

Introduction Stanovich, Chapter 1

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Exercises

- 1. Write a brief characterization of each of the following professionals:
 1. Psychologist
 2. Astrologist
 3. Scientist
- 2. List the most interesting psychologist or idea in psychology. Think of ideas from your Introductory Psychology classes that you found exciting, surprising, or important.

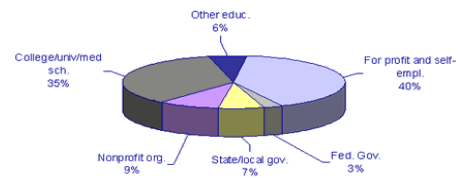
I. INTRODUCTION

B. Image of Psychology

- With regard to your image of Psychologists...
 - What kind of training/degree do they have?
 - Where do psychologists work and have they always worked there? ([Settings](#))
- What image do Psychologists have in our society?
 - How do most know about psychology?
 - What skills would folks say psychologists have?
 - Which Psychologists would be best known?
 - How valued is the job?

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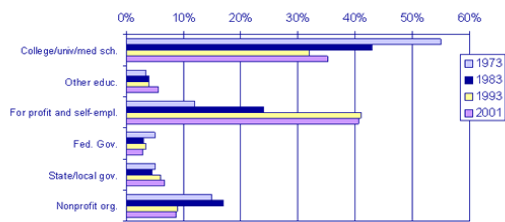
Employment Settings for PhD Psychologists: 2001



Source: Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 2001. National Science Foundation. Compiled by APA Research Office, July 2003.

I. INTRODUCTION

Changes in Employment Settings for PhD Psychologists:
1973, 1983, 1993, and 2001



Source: Survey of Doctorate Recipients, selected years. National Science Foundation.
Compiled by APA Research Office, April 2003.

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I. INTRODUCTION

B. Images of Psychology

- Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior.
 - To study people, psychologists, like other scientists, predict and explain behavior.
 - Is your image of psychologists and scientists different or the same?
- Astrologist predict and explain of behavior but not scientifically.
 - Psychologists say that astrology is a pseudoscience
 - Is your image of psychologists and astrologists the same or different?

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B. Images of Psychology

- Many in society incorrectly assume that psychologists are not scientists
 - Psychologists see themselves as scientists and as very different than astrologists
 - Even psychologists who work in clinics or hospitals see themselves as scientist-practitioners
 - Like medical doctors and biological scientists
- This course is designed in part to help you appreciate the connection between the academic/scientific and the applied/clinical sides of psychology.

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C. Diversity of Psychology

- With regard to interesting ideas in psychology
 - What do you think it means that we can not agree about what is interesting, exciting or important?
 - Does it mean that psychology is in trouble because of the diversity of ideas?
 - Guess how many divisions that there are in American Psychological Association? ([Divisions](#))
 - Guess how many journals American PA publishes? ([APA Journals](#))
 - Do psychologists hold anything in common?

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| 1. Society for General Psychology | 27. Society for Community Research and Action |
| 2. Society for the Teaching of Psychology | 28. Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse |
| 3. Experimental Psychology | 29. Psychotherapy |
| 4. There is no Division 4 [more info] | 30. Society of Psychological Hypnosis |
| 5. Evaluation, Measurement, and Statistics | 31. State Psychological Association Affairs |
| 6. Behavioral Neuroscience and Comparative Psychology | 32. Humanistic Psychology |
| 7. Developmental Psychology | 33. Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities |
| 8. Society for Personality and Social Psychology | 34. Population and Environmental Psychology |
| 9. Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) | 35. Society for the Psychology of Women |
| 10. Society for the Psychology of Aesthetics, Creativity and the Arts | 36. Psychology of Religion |
| 11. There is no Division 11 [more info] | 37. Child, Youth, and Family Services |
| 12. Society of Clinical Psychology | 38. Health Psychology |
| 13. Society of Consulting Psychology | 39. Psychoanalysis |
| 14. Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology | 40. Clinical Neuropsychology |
| 15. Educational Psychology | 41. American Psychology-Law Society |
| 16. School Psychology | 42. Psychologists in Independent Practice |
| 17. Society of Counseling Psychology | 43. Family Psychology |
| 18. Psychologists in Public Service | 44. Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues |
| 19. Military Psychology | 45. Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues |
| 20. Adult Development and Aging | 46. Media Psychology |
| 21. Applied Experimental and Engineering Psychology | 47. Exercise and Sport Psychology |
| 22. Rehabilitation Psychology | 48. Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence |
| 23. Society for Consumer Psychology | 49. Group Psychology and Group Psychotherapy |
| 24. Theoretical and Philosophical Psychology | 50. Addictions |
| 25. Behavior Analysis | 51. Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity |
| 26. History of Psychology | 52. International Psychology |
| | 53. Society of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology |
| | 54. Society of Pediatric Psychology |

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| General Topics American Psychologist APA Monitor Contemporary Psychology Dreaming European Psychologist History of Psychology Journal of Psychotherapy Integration Psychological Assessment Psychological Bulletin Psychological Methods Psychological Review Psychology, Public Policy, and Law Review of General Psychology | Applied & Practice Clinician's Research Digest Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice & Research Dreaming Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology Group Dynamics: Theory, Research, and Practice Health Psychology International Journal of Stress Management Journal of Applied Psychology Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology Journal of Counseling Psychology Journal of Educational Psychology Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied Journal of Occupational Health Psychology Neuropsychology Professional Psychology: Research and Practice Psychoanalytic Psychology Psychological Assessment Psychological Services Psychology of Men and Masculinity Psychotherapy: Theory/Research/Practice/Rehabilitation Psychology Prevention & Treatment |
| Basic Research Behavioral Neuroscience Emotion Journal of Abnormal Psychology Journal of Comparative Psychology Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes Applied General Human Perception and Performance Learning, Memory, and Cognition Psychological Methods | |

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|---|--|
| Social/Personality, Development Education American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology Developmental Psychology Emotion Health Psychology Journal of Educational Psychology Journal of Family Psychology Journal of Personality & Social Psychology Psychology and Aging Psychology of Men and Masculinity | Theory, Reviews, Methodology American Psychologist Contemporary Psychology Dreaming Journal of Psychotherapy Integration Psychological Assessment Psychological Methods Psychological Review Psychotherapy: Theory/Research/Practice/ |
| Professional Issues, Public Policy American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Consulting Psychology Journal Int. Journal of Stress Management Journal of Counseling Psychology Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psych Professional Psych: Research & Practice Psychological Assessment Psychological Services Psychology, Public Policy, and Law Prevention & Treatment | |

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- I. INTRODUCTION
- C. Diversity of Psychology
- Science is the tie that binds all psychologists:
 - The application of science to answer questions about the mind and behavior and to improve of the human condition.
 - This course is also designed in part to help you fully understand psychology as a science.
 - There are a number of concepts, skills, and abilities necessary for students to fully appreciate the science of psychology.
 - Statistics, Design, Ethics, etc. are topics we will discuss in the class.

I. INTRODUCTION
D. What is Science?

- What is the essential characteristics of science?
- Science is a way of thinking about and observing the universe that leads to a deeper understanding of its workings (Stanovich, p. 8).
- Stanovich discusses three characteristics of science
 - Systematic Empiricism
 - Publicly verifiable knowledge
 - Addresses solvable problems

I. INTRODUCTION
D. What is Science?

- **1. Systematic Empiricism**
 - Empiricism refers to finding evidence in the world.
 - Science involves answering questions empirically, by “taking a look”!
 - Systematic Empiricism means that there are better and worse ways to “take a look”.
 - Not all evidence is created equal.
 - Evidence is stronger when it is collected in a systematic way and weaker when it is collected in an unsystematic way.
 - But as everything else in Psychology, things get complicated in the details, which we will consider.
 - We will consider systematic empiricism when discussing which evidence is best for claims.

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D. What is Science?

- **2. Publicly verifiable knowledge.**
 - Knowledge created in science is social knowledge in three ways:
 - **Open to scrutiny.** Scrutinizing one’s own or others’ knowledge claims is a critical component
 - **Replication:** Try the same conditions as someone else and see if you see the same things,
 - **Peer Review:** All interpretations are open to review.
 - We will consider publicly verifiable knowledge when discussing the importance of critically evaluating scientific research and theory in psychology

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D. What is Science?

- **3. Solvable problems**
 - Questions that can’t be answered by using the scientific method are rejected as unscientific.
 - Science can deal only with ideas that can be tested.
 - But what is “scientific” changes as new technologies are used to measure phenomena and test ideas.
 - PET and fMRI techniques in brain research has lead to theories of the neurological basis of consciousness.
 - We will consider solvable problems when discussing the difference between scientific and nonscientific ideas in psychology.

I. INTRODUCTION

E. Psychology as an Undergraduate Major or Minor

- This course is also designed to help students negotiate their undergraduate major or minor in psychology and to prepare for a career in psychology or other helping professions
- Getting into a graduate program in psychology or any helping profession can be as competitive as getting into medical school.
 - You will need to know early what courses to take, extra-curricular activities in which to engage, and how to apply to graduate school or a job.