

#### 1. Know what counts towards tenure:

- a. Grant funding: Do you need to have received funding? Does it matter if funding is from a foundation or from a federal agency?
- b. Publications: How many? Which journals? How many with students? How many with you as first author?
- c. Teaching: Is it okay if you're improving or are you expected to reach a certain threshold in your evaluations? Does it matter how many students sign up for your classes? How many master's or doctoral students you advise?

# 2. Pay attention to expectations and to your contract, especially in terms of your division of duties.

- a. If you are expected to be devoting 40% of your time tp *research*, make sure you are doing that. In a 50-hour work week, that means 20 hours of your week will be spent on research. This is realistic, but it can be a struggle to accomplish that.
- b. When it comes to *teaching*, find ways to become more efficient that also make you more effective. I found, for example, that requiring a peer review on papers made the papers better (and thus easier to grade), but also provided a valuable and authentic experience for students (both in giving and in receiving critiques). This worked for me; you may need to be creative to find out what works for you.
- c. Avoid onerous service. For example, do your best to stay off of the

space committee as an assistant professor: everybody wants more space and you will certainly disappoint colleagues when you don't give them resources they believe they need.

### 3. Hold onto the joy that brought you here in the first place.

- a. Do research that excites you. Others will detect your passion and it is infectious. And if you don't think your work is fabulous, why expect others to think differently?
- b. Craft a research plan with attainable goals for the short (semester) and long term (up to 3 years). Although it is occasionally wise to follow an unexpected thread that appears in the fabric of your data, don't pull at something that takes you away from the core of your work. If it doesn't fit in your research plan, you'll have difficulty explaining why you went down that road, so if it doesn't fit in your research statement, keep it on the back burner until after tenure.
- c. Do research that excites you (I know I already said it, but it was worth repeating).

Getting tenure is an amazing privilege, and I believe I have been able to take risks in my work that have paid off because of the security that tenure affords, which is one of the brilliant benefits of tenure. So, do yourself — and your tenure committee and your external evaluators — a favor: make your case a slam dunk.



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## ONE TIP IS PUBLISHED

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