

Nature of the Discipline(s) in the School of Sport Science in the Realm of Teaching***Discipline specific notes, additions, or deletions accompanying the Faculty Guide "Basic Expectations of Teaching"***

The School of Sport Sciences is committed to a minimum of one outside-of-class experiential learning opportunity for each student. Course materials are expected to be published in the Learning Management System.

Discipline specific notes, additions, or deletions accompanying the Faculty Guide "Teaching Effectiveness"

In the School of Sport Science, teaching effectiveness includes demonstrations of collaboration, engaging in out-of-class interactions with students, and utilizing experiential learning as a teaching strategy.

Nature of the Discipline(s) in the School of Sport Science in the Realm of Research and Scholarship***Elements critical to scholarship which may be unfamiliar to faculty in other disciplines***

In Exercise Science it should be noted that scholarship depends heavily on the recruitment of human subjects and trials for collection and reporting of empirical data. This may also impact the number of peer-reviewed publications a faculty member produces over a given period. In Community and Commercial Recreation (CCR) or Sport Management (SMGT) producing peer-reviewed work doesn't necessarily involve human subjects or human subject trials.

For CCR specifically, practitioner-focused pieces (publications, trainings, guest talks) and community-based projects, are common forms of scholarship which connect best practices to social issues.

Scholarly presentations at professional conferences are an important aspect of research production.

Student research projects such often involve faculty mentorship and may or may not be publishable. Examples include a study being done regarding sport venues and fan avidity.

Meaning of Peer Review and circumstances where peer review is not necessary for the work product to be considered for scholarship.

A peer-reviewed or refereed journal is one in which the articles are subjected to an external review process to assist in determining whether or not it should be published. Specialists or scholars in the same discipline review a draft of the article to evaluate the quality of scholarship, clarity, and soundness of the research and conclusions, its contribution to the field, and other related matters. The reviewers might suggest modifications to the article prior to publication. Often a "blind" process is used wherein the article's author is not identified to the reviewers to aid in maintaining their objectivity. Journal articles, research notes, book reviews, books, training materials and professional presentations are all examples of artifacts that are peer-reviewed.

Peer review may not be necessary with a project that is proprietary in nature. Invited speeches or interviews, unless sharing research knowledge, would usually count as service or teaching, but not scholarship, short of special circumstances related to the event. Example of non-peer reviewed work could include publishing in non-refereed print or electronic newsletters, journals, or contemporary magazines, and being quoted in a news article.

What does and does not qualify as meaningful creative work

No discipline specific notation.

Can "Paid" work be considered scholarship

Typically, it does not, though in some circumstances it could. Research-oriented or based consulting, for example, would be noteworthy as it builds the body of knowledge.

How 21st century forms of disseminating work product into the intellectual marketplace figure into accepted norms of scholarship

Electronic journals, as one example, are acceptable if peer reviewed. Anything that is peer-reviewed should be considered. Scholarly blogs and podcast authorship should also be considered.

Departmental assessment of scholarship quality

Characteristics to be considered include peer review, first author, local through international, journal readership; blog or podcast viewership numbers; award of grant/external funding; tier or impact factor of journal.

Departmental assessment of scholarship quantity

While it may vary based upon years at rank negotiated at time of hire, as a general guideline, we recommend three (3) publications for promotion and/or security. This is a flexible number because a faculty member can go up for promotion from assistant to associate without necessarily going up for security at the same time. In such an example, the period of review will be shorter than one who is going up for security. Scholarly presentations should be included as well.

Nature of the Discipline(s) in the School of Sport Science in the Realm of Service***Need, value, and expectation of departmental service***

Student advising is critical given the number of faculty with numerous advisees.

Need, value, and expectation of university service

No discipline specific notation.

Importance of service to the profession

No discipline specific notation.

Importance of service to the community

No discipline specific notation.

Departmental assessment of service quality

The School of Sport Sciences recommends serving the school/department, university, and community in that order, and encourages community service that brings value to the university.

Departmental assessment of service quantity

No discipline specific notation.