in Section IV, the psychology major in Section V, and advising in Section VI of this Handbook; however, we have not yet addressed how to decide among psychology courses and how to decide among your 30 free elective credits. We do so here.

Deciding Among Psychology Courses

The Psychology major requires one of two courses in each of the Physiological Processes, Social-Developmental Processes, Learning Processes, and Individual Processes groups to provide you with a broad foundation in the discipline. For those students considering graduate school in psychology, we recommend additional selections from these eight courses.

Here are several suggestions for selecting among courses:

- Read the course description in the catalog
- Obtain more information about the course by visiting its professor
- Ask other students about the content and reputation of the course
- Consider your career goals and interests
- Consult your psychology advisor

If you have a particular interest in psychology, then take an elective that will allow you to explore that interest. For example, you might want to take Industrial/Organizational Psychology if you are interested in combining a psychology and business career; Cognitive Psychology if you're interested in higher cognitive processes in human, or such graduate programs as Cognitive Science or Neuroscience.

The pages on Psychology Career Paths in Section V feature recommended psychology courses for students interested in clinical/counseling/school psychology, industrial/organization or personnel psychology, biopsychology and physiological psychology, and cognitive psychology. Kindly review those course recommendations.

If you presently have no specific career interest, then take a variety of courses to help you discover where your interests lie. Refer to Section XI: Careers in Psychology for a description of the subfields of psychology.

Choosing Free Electives

We have purposefully designed the psychology major with a large area for free electives. These 30 credits should be used first for your double majors, concentrations, and minors. Recall that the Psychology Department formally recommends that its students graduate with a concentration and/or a minor.

If you have remaining credits, then use them to create a well-rounded education. Let your GE free elective choices be guided by your interests and your advisor.
### Example of a Master Schedule

*(Subject to Change)*

#### FALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Instructors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundamentals of Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 110</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Multiple instructors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Topics in Psych Science</td>
<td>Psyc 140</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drs. Orr, Nolan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Methods &amp; Statistical Analysis I</td>
<td>Psyc 211</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drs. Hopkins, Karpia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 220</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Nolan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan Development: Cog &amp; Bio</td>
<td>Psyc 226</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr. Hopkins, Slotterback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan Development: Social &amp; Emot</td>
<td>Psyc 227</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. Slotterback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 225</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drs. Kemp, Schuster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensation &amp; Perception</td>
<td>Psyc 230</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Burnham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Behavioral Neuroscience</td>
<td>Psyc 231</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drs. Cannon, Orr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Behavioral Neuroscience Lab</td>
<td>Psyc 231L</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr. Orr</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Psychology of Language</td>
<td>Psyc 232</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Warker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cognitive Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 234</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drs. Burnham, Warker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exercise and Sport Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 238</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. O’Malley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychological Testing</td>
<td>Psyc 335</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Kemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Clinical Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 360</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Norcross</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Psychology of Diversity</td>
<td>Psyc 364</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Nolan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Career Development in Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 390</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr. Norcross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Experience in Clinical Settings</td>
<td>Psyc 480</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Norcross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*History and Literature of Psychology I</td>
<td>Psyc 490</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drs. Burnham, O’Malley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Advanced Topic Seminar: Teaching</td>
<td>Psyc 492</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Norcross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Research in Psychology</td>
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#### INTERSESSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Sections</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fundamentals of Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistics in the Behavioral Sciences</td>
<td>Psyc 210</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Kuhle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evolutionary Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 233</td>
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#### SPRING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<tr>
<td>Research Methods &amp; Statistical Analysis II</td>
<td>Psyc 212</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drs. Burnham, Hopkins, Karpia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Psychology</td>
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<td>Lifespan Development: Cog &amp; Bio</td>
<td>Psyc 226</td>
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<td>Drs. Hopkins, Slotterback</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifespan Development: Social &amp; Emot</td>
<td>Psyc 227</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Personality and Individual Differences</td>
<td>Psyc 224</td>
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<td>Dr. Schuster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abnormal Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 225</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drs. Karpia, Kemp, Schuster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sensation and Perception</td>
<td>Psyc 230</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Cannon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolutionary Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 233</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Kuhle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 234</td>
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<td>Dr. Burnham</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Learning and Behavior</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Cannon</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Industrial/Organizational Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 236</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Nolan</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Psychology of Women</td>
<td>Psyc 237</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Slotterback</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exercise and Sport Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 238</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. O’Malley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Environmental &amp; Conservation Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 239</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Nolan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Abnormal Child Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 325</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Karpia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences</td>
<td>Psyc 330</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drs. Burnham, Warker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Psychopharmacology</td>
<td>Psyc 339</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Cannon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Cognitive Neuroscience</td>
<td>Psyc 350</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Warker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Experience in Clinical Settings</td>
<td>Psyc 480</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Norcross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Field Experience in Applied Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 481</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Norcross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*History and Literature of Psychology I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Research in Psychology</td>
<td>Psyc 493</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This sample schedule is intended for general planning purposes; courses and individual faculty will change. In planning your program, pay particular attention to courses that are offered in only one semester a year (*) or offered every other year or not on a regular basis (**).*
VIII. Undergraduate Research

You have learned that graduate schools and employers alike highly value undergraduates conducting research. You have also learned that University of Scranton psychology students present and publish research at rates far higher than national norms. In this section, we detail the 4 avenues by which our students typically conduct research, explain why undergraduates should engage in research, and highlight recent examples of our students’ research with psychology faculty.

Research Opportunities

Scranton’s Psychology Department provides 4 avenues for faculty-sponsored student research. You may participate in as many as you like.

First, all students may volunteer as a research assistant without academic credit. Second, the Faculty/Student Research Program (FSRP) is a university-wide opportunity for all undergraduates to conduct research with faculty. It is a free program for which students receive transcript recognition. Third, consider taking the Honors Program and completing a thesis therein. Speak to your advisor or any psychology faculty about these exciting opportunities.

Fourth, Undergraduate Research in Psychology (Psyc 493-494) provides both academic credit and transcript recognition. We encourages you to enroll in Psyc 493 & during the junior and/or senior years. You can sign up for 1 to 3 credits per semester, with a maximum of 6 credits toward your degree. This recommendation applies to all students, independent of your interest areas and career aspirations.

Caring for Inquiring Minds

(adapted with permission from J. Pallodino, APA Monitor)

Should undergraduates be encouraged to engage in research? We, as a Department, believe strongly that they should. The ancient Athenians believed that the purpose of higher education was to prepare individuals to become better citizens. Would society be better off if students understood that research is the path to knowledge? That is the "why" of undergraduate research in psychology.

Undergraduate research is a prime vehicle for reaching some of the goals of a liberal arts education, such as:

* Articulation and communication of concepts
* Comprehension of the logic governing the relationship between concepts
* Learning how to learn
* Thinking independently
* Recognizing assumptions and seeing all sides of an issue
* Holding pro-scientific, anti-authoritarian values

Few would argue with these goals as a partial statement of the desired result of a college education. These are also goals which participation in undergraduate research can influence. For those concerned about careers, we argue that our students will be better
prepared if they develop a wide range of skills than if their skills are geared to a specific job existing in today's market.

We are all consumers not only of tangible products, but also of ideas. We need a scientific, questioning attitude to help us evaluate the claims that bombard us every day in the media. We need to constantly ask: "What do they know?" "How do they know it?"

Many of our questions and assumptions about human behavior can be subjected to research investigation. If students spend time with patients at the state hospital, will the patients be better for it? What should the students do and say while here? How would they describe their involvement to others? How can they decide whether the patients are better off?

Students can also be freed from ignorance and a reliance on authorities. Psychology can be one of the most liberating of the liberal arts. Undergraduate research participation can be one of the most enlightening aspects of your education. Below are some ways in which you can derive maximal benefits from conducting research.

**Get started early.** A research orientation and a questioning attitude are instilled in a variety of courses, including Fundamentals of Psychology. But we don't try to shove research down your throats. We introduce you to simple data collection techniques, such as naturalistic observation and archival data collection. Later, you are asked to communicate your own research to the entire class. This is one of the central purposes of our Research Method & Statistical Analysis sequence.

**Prime the pump.** There are tens of thousands of conceivable research projects. Undergraduates may either be overwhelmed or have no idea where to start because they can think of none! We can help prime the pump by selecting research articles for you to analyze. Later, we may provide you with suggestions for potential projects. We also encourage you to consider replicating prior research.

**Take a new look.** We have altered some age-old thoughts about where research takes place. Though not suggesting an exodus from the lab, we try to increase the types of projects we encourage and in the locations we seek for such research. We believe students should engage in research in many locations, using different methods.

**Present your research.** Presentation in class is a minimum requirement. Participation in research conferences is strongly encouraged. Our students have historically presented at annual meetings of the Eastern Psychological Association (EPA) plus specialty conferences (e.g., Society for Neuroscience).

Research is not an esoteric endeavor, difficult to comprehend and difficult to accomplish. Encouraging you to engage in research does not mean that we are trying to clone Ph.D. psychologists. Research by undergraduates is consistent with the goals of a liberal arts education.

Students who engage in research will be better equipped to deal with an expanding accumulation of information and an ever-changing world. One week after the final exam, few of you will recall the diagnostic criteria for any of the DSM5 disorders. Few will remember whether the amygdala refers to an Italian antipasto or a part of the brain, and none will know the formula for an analysis of variance.
What, then, can we expect of you? When you are faced with a problem, we expect you will tackle the problem in a logical and methodological manner. You will draw upon the published literature, and you will use the current methods to access appropriate literature. You will analyze and synthesize the literature. Applying the literature to the problem at hand will crystallize the path to be taken. You will communicate your findings in a comprehensible manner, both orally and in writing.

You will, in short, have learned something about research -- and about life.

**Recent Student Research**

Below is a list of representative publications and presentations by our psychology (and neuroscience) students from 2018 to 2020. Student names are marked by an asterisk (*).


components. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience, San Diego, CA.


IX. Careers in Psychology

There is great diversity within psychology. Following are brief summaries of the major areas in which you can concentrate your psychology studies. You should view these as opportunities, not limitations, since new areas are constantly emerging.

The following table shows the number of Ph.D.s awarded in psychology by subfield. You can see the growing popularity of psychology at these 18-year intervals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfield</th>
<th>Number of Ph.D.’s awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>357</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial/Organizational</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>143</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or general</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data from National Research Council, National Center for Education Statistics.

In the Career Development Seminar (Psych 360), you will read about employment possibilities in psychology at both the baccalaureate-level and graduate-level in these psychology sub disciplines. Indeed, you will read an entire book devoted to this topic. For now, however, we briefly introduce you to the major specialties of psychology.

**Clinical Psychology**

Clinical psychologists assess, treat, and prevent mental disorders. Such problems may range from the normal psychological crises (e.g., rebellion in adolescence, inadequate self-esteem) to extreme conditions such as schizophrenia or major depression. Many clinical psychologists also do research. For example, they may study the characteristics of psychotherapists associated with improvements of patients or the factors that contribute to anxiety.

Clinical psychologists work in both academic institutions and health care settings such as clinics, hospitals, community mental health centers, and private practices. Many clinical psychologists focus their interests on special populations such as children, minority groups, or the elderly. Others focus on treating certain types of problems, such as anxiety, eating disorders, or depression. Opportunities in clinical psychology are expanding relative to populations that have not been served well in the past: children, families, the elderly, inmates, ethnic groups, and rural dwellers.
People with master's and bachelor's degrees may not independently practice psychology. They may, however, work in clinical settings under the direction of a doctoral-level psychologist. In some cases, this work could include testing or supervised therapy. For further information in this area, please refer to www.div12.org/, www.divisionofpsychotherapy.org/, www.clinicalchildpsychology.org/, www.abct.org/Home/

**Community Psychology**
Community psychologists are concerned with everyday behavior in natural settings -- the home, the neighborhood, and the workplace. They seek to understand the factors that contribute to normal and abnormal behavior in these settings. They also work to promote health and prevent disorder. Whereas clinical psychologists tend to focus on individuals who show signs of disorder, most community psychologists concentrate their efforts on groups of people who are not mentally disordered (but may be at risk of becoming so) or on the population in general. For further information in this area, please refer to www.scra27.org

**Counseling Psychology**
Counseling psychologists foster and improve human functioning across the life span by helping people solve problems, make decisions, and cope with stress. Typically, counseling psychologists work with moderately maladjusted people, individually or in groups, assessing their needs and providing a variety of therapies. They apply research-based approaches to help understand problems and develop solutions.

Counseling psychologists often use research to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments. Research methods may include structured tests, interviews, interest inventories, and observations. They also may be involved in a variety of activities, such as helping people adjust to college, consulting on physical problems that might have psychological causes, teaching graduate-level practica in counseling, or developing techniques that students can use to reduce their anxiety about taking examinations. For further information in this area, please refer to www.div17.org

**Developmental Psychology**
Developmental psychologists study human development across the life span, from newborn to aged. Developmental psychologists are interested in the description, measurement, and explanation of age-related changes in behavior; stages of emotional development; universal traits and individual differences; and abnormal changes in development.

Many doctoral-level developmental psychologists are employed in academic settings, teaching and doing research. They often consult on programs in day-care centers, preschools, and hospitals and clinics for children. Other developmental psychologists focus their attention on problems of aging and work in programs targeted at older populations. For further information in this area, please refer to any of the following websites: www.apadivisions.org/division-7, www.srcd.org, www.piaget.org

**Environmental Psychology**
Environmental psychologists are concerned with how humans affect, and are affected by, environments. Topics of interest to environmental psychologists include territoriality,
personal space, crowding, cognitive mapping of places, effects of urban life on city dwellers, the restorative effects of nature, and the effects of weather and noise on human behavior.

Conservation psychologists work in a related area concerned specifically with the human impact on the environment. Conservation psychologists conduct research designed to understand and solve environmental problems, such as global warming. For example, a conservation psychologist might investigate the effectiveness of a social norms marketing campaign to reduce home energy consumption.

Environmental and conservation psychologists can be found in a wide array of academic and nonacademic settings. Consultants and academics typically have a doctoral degree, but environmental psychologists can also be employed with a master’s degree in federal agencies, urban and regional planning agencies, and environmental design firms. For an overview of conservation psychology, please visit www.apadivisions.org/division-34/interests/conservation.

**Evolutionary Psychology**

Evolutionary psychologists (EPs) study human nature. EPs are interested in discovering and understanding the information-processing mechanisms that evolved to solve ancestral adaptive problems. Knowledge of psychology can be gained by considering how our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors increased our ancestors’ reproduction. They use a multitude of methods to explore a broad range of topics, including language, mating, parenting, kinship, cooperation, altruism, aggression, and conflict between the sexes.

Evolutionary psychologists usually have Ph.D.s and work in academic settings where they teach, supervise undergraduate or graduate research, and conduct their own research. For additional information (including a list of graduate programs), see www.hbes.com

**Exercise & Sport Psychology**

Exercise and sport psychology can be defined as the “study of the psychological aspects of sport”; however, sport psychology is not limited to sports and may include any type of physical activity or exercise. Thus, sport psychology may address any aspect of athletes’ or performers’ lives to assist them in their performance and life endeavors. Sport psychologists examine topics such as the ways an athlete can use visualization techniques and ways sports teams can cooperate to work more effectively together.

Like other psychologists, some sport psychologists conduct research in academic, clinical, government, and business settings. Others help individuals and teams improve their athletic performance and train coaches to help them become more productive. For further information in this area, please refer to www.apa47.org

**Experimental Psychology**

"Experimental psychologist" is a general title applied to a diverse group of psychologists who conduct research on and often teach basic behavioral processes. These processes include learning, sensation, perception, motivation, memory, thinking, and the physiological processes underlying behaviors such as eating, reading, and problem
solving. Experimental psychologists study the processes by which humans take in, store, retrieve, express, and apply knowledge.

Most experimental psychologists work in academic settings, teaching courses and supervising students' research in addition to conducting their own research. Experimental psychologists are also employed by research institutions, business, industry, and government. A research-oriented doctoral degree is usually needed for advancement and mobility in experimental psychology. For further information, please refer to www.apadivisions.org/division-3/index.aspx, www.apadivisions.org/division-21/index.aspx, www.cognitivesciencesociety.org

Forensic Psychology
“Forensic psychology” is the term given to the applied and clinical facets of psychology and law. Forensic psychologists might help a judge decide which parent should have custody of the children or evaluate the victim of an accident to determine if he or she sustained psychological or neurological damage. In criminal cases, forensic psychologists might evaluate a defendant's mental competence to stand trial.

Some specialists in this field have doctoral degrees in both psychology and law. Others were trained in a clinical psychology program and chose courses, research topics, and practical experiences to fit their interest in psychology and law. Jobs for people with doctoral degrees are available in psychology departments, law schools, research organizations, law enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional settings. Some forensic psychologists work in private practice. For further information in this area, please refer to www.apadivisions.org/division-41/index.aspx

Geropsychology
Researchers in the psychology of aging (geropsychology) study the factors associated with adult development and aging. For example, they may investigate how the brain and the nervous system change as humans age and what effects those changes have on behavior or how a person's style of coping with problems varies with age.

Many people interested in the psychology of aging are trained in a more traditional graduate program in psychology, typically clinical, developmental, or social. While they are enrolled in such a program, they become geropsychologists by focusing their research, coursework, and practical experiences on adult development and aging. Geropsychologists are finding jobs in academic settings, research centers, industry, health care organizations, and agencies serving the elderly. For further information, please refer to apadiv20.phhp.ufl.edu

Health Psychology
Clinical health psychologists are researchers and practitioners concerned with psychology's contribution to the promotion and the maintenance of good health, and the prevention and the treatment of illness. As clinicians, they may design and conduct programs to help individuals stop smoking, lose weight, manage stress, or stay physically fit. As researchers, they seek to identify practices that are associated with health and illness. For example, they might study the effects of relocation on elderly persons' physical well-being. In public service roles, they study and work to improve government
policies and systems for health care. For further information in this area, please refer to any of the following websites:

**Industrial/Organizational Psychology**

Industrial/organizational psychologists are concerned with the relation between people and work. Their interests include organizational structure and organizational change; workers' productivity and job satisfaction; selection, placement, and development of personnel; and the interaction between humans and machines. Their responsibilities on the job include research, development, and problem solving. I/O psychologists work in businesses, industries, governments, and universities. Some may be self-employed as consultants or work for management consulting firms.

Jobs for industrial/organizational psychologists are available at both the master's and the doctoral level. Opportunities for those with master's degrees tend to be concentrated in business, industry, and government settings; doctoral-level psychologists also work in academic settings and independent consulting work. For further information in this area, refer www.siop.org, www.apa.org/about/division/div14.aspx, www.hfes.org

**Neuropsychology**

Neuropsychologists investigate the relation between physical systems and behavior. Topics they study include the relation of specific biochemical mechanisms in the brain to behavior, the relation of brain structure to function, and the chemical and physical changes that occur in the body when we experience different emotions.

Clinical neuropsychologists work in the neurology, neurosurgery, psychiatric, and pediatric units of hospitals, and in clinics. They also work in academic settings where they conduct research and train others. Most positions in neuropsychology are at the doctoral level, and many require postdoctoral training. For further information, go to www.apa.org/about/division/div6.aspx, www.cogneurosociety.org, www.apa.org/about/division/div28.aspx

**Psychology of Gender**

The psychology of women and men is the study of factors affecting gender development and behavior. The field includes the study of stereotypes, the relation of hormones to behavior, and the development of gender roles, gender identity, and sexuality.

Psychologists focusing on the psychology of gender are found in academic settings and sometimes in clinical settings. Current research topics include reactions to rape, factors that promote managerial success, and factors that discourage talented girls from obtaining advanced mathematics training. Clinicians whose area of concentration is the psychology of women may practice feminist therapy with women and girls. Clinicians whose area of concentration is the psychology of men focus on psychotherapy with men. Consult for further information www.apa.org/about/division/div35.html and www.apa.org/about/division/div51.aspx
Quantitative Psychology
Psychometric and quantitative psychologists are concerned with the methods used in acquiring and applying psychological knowledge. A psychometrician may revise old intelligence or personality tests or devise new ones. Other quantitative psychologists might assist a researcher in psychology or in another field design to interpret the results of an experiment. To accomplish these tasks, they may design new techniques of analyzing information.

Psychometricians and quantitative psychologists typically are well trained in mathematics, statistics, computer programming, and technology. Doctoral-level psychometricians and quantitative psychologists are employed mainly by universities and colleges, testing companies, private research firms, and government agencies. Those with master's degrees often work for testing companies and private research firms. For further information, refer to www.apa.org/about/division/div5.aspx

School Psychology
School psychologists help educators and others promote the intellectual, social, and emotional development of children. They do so by conducting psychological testing on children and creating environments that facilitate learning and mental health. They evaluate and plan programs for children with special needs or disruptive behavior in the classroom. They sometimes provide on-the-job training for teachers in classroom management, consult with parents on ways to support a child's efforts in school, and consult with school administrators on psychological and educational issues.

To be employed in the public schools, school psychologists must complete a state-approved master’s program and be certified by the state. Certification as a school psychologist can usually be obtained after 60 hours of graduate work and a one-year supervised internship. Please refer to www.apa.org/about/division/div16.aspx

Social Psychology
Social psychologists study how people interact with each other and how they are affected by their social environments. Topics of interest to social psychologists include the formation of attitudes and attitude change, attractions between people such as friendship and love, prejudice, group dynamics, and violence and aggression. Social psychologists might, for example, investigate how unwritten rules of behavior develop in groups and how those rules regulate the conduct of group members.

Social psychologists can be found in a wide variety of academic settings and, increasingly, in many nonacademic settings. For example, more social psychologists than before now work in advertising agencies, corporations, and architectural and engineering firms as researchers, consultants, and personnel managers. Please refer to any of the following websites: www.spsp.org, www.spssi.org, www.sesp.org

A Word about Salaries
Psychologists earn a wide range of salaries, depending more on the nature of their job than on their particular specialty. For example, a person with a B.S. in psychology working as a Mental Health Technician might make $30,000 a year, while an academic
psychologist at a university might make $70,000-$180,000. Similarly, a psychologist working in research at a drug company or a management position will probably make more than one who is a university professor. A doctoral-level clinical psychologist in full-time independent practice will average $125,000 a year. More experienced psychologists typically earn more than the average, of course.

Master-level mental health professionals predictably earn less than doctoral-level clinical or counseling psychologists. School psychologists with a master’s degree average $75,000 per year. Masters-level clinicians, such as counselors and social workers, in agencies will earn between $35,000 and $50,000 and those in private practice closer to $65,000.

High-paying jobs in psychology per se are rare, if not impossible, without a graduate degree. In general, people with graduate degrees earn more if they are employed by industry, the federal government, or in private practice. Jobs in public agencies and universities (with the exception of administrative positions) typically have lower, although still quite adequate, pay scales.

### 2017 Average Salaries for Psychologists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Position</th>
<th>Doctoral level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Position – Full Professor</td>
<td>$130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Position – Assistant Professor</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Administration</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Practice</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Positions</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Positions</td>
<td>$136,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Psychology</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/O Psychology</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 2017 National Survey of College Graduates, National Science Foundation
X. Psychology & the Helping Professions

The fields of clinical, counseling, and school psychology involve working with people in a helping relationship. There are six core mental health disciplines, of which psychology is one. The other five are psychiatry, clinical social work, psychiatric nursing, counseling, and marital/family therapy.

**Psychologist**

Doctorate (Ph.D., Psy.D.) in clinical, counseling, or school psychology followed by a one-year internship. Psychologists are the only health professionals to perform psychological testing. Some states now permit psychologists to prescribe psychoactive medications.

**Psychiatrist**

Medical doctor (M.D., D.O.) who has completed a 3-year residency in psychiatry after completing medical school. Specialists in psychoactive medications and biological treatments of mental disorders.

**Psychiatric Nurse**

Baccalaureate (B.S.N.) and master's (M.S.N.) in nursing with a focused interest in mental health.

**Clinical Social Worker**

Master's degree in social work (M.S.W.) followed by several years of supervised clinical experience (leading to state licensure).

**Professional Counselor**

Master’s degree (MA, MS) in counseling followed by several years of supervised experience leading to state licensure.

**Marital/Family Therapist**

Master’s degree (MA, MFT) in marital or family therapy followed by supervised experience, leading to state licensure.

Note that the term “psychotherapist” is not a legally protected or regulated term; anyone can call themselves a psychotherapist.

Confusion abounds with regard to the best preparation for a career in mental health. Survey research and our graduates' experiences attest to the value of research methods in addition to clinical experience. Consequently, students oriented toward graduate training in any of the helping professions are well-served by our psychology curriculum.

A related misconception concerns required training for certain clinical specialties. A doctorate in clinical or counseling psychology is required prior to specializing in clinical neuropsychology, clinical child psychology, forensic psychology, or clinical health psychology. Accordingly, the most appropriate major for individuals with these interests is psychology.
XI. Careers with a Bachelor's Degree

About 50% of Scranton B.S. psychology students will immediately seek full-time employment after they graduate. The good news is that, of the psychology majors entering the labor force one year after graduation, 98% were employed.

Psychology is the third or fourth most popular college major. Approximately 125,000 seniors graduate with a degree in psychology each year, but many are not necessarily interested in a career as a psychologist. The National Center for Education Statistics reports that 20% of psychology baccalaureate recipients work in social services or public affairs, 21% in administrative support, 14% in education, 10% in business, 10% in sales, 9% in service personnel, and 5% in health professions. An additional 3% find themselves working in computer science and an equal percentage in biological sciences.

The career of "psychologist" is not open to the BS psychology graduate. American psychology has clearly made the decision that the doctorate – and the master's degree in school psychology – is the entry-level qualification. Therefore, we cannot honestly speak of the baccalaureate in psychology as preparation for a career as a licensed psychologist. Similarly, a baccalaureate degree in political science does not qualify an individual to practice law, and a baccalaureate in biology does not make one a physician.

All this is to say that the study of psychology at the bachelor’s level is fine preparation for many professions. The argument that a psychology degree prepares students for multiple careers is supported by the National Science Foundation. They determined that psychology baccalaureate recipients work in a broad range of careers: 30% in management or administration, 28% in sales or professional services, 16% in teaching, and 12% in production or inspection.

Looking specifically at college graduates' prospects in business, two major studies examined the relation between college experiences and management potential. Undergraduate major was the strongest predictor of managerial performance and progress. Psychology majors fell within the category of behavioral/social science, the group with the best overall record, with particular strengths in interpersonal abilities, verbal skills, and motivation to advance.

The one general weakness of social science majors was in quantitative ability. Psychology, however, is the exception in providing a quantitative background. This attests to the value of our requiring competence in math, statistics, and research methods.

What a Psychology Major Provides

The liberal arts education with a psychology major at the University of Scranton enhances those skills critical to job success. These prominently include:

- Critical thinking
- Oral communication
- Interpersonal skills
- Writing ability
- Problem-solving skills
THE SKILLFUL PSYCHOLOGY STUDENT
PREPARED FOR SUCCESS IN THE 21ST CENTURY WORKPLACE

*Psychology provides skills that employers value.*

**COGNITIVE**

- **Analytical thinking:** Solve complex problems, attend to details, plan proactively, and display comfort with ambiguity.
- **Critical thinking:** Display proficiency with statistics, program evaluation, and research design necessary for the study of social and technical systems.
- **Creativity:** Use innovative and resourceful approaches to problem solving and new tasks.
- **Information management:** Be adept at locating, organizing, evaluating, and distributing information from multiple sources.
- **Judgment and decision making:** Engage in logical and systematic thinking and ethical decision making when considering the possible outcomes of a particular action.

**COMMUNICATION**

- **Oral communication:** Demonstrate strong active listening and conversational abilities in both informal and professional environments, as well as aptitude for public speaking and communicating scientific information to diverse audiences.
- **Written communication:** Comprehend relevant reading materials to produce professional documents that are grammatically correct, such as technical or training materials and business correspondence.

**PERSONAL**

- **Adaptability:** Adjust successfully to change by responding in a flexible, proactive, and civil manner when changes occur.
- **Integrity:** Perform work in an honest, reliable, and accountable manner that reflects the ethical values and standards of an organization.
- **Self-regulation:** Manage time and stress by completing assigned tasks with little or no supervision; display initiative and persistence by accepting and completing additional duties in a careful, thorough, and dependable manner.

**SOCIAL**

- **Collaboration:** Work effectively in a team by cooperating, sharing responsibilities, and listening and responding appropriately to the ideas of others.
- **Inclusivity:** Demonstrate sensitivity to cultural and individual differences and similarities by working effectively with diverse people, respecting and considering divergent opinions, and showing respect for others.
- **Leadership:** Establish a vision for individuals and for the group, creating long-term plans and guiding and inspiring others to accomplish tasks in a successful manner.
- **Management:** Manage individuals and/or teams, coordinate projects, and prioritize individual and team tasks.
- **Service orientation:** Seek ways to help people by displaying empathy; maintaining a customer, patient, or client focus; and engaging in the community.

**TECHNOLOGICAL**

- **Flexibility/adaptability to new systems:** Be willing and able to learn and/or adapt to new computer platforms, operating systems, and software programs.
- **Familiarity with hardware and software:** Demonstrate competency in using various operating systems, programs, and/or coding protocols; troubleshoot technical errors; and use software applications to build and maintain websites, create web-based applications, and perform statistical analyses.

For more information, visit on.apa.org/2ATZbp
The previous page, provided by the American Psychological Association, outlines the skill sets of the successful psychology student. You will find that these skills are repeatedly imparted in psychology classes, research labs, field experiences, teaching assistantships, and extracurricular activities.

**What Employers Seek**

Dozens of research studies have now examined the applicant characteristics that employers prioritize when hiring. Here we summarize the results of 3 studies from that large literature.

Employers participating in a survey conducted by the American Management Society were asked to select from among 9 traits the most important characteristic of candidates applying for an entry-level college graduate position. The percent rating each item as most significant was as follows (from Pilla, 1984):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personality/motivation</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education background</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication skills</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholastic performance</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intelligence</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work-related experience</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implications for job-seekers thus include: practicing your interviewing skills; polishing your communication style; maintaining a positive grade point average; and seeking career-relevant work experiences.

In a second large study, entitled “It Takes More than a Major,” the Association of American Colleges and Universities (2013) commissioned surveys and focus groups of 318 organizations. The top qualities employers look for in new college graduates were:

- Ability to work well in teams, especially with people different from you
- Understanding of science and technology and how they are used
- Ability to write and speak well
- Ability to think clearly about complex problems
- Ability to analyze a problem to develop workable solutions
- Understanding of global context in which work is now done
- Ability to be creative and innovative in solving problems
- Ability to apply knowledge and skills in new settings
- Ability to understand numbers and statistics

Other findings: Nearly all employers surveyed (95%) say they give hiring preference to college graduates with skills that enable them to contribute to innovation in the workplace. Nearly all employers (93%) say that “a demonstrated capacity to think critically, communicate clearly, and solve complex problems is *more important* than [a candidate’s] undergraduate major.” More than 90% say it is important that new hires demonstrate ethical judgment and integrity; intercultural skills; and the capacity for continued learning.
Employers routinely endorse several educational practices as potentially helpful in preparing college students for workplace success: conduct research; use evidence-based analysis; gain in-depth problem solving and communication skills; and apply learning in real-world settings.

The majority of employers agree that having both field-specific knowledge & skills and a broad range of skills and knowledge is most important for college graduates to achieve long-term career success. In fact, 80% of employers agree that, regardless of their major, all college students should acquire broad knowledge in the liberal arts and sciences.

A third and final study to be considered here addressed what employers want specifically from psychology graduates. Landrum and Harrold (2003) surveyed 323 businesses and asked employers to rate the importance of 88 skills and abilities of potential psychology graduates. As presaged by previous study, employers most highly valued:

- Listening skills
- Ability to work with others as part of a team
- Getting along with others
- Desire and ability to learn
- Willingness to learn new, important skills
- Focus on customers/clients
- Interpersonal relationship skills
- Adaptability to changing situations
- Ability to suggest solutions to problems
- Problem solving skills
- Ethical decision making
- Critical thinking
- Ability to see the big picture
- Flexibility/shifting gears
- Being able to identify problems
- Working smarter to improve productivity

Bottom-line advice? Develop and cultivate these transferrable skills and then ensure that they are communicated in your applications materials, such as your cover letter, resume, and letters of recommendation. Look again at the top-rated abilities; they are impressively impressive across studies and across methodologies.

In sum, psychology graduates are entering all kinds of occupations. The bachelor's degree in psychology affords flexible employment. You are obviously not limited to positions in mental and psychological services. Your degree can lead to a multitude of exciting careers. It is up to you to capitalize on the opportunities and to decide the direction.

A Plethora of Job Opportunities

Students often think only of psychiatric hospitals as employment sites for those interested in psychological work, but as you have learned, the psychology degree prepares you for a variety of employment settings. Listed below are 20 agencies and settings in which B.S. psychology recipients have found interesting and challenging positions which utilize their knowledge of psychology.
1. Community Relations Officer: works either for business or government in promoting 
   positive relations with the local community.
2. Affirmative Action Officer: works for recruitment and equal opportunities for 
   minorities; employed by business, industries, schools and government.
3. Management Trainee: plans and supervises operations of a business concern.
5. Personnel Administrator: works with employee relations, selection, promotions, etc.
6. Advertising Copywriter: researches audience and media.
7. Media Buyer: researches products and audiences to select effective media for 
   advertising.
9. Psychological Technician: administers routine tests, helps with patients under 
   supervision of a psychologist.
10. Director of Volunteer Service: recruits, supervises, trains and evaluates volunteers.
11. Public Statistician: collects and interprets data on health and disease.
12. Customs Inspector: serves at international borders in investigations and inquiries.
13. Probation/Parole Officer: persons with psychology backgrounds are often preferred 
   for such positions, especially with adolescent parolees.
14. Technical Writer: researches and writes material dealing with social science for magazines, 
   newspapers, and journals.
15. Sales Representative: publishers of psychological books often seek out psychology 
   majors.
17. Daycare Center Supervisor: supervises activities of preschool children.
18. Research Assistant: assists in the collection and analysis of data.
19. Laboratory Assistant: working with animal behavior research, especially primate 
   laboratories.
20. Scientific Instrument Salesperson: opportunities in sales and development for 
   companies specializing in psychology apparatus.

We have not listed the numerous "clinical" positions available to many students with a 
bachelor's degree in a variety of social service and mental health agencies.
The University of Scranton's Center for Career Development conducts an annual survey on post-graduation employment. Our B.S. psychology graduates in recent years are working as:

- Administrative Case Manager
- Behavior Specialist
- Crisis Clinician
- Direct Care Counselor
- Drug/Alcohol Treatment Specialist
- Ensign – United States Navy
- Financial Advisor
- Foreign Teacher
- Headhunter for Technology
- Healthcare Representative
- Intensive Case Manager
- Investigator
- IT Recruiter
- Mental Health Counselor
- Operations Analyst
- Patient Services Coordinator
- Probation Officer
- Program Officer
- Project Coordinator
- Public Relations Representative
- Researcher
- School Behav. Health Worker
- Second Lieutenant -- US Air Force
- Secret Service
- Special Education Teacher
- Training and Development Specialist
- TSS for Autism
- Volunteer for Jesuit Volunteer Corps
XII. Graduate School in Psychology

All psychology majors will complete, in their junior year, the Career Development in Psychology class (Psyc 390). That seminar will apply information on preparing for graduate school and gaining employment. In this section of the Handbook, we hit a few informational highlights on graduate school in psychology in the form of frequently asked questions (FAQs).

How many (more) years is graduate school?
Graduate school is post-baccalaureate or graduate education following receipt of your B.A. or B.S. A master’s degree typically take 2 years of full-time study (2.5 years for a master’s in school psychology). The Ph.D. typically takes 4 to 6 years; an additional year for the internship in clinical and counseling psychology. The Psy.D. averages one year less of full-time study than the Ph.D., largely due to not completing an original, empirical dissertation.

How does grad school differ from undergrad?
In a number of significant ways. First, the credit-hour load will be lighter in graduate school. Nine or 12 credits, rather than 15-18, per semester is a typical graduate load. You can, however, presume that each course will demand a fair amount of time. Second, you will take psychology courses almost exclusively.

Third, your professors will give you more freedom, and thus increased responsibility, regarding the entire learning process — ranging from completion of assigned work (no one will nag you!), selection of courses, and class attendance. In a phrase, you will be expected to develop into mature, independent scholars.

Fourth, class sizes will be smaller. Some seminar courses will have as few as 5 students, in which each is expected to master a special topic and "teach" his or her fellow students. In lecture courses, the professor will often expect you to master the textbook, while he or she talks about related material. In addition, scholarly work in the library is often expected.

Finally, you will probably experience a closer bond among yourself, fellow students, and your professors due to the preceding points. Many people find that the tight psychological and social bonds formed in graduate school remain throughout their lives.

Must I go to graduate school?
Of course not. Graduate school in psychology is not the only option when one receives a bachelor's degree in psychology. Many students have found rewarding work with a B.S. or some advanced study in a related area outside psychology. See Section XI for additional careers with a bachelor's degree.

Should I go to graduate school?
There is no universally correct answer to this question. Each person must decide for him or herself. Here are several questions to consider when making your decision:
Do you have aspirations of a career which will allow you both vertical mobility (promotional and salary ladders) and horizontal mobility (the opportunity for one to switch from one area to another with the same career)? People with a doctorate have more career choices open to them than masters' level psychologists in the same area. They start at higher positions than those without advanced training.

Do you want a career with a higher income? People with doctorates are usually hired at a higher salary than other people.

Are you satisfied with the knowledge of psychology you have now? A B.S. gives you a foundation of knowledge. To gain further expertise and sharpen your talents, graduate school is the place to go. Of course, the benefits of an advanced degree only come after more effort and application of yourself.

**How should I prepare for graduate school?**
The obvious answer is to perform well in all your academic pursuits. Less obvious but equally important is to prepare early for your graduate school career. In fact, a leading advice book on how to apply to graduate school in psychology is subtitled "not for seniors only!"

The two most highly rated *objective* criteria for admission into graduate school are your grade point average (GPA) and your scores on the Graduate Record Examination (GRE: a glorified SAT). The implications are thus clear: maintain a high GPA and prepare thoroughly for the GREs.

The following table reflects what graduate programs look for in psychology coursework. The Scranton psychology major will prepare you well for the requisite coursework. The message here is: get a strong background in psychology!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Preferred</th>
<th>Required or preferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Methods</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood/Developmental</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal/Psychopathology</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning/Conditioning</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personality</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiological/Biopsychology</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psych Testing</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History &amp; Systems</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab course</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensation &amp; Perception</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Norcross et al. Graduate study in psychology. *American Psychologist.*

Research has investigated the importance accorded to the multiple criteria used for admissions decisions. This information is summarized in the following table. The numbers are average ratings of the criterion's importance for admission into graduate programs where 3 = high importance, 2 = moderate importance, and 1 = low importance.
Importance of Criteria in Admissions Decisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Master's M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Doctoral M</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letters of recommendation</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal statement/goals</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPA</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>.76</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research experience</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>.74</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRE scores</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinically related public service</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work experience</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extracurricular activity</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means are calculated where 1 = low importance, 2 = medium importance, and 3 = high importance. Adapted from Norcross et al. Graduate study in psychology. American Psychologist.

In general, letters of recommendation and research activity are accorded high importance; work experience and clinical service are given medium importance; extracurricular activity are accorded low importance. Although research experience is weighted heavily by master's programs, doctoral programs rate it even more heavily in their admission decisions. Conversely, master's programs weigh service more heavily than doctoral programs. Field experience is accorded medium weight but extracurricular activities, such as Psi Chi membership, are given little weight.

**Do I need letters of recommendation?**

Yes, usually three recommendations are required. Hence, students need to form relationships with several faculty members to secure strong letters of recommendation.

Students have the option to waive or not waive the right to see the recommendation. Applied research and consensus of opinion indicate that a more accurate evaluation is given when a student waives his/her right of access.

Also, a personal statement and a curriculum vitae (resume) are usually required. It gives one the chance to distinguish oneself from the other applicants; in a sense it is an opportunity to "sell oneself." You will draft these documents during the Career Development in Psychology seminar.

**What sort of credentials do I need?**

The following tables provide some information for both doctoral and master's programs.
Median Program Acceptance Rates in Psychology
(% of students who apply and are accepted to a particular program)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Master’s</th>
<th>Doctoral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Psychology</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>(table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Neuropsychology</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive Psychology</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Psychology</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling Psychology</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Psychology</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Psychology</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental Psychology</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Psychology</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial/Organizational Psychology</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroscience</td>
<td>32%\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative Psychology</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Psychology</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social &amp; Personality Psychology</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


These are median acceptance rates for individual graduate programs, not the acceptance rate for the entire applicant pool in any given year. For example, an average of 16% of the applicants to any one cognitive psychology doctoral program will be accepted to that particular program, but approximately 40% of the entire applicant pool will be accepted to some program.

The average acceptance rates to clinical psychology doctoral programs prove more complicated. Acceptance rates vary tremendously as a function of the practice–research continuum. As shown in the following table, acceptance rates at research-oriented clinical Ph.D. programs average 7%, whereas the corresponding figures are 14% for equal-emphasis Ph.D. and 16% for practice-oriented Ph.D. programs. University-based Psy.D. programs accept 40% of their applicants on average, and freestanding Psy.D. programs accept 50%. That’s quite a range of acceptance rates—7% to 50%—all in APA-accredited doctoral programs in clinical psychology.

Average Acceptance Rates for APA-Accredited Clinical Psychology Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of applications</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of acceptances</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance rate</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from Norcross, Ellis, & Sayette (2010).
### Average GPAs and GREs of Psychology Graduate Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Master's Departments</th>
<th></th>
<th>Doctoral Departments</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Required Mean</td>
<td>Actual Mean</td>
<td>Required Mean</td>
<td>Actual Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Record Examination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal + Quantitative</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRE Psychology Subject Test</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade Point Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>3.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Adapted from* Norcross et al. *Graduate study in psychology. American Psychologist.*

**A sampling of where our recent Psychology students are attending graduate school:**

- Bryn Mawr College, MS Social Work
- Binghamton University, PhD Clinical Psychology, PhD Cognitive Psychology
- Bucknell University, MS Psychology
- Columbia University, EdM School Psychology
- Fordham University, MA School Psychology, MS Research Methodology
- Iowa University, PhD Cognitive Psychology
- Lehigh University, MS School Psychology
- Marywood University, PsyD Clinical Psychology
- Memphis University, PhD Clinical Psychology
- Montclair State University, MS I/O Psychology, MS Clinical Psychology
- New York University, MSW Social Work
- Rutgers University, MS Rehab Counseling, PhD Psychology
- Spalding University, PsyD Psychology
- Teachers College, Columbia, MS School Psychology
- Temple University, MS Social Work
- Tulane University, PhD Evolutionary Psychology
- University of Minnesota, PhD School Psychology
- University of Limerick, Ireland, MS Work & Organizational Psychology
- University of North Carolina, PhD School Psychology
- University of Pennsylvania, MS Criminology
- University of Southern California, MA Occupational Therapy
- University of West Florida, MA Psychology
- Villanova University, MS Psychology
Modal Timeline

This section outlines certain steps that should be taken in the respective years to aid one in gaining admission to graduate school and possibly increase the chance of gaining a fellowship or assistantship. This timeline is reproduced from Norcross & Sayette (2016).

This timeline pertains to applications for doctoral programs in psychology with deadlines between December 1 and February 1. By contrast, the process of applying to master’s programs typically occurs three months later with deadlines between February 1 and April 1. Please adapt this modal timeline to your specific circumstances.

Freshman and Sophomore Years
1. Take the core psychology courses -- statistics, research methods, abnormal, cognitive, social.
2. Find out about faculty interests and research.
3. Make preliminary contact with faculty members whose research interests you.
4. Explore volunteer opportunities.
5. Join psychology student organizations and become an active member.
6. Attend departmental colloquia and social gatherings.
7. Learn to use library and electronic resources, such as scholarly journals and PsycLit.
8. Consider participating in your university’s Honors program, if you qualify.
9. Begin a career folder, and place activities, awards, and other valuable reminders in it.
10. Discuss your career interests with faculty members and other mentors.

Junior Year
1. Take advanced psychology courses, for example, biopsychology and psychological testing.
2. Volunteer for research with faculty and research potential projects.
3. Enroll in professional organizations, for example, student affiliate of American Psychological Association or American Psychological Society.
4. Apply for membership in your local Psi Chi chapter.
5. Visit Career Development and determine how the staff can assist you.
6. Draft a curriculum vitae or résumé to determine your strengths and weaknesses.
7. Attend a state or regional psychology convention.
8. Peruse grad school bulletins online to acquaint yourself with typical requirements.
9. Become comfortable with leading Web sites on graduate school admissions.
10. Access the GRE bulletin and information online.
13. Begin preparation for the GRE by purchasing a study guide, attending a preparation course, and taking practice tests.
12. Consider serving as an officer in one of the student organizations on campus.
13. Meet with your advisor before summer to review your plan for graduate applications.

Application Year
June–August
1. Continue to acquire research competencies and practical experiences.
2. Surf the Web and begin to gather information from program websites.
3. Begin to narrow down potential schools to 20-30.
4. Prepare intensively for the GREs.
5. Consider taking the GRE General Test if you are prepared; this will afford ample time to retake them in the fall if necessary.
6. Investigate financial aid opportunities for graduate students.
7. Set aside money for the cost of the GREs and applications.
August–September
1. Download program information and applications from websites.
2. Receive information packets and read through them.
3. Consult with advisors regarding graduate programs and faculty of interest.
4. Continue to study diligently for the GREs.
5. Update your curriculum vitae/resume.
6. Investigate possible financial aid opportunities.
7. Gather applications for salient fellowships and scholarships.
8. Register for the GRE Psychology Subject Test administered in October.

September–October
1. Take the GRE General Test (for first or second time).
2. Create a short list of schools to which you will apply.
3. Choose the faculty at each school that most interest you.
4. Request a copy of your transcript and inspect it for any errors or omissions.
5. Begin first drafts of your personal statement and get feedback on it.
6. Calculate costs of applications and admission interviews and acquire the money for them.
7. Finalize the decision on whom you will ask for letters of recommendation.
8. Formulate your Plan B (i.e., what you will do if not accepted into a graduate program).

October–November
1. Take the GRE Psychology Subject Test.
2. Prepare packets to distribute to your recommenders, including a CV or resume.
3. Request letters of recommendation.
4. Arrange for the Registrar to send your transcripts to graduate schools.
5. Gather information on financial aid and loans available to graduate students.
6. Finalize your personal statements.

November–December
1. Complete applications.
2. Submit applications.
3. Verify that the applications and all necessary materials have been received.
4. Request ETS forward your GRE scores to the appropriate institutions.

January–March
1. Wait patiently.
2. Ensure that all of your letters of recommendation have been sent.
3. Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid at www.fafsa.ed.gov to determine what federal loans you can count on.
4. Be prepared for surprise telephone interviews.
5. Practice and prepare for admission interviews.
6. Travel to interviews as invited.
7. Develop contingency plans (Plan B) if not accepted into any graduate programs.

April–May
1. If other programs make early offers, contact your top choices to determine your status.
2. Accept an offer of admission and promptly turn down less-preferred offers.
3. Finalize financial aid arrangements for next year.
4. If not accepted to any schools, proceed to Plan B.
5. Celebrate (if accepted) or regroup (if not accepted).
6. Inform people who wrote you letters of recommendation of the outcome.
School Psychology Affiliation with the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine (PCOM)

The University of Scranton and PCOM maintain articulation agreements to provide qualified students with a quicker and smoother pathway to complete a Master of Science (M.S.) and/or a Doctor of Psychology (Psy.D.) in School Psychology. These agreements allow Scranton students to complete their psychology bachelor’s and their school psychology M.S. or Psy.D. in less time. Up to 30 credits of PCOM graduate coursework count toward the Scranton undergraduate degree. That saves students money and time -- roughly equivalent to one year -- over the entirety of the two degrees.

The Agreement between PCOM and Scranton enables qualified Scranton students to:

(1) Complete three years at the University of Scranton and become eligible for guaranteed admission to PCOM for its Master of Science in School Psychology (3+14 month early-entry option); or

(2) Complete three years at the University and enter the Doctor of Psychology Program in School Psychology at PCOM (3+ early entry option); or

(3) Complete the Bachelor of Science in Psychology at the University of Scranton and become eligible for admission to PCOM for its Master of Science in School Psychology (4+14 month option); or

(4) Complete the Bachelor of Science in Psychology at the University of Scranton and enter the Doctor of Psychology Program in School Psychology at PCOM (4+ option).

Students interested in taking advantage of these agreements should contact the Psychology Chairperson, Dr. John Norcross (norcross@scranton.edu), for more information.
XIII. How to Become Involved

Students frequently learn too late that active involvement outside of the classroom is an indispensable education in itself as well as a critical factor in obtaining employment and gaining admission to graduate school. Consider the following student qualities contained in standard recommendation forms:

- Academic performance
- Judgment/common sense
- Speaking skills
- Interpersonal abilities
- Organizational skills
- Integrity
- Originality/resourcefulness
- Responsibility/dependability
- Interest/enthusiasm
- Writing skills

Most of these dimensions refer to faculty-student interactions outside of the classroom, not to your course grades. Many a bright student has sabotaged his or her educational experience and career goal by not becoming involved outside of the classroom. The common lament -- in the senior year -- is "If only I'd known earlier to get involved!"

The moral of the story? Become involved early and stay active. Below are several methods nominated by our graduates.

- **Join psychology organizations.** The Psychology Club is open to all psychology majors and minors. Our local chapter of the Association for Psychological Science Student Caucus frequently holds meetings and activities with the Psychology Club. Psi Chi, the international psychology honor society, is open to juniors and seniors who meet national criteria for grades.

- **Conduct research with professors.** Students may work with a faculty member in planning studies, collecting data, analyzing the results, and the like. Feel free to approach any professor regarding his/her research interests and projects.

- **Become a Teaching Assistant.** Approach psychology faculty with whom you have completed a course with a strong grade and volunteer to serve as their TA the next time they teach that course. You can register for the Student/Faculty Teaching Mentorship Program for transcript recognition.

- **Affiliate with APA or APS.** You can join the American Psychological Association (APA) as a student affiliate for a nominal fee, which includes monthly issues of the *American Psychologist* and the *Monitor on Psychology*. You can also join the Association for Psychological Science (APS) as a student affiliate, which includes monthly issues of *Psychological Science* and the *APS Observer*.

- **Show up for psychology events.** Demonstrate your enthusiasm and commitment to your future career. Enough said!

- **Attend University functions.** Be seen and see other students/faculty at workshops, meetings, talks, plays, and other university functions.
XIV. Additional Resources


**Advising Resources**

The University of Scranton features numerous advising and mentoring resources. Please seek out all that meet your needs. These include the following 10 resources:

1. Freshman seminar
2. Academic Advising Centers
3. This Psychology Handbook
4. Assigned psychology advisor
5. Additional psychology faculty
6. Career Development in Psychology Seminar
7. Published resources (as above, in the lounge and online)
8. Counseling Center
9. Our Psychology webpage at www.scranton.edu/academics/cas/psychology
10. Center for Career Development

Graduating psychology majors at the University of Scranton complete a senior seminar (History & Literature of Psychology II) in which they provide written advice in of letters to incoming psychology freshmen. Quantitative analyses of 101 of these letters produced the following frequent advice from those who have already "been there and done that."

Prevailing advice centers on becoming involved in student organizations, cultivating study skills, securing research experience, and living college to its fullest. Heed these sage recommendations from your peers!
### Most Frequent Advice Rendered by Graduating Psychology Majors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advice/Recommendation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Get involved in psychology student organizations</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivate good study skills</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure research experience</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow advice about Research Methods course</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoy it/Live college to the fullest</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/assorted advice</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek help of psychology faculty</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get to know your professors</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Become involved in university life</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare for graduate school</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realize fellow students can help</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage your stress</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance academic and social life</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understand program requirements</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explore other areas/minors</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain personal motivation</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remember that the Psyc courses will be difficult</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never hesitate to ask questions</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain practical experience</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Choose classes related to your expected career</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek advice of psychology advisors</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select/switch advisors you get along with</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Handbook Quiz**

With this *Handbook*, challenge yourself to answer the following dozen questions. If you are still uncertain about any of these matters, then please review the relevant sections of the *Handbook* or speak to your psychology advisor.

1. Which courses can go into your 30 free electives?
2. What is the *minimum* number of core eight psychology courses required for a major?
3. When is the earliest a student can get involved in research?
4. When should a student interested in going immediately to grad school take the GREs?
5. Beyond the field experiences courses, how can I obtain applied experiences in my field?
6. What are the 4 avenues to pursue student research in psychology?
7. Must I take a psychology course with the corresponding lab?
8. How can psychology students become Teaching Assistants?
9. Which psychology elective courses are most appropriate for someone with my interests?
10. What are the 3 student organizations in the psychology department?
11. Which student characteristics and skills are most valued by employers?
12. What are several non-clinical positions sought by B.S. psychology recipients?
XV. My Questions and Notes

Now that you have consumed the contents of this *Psychology Handbook* and familiarized yourself with the University’s Psychology website (www.scranton.edu/academics/cas/psychology/), please scribble below two critical types of information: questions for your academic advisors, and to-do notes (action plans).

**Questions for My Advisors**

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**To-Do Notes (Action Plans)**

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