The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Klinischer Psychologe

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Clinical Psychologist

Comments: In Austria there are two ways that enable you work with mental disordered patients. Either you study psychology and then do a postgraduate education in clinical psychology OR you do an education in psychotherapy (without studying psychology first).

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your count	ry that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. a college or a chamber of	of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).	
igotimes Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Bundesministerium für Ges	undheit Approximate English
translation: government department for health	
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other profe	essions (e.g. college of health
care workers)?	
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:

of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?
Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process
No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession
Comments: I don't know that but I rather think no.
ACADEMIC TRAINING
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral Comments: plus postgraduate education (only the master is not sufficient to work with mental disordered patients)
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bachelor and master level of psychology studies?
□ No
Xes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a general education in psychology also appropriate?
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.
☐ It does not have to be specific. Comments: the postgraduate education is specific for clinical psychology
PRACTICAL TRAINING
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) included at the master-level of studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
☐ No (please jump to Question 10).
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).
∑ Yes, obligatory. Comments:
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?

	During the masters degree there is only a small practical training obligatory (240 hours for Bachelor, 160 hours for
master	but for the postgraduate education you have to do a practical training of at least 1480 hours. Please note that the
situatio	n is currently changing in Austria and that the amount of practical training for the postgraduate education has
been ei	hanced (the law is in act since some months ago). As I did my training according to the old law I am not informed
about 1	he new criteria. (If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different universities of you
country	
	the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) required at any phase of the academic of training of the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
	No (please jump to Question 12) ☐ Yes Comments:
	es, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapod by a registered clinical psychologist)?
	(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions)
	es organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science nple) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
	∑ Yes.
	No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18). Comments: postgraduate education
	w long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in par ining, or 1600 hours)?
	1480 hours (according to the old law), please again note that I am not informed about the new law (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Wł	o organizes the training?
	☐ Universities ☐ Clinical institutions ☐ Regulatory organizations described in Question 2
institut	$oxed{oxed}$ Other; please specify Organizations have to be certified by the government (but it can also be private ons).
(15) Do	es this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches
empirio	ally supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral?
	Xes, and the preferred orientations are: cognitive-behavioral

No, the training is fairly ge	neral		Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal	theoretical training	(e.g. courses in psycl	nopathology with exams, weekly reading
seminars on psychotherapeutic metho	ds, etc.)?		
No, they are entirely pract	ical (e.g. therapy, as	sessment, supervision,	report writing)
Yes. Please specify (e.g., a	bout five 60-hour co	urses per academic ye	ar)?
	tical training (sum of mments:	172 hours) (If varies a	ocross training institutions, please provide
(17) Does this training include or requi	re external supervisi	on?	
No, supervision is not a re	quirement.		
Xes, supervision is mandat	tory,		
and the amount required i	is 120 hours (If not fi	rm, please provide est	imated range)
and it can be: 🔀 individua	al only	group only	both types
			Comments: The
supervision is not for the theoretical ed	ducation but for the	practical education	
(18) Before registration or receiving a p	practice permit, is th	ere a final examination	n for the candidates?
igtimes No, there is no final exami	nation.		
Yes, there is a final exam,	and it covers:		
only areas directl	y related to clinical p	osychology/psychother	ару.
many areas of ps	ychology in general (e.g., psychometrics, so	ocial psychology, etc.).
Comments:			
(19) After being registered/receiving a 1, to participate in formal continuing e		•	or psychologists, as described in <i>Question</i> ate?
Xes, there is.	□ No	o, there is not.	Comments:
	RELATED	PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyond the psychologists descri			sionals in your country who are legally
		jump to Question 25).	
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. ps			
In the official language of you			

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist

(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?

In the official language of your country: Bundesminsterium für Gesundheit

Approximate English translation: government department for health

- (23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? psychotherapy
- (24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? two series of theoretical training, practical education and personal therapy (broad variations according to schools) (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):	

(26) General comments:

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TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Psychologue clinicien

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Clinical psychologist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities o	f your country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $\it Question~1$ (e.g. a college or	a chamber of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Conseil fédéra	al de la psychologie clinique Approximate
English translation: Federal council of clinical psychology	
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with	other professions (e.g. college of health
care workers)?	
\boxtimes Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other profe	ssions, was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to t	the psychologists described in Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

No, the dec	cisions were made	without adequate	inclusion of the psy	chology profess	sion	
Comments:						
		ACADEMI	C TRAINING			
(5) In your country, wha	at level of academic	c training are the p	sychologists describ	ed in <i>Question</i>	1 required to comp	olete?
☐ Bachelor		☐ Doctoral			Comments:	
(6) In your country, is master level of psychological master level		l difference in the	e quality and intens	sity of courses	between the bach	elor and
☐ No						
igwedge Yes, and ty	pically bachelor-lev	vel courses are mo	re difficult to compl	ete.		
Yes, and ty	pically master-leve	l courses are more	difficult to complet	e.	Comments:	
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> to general education in ps		_	Question 1 need to	be specialized	in clinical psycholo	gy or is a
☐ Has to be s	pecific to clinical p	sychology.				
It does not	have to be specific				Comments: Thi	is could
change in the future (academic training of cli			s just been official	ized, and could	d have implications	s on the
academic training or cin	nicai psychologists		I TRAINING			
			L TRAINING			
(8) In your country is studies for psychologist			ervices to real worl	d clients) inclu	ded at the master	-level of
☐ No (pleas	se jump to Questior	າ 10).				
Yes, but it i	is optional (e.g. dep	ends on the unive	ersity).			
🔀 Yes, obligat	tory.				Comments:	
(9) If yes (either option in clinical institutions af		•		-	•	racticum
750 hours (If n	ot firm, please prov	vide one or two ty	pical examples from	different unive	ersities of your cour	ntry)
(10) Is the completion practical training of the				equired at any	phase of the acad	demic or
No (please	jump to Question 2	12)	Yes		Comments:	

(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions)
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science, for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in Question 1?
Yes.
No, with receiving the appropriate academic degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18).
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part time training, or 1600 hours)?
(If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Who organizes the training?
☐ Universities ☐ Clinical institutions ☐ Regulatory organizations described in Question 2
Other; please specify
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches, empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral?
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:
No, the training is fairly general Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. courses in psychopathology with exams, weekly reading seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, supervision, report writing)
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per academic year)?
(If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples) Comments:
(17) Does this training include or require external supervision?
No, supervision is not a requirement.
Yes, supervision is mandatory,
and the amount required is hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)
and it can be: individual only group only both types
Comments:

(18) Before registration or receiving a practice permit, is there a final examination for the candidates?				
No, there is no final examination.				
Yes, there is a final exam, and it covers:				
only areas directly related to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.				
many areas of psychology in general (e.g., psychometrics, social psychology, etc.).				
Comments: There is no other final examination than the one for obtaining the master's degree.				
(19) After being registered/receiving a practice permit, is there a requirement for psychologists, as described in <i>Question</i> 1, to participate in formal continuing education to keep their knowledge up-to-date?				
Yes, there is. No, there is not. Comments: But this				
could be envisaged with the new regulation of clinical psychology.				
RELATED PROFESSIONS				
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> are there any professionals in your country who are legally authorized to treat mental disorders with psychological methods (e.g. medical doctors trained in psychotherapy)?				
Yes No (please jump to Question 25). Comments:				
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychotherapist, physician psychotherapist)?				
In the official language of your country: psychothérapeute				
Approximate English translation: psychotherapist				
(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?				
In the official language of your country: Conseil fédéral de la psychothérapie				
Approximate English translation: Federal council of psychotherapy				
(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? psychiatry				
(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? 3 years (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)				
FINAL REMARKS				
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?				
Yes, under this e-mail address:				
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail): xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				

(26) General comments:

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TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: klinichen psiholog

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): clinical psychologist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/a	uthorities of your country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in Question 1 (e.g.	a college or a chamber of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country:	Approximate English translation:

Comments: In Bulgaria the Bulgarian Psychological Society i.e. the professional organization of psychologists has prepared a law on psychology which is in a process of being submitted to the Parliament. This law will regulate the psychological profession. Αt present the practice of clinical psychology is regulated by the Health Department (Ministry of

Health); this regulation requires a master degree in psychology plus a 3 years specialization in clinical psychology following a special program plus a training in psychotherapy if the person wants to treat patients with psychotherapy. At the same time the Bulgarian Association of Psychotherapy has prepared a law on psychotherapy to regulate this profession.

		this profession.
(3) Is this organization specific to psycholograe workers)?	ogists or is it a joint organization wit	h other professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (pleas	se jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple	professions.	Comments:
of psychologists adequately considered in (e.g. were national psychological organizat	the process of legislation related to	essions, was the opinion of the community the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i>
	without adequate inclusion of the psy	
	ACADEMIC TRAINING	
(5) In your country, what level of academic	training are the psychologists describ	ped in Question 1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master comment to Question 2	☐ Doctoral	Comments: See my
(6) In your country, is there a substantia master level of psychology studies?	l difference in the quality and intens	sity of courses between the bachelor and
No		
Yes, and typically bachelor-lev	el courses are more difficult to compl	ete.
Yes, and typically master-level	courses are more difficult to complet	ce. Comments:

(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question</i>	on 1 need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a		
general education in psychology also appropriate?			
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.			
\boxtimes It does not have to be specific.	Comments: In the		
regulations mention in my comment to Question 2 it is not s	pecified; however, usually master degree in clinical		
psychology is preferred			
PRACTICAL TRAIN	IING		
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	to real world clients) included at the master-level of		
No (please jump to Question 10).			
igthered Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).			
Yes, obligatory.	Comments: We have		
two universities - the New Bulgarian University and the University o	f Sofia - offering a master degree in clinical psychology,		
in both of them practical training is obligatory			
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and wha	t type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum		
in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the su	pervision of the course instructor)?		
E.g. the master in clinical psychology at the New Bulgarian	University in Sofia includes 750 hours of practicum in		
clinical institutions under supervision (If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different universities of			
your country)			
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherap	by patient) required at any phase of the academic or		
practical training of the psychologists described in Question 1?			
No (please jump to Question 12) ☐ Ye	cs Comments: See my		
comment to Question 2			
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g.	participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy		
provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?			
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different	ent training institutions)		
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving	the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science,		
for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as desc	cribed in Question 1?		
⊠ Yes.			

No, with receiving the appropriate academic deg	gree, psychologists are authorized	d to practice inc	lepende	ently
(please jump to Question 18).		Comments:	See	my
comment to Question 2				
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible time training, or 1600 hours)?	e. e.g. two calendar years in full-t	ime training, 4 y	ears in	part
(If varies across training institutions, please giv	e 1 or 2 typical examples)			
(14) Who organizes the training?				
	Regulatory organizations desc	cribed in Questio	on 2	
Other; please specify Medical universities				
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic appendically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly r		osychodynamic a	approac	hes,
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:				
No, the training is fairly general		Comments:		
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	.g. courses in psychopathology v	vith exams, wee	ekly rea	ding
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, asses	sment, supervision, report writing	g)		
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour cours	es per academic year)?			
180 hours as a whole (If varies across training institut	ions, please provide 1-2 typical ex	xamples) Com	ments:	
(17) Does this training include or require external supervision	?			
No, supervision is not a requirement.				
Yes, supervision is mandatory,				
and the amount required is 60 hours (If not firm,	please provide estimated range)			
and it can be: individual only	group only bo	th types		
		Comments:		
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice permit, is there	e a final examination for the candi	dates?		
No, there is no final examination.				
Yes, there is a final exam, and it covers:				
only areas directly related to clinical psyc	chology/psychotherapy.			

many areas of psycholog	gy in general (e.g., psychometrics, social psycholog	gy, etc.).
Comments: I am not sure		
(19) After being registered/receiving a practi1, to participate in formal continuing education	ice permit, is there a requirement for psychologis on to keep their knowledge up-to-date?	ts, as described in <i>Question</i>
Yes, there is. be introducued with the legislation	No, there is not.	Comments: But it shall
	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
	Question 1 are there any professionals in your chological methods (e.g. medical doctors trained in	
Yes [doctors and clinical social workers the second control of t	No (please jump to Question 25). trained in psychotherapy but also as an exception training in psychotherapy	Comments: Medical on representatives of other
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychoth	nerapist, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your count	try: psihoterapevt	
Approximate English translation: psychotherapist		
(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?		
In the official language of your country: Bulgarska asociacija po psihoterapija		
	ulgarian Association of Psychotherapy, however a	•
(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? medical doctors, mostly psychiatristsq and clinical social workers		
(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? According to the training standards of the Bulgarian Association of Psychotherapy at least 3200 hours of curriculum in psychotherapy incl. 1800 basic training (specified academic curriculum related to psychotherapy) and 1400 specialized training in a specific form of psychotherapy, e.g. psychoanalysis or CBT (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)		
	FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, m	ay I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address: xx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
No, I would rather suggest this co	olleague (name and e-mail):	

(26) General comments:

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TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: sveučilišni specijalist kliničke psihologijne (univ.spec.klin.psih.)

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): specialist clinical psychologist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that	registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $ extit{Question 1}$ (e.g. a college or a chamber of psych	nologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Chamber of psychologist translation:	Approximate English
Cor	nments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions care workers)?	(e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions. Cor	mments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opin	ion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists de	escribed in <i>Question 1</i>
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	
Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process	

$\hfill \square$ No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the p	sychology profession
Comments:	
ACADEMIC TRAINING	
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists desc	ribed in Question 1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral	Comments: it required 2
postgraduate (after MA degree) academic years, while PHD require degree)	ed 3 postgraduate academic years(after MA
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intermaster level of psychology studies?	ensity of courses between the bachelor and
□No	
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to com	plete.
Xes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to comp	lete. Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need general education in psychology also appropriate?	to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.	
☐ It does not have to be specific.	Comments:
PRACTICAL TRAINING	
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real wo studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	orld clients) included at the master-level of
No (please jump to Question 10).	
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).	
Yes, obligatory.	Comments:
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of princlinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of	
1 month in the institution (but in master-level it is any kind of institution)	tution where psychologist works, i.e. school,
clinic, HR in firm; at postgraduate level of clinical psychology training 100 hou	urs practice in clinicla institution are required
(If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different univers	ities of your country)
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient)) required at any phase of the academic or

igtimes No (please jump to Question 12)	Yes	Comments:
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restric	tions/requireme	ent (e.g. participation in 1	00 hours of individual psychotherapy
provided by a registered clinical psychologist	t)?		
(If not firm, please provide 1	or 2 examples o	f different training institu	cions)
(12) Does organized and required training e	exist between re	ceiving the appropriate a	cademic degree (Master of Science,
for example) and being licensed/registered a	as a psychologist	as described in <i>Question</i>	1?
Xes.			
☐ No, with receiving the appropri (please jump to Question 18).	ate <i>academic</i> do	egree, psychologists are a	uthorized to practice independently Comments:
(13) How long is this training (please be as s time training, or 1600 hours)?	pecific as possib	le. e.g. two calendar year	s in full-time training, 4 years in part
one calendar year in full-time traini	ng (If varies acro	oss training institutions, p	ease give 1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Who organizes the training?			
Universities Clinic	al institutions	Regulatory organiza	ions described in Question 2
Other; please specify			
(15) Does this training have preferred psych empirically supported methods, in general, e			herapy, psychodynamic approaches,
Yes, and the preferred orientation	ons are:		
No, the training is fairly general			Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoremseminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.		e.g. courses in psychopa	chology with exams, weekly reading
igtimes No, they are entirely practical (e	e.g. therapy, asse	essment, supervision, repo	ort writing)
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about f	ive 60-hour cou	rses per academic year)?	
(If varies across training instit	tutions, please p	rovide 1-2 typical example	es) Comments:
(17) Does this training include or require ext	ernal supervisio	1?	
No, supervision is not a requirer	ment.		
Yes, supervision is mandatory,			
and the amount required is	hours (If not f	irm, please provide estim	ated range)
and it can be: 🔀 individual only		group only	both types

		Comments:
(18) Before registration or receiving a pra	ctice permit, is there a final examination for t	he candidates?
No, there is no final examinat	tion.	
Xes, there is a final exam, and	d it covers:	
only areas directly re	elated to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.	
many areas of psych	ology in general (e.g., psychometrics, social p	osychology, etc.).
Comments:		
(19) After being registered/receiving a pr	actice permit, is there a requirement for psy	chologists, as described in Question
1, to participate in formal continuing educ	cation to keep their knowledge up-to-date?	
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
	d in Question 1 are there any professiona psychological methods (e.g. medical doctors	
∑ Yes	No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psych	otherapist, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your co	ountry: liječnici	
Approximate English translation:	M.D.	
(22) What organization are they licensed	/ registered by?	
In the official language of your co	ountry: Hrvatska liječnička komora	
Approximate English translation:	Croatian medical chember	
	heir academic training (e.g. medicine in g, only psychiatrists, etc.)? medicine in genera	
(24) How long and what type of training organized by specific psychotherapeutic s	g do they need to complete after their acachools)? (If varies across institutions, p	
	FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed	d, may I contact you later?	
Xes, under this e-mail addres	s: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
☐ No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):		

(26) General comments: Education for psychologist in Croati is organized in 3 level: BA degree (3 academic years), MA degree (2 academic yeras), postgraduate specialization of clinical psychology (2 academic yeras) or PhD (3 academic years). MA level is for general psychology and licence for practice required 1 year of practice after MA level. That licence is for general psychology. Croatian pschological chember recognized somebody as clinical psychologist if he/she has postgraduate degree (specialization of clinical psychology, or PhD in field of clinical psychology) and work exeprience in clinical setting for 5 years

THANK YOU FOR DEVOTING THE TIME AND ENERGY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION. YOUR EFFORTS ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED!

Dear Barna,

here are answers to your questions:

- Does the 3-year PhD training in clinical psychology contain any
- > practicum (e.g. as the 100 hours that is included in the 2-year
- > postgraduate university training)?

NO, PhD program is "generally scientific oriented", we have some

methodological courses, and some courses from various field of psychology,

but without practicum. Someone can choose to do thesis (research) in filed $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

of clinical psychology.

- > Am I wright, that the one-year practical training (your answer to
- > question 13) is necessary for all candidates (no matter if completing the
- > 2-year post grad or the 3-year PhD training)?

YES. All candidates after university and before getting licence for

practice should work one year in practice under supervision. After that

they should pass professional exam (organized by Croatian psychological

Chamber).

- How many supervision is required during this one-year practical
 > training? E.g., 100 hours, 1 supervision / 10 therapeutic hours etc.
 They work as apprentices for whole year. Every candidate get his/her own mentor, and work for whole year under mentorship.
- What are the restrictions (if any) for the candidates during the five- years of work experience before licensing (e.g., further supervision,- restrictions on patient populations)?

We have no restrictions. Status of clinical psychologist given by Croatian Psychological Chamber is relatively new thing (last two years), so we are now in process to define criteria for psychologist without licence for clinical psychology. Now, they can do exactly same job as clinical psychologist (diagnostics, counselling, etc.). It they are in education for psychotherapy, then that therapeutic association can propose some restrictions.

Do I understand well that the course of becoming a licensed clinical

> psychologist in Croatia takes at least 13/14 years (3 years for BA + 2

> years for MA + 2 or 3 years for post grad education + 1 year for practical

> training + 5 years of work experience)?

NO, it takes 10 years: 3 years for BA + 2 years for MA + 1 year for

practical training (then get practical licence) + 2 or 3 years for post grad education (it is part-time study, during which all candidates works, so after finishing it they have approximately 5 years of work experience).

I hope that this answers will, help you in your research.

Best,

XXXXXXX

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Εγγεγραμμένος Ειδικός Ψυχολόγος

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Registered Specialist Psychologist

Comments: In Cyprus the registry for applied/specialist psychologists includes Clinical, Counseling, Industrial/Organizationl, School, and Forensic Psychology.

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives practice permission to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?

No (please jump to Question 5).

 ∑ Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Συμβούλιο Εγγραφής Ψυχολόγων Approximate English translation: Psychologists' Licensing Committee/Board

Comments: The Board is independent to any psychological association/society and members are voted in by the Ministers Board.

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?

Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).

☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists.	
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	
Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation proces	ss
☐ No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profess	ion
Comments:	
ACADEMIC TRAINING	
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in <i>Question</i>	1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral	Comments: To become a
licensed specialist psychologist in Cyprus you have to obtain a postgraduate degree	e (Masters, not necessarily
Doctorate) with a duration of at least 2 years. Within those two year, one must com	plete at least 500 hours of
supervised practice. The law requires a total of 1000 supervised hours of practice. F	or psychologists who have
only 500 hours, the Licensing Board will send them to complete the remaining 500 hou	rs at a site in Cyprus.
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses	between the bachelor and
master level of psychology studies?	
□No	
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.	
Xes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete.	Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized i	n clinical psychology or is a
general education in psychology also appropriate?	
☐ Has to be specific to clinical psychology.	
☐ It does not have to be specific.	Comments: There are
other specialties as well as noted in Question 1.	
PRACTICAL TRAINING	
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) include	ded at the master-level of
studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	
☐ No (please jump to Question 10).	
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).	

✓ Yes, obligatory.	Comments: In Cyprus,
students in the applied programs offering training in Clinical, Counseling, and School Psycho	logy complete a total of at
least 1000 hours of practical training. In some programs they complete 1500+ hours.	
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g	g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum
in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instr	ructor)?
Differs according to University and specialty. School Psychology trainees complete c	linical training in schools in
the public or private domain. Counseling and Clinical Psychology trainees train in various center	ers (e.g., community mental
health, hospital, rehabilitation centers, etc). Clinical and Counseling Psychology trainees usual	ly have rotations in various
settings. (If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different universities of y	our country)
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) required at any	phase of the academic or
practical training of the psychologists described in Question 1?	
No (please jump to Question 12) ☐ Yes	Comments:
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours	of individual psychotherapy
provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?	
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions)	
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic	degree (Master of Science,
for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in Question 1?	
Yes.	
$oxed{\boxtimes}$ No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> degree, psychologists are authorized	d to practice independently
(please jump to Question 18).	d to practice independently Comments: The required
	Comments: The required
(please jump to Question 18). training is obtained during the completion of the postgraduate (Masters or Doctor apply for licensure as soon as they graduate. There are no requirements for post-	Comments: The required oral) degree. Usually people
(please jump to Question 18). training is obtained during the completion of the postgraduate (Masters or Docto	Comments: The required oral) degree. Usually people
(please jump to Question 18). training is obtained during the completion of the postgraduate (Masters or Doctor apply for licensure as soon as they graduate. There are no requirements for post-US. (13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-times.	Comments: The required oral) degree. Usually people docs etc as required in the
(please jump to Question 18). training is obtained during the completion of the postgraduate (Masters or Doctor apply for licensure as soon as they graduate. There are no requirements for post-US.	Comments: The required oral) degree. Usually people docs etc as required in the
(please jump to Question 18). training is obtained during the completion of the postgraduate (Masters or Doctor apply for licensure as soon as they graduate. There are no requirements for post-US. (13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-times.	Comments: The required oral) degree. Usually people docs etc as required in the
(please jump to Question 18). training is obtained during the completion of the postgraduate (Masters or Doctor apply for licensure as soon as they graduate. There are no requirements for post-US. (13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, or 1600 hours)?	Comments: The required oral) degree. Usually people docs etc as required in the
 (please jump to Question 18). training is obtained during the completion of the postgraduate (Masters or Doctor apply for licensure as soon as they graduate. There are no requirements for post-US. (13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, or 1600 hours)? (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples) 	Comments: The required oral) degree. Usually people docs etc as required in the training, 4 years in part

` ,	this training have preferred psychoth y supported methods, in general, etc.)	erapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive th or it is fairly neutral?	erapy, psychodynamic approaches,
	Yes, and the preferred orientations	are:	
	No, the training is fairly general		Comments:
	the training include formal theoretic on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	cal training (e.g. courses in psychopath	ology with exams, weekly reading
	No, they are entirely practical (e.g. t	therapy, assessment, supervision, repor	t writing)
	Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five	60-hour courses per academic year)?	
	(If varies across training institution	ons, please provide 1-2 typical examples	c) Comments:
(17) Does	this training include or require externa	al supervision?	
	No, supervision is not a requiremen	t.	
	Yes, supervision is mandatory,		
	and the amount required is h	ours (If not firm, please provide estimat	ted range)
	and it can be: individual only	group only	both types
			Comments:
(18) Before	e registration or receiving a practice p	ermit, is there a final examination for th	ne candidates?
	No, there is no final examination.		
	Yes, there is a final exam, and it cov	vers:	
	only areas directly related	to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.	
	many areas of psychology	in general (e.g., psychometrics, social ps	sychology, etc.).
C	omments:		
	being registered/receiving a practice cipate in formal continuing education	permit, is there a requirement for psyctokeep their knowledge up-to-date?	chologists, as described in <i>Question</i>
	Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments: The law in its
current sta	ate has no such requirement. Howeve	r, the regulations that are being curren	tly developed do mention the need
		najority of practicing psychologists do	participate in continued education
activities ii	n Cyprus and abroad.		
		RELATED PROFESSIONS	

(20) Beyond the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> are there any professionals in your country who are legally		
authorized to treat mental disorders with psychological methods (e.g. medical doctors trained in psychotherapy)?		
Yes		
Psychotherapy is not regulated in Cyprus. Currently, as a country we are in the process of developing a General		
Health System, part of which will outline who will be able to provide psychotherapeutic services.		
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychotherapist, physician psychotherapist)?		
In the official language of your country: Ψυχίατροι, κοινωνικοί λειτουργοί, σύμβουλοι, κοινωνιολόγοι,		
νοσηλευτές, "ψυχοθεραπευτές"		
Approximate English translation: Psychiatrists, social workers, counselors, sociologists, nurses, "psychotherapists"		
(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?		
In the official language of your country:		
Approximate English translation: The licensing board of each profession. Counseling and psychotherapy are not		
legally regulated in Cyprus.		
(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping		
professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? see above		
(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training		
organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? Usually 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic		
companies (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)		
FINAL REMARKS		
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?		
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):		
(26) General comments: In Cyprus, there is a registry for people who have a Bachelors degree in Psychology. Within this		
spectrum, people can teach psychology, perform an initial evaluation and refer on for specialist services, etc all under		
supervision and not on the basis of an independent practice. A Bachelors degree in Psychology is a legal prerequisite in		
order to become a specialist.		

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: czech klinický psycholog

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): clinical psychologist

Comments: it is necessary to pass special exam

(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that	t registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $Question\ 1$ (e.g. a college or a chamber of psyc	hologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).	
\boxtimes Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Ministerstvo zdravotnictví translation: Ministery of Health	Approximate English
Co	omments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions care workers)?	(e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	omments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opi	nion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists d	lescribed in <i>Question 1</i>

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

\square No, the decisions were made with	out adequate inclusion of the psy	chology profession
Comments:		
	ACADEMIC TRAINING	
(5) In your country, what level of academic tra	ning are the psychologists describ	ped in Question 1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐] Doctoral	Comments:
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference master level of psychology studies?	ference in the quality and intens	sity of courses between the bachelor and
□No		
igthered Yes, and typically bachelor-level c	ourses are more difficult to compl	ete.
Yes, and typically master-level cou	rses are more difficult to complet	e. Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologist general education in psychology also appropria		be specialized in clinical psychology or is a
Has to be specific to clinical psych	ology.	
☐ It does not have to be specific.		Comments:
	PRACTICAL TRAINING	
(8) In your country is a practical training (ps studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Ques</i>		d clients) included at the master-level of
No (please jump to Question 10)	ı.	
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depend	s on the university).	
Yes, obligatory.		Comments:
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how in clinical institutions affiliated with the univer		
150-220 hours (If not firm, please	provide one or two typical exar	mples from different universities of your
country)		
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (I practical training of the psychologists describe		equired at any phase of the academic or
No (please jump to Question 12)	Yes	Comments: for degree
clinical nsychologist-nsychoteranist it is necess	ary - yes	

(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions)
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science, for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
⊠ Yes.
No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18). Comments: 3-5 years
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part time training, or 1600 hours)?
3-5 years (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Who organizes the training?
☐ Universities ☐ Clinical institutions ☐ Regulatory organizations described in Question 2
Other; please specify
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches,
empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral?
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:
No, the training is fairly general Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. courses in psychopathology with exams, weekly reading seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, supervision, report writing)
Xes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per academic year)?
(If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples) Comments:
(17) Does this training include or require external supervision?
No, supervision is not a requirement.
Yes, supervision is mandatory,
and the amount required is hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)
and it can be: individual only group only both types
Comments:

(18) Before registration or receiving a pra	ictice permit, is there a final examination to	or the candidates?		
☐ No, there is no final examina	tion.			
Yes, there is a final exam, and	d it covers:			
only areas directly r	elated to clinical psychology/psychotherapy	y.		
	nology in general (e.g., psychometrics, socia	ıl psychology, etc.).		
Comments:				
(19) After being registered/receiving a pr	ractice permit, is there a requirement for p	osychologists, as described in Question		
1, to participate in formal continuing edu	cation to keep their knowledge up-to-date?	?		
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:		
RELATED PROFESSIONS				
	d in <i>Question 1</i> are there any profession psychological methods (e.g. medical docto			
∑ Yes	☐ No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:		
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psych	notherapist, physician psychotherapist)?			
In the official language of your c	ountry: lékaři			
Approximate English translation	: physician			
(22) What organization are they licensed	/ registered by?			
In the official language of your country: Ministerstvo zdravotnictví				
Approximate English translation	: Ministery of Health			
	their academic training (e.g. medicine in y, only psychiatrists, etc.)? medicine in gene			
(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? only special exam (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)				
	FINAL REMARKS			
(25) If some further clarification is needed	d, may I contact you later?			
Yes, under this e-mail addres	s:			
No, I would rather suggest th	is colleague (name and e-mail):			
(26) General comments:				

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: cand.psych./psychologist

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): psychologist

Comments:

(2) is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities or your t	country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $\it Question~1$ (e.g. a college or a champer of the psychologists) (e.g. a college or a champer of the ps	nber of psychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Psykologforeningen Psychologists Association	Approximate English translation:
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other care workers)?	professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions,	was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists	chologists described in <i>Question 1</i>
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession
Comments:
ACADEMIC TRAINING
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral Comments: In Denmark a masters degree in Psychology is 5 years.
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bachelor are master level of psychology studies?
⊠ No
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments: We do have a division of BA and MA but in reality it is one 5 year degree
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is general education in psychology also appropriate?
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.
one general degree in psychology. if you want to specialise in one area, this is done through work and extra courses.
PRACTICAL TRAINING
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) included at the master-level studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
No (please jump to Question 10).
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).
∑ Yes, obligatory. Comments: everyor
has to do a semester of work experience where you follow a psychologist around.
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicular in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?
the praticum lasts for one semester (around 4 months, 30 hours per week) but it doesn't have to be in clinic
institutions such as hospitals, psychotherapy units, etc, it can with an organisational psychologist as well, if the stude
prefers that. (If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different universities of your country)

(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (bein practical training of the psychologists described in		uired at any phase of the academic or
No (please jump to Question 12)	Yes	Comments:
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?	requirement (e.g. participation i	n 100 hours of individual psychotherapy
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 e	xamples of different training inst	titutions)
(12) Does organized and required training exist b for example) and being licensed/registered as a ps		- '
Yes.		
igtimes No, with receiving the appropriate aa (please jump to Question 18).	cademic degree, psychologists a	re authorized to practice independently Comments:
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific time training, or 1600 hours)?	c as possible. e.g. two calendar y	ears in full-time training, 4 years in part
(If varies across training institution	s, please give 1 or 2 typical exam	ples)
(14) Who organizes the training?		
Universities Clinical inst	itutions Regulatory organ	nizations described in Question 2
Other; please specify		
(15) Does this training have preferred psychother empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or		ve therapy, psychodynamic approaches,
Yes, and the preferred orientations ar	re:	
☐ No, the training is fairly general		Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	training (e.g. courses in psycho	opathology with exams, weekly reading
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. the	erapy, assessment, supervision, i	report writing)
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60	-hour courses per academic year	r)?
(If varies across training institution	s, please provide 1-2 typical exar	mples) Comments:
(17) Does this training include or require external	supervision?	
No, supervision is not a requirement.		
Yes, supervision is mandatory,		

and the amount required is	hours (If not firm, please provide estir	nated range)
and it can be: 🔲 individual o	nly group only	both types
		Comments:
(18) Before registration or receiving a prac	ctice permit, is there a final examination for	r the candidates?
☐ No, there is no final examinat	ion.	
Yes, there is a final exam, and	it covers:	
only areas directly re	elated to clinical psychology/psychotherapy	<i>'</i> .
	ology in general (e.g., psychometrics, social	l psychology, etc.).
Comments: you have to write a topics can vary accordingly	master thesis, approx. 80 pages, and since	it is a general psychology degree, the
	actice permit, is there a requirement for p	-
with "clients" individually or in groups, of affairs. After that you can work towards specialist in psychotherapy, psychopath	No, there is not. eving x number of hours of supervision, havetc.), you can apply for what is called "au becoming a "specialised" psychologist in wology, child psychology, neuropsychology in an relevant area plus a whole range of contents.	othorization" by the ministry of social which area you choose to work in, eg. y or organizational psychology. This
	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
	d in <i>Question 1</i> are there any profession psychological methods (e.g. medical doctor	
∑ Yes	☐ No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psych	otherapist, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your co	ountry: psykiater or psykoterapeut	
Approximate English translation example who have taken psycho	: psychiatrists (medical doctors) or psych therapy courses	otherapists which can be nurses for
(22) What organization are they licensed ,	registered by?	
In the official language of your co	ountry: i don't know	
Approximate English translation:		

- (23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)?
- (24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? i am not sure... (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	

(26) General comments:

THANK YOU FOR DEVOTING THE TIME AND ENERGY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION.

YOUR EFFORTS ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED!

No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: kliiniline psühholoog

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): clinical psychologist

<u>Comments</u>: the title "Clinical Psychologist" is legally recognized, but not protected. As established by the law named *Professions Act* on professional certification in Estonia: "§ 15. (2) Holding a professional certificate is not a precondition of working unless legislation has provided the requirement for a professional certificate in order to work in a certain post."

(http://www.legaltext.ee/et/andmebaas/paraframe.asp?loc=text&lk=et&sk=en&dok=XXXX040.htm&q uery=kutseseadus&tyyp=X&ptyyp=RT&pg=1&fr=no) In Estonia the certification for psychologists exists since 1994 and national register since 2003. Due to the pressure of the Union of Estonian Psychologists (UEP), Estonian Ministry of Health set a qualification system for clinical psychologists in 1993; the accreditation panel of the clinical psychologists evaluated continuing education of applicants and based on their decisions the Ministry of Health issued qualification certificates in 1994-2001. When the Professions Act (Kutseseadus) was enforced in 2001 (renewed in 2008), the UEP applied to the Health Care and Social Work Professional Council of the Estonian Qualifications Authority and became the awarding body authorized to evaluate professional qualifications in the field of psychology. The UEP formed task forces to develop the Professional standard for Clinical Psychologists in 2003. The Clinical Psychology professional qualifications committees were formed in 2003. They announce certification once a year, review applications, organise qualification examinations and award the certificates. Certificates are valid 7 years, and certified psychologists are listed in National Register of Professions (kutseregister). No licence is needed to practice psychology in Estonia, nor is the title "psychologist" protected. Psychology is listed as free profession by Estonian authorities. Some lower level legislative documents (e.g.

regulations of the Minister of Social Affairs) set a prerogative of being in the National Register in order to have right to provide services (e.g. the Procedure for the assumption of a payment obligation of an insured person by the health insurance fund and the methods for calculation of the payment; the List of health services of the Health Insurance Fund).

2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and reactive permission to the psychologists described in Question 1 (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?	or gives			
No (please jump to Question 5).				
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Kutsekoda Approximate English translat	ion: The			
Comments:				
3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of are workers)?	of health			
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).				
4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the confidence of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in Que.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)? Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession Comments:	-			
ACADEMIC TRAINING				
5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in Question 1 required to comp	olete?			
Bachelor Master Doctoral Comments: The Professional standard for Clinical Psychologists is developed closely according to the European quastandard for psychologists and it's framework and standards for the education and training of psychologists (www.europsy-efpa.eu)	lification			
6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bach naster level of psychology studies?	elor and			
□No				
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.				

Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete	e. Comments:		
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be general education in psychology also appropriate?	pe specialized in clinical psychology or is a		
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.			
It does not have to be specific.	Comments:		
PRACTICAL TRAINING			
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	clients) included at the master-level of		
No (please jump to Question 10).			
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).			
Yes, obligatory.	Comments:		
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practin clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the			
The Estonian Professional standard for Clinical Psychologists (and als	to The EuroPsy framework and minimal		
standards for the education and training of psychologists) states that at least 3	90 hours of practical work (internship) is		
needed during the master level studies. (If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different universities			
of your country)			
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) repractical training of the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	quired at any phase of the academic or		
No (please jump to Question 12)	Comments:		
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?	in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy		
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training in	stitutions)		
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropri for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in <i>Ques</i>	- '		
Xes.			
No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> degree, psychologists	are authorized to practice independently		
(please jump to Question 18).	Comments: One year of		
supervised practice is included into Estonian professional qualificatio	n system.		
3			

(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in time training, or 1600 hours)?	part		
1560 (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples)			
(14) Who organizes the training?			
Universities Clinical institutions Regulatory organizations described in Question 2			
Other; please specify Supervised practice has been applicants' own responsibility.			
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral?	hes,		
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:			
No, the training is fairly general Comments:			
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. courses in psychopathology with exams, weekly reaseminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	ding		
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, supervision, report writing)			
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per academic year)?			
(If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples) Comments:			
(17) Does this training include or require external supervision?			
No, supervision is not a requirement.			
Yes, supervision is mandatory,			
and the amount required is hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)			
and it can be: individual only group only both types			
Comments: There are	e no		
strict rules, but suggestions are that supervision should occur at least every two weeks and on average two hour prote time for meeting.	cted		
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice permit, is there a final examination for the candidates?			
No, there is no final examination.			
Yes, there is a final exam, and it covers:			
only areas directly related to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.			
many areas of psychology in general (e.g., psychometrics, social psychology, etc.).			

(19) After being registered/receiving a practice permit, is there a requirement for psychologists, as described in Question					
1, to participate in formal continuing	education to keep their knowledge up-to-o	date?			
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:			
	RELATED PROFESSIONS				
	cribed in <i>Question 1</i> are there any profes with psychological methods (e.g. medical c	essionals in your country who are legally doctors trained in psychotherapy)?			
∑ Yes	No (please jump to Question 25	5). Comments:			
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. p	osychotherapist, physician psychotherapist)?			
In the official language of yo	our country: psühhiaater				
Approximate English transla	tion: psychiatrist				
(22) What organization are they licen	ised / registered by?				
In the official language of yo	In the official language of your country: Terviseamet				
Approximate English transla	tion: Health Board				
(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping					
professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? medicine					
(24) How long and what type of tra	aining do they need to complete after th	neir academic training (e.g. 3-year training			
organized by specific psychotherapeu	utic schools)? (If varies across institu	itions, please provide 1-2 examples)			
	FINAL REMARKS				
(25) If some further clarification is ne	eded, may I contact you later?				
Yes, under this e-mail a	address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				
No, I would rather sug	gest this colleague (name and e-				
(26) General comments:	mail):				

Comments:

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Finnish and Swedish

Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).

care professionals based on Act on Health Care Professionals 559/1994

☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Licensed psychologist

Comments:

care workers)?

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Valvira Approximate English translation: Ministery of Health and Social Affairs
Comments:
http://www.valvira.fi/en/licensin
g/professional_practice_rights
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health

Comments: All health

(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in <i>Question</i>
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?
igstyle Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process
No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession
Comments:
ACADEMIC TRAINING
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in Question 1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral Comments:
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bachelor ar master level of psychology studies?
□No
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments: Togeth
they form an education and training to become a licensed psychologist (obligatory 0,5 years of supervise practice is included in the Master's degree
(7) Does the academic training of psychologists described in Question 1 need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is general education in psychology also appropriate?
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.
igstyle igstyle It does not have to be specific.
PRACTICAL TRAINING
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) included at the master-level studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
☐ No (please jump to Question 10).
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).
∑ Yes, obligatory. Comments:
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicu

in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?

The curriculum and the content, quantity and dur	ation requirements are in line with	the EuroPsy standard, see
http://www.efpa.eu/europsy (If not firm, please provide o	ne or two typical examples from di	fferent universities of your
country)		
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psych practical training of the psychologists described in <i>Question</i>		phase of the academic or
No (please jump to Question 12)	Yes	Comments: This is
obligatory for an additional training to gain the right to use	the title "psychotherapist"	
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requiremprovided by a registered clinical psychologist)?	ent (e.g. participation in 100 hours o	f individual psychotherapy
All licensed psychologists are health care profession not exist - the term is in use in practical language health care setting (If not firm, please provide 1 or	ge referring to psychologists working	g with clients / patiens in
(12) Does organized and required training exist between refor example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologis		degree (Master of Science,
Yes.		
No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> of (please jump to Question 18).	legree, psychologists are authorized	to practice independently Comments:
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possil time training, or 1600 hours)?	ble. e.g. two calendar years in full-tir	me training, 4 years in part
at least 5,5 years (330 University Eurocredits) (If examples)	f varies across training institutions,	please give 1 or 2 typical
(14) Who organizes the training?		
□ Clinical institutions	Regulatory organizations descr	ribed in Question 2
Other; please specify		
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic all empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly		sychodynamic approaches,
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:		
No, the training is fairly general		Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training	(e.g. courses in psychopathology w	ith exams, weekly reading

seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?

	No, they are entirely practical	(e.g. therapy, asse	essment, supervisi	on, report writing)		
	Yes. Please specify (e.g., abou	t five 60-hour cou	rses per academic	year)?		
	ee the EuroPsy standard ment xamples) Comments:	ioned above (If v	aries across trair	ing institutions, p	please provide 1-	2 typical
(17) Does	this training include or require e	xternal supervisio	n?			
	No, supervision is not a requir	ement.				
	Yes, supervision is mandatory	,				
	and the amount required is 6	month's period o	n a weekly basis	hours (If not firm,	please provide e	stimated
range)						
	and it can be: individual or	nly	group only	⊠ both	n types	
					Comments:	
(18) Before	e registration or receiving a prac	tice permit, is the	re a final examinat	tion for the candid	ates?	
	No, there is no final examinati	on.				
	extstyle ext	it covers:				
	only areas directly re	lated to clinical ps	ychology/psychot	herapy.		
	many areas of psycho	ology in general (e	.g., psychometrics	, social psychology	, etc.).	
С	omments: This final exam is the	conducted by the	University and is a	an integral part of	the Master's degr	ee
(19) After	being registered/receiving a pra	actice permit, is th	ere a requiremen	t for psychologists	s, as described in	Question
1, to partio	cipate in formal continuing educ	ation to keep thei	knowledge up-to	-date?		
	Yes, there is. for all health care professionals		there is not.		Comments:	Legal
		RELATED P	ROFESSIONS			
	nd the psychologists described					
	Yes	No (please ju	ump to Question 2	25).	Comments:	
(21) If yes,	what are their titles (e.g. psycho	otherapist, physici	an psychotherapis	st)?		
Ir	n the official language of your co	untry: psykiatri, ps	sykoterapeutti			
А	pproximate English translation:	psychiatrists, psyc	hotherapists			
(22) What	organization are they licensed /	registered by?				

In the official language of your country: Valvira

Approximate English translation: Ministry of Social and Health Affairs

(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping

professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? psychiatry, psychiatric nursing

(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training

organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? 4-year psychotherapy training arranged by universities (If varies across

institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS

(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?

No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):

(26) General comments: Thank you!

Dear Barna,

1) Your observation is correct. The EuroPsy standard requires one full year of supervised practice - the Finnish state

registration to become a licensed psychologist requires only half a year. Therefore - in order to receive the EuroPsy

Certification the Finnish licensed psychologists must complete an additional half a year of supervised practice.

2) The psychotherapy training requirements are the same for psychiatrists and licensed psychologists. The duration of

psychotherapy training after having a license to practise as a psychiatrist or a psychologist is 4 years - and it contains at

least 1600 hours of education and training while working as a licensed psychologist/psychiatrist. The hours for personal

psychotherapy during this psychotherapy training range from 50-200 hours depending on the orientation of the training

(cognitive, psychoanalytic, systemic family psychotherapy and group psychotherapy).

Best,

Aihe: Re: VS: Training of clinical psychologists in Finland

5

Many thanks for your help and quick reply. I have only two questions to
clarify:
- You wrote that the practicum in the master level training is in line
with the EuroPsy requirements and is about half a year. However, to the
best of my knowledge
(http://www.europsy-efpa.eu/sites/default/files/uploads/EuroPsy%20Regulations%20July%202013.pdf),
the Europsy standard contains 1600 hours / 1 full year of supervised
practice.
- You mentioned that personal therapy is obligatory only in the
psychotherapist training. This training is the same for psychiatrists and
licensed psychologists? And how many hours of personal training is
required during this training?
Thanks so much, I really appreciate your efforts!
Barna

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: psychologue

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): psychologist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives practice permission to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?

No (please jump to Question 5).

Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Agence Régionale de Santé Approximate English translation: Health Region Organization

Comments:

governmental organization in each France region only to register psychologists on an official list (compulsory registration)

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?

Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5	5).
--	-----

☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:	regional
health organization for professionals in this field		
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was	the opinion of the o	community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists	ogists described in	Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?		
$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation pro	ocess	
No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profe	ession	
Comments:		
ACADEMIC TRAINING		
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in Question	on 1 required to cor	mplete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral	Comments:	
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of course	es between the ba	chelor and
master level of psychology studies?		
□ No		
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.		
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete.	Comments:	
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized	ed in clinical psycho	logy or is a
general education in psychology also appropriate?		
☐ Has to be specific to clinical psychology.		
☐ It does not have to be specific.	Comments:	
PRACTICAL TRAINING		
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) inc	cluded at the mast	er-level of
studies for psychologists, as described in Question 1?		
No (please jump to Question 10).		
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).		
Yes, obligatory.	Comments:	
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of	practicum

in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?

half time of the two years to obtain the master (If not firm, please provide one or two typical exar	nples from
different universities of your country)	
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) required at any phase of the acceptance of the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	cademic or
No (please jump to Question 12)	
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of individual psychologist)?	chotherapy
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions)	
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	of Science,
☐ Yes.	
No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> degree, psychologists are authorized to practice inde (please jump to Question 18).	ependently
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years time training, or 1600 hours)?	ears in part
(If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples)	
(14) Who organizes the training?	
☐ Universities ☐ Clinical institutions ☐ Regulatory organizations described in Questio	n 2
Other; please specify	
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic a empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral?	pproaches,
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:	
☐ No, the training is fairly general Comments:	
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. courses in psychopathology with exams, week seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	kly reading
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, supervision, report writing)	
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per academic year)?	
(If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples) Comments:	
(17) Does this training include or require external supervision?	

	No, supervision is not a require	ment.			
	Yes, supervision is mandatory,				
;	and the amount required is	hours (If not fi	rm, please provide	estimated range)
;	and it can be: 🔲 individual onl	у	group only	☐ both	n types
					Comments:
(18) Before r	egistration or receiving a practi	ice permit, is there	e a final examinatio	on for the candid	ates?
	No, there is no final examinatio	n.			
	Yes, there is a final exam, and it	t covers:			
	only areas directly rela	nted to clinical psy	chology/psychothe	rapy.	
	many areas of psychol	ogy in general (e.g	g., psychometrics, s	ocial psychology	, etc.).
Con	nments:				
	eing registered/receiving a practate in formal continuing educate		•		, as described in <i>Question</i>
	Yes, there is.	⊠ No, t	there is not.		Comments:
		RELATED PF	ROFESSIONS		
(20) Beyond	the psychologists described	in <i>Question 1</i> ar	e there any profe	ssionals in your	country who are legally
authorized to	o treat mental disorders with p	sychological meth	ods (e.g. medical d	octors trained in	psychotherapy)?
\boxtimes	Yes	No (please ju	mp to Question 25)).	Comments:
• •	chotherapy is not protected by the required training is not psy	•			
(21) If yes, w	hat are their titles (e.g. psychol	therapist, physicia	n psychotherapist)	?	
In tl	he official language of your cou	ntry: psychothéra	peute		
Арр	proximate English translation: p	sychotherapist			
(22) What or	ganization are they licensed / r	egistered by?			
In ti	he official language of your cou	ntry: départemen	ts de psychologie e	t de psychiatrie (des universités
Арр	proximate English translation: p	sychology and psy	chiatry departmen	ts of universities	
	may be the main area of the			_	y field from the helping
protessions i	ncluding social work, nursery, o	only psychiatrists,	etc.): psychopatho	iogy	

(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? none (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):

(26) General comments: The french situation about psychotherapy is very strange: only the title of psychotherapist is protected by law (exclusively for physicians and psychologists) with only a psychopathology training required but the practice of psychotherapy is legally free and is not linked with any compulsory training, not even in psychology or in psychiatry!

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Psychologischer Psychotherapeut

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Psychological Psychotherapist

Comments:

2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives
ractice permission to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).
Xes, it is called in the official language of my country: Landesprüfungsamt im Gesundheitswesen Approximate
English translation: Federal Examination Authority for Public Health
Comments: Organization
names differ in each federal
state, e.g. in ours: Hessisches
Landesprüfungs- und
Untersuchungsamt im
Gesundheitswesen.
3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health
are workers)?

Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).

igtimes Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments: Also for
physicians, dentists, pharmacologists, nurses	
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other profession	ons, was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the	psychologists described in Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	
Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legis	ation process
No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psycho	ogy profession
Comments:	
ACADEMIC TRAINING	
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described	in Question 1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral	Comments: The current
legal situation is under revision. Up to now, the "old" degree of a "Diplor	na" in psychology (minimum of 4,5 - 5
years of university education) is legally necessary. Master level is predo	minantly seen as the equivalent of a
Diploma and is therefore commonly regarded as the required level.	
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity	of courses between the bachelor and
master level of psychology studies?	
⊠ No	
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.	
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete.	Comments:
(7) Does the $\it academic$ training of psychologists described $\it in~Question~1$ need to be	specialized in clinical psychology or is a
general education in psychology also appropriate?	
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.	
☐ It does not have to be specific.	Comments:
PRACTICAL TRAINING	
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world cl	ients) included at the master-level of
studies for psychologists, as described in Question 1?	
No (please jump to Question 10).	
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).	
∑ Yes, obligatory.	Comments:

(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?

During psychology studies, no common regulations exist. For licensing, you need a postgraduate practical training of 1,200 hours in an inpatient psychiatric hospital, and 600 hours in a general clinical institution, and 600 hours of psychotherapy carried out by trainee, under supervision (If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different universities of your country) (10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) required at any phase of the academic or practical training of the psychologists described in *Question 1*? Yes No (please jump to Question 12) Comments: 120 hours of self-experience are mandatory, but no personal therapy (11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy provided by a registered clinical psychologist)? (If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions) (12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science, for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in Question 1? X Yes. No, with receiving the appropriate academic degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18). Comments: (13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part time training, or 1600 hours)? 4200 hours (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples) (14) Who organizes the training? Universities Clinical institutions Regulatory organizations described in Question 2 Other; please specify Private Institutions (15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches, empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral? Xes, and the preferred orientations are: cognitive behavioral therapy, psychodynamic therapy, psychoanalysis No, the training is fairly general Comments:

(16) Does	the training inc	clude formal theoretical	training (e.g. courses in psychop	athology wi	th exams, we	ekly read	ding
seminars	on psychotherap	peutic methods, etc.)?					
[No, they are e	entirely practical (e.g. the	erapy, assessment, supervision, re	port writing)			
	Xes. Please sp	pecify (e.g., about five 60-	-hour courses per academic year)?	?			
6	600 hours in tota	al, usually in a period of	3 years (If varies across training	institutions,	please provide	e 1-2 typ	oical
e	examples)	Comments:					
(17) Does	this training incl	lude or require external s	supervision?				
	No, supervision	on is not a requirement.					
	Xes, supervisi	on is mandatory,					
	and the amou	unt required is 150 hours	(If not firm, please provide estima	ated range)			
	and it can be:	individual only	group only	⊠ both	types		
					Comments:		50h
individual	, 100h group						
(18) Befor	re registration or	r receiving a practice perr	mit, is there a final examination fo	r the candida	ates?		
	No, there is n	o final examination.					
	\boxtimes Yes, there is a	a final exam, and it covers	5:				
		areas directly related to	clinical psychology/psychotherapy	y .			
	man	y areas of psychology in ${\mathfrak g}$	general (e.g., psychometrics, socia	ıl psychology	, etc.).		
C	Comments:						
(19) After	being registered	d/receiving a practice pe	rmit, is there a requirement for p	osychologists	, as described	in <i>Ques</i>	tion
1, to parti	icipate in formal	continuing education to	keep their knowledge up-to-date?	?			
	Yes, there is.		No, there is not.		Comments:	50 h	per
year							
		F	RELATED PROFESSIONS				
(20) Beyo	and the psychol	ogists described in <i>Que</i>	stion 1 are there any profession	nals in your	country who	are leg	gally
authorize	d to treat menta	l disorders with psycholo	gical methods (e.g. medical docto	ors trained in	psychotherap	y)?	
	⊠ Yes	□ No	(please jump to Question 25).		Comments:	physic	ians
			tment of children and adolesce ers and pedagogues degree	nts, it is als	so possible to	enter	the

(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychotherapist, physician psychotherapist)?

In the official language of your country: 1. Facharzt für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, 2. Facharzt für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie, 3. Kinder- und Jugendlichenpsychotherapeut

Approximate English translation: 1. Medical Specialist for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, 2. Medical Specialist for Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, 3. Child and Adolescent Psychotherapist

(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?

In the official language of your country: 1., 2. Landesärztekammer, 3. Landesprüfungsamt im Gesundheitswesen

Approximate English translation: 1., 2., Federal Medical Chamber, 3. Federal Examination Authority for Public

Health

- (23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? 1., 2. Medicine; 3. social worker, paedagogues
- (24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? 1., 2. 60 months, 3. 4200 hours (same as psychological psychotherapists) (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS

25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address:	
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail): xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	

(26) General comments: In Germany, there are several regulatory organizations. The "Landesprüfungsamt" gives practice permissions and checks the preconditions for becoming a psychological psychotherapist. The Chamber of Psychotherapists "Psychotherapeutenkammer" registers all psychological psychotherapists and represents the profession of psychological psychotherapists. The Association of Statutory Health Insurance Physicians "Kassenärztliche Vereinigung" registers and controls psychological psychotherapists who work on a self-employed basis (approx. 70% of psychological psychotherapists does).

The current government included in their program for 2013-2016 to revise the regulations for psychotherapists.

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TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: ψυχολόγος

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Psychologist

Comments:

There is a law voted in 1979 which defined specialties in psychological practice, such as Clinical Psychologists that has never been activated (paradox).

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives practice permission to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?

igtiespice No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country:	Approximate English translation:
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organiz care workers)?	zation with other professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with o	ther professions, was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation r	related to the psychologists described in Question 1

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?

[No, the decis	sions were made v	without adequate	e inclusion of the ps	sychology professi	on	
(Comments:						
			ACADEM	IIC TRAINING			
(5) In you	r country, what	level of academic	training are the	psychologists descr	ribed in <i>Question</i> 1	1 required to co	mplete?
	Bachelor	Master	☐ Doctoral			Comments:	
	ur country, is th		difference in th	ne quality and inte	nsity of courses b	oetween the ba	chelor and
[No						
[Yes, and typi	cally bachelor-lev	el courses are mo	ore difficult to com	plete.		
_		,		e difficult to compl vel degree, a MSc is		Comments:	Although
		aining of psycholo		n Question 1 need t	to be specialized in	n clinical psycho	ology or is a
[Has to be spe	ecific to clinical ps	ychology.				
not clear	in Greece. There	ave to be specific. e are 3 years MSc erequisites for pr	delivered by pub	olic universities (Ath	nens and Thessalor	Comments: T	
			PRACTIC	AL TRAINING			
		practical training as described in Q		services to real wo	orld clients) includ	led at the mas	ter-level of
[No (please	jump to Question	10).				
[Yes, but it is	optional (e.g. dep	ends on the univ	ersity).			
	Xes, obligato	ry.				Comments:	
	•	•	,	and what type of per the supervision o	, -		f practicum
٦	Those we compl	ete the MSc in Cli	inical Psychology	need to have com	pleted two clinical	l Placements ov	er a period
of two ye	ears (Child or A	dolescents and A	dults, over 1800	hours of placeme	ent) (If not firm, p	olease provide o	one or two
typical ex	amples from dif	ferent universities	s of your country	·)			

practical training of the psychol			uired at any phase of the academic or
No (please jump to	Question 12)	Yes	Comments:
(11) If yes, how many, and with provided by a registered clinical	•	ent (e.g. participation i	n 100 hours of individual psychotherapy
It is recommended not	obliged (If not firm, please p	rovide 1 or 2 examples	s of different training institutions)
for example) and being licensed	_		te academic degree (Master of Science, ion 1?
Yes. No, with receiving (please jump to Que private or public tra	estion 18).	egree, psychologists aı	re authorized to practice independently Comments: There are
(13) How long is this training (p time training, or 1600 hours)?	lease be as specific as possik	ole. e.g. two calendar y	rears in full-time training, 4 years in part
Systemic Therapy Four give 1 or 2 typical exam		BT 4 Years (IETHS) (If v	varies across training institutions, please
(14) Who organizes the training	?		
□ Universities □ Other; please speci	Clinical institutions	Regulatory organ	izations described in Question 2
	eferred psychotherapeutic ag , in general, etc.) or it is fairly		ve therapy, psychodynamic approaches,
No, the training is f	, 0	Psychoanalytic)	Comments: It usually
seminars on psychotherapeutic	_		opathology with exams, weekly reading
	(e.g., about five 60-hour cou		
	urnal Groups, Presentations	(If varies across trainin	ng institutions, please provide 1-2 typical

(17) Does	sthis training include or require exterr	nai supervision?	
	☐ No, supervision is not a requireme	nt.	
	Yes, supervision is mandatory,		
	and the amount required is	hours (If not firm, please provide estimate	ted range)
	and it can be: individual only	group only	■ both types
			Comments: It depends
on the tra	ainning whther the supervisor will be	external or internal	
(18) Befo	re registration or receiving a practice	permit, is there a final examination for th	ne candidates?
	No, there is no final examination.		
	Yes, there is a final exam, and it co	vers:	
	only areas directly related	to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.	
	many areas of psychology	r in general (e.g., psychometrics, social ps	sychology, etc.).
(Comments:		
(19) Afte	r being registered/receiving a practice	e permit, is there a requirement for psyc	chologists, as described in Question
1, to part	icipate in formal continuing education	n to keep their knowledge up-to-date?	
	Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
		RELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Bey	ond the psychologists described in	Question 1 are there any professionals	s in your country who are legally
authorize	ed to treat mental disorders with psycl	hological methods (e.g. medical doctors t	trained in psychotherapy)?
[Yes	No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments: Although
	_	Workers or Nurses can be involved. Ther any agencies can move legal processes ag	
			gamst those who use it.
	s, what are their titles (e.g. psychother		
	In the official language of your country	y:	
	Approximate English translation:		
(22) Wha	t organization are they licensed / regis	stered by?	
1	In the official language of your country	y:	
	Approximate English translation:		

- (23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)?
- (24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS	
25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):	

(26) General comments:

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: pszichoterapeuta

(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): psychotherapist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country t	that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. a college or a chamber of p	sychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).	
oxtimes Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Egészségügyi Engedélyezés	si és Közigazgatási Hivatal
Approximate English translation: Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Proc	edures
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other profession	ons (e.g. college of health
care workers)?	
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
igstyle Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the	opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologist	ts described in Question 1

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession
Comments: Decesions were made by the physician profession (since psychologists were not allowed to self-
orgnazied during the communist regime)
ACADEMIC TRAINING
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral Comments:
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bachelor and master level of psychology studies?
□ No
☑ Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a
general education in psychology also appropriate?
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.
☐ It does not have to be specific. Comments: But if the
master-level trainig is not specific, the candidate has to take a few extra examinations (e.g., in psychodignostics) before
admission to the clinical training to be completed after university studies.
PRACTICAL TRAINING
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) included at the master-level of stud-
ies for psychologists, as described in Question 1?
No (please jump to Question 10).
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).
Yes, obligatory. Comments:
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum
in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?
Approx. 150-200 hours in clinical institutions (If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from differ-
ent universities of your country)
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) required at any phase of the academic or practical training of the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> ?

	☐ No (please jump to Q	uestion 12)	⊠ Yes	Comments:
(11) If ye	es, how many, and with w	hat restrictions/requireme	nt (e.g. participation in 100	hours of individual psychotherapy
provided	d by a registered clinical p	sychologist)?		
	striction on individual ver The proivider should be	rsus group setting. The max	kimum is about 350 individua	inimum is 150 hours with no re- al hours at psychodinamic schools. training institutution of the given training institutions)
(12) Doe	es organized and required	d training exist between re	ceiving the appropriate aca	demic degree (Master of Science,
for exam	nple) and being licensed/r	egistered as a psychologist	as described in Question 1?	
	∀es.			
	No, with receiving the		egree, psychologists are aut	horized to practice independently Comments:
	v long is this training (pleaning, or 1600 hours)?	ase be as specific as possib	le. e.g. two calendar years i	n full-time training, 4 years in part
	psycholigsts is 4-year lon the psychotherapist train ment). This is the genera by the training institututi	ng (no matter whether in point and takes an addictional 2 al training. Besides this, ca	art or full time employment years (no matter whether ndidates must complete a n corientation, which largeley	chologists. The training for clinical after the masters' degree, while in part time or full time employmethod-specific training organized varies across orientations. (If var-
(14) Wh	o organizes the training?			
	Universities	Clinical institutions	Regulatory organization	ns described in Question 2
training			ining is organized by unive	rsities, while the psyochtherapsit
		erred psychotherapeutic ap		rapy, psychodynamic approaches,
	Yes, and the preferre	d orientations are:		
	No, the training is fair ogist training is general, the definition of the method-specific training is general.	he psychoterapist training	s specific to therapeutic app	Comments: The clinical proaches (the country has 16
(16) Doe	es the training include fo	rmal theoretical training (e.g. courses in psychopatho	ology with exams, weekly reading

seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?

No, they are entirely practical (e.g	. therapy, assessment, supervision	on, report writing)				
☐ Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per academic year)?						
Clinical psyichologist training: low in	Clinical psyichologist training: low intensity university courses, approx. 130 hours / semester. The general					
psychoterapist training is approx. 50	hours per semester. The method	l-speicific training is largely variable. (If var-				
ies across training institutions, please	provide 1-2 typical examples)	Comments:				
(17) Does this training include or require exter	nal supervision?					
No, supervision is not a requireme	ent.					
Yes, supervision is mandatory,						
and the amount required is	hours (If not firm, please provide	e estimated range)				
and it can be: individual only	group only	□ both types				
		Comments: Clinical				
psyichologist training: 150 hours of group sup	pervision. The general psychoters	apist training does not include supervision.				
The method-specific part does, it varies largely	across orientations, approx. 150	0-350 hours.				
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice	permit, is there a final examinati	on for the candidates?				
No, there is no final examination.						
$igtheref{igselem}$ Yes, there is a final exam, and it co	overs:					
only areas directly related	d to clinical psychology/psychoth	erapy.				
many areas of psycholog	y in general (e.g., psychometrics,	social psychology, etc.).				
Comments: There is a final exam	before clinical psychologist re	gistration and an additional one before				
psychotherapist registration.						
(19) After being registered/receiving a practic1, to participate in formal continuing education	•					
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:				
	RELATED PROFESSIONS					
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in Qu	estion 1 are there any profession	nals in your country who are legally author-				
ized to treat mental disorders with psychologic	cal methods (e.g. medical doctors	trained in psychotherapy)?				
⊠ Yes □	No (please jump to Question 25	S). Comments:				
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychothe	rapist, physician psychotherapist	?)?				
In the official language of your countr	y: pszichoterapeuta					

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist

(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?

(26) General comments:

In the official language of your country: Egészségügyi Engedélyezési és Közigazgatási Hivatal

Approximate English translation: Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures

(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? medicine

(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? Psychiatrists need to complete the same training as clinical psychologists (2-year general training + method-specific trianing of various length varying across therapeutic orientation. Other specialist physicians must complete a 1-year course before starting the training of clinical psychologists / psychiatrists (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):	

THANK YOU FOR DEVOTING THE TIME AND ENERGY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION.

YOUR EFFORTS ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED!

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TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Clinical Psychologist or Counselling Psychologist (2 separate doctoral training programmes)

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): as above - registration with the psychological society is optional

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/	authorities of your country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $\it Question~1$ (e.g	a college or a chamber of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country:	Approximate English translation:
	Comments: statutory
	regulation is commencing soon -
	due to be 2014 but there is a
	slight delay

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?

	Specific to	psychologists	(please jump	to	Question	5)	
--	-------------	---------------	--------------	----	----------	----	--

☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments: it will be part			
of statutory regulation of health professionals - a number of different pro	fessions working in the public health			
services				
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other profession	ns, was the opinion of the community			
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the	psychologists described in Question 1			
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?				
igthered Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legisla	ation process			
No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychological	ogy profession			
Comments:				
ACADEMIC TRAINING				
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in	n Question 1 required to complete?			
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral	Comments:			
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of	of courses between the bachelor and			
master level of psychology studies?				
□No				
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.				
igtimes Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete.	Comments:			
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be s	pecialized in clinical psychology or is a			
general education in psychology also appropriate?				
☐ Has to be specific to clinical psychology.				
☐ It does not have to be specific.	Comments: Counselling			
psychology is now also trained to doctoral level and counselling psychologists	are seeking parity of employment			
opportunity in the health services with clinical psychology				
PRACTICAL TRAINING				
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clie	ents) included at the master-level of			
studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?				
No (please jump to Question 10).				
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).				
Yes, obligatory.	Comments: There was in			

the past but not any longer I believe - there may still be a Masters level training in counselling psychology in Cork but I

expect this to raise to doctoral level soon to match the Trinity College Dublin doctoral training, all clinical psychology training programmes in Ireland are doctoral level

(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?

(If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different universities of your country)

			required at any phase of the a	cademi	c or
practical training of the psycho	ologists described in Qu	uestion 1?			
☐ No (please jump t	to Question 12)		Comments:	this	has
always been required for cour	nselling psychology but	is only recently coming in	for clinical psychology training		
(11) If yes, how many, and wit	th what restrictions/red	quirement (e.g. participati	on in 100 hours of individual psy	/chother	rapy
provided by a registered clinic	al psychologist)?				
training programmes	in clinical psychology	in Ireland - TCD require	ng (I am a clinical psychologist); s 24 hrs; UCD 16 hrs; UL 20 h provide 1 or 2 examples of differ	rs; NUIG	î no
(12) Does organized and requ	ired training exist bety	ween receiving the appro	priate academic degree (Master	of Scie	nce,
for example) and being license	ed/registered as a psyc	hologist as described in Qu	uestion 1?		
Yes.					
igwedge No, with receiving	g the appropriate acad	demic degree, psychologis	ts are authorized to practice inc	depende	ntly
(please jump to Q	uestion 18).		Comments:	If	a
psychologist want	ts to become a Registe	red psychologist with PSI	(Psychological Society of Ireland	d) there	are
·	•	-	on (forms and requirements for	_	tion
can be accessed o	on the PSI website - ww	w.psihq.ie) - but this is op	tional until we have stat reg in p	lace	
(13) How long is this training	(please be as specific a	s possible. e.g. two calend	lar years in full-time training, 4 γ	ears in	part
time training, or 1600 hours)?					
(If varies acros	s training institutions, p	olease give 1 or 2 typical e	xamples)		
(14) Who organizes the trainir	ng?				
Universities	Clinical institu	tions Regulatory o	rganizations described in Question	on 2	
Other; please spe	cify				
(15) Does this training have p			gnitive therapy, psychodynamic	approac	hes,

Yes, and the preferred orientations	are:	
No, the training is fairly general		Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoretic seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?		athology with exams, weekly reading
No, they are entirely practical (e.g.	therapy, assessment, supervision, rep	port writing)
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five	60-hour courses per academic year)?	
(If varies across training instituti	ions, please provide 1-2 typical examp	oles) Comments:
(17) Does this training include or require extern	al supervision?	
No, supervision is not a requiremen	nt.	
Yes, supervision is mandatory,		
and the amount required is	hours (If not firm, please provide estir	mated range)
and it can be: individual only	group only	both types
		Comments:
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice p	permit, is there a final examination fo	r the candidates?
No, there is no final examination.		
Yes, there is a final exam, and it cov	vers:	
only areas directly related	to clinical psychology/psychotherapy	/.
	in general (e.g., psychometrics, socia	l psychology, etc.).
Comments:		
(19) After being registered/receiving a practice 1, to participate in formal continuing education		
Xes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments: there is a
CPD requirement to remain a member of the	Psychological Society of Ireland (PSI) but membership of PSI is optional -
when statutory regulation comes in to effect, C	PD requirements will no longer be op	tional
	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in C	Question 1 are there any profession	nals in your country who are legally

authorized to treat mental disorders with psychological methods (e.g. medical doctors trained in psychotherapy)?

	Yes	☐ No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments: Y	es,
	although the word 'legal' may be r	nisleading - they are professionally able to do this w	ork - any one professiona	al is
	bound to operate within the limits	of their competence, according to the ethical code	of their professional body	У
(21) If ye	es, what are their titles (e.g. psycho	otherapist, physician psychotherapist)?		
	In the official language of your cou	untry: Psychiatrists, psychotherapists, some social w	orkers	
	Approximate English translation:			
(22) Wh	at organization are they licensed /	registered by?		
	the Irish Council for Psychotherap the psychotherapy profession an professions as they are predomin that psychiatrists are answerable	untry: for psychotherapists, there are a number of by (ICP) is an umbrella organisation - again there is dipsychotherapists are not due to be included in santly in private practice rather than employed in the to the Irish Medical Council; I don't know the personal workers do additional psychotherapy training	no statutory regulation statutory reg for the hear the health services; I presuprofessional body for So	for alth me
	Approximate English translation:			
	•	eir academic training (e.g. medicine in general, only psychiatrists, etc.)? I think it's clear from the ab		ing
organize psycholo be inclu formal t	ed by specific psychotherapeutic ogical psychotherapy as a clinical of ided as part of the professional to craining in psychotherapy to develop programme (there is normally a 1-	do they need to complete after their academic to schools)? currently there is no additional training recounselling psychologist or as a psychiatrist or socialining - however, as I said above, many of these op their skills in this area - then this would normall year concession off a 4-year psychotherapy training book myself) (If varies across institutions, please proving	ining required to practical worker - it is believed professionals do addition and a series of the previous meres of the previous mer	tice I to nal me
		FINAL REMARKS		
(25) If so	ome further clarification is needed,	may I contact you later?		
	⊠Yes, under this e-mail address:	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
	No, I would rather suggest this	colleague (name and e-mail):		
(26) Ger	neral comments:			
Hi Barna	э,			

The Irish clinical psychology training is the same model as the UK training - it is a 3-4 year bachelor degree in psychology, then usually a 1-2 year Master's degree - taught or research - and 1-2 year's work experience as an assistant psychologist, or in a voluntary organisation or doing research work - some people will start or complete a research PhD at this point as it is so hard to get into the clinical training programmes - then it is a 3 year doctoral programme in clinical psychology, which is not a PhD, it is a DClinPsych or equivalent (named slightly differently in the different programmes). As I said, we do follow the UK model, but just to be clear, in the UK also it is not an automatic progression - you used the phrase 'a 6-year combined training' - there is a similarly high level of competition in the UK to get into clinical doctorates.

Just as in the UK, the doctoral training involves 5-6 (normally 4-month-long) supervised clinical work placements, involving 3,000 hours of supervised work experience which is assessed, a taught academic programme with assignments and exams, and a research thesis - each of the 3 elements involves one-third of the final marking but the majority of the time is spent on work placement.

You asked how many years after secondary education it takes - the least amount of time it can possibly take is 3 (Bachelors)+1 (Masters)+3 (Doctorate) = 7 years but an applicant to the doctoral programme will not get onto it without relevant work experience so 7 years' 3rd level education plus 1 year relevant work experience is the required minimum - but in fact it can, and usually does, take longer than that as the competition is so strong for a limited number of places.

With best wishes,

On Mon, Mar 31, 2014 at 5:54 PM, Barna Konkoly Thege <konkoly.thege.barna@gmail.com> wrote:

Many thanks for your reply, I really GREATLY appreciate your time and effort you put in participating in this survey! I would have only two minor questions to help me better understand your answers:

- You mentioned that the required level of academic training is doctoral. Is this the regular European system of 3 years (bachelor) + 2 years (master) + 3 years (PhD) or rather something like in the UK (6-year combined training with a PsyD-like qualification but not PhD)? So how many years it takes to get this degree after secondary education?
- You also wrote that there is no practicum during master-level studies. Is this also true for the doctoral level of studies or there you have practicum (if yes, approx. how many?).

Thanks so much again,

Barna

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TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: psicoterapeuta

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): psychotherapist

Comments:

(2) is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities or y	our country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $\it Question~1$ (e.g. a college or a	chamber of psychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Ordine degli Psic	ologi Approximate English translation:
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with o care workers)?	ther professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other profession	ons, was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the	psychologists described in Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

☐ No,	, the decisions were made	without adequate i	nclusion of the psycholog	gy profession		
Comme	ents:					
		ACADEMIC	TRAINING			
(5) In your coun	try, what level of academi	ic training are the p	sychologists described in	Question 1 re	quired to cor	nplete?
4-year	chelor			d master (2 ye		and then a
	ntry, is there a substantion	al difference in the	quality and intensity of	f courses betv	ween the bad	chelor and
∑ Yes	s, and typically bachelor-le s, and typically master-leve courses are more speciali	el courses are more		Cc	omments:	Moreover
general education	ademic training of psychol on in psychology also appos s to be specific to clinical p	ropriate?	<i>Question 1</i> need to be sp	ecialized in cli	inical psychol	ogy or is a
☐ It d	oes not have to be specifi	С.		Co	omments:	
		PRACTICAL	_ TRAINING			
studies for psycl	ntry is a practical trainin hologists, as described in o (please jump to Questio s, but it is optional (e.g. de	Question 1? on 10).		nts) included	at the mast	er-level of
☐ Yes	s, obligatory.			Cc	omments:	
	r optional or obligatory), hutions affiliated with the u	•				practicum
((If not firm, please provide	e one or two typical	examples from different	universities o	f your countr	·y)
(10) Is the com	pletion of personal thera	apy (being a psycho	otherapy patient) require	ed at any pha	ase of the ac	ademic or

practical training of the psychologists described in Question 1?

No (please jump to Question 12)	Yes	Comments: Usually it is
non required, but sometimes it is depending on the postgrad	duate specialization program in psych	notherapy (i.e., the 4-year
program after master degree)		
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requireme provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?	nt (e.g. participation in 100 hours of	individual psychotherapy
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of	f different training institutions)	
(12) Does organized and required training exist between re	ceiving the appropriate academic de	egree (Master of Science,
for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist	as described in Question 1?	
⊠ Yes.		
No, with receiving the appropriate academic de	egree, psychologists are authorized t	co practice independently
(please jump to Question 18).		Comments:
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possib time training, or 1600 hours)?	le. e.g. two calendar years in full-tim	e training, 4 years in part
4 years in part time training (If varies across training	institutions, please give 1 or 2 typica	al examples)
(14) Who organizes the training?		
☐ Clinical institutions	Regulatory organizations descril	bed in Question 2
igorimes Other; please specify Both public universities and	d private institutes	
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic ap empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly		ychodynamic approaches,
$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Yes, and the preferred orientations are: there a	are a lot of different kinds of trainir	ngs and each of them are
based on different psychotherapetic approaches (i.e., cogniti		
No, the training is fairly general		Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (or seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	e.g. courses in psychopathology wit	h exams, weekly reading
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, asse	essment, supervision, report writing)	
Xes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour cour	ses per academic year)?	
about 300 hours per academic year (If varies acro Comments:	ss training institutions, please provi	ide 1-2 typical examples)
(17) Does this training include or require external supervision	1?	
No, supervision is not a requirement.		

Yes, supervision is mandato	ry,			
and the amount required is	100-200 hours (If no	ot firm, please provid	e estimated ran	ge)
and it can be: 🗌 individual	only	group only	⊠ both	n types
				Comments:
(18) Before registration or receiving a pr	actice permit, is the	re a final examination	n for the candid	ates?
No, there is no final examin	ation.			
Yes, there is a final exam, ar	nd it covers:			
only areas directly	related to clinical ps	ychology/psychothe	rapy.	
many areas of psyc	chology in general (e	.g., psychometrics, so	ocial psychology	, etc.).
Comments:				
(19) After being registered/receiving a participate in formal continuing ed	•	·		s, as described in <i>Question</i>
$igtheref{igsel}$ Yes, there is.	☐ No.	there is not.		Comments:
	RELATED F	PROFESSIONS		
(20) Beyond the psychologists describ	ed in <i>Question 1</i> a	re there any profes	ssionals in your	country who are legally
authorized to treat mental disorders wit	h psychological met	hods (e.g. medical do	octors trained in	psychotherapy)?
∑Yes	No (please j	ump to Question 25).		Comments: psychiatrists
trained in psychotherapy				
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psyc			?	
In the official language of your	country: psichiatra p	sicoterapeuta		
Approximate English translation	n: psychotherapist p	sychiatrist		
(22) What organization are they licensed	d / registered by?			
In the official language of your	country: Ordine deg	li Psicologi		
Approximate English translation	n: Order of Psycholo	gists or Association o	of Psychologists	
(23) What may be the main area of professions including social work, nurse			_	ny field from the helping
(24) How long and what type of traini organized by specific psychotherapeuti varies across institutions, please provide	c schools)? A 4-yea	-		

(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):
(26) General comments:
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FINAL REMARKS

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TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: psicologo clinico, psicoterapeuta

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): clinical psychologist, psychotherapist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country	that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $Question\ 1$ (e.g. a college or a chamber of p	psychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Albo degli Psicologi Approx	ximate English translation:
chamber of psychologist / national board of psychologist	
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professi	ions (e.g. college of health
care workers)?	
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the	opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologis	its described in Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

No, the dec	cisions were made	e without adequat	e inclusion of the p	osychology profession	
Comments:					
		ACADEN	IIC TRAINING		
(5) In your country, wha	it level of academ	ic training are the	psychologists des	cribed in <i>Question 1</i> requ	uired to complete?
☐ Bachelor		☐ Doctoral		Con	nments:
(6) In your country, is master level of psychological master level master level master level of psychological master level master level master level master		ial difference in t	ne quality and int	ensity of courses betwe	een the bachelor and
☐ No					
Yes, and ty	pically bachelor-le	evel courses are m	ore difficult to cor	nplete.	
Yes, and ty	pically master-lev	el courses are mo	re difficult to comp	olete. Con	nments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> t			n Question 1 need	to be specialized in clin	ical psychology or is a
☐ Has to be s	pecific to clinical	osychology.			
	have to be specif	ic.		Con	nments:
		PRACTIC	CAL TRAINING		
(8) In your country is studies for psychologist			services to real w	orld clients) included a	t the master-level of
☐ No (pleas	e jump to Questi	on 10).			
Yes, but it i	s optional (e.g. de	epends on the univ	versity).		
🛚 Yes, obligat	ory.			Con	nments:
		·		practicum is it (e.g. 2×3 of the course instructor)	-
60 hours (in	two academic ye	ear) (If not firm,	please provide o	one or two typical exam	mples from different
universities of your cou	ntry)				
(10) Is the completion practical training of the	•			t) required at any phase	e of the academic or
No (please	jump to Questior	12)	Yes	Con	nments:
(11) If yes, how many, a provided by a registered		•	nent (e.g. participa	ition in 100 hours of indi	ividual psychotherapy

(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions) (12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science, for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in Question 1? X Yes. No, with receiving the appropriate academic degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18). Comments: (13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part time training, or 1600 hours)? 500 hours (in two semester) (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples) (14) Who organizes the training? □ Universities Clinical institutions Regulatory organizations described in Question 2 Other; please specify National Menatl health Institute/ Hospitals (15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches, empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral? Yes, and the preferred orientations are: No, the training is fairly general Comments: (16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. courses in psychopathology with exams, weekly reading seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)? No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, supervision, report writing) Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per academic year)? (If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples) Comments: (17) Does this training include or require external supervision? No, supervision is not a requirement. Yes, supervision is mandatory, and the amount required is hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range) and it can be: individual only group only both types Comments: (18) Before registration or receiving a practice permit, is there a final examination for the candidates?

No, there is no final examination.

igwedge Yes, there is a final exam, and it	covers:	
only areas directly relat	ted to clinical psychology/psychotherap	py.
many areas of psycholog	ogy in general (e.g., psychometrics, soci	al psychology, etc.).
Comments:		
(19) After being registered/receiving a pract	ice permit, is there a requirement for	psychologists, as described in Question
1, to participate in formal continuing educati	ion to keep their knowledge up-to-date	?
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in authorized to treat mental disorders with psy		
∑ Yes	No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychoth	nerapist, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your coun	ntry: psicoterapeuti, terapeuti della riab	oilitazione psichiatrica
Approximate English translation: ps	ychotherapist, rahabilitation nurse	
(22) What organization are they licensed / re	gistered by?	
In the official language of your coun	ıtry:	
Approximate English translation:		
(23) What may be the main area of their professions including social work, nursery, or		
(24) How long and what type of training d	lo they need to complete after their	academic training (e.g. 3-year training
organized by specific psychotherapeutic sci	hools)? 3 years training for rehab, 10) year for psychiatrist (If varies across
institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)		
	FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, m	nay I contact you later?	
Xes, under this e-mail address: x	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
No, I would rather suggest this c	colleague (name and e-mail):	
(26) General comments:		

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TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

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In the official language of your country: psicoterapeuta

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): specialist clinic psychologist/psychoterapist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your	country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $ extit{Question 1}$ (e.g. a college or a chan	mber of psychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: ordine degli psicolog chamber of psychologists	i Approximate English translation:
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other care workers)?	professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psy	
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

No, the dec	isions were made	e without adequat	e inclusion of the p	osychology profession	on
Comments:					
		ACADEM	1IC TRAINING		
(5) In your country, wha	t level of academ	nic training are the	psychologists desc	cribed in <i>Question 1</i>	required to complete?
☐ Bachelor	Master	□ Doctoral			Comments:
(6) In your country, is master level of psychological master level master level master level of psychological master level master level master level master		ial difference in tl	ne quality and int	ensity of courses b	etween the bachelor and
☐ No					
Yes, and type	oically bachelor-le	evel courses are m	ore difficult to con	nplete.	
Xes, and type	pically master-lev	el courses are mor	re difficult to comp	olete.	Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> t			n Question 1 need	to be specialized in	clinical psychology or is a
⊠ Has to be s	pecific to clinical	psychology.			
☐ It does not	have to be specif	ic.			Comments:
		PRACTIC	AL TRAINING		
(8) In your country is a studies for psychologist			services to real w	orld clients) includ	ed at the master-level of
☐ No (pleas	e jump to Questi	on 10).			
Yes, but it i	s optional (e.g. de	epends on the univ	versity).		
🛚 Yes, obligat	ory.				Comments:
(9) If yes (either options in clinical institutions af	• ,,,	•	,,		2 x 30 hours of practicum ctor)?
160 hours ea	nch year for 4 y	ears (If not firm,	please provide o	one or two typical	examples from different
universities of your cou	ntry)				
(10) Is the completion practical training of the	•			t) required at any p	phase of the academic or
☐ No (please	jump to Question	12)	⊠ Yes		Comments:
(11) If yes, how many, a provided by a registered		•	nent (e.g. participa	tion in 100 hours of	f individual psychotherapy

(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions) (12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science, for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in Question 1? X Yes. No, with receiving the appropriate academic degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18). Comments: (13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part time training, or 1600 hours)? 4 years in part time training (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples) (14) Who organizes the training? Universities Clinical institutions Regulatory organizations described in Question 2 Other; please specify (15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches, empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral? Yes, and the preferred orientations are: psychodynamic approaches /cognitive therapy No, the training is fairly general Comments: (16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. courses in psychopathology with exams, weekly reading seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)? No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, supervision, report writing) Xes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per academic year)? 240 hours per year for 4 years (If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples) Comments: (17) Does this training include or require external supervision? No, supervision is not a requirement.

and the amount required is 60 hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)

Xes, supervision is mandatory,

and it can be: \square individual only \square group only \boxtimes both types

Comments:

(18) Before registration or receiving a practice permit, is there a final examination for the candidates?

No, there is no final examination.		
Yes, there is a final exam, and it c	overs:	
only areas directly relate	ed to clinical psychology/psychotherap	y.
many areas of psycholog	gy in general (e.g., psychometrics, socia	al psychology, etc.).
Comments:		
(19) After being registered/receiving a practic	ce permit, is there a requirement for p	osychologists, as described in Question
1, to participate in formal continuing education	on to keep their knowledge up-to-date	?
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in	Question 1 are there any professio	nals in your country who are legally
authorized to treat mental disorders with psyc	chological methods (e.g. medical docto	ors trained in psychotherapy)?
∑ Yes □	No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychothe	erapist, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your count	ry: psicoterapeuta/ medico psichiatra	
Approximate English translation:		
(22) What organization are they licensed / reg	istered by?	
In the official language of your count	ry: universita' /scuole di psicoterapia ri	iconosciute dal ministero
Approximate English translation: univ	versity/ schools of psychoterapy appro	ved by the ministery
(23) What may be the main area of their professions including social work, nursery, on		
(24) How long and what type of training do organized by specific psychotherapeutic school		
	FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, ma	ay I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address: xx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
No, I would rather suggest this co	lleague (name and e-mail):	
(26) Conoral comments:		

THANK YOU FOR DEVOTING THE TIME AND ENERGY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION.

YOUR EFFORTS ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED!

care workers)?

STUDY DESCRIPTION

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Mag./Dr.Psych

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Professional master or Doctor degree in Psychology

Comments: In our country there is no law which regulates it

practice permission to the psychologists described in $\it Question~1$ (e.g. a	college or a chamber of psychologic	ist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).		
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country:	Approximate English translation:	
	Commer	nts: We have
	several	independent
	organizations	which gives
	sertificates,but	practice
	permission	depends or
	educationbal dipl	loma

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives

Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health

☐ Joint organization for multiple professions. Comments:

(4) If the regulatory body in your country		•	·		-
of psychologists adequately considered in			ychologists described in	Questi	on 1
(e.g. were national psychological organiza	ions invited to give	e expert opinions)?			
Yes, the psychology professio	n was adequately re	epresented in the legislation	on process		
No, the decisions were made	without adequate i	nclusion of the psychology	profession		
Comments:					
	ACADEMIC	TRAINING			
(5) In your country, what level of academic	training are the ps	sychologists described in <i>C</i>	Question 1 required to co	mplete	?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master	Doctoral		Comments:		
(6) In your country, is there a substantial master level of psychology studies?	l difference in the	quality and intensity of o	courses between the ba	chelor	and
□No					
Yes, and typically bachelor-lev	el courses are mor	e difficult to complete.			
Yes, and typically master-leve	I courses are more	difficult to complete.	Comments:	In	our
country there are two kinds of M clients	aster degrees - aca	demic and professional. A	cademic doesn't allow to	work v	with
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologeneral education in psychology also approximately approximately academic training of psychology.	_	Question 1 need to be spe	cialized in clinical psycho	logy or	· is a
Has to be specific to clinical p	sychology.				
It does not have to be specific			Comments:	No	law
regulates it					
	PRACTICAL	_ TRAINING			
(8) In your country is a practical training studies for psychologists, as described in C		rvices to real world clien	ts) included at the mast	ter-leve	el of
☐ No (please jump to Question	า 10).				
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. dep	ends on the univer	rsity).			
Xes, obligatory.			Comments:		
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), h	ow many hours, an	nd what type of practicum	is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of	fpracti	cum

in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?

In University of Latvia for clinical psych	nologists there we had t	o counsel individually clients in university's
psychological support center under weekly superv	vision approximately one s	tudy year. (If not firm, please provide one or
two typical examples from different universities of	your country)	
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being practical training of the psychologists described in		t) required at any phase of the academic or
No (please jump to Question 12)	∑ Yes	Comments: University of
Latvia (don't know about other educational institut	tions)	
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/r provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?	requirement (e.g. participa	tion in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy
20 individual psychotherapy hours (If not	firm, please provide 1 or 2	examples of different training institutions)
(12) Does organized and required training exist be	etween receiving the appr	opriate academic degree (Master of Science,
for example) and being licensed/registered as a psy	ychologist as described in (Question 1?
⊠ Yes.		
\square No, with receiving the appropriate ac	ademic degree, psycholog	ists are authorized to practice independently
(please jump to Question 18).		Comments: It is to get
the certificate of Clinical Psychologist	(Association of Latvian (Clinical Psychologists. This is initiative of the
association and specialists, but no law	regulates it.)	
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific time training, or 1600 hours)?	as possible. e.g. two caler	ndar years in full-time training, 4 years in part
	•	under supervision of appropriately qualified advisoring institutions,
(14) Who organizes the training?		
Universities Clinical insti	tutions Regulatory	organizations described in Question 2
Other; please specify Association of La	tvian Clinical Psychologists	
(15) Does this training have preferred psychothera	apeutic approaches (e.g. co	ognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches,
empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or	it is fairly neutral?	
Yes, and the preferred orientations are	<u>.</u> :	
No, the training is fairly general		Comments:

(16) Does t	he training include formal the	oretical training (e.g. courses in psychopath	ology wi	th exams, weekly reading
seminars or	n psychotherapeutic methods, e	etc.)?			
	No, they are entirely practical	(e.g. therapy, asse	ssment, supervision, repor	t writing)	
	Yes. Please specify (e.g., about	five 60-hour cour	ses per academic year)?		
	(If varies across training inst	titutions, please p	rovide 1-2 typical examples	5)	Comments:
(17) Does th	nis training include or require ex	kternal supervisior	n?		
	No, supervision is not a require	ement.			
	Yes, supervision is mandatory,				
range)	and the amount required is 12	20 group or 40 in	dividual sessions hours (If	not firm,	please provide estimated
	and it can be: X individual on	ly	group only	⊠ both	types
					Comments:
(18) Before	registration or receiving a pract	tice permit, is ther	e a final examination for th	ne candida	ates?
\boxtimes	No, there is no final examination	on.			
	Yes, there is a final exam, and	it covers:			
	only areas directly rel	ated to clinical psy	/chology/psychotherapy.		
	many areas of psycho	logy in general (e.	g., psychometrics, social ps	sychology	, etc.).
Со	mments:				
	eing registered/receiving a pra			chologists	, as described in <i>Question</i>
	Yes, there is.	⊠ No,	there is not.		Comments:
		RELATED P	ROFESSIONS		
	d the psychologists described to treat mental disorders with p			-	
	Yes	☐ No (please ju	mp to Question 25).		Comments:
(21) If yes, v	what are their titles (e.g. psycho	otherapist, physicia	an psychotherapist)?		
In t	the official language of your cou	untry: Psihoterape	its, Psihoanalītiķis		
Ар	proximate English translation: F	Psychotherapists, I	Psychoanalitics		
(22) What o	organization are they licensed /	registered by?			

In the official language of your country: I don't know exactly

Approximate English translation:

(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping

professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? Medical, psychological

(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training

organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? 4 years (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS

(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?

No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):

(26) General comments: Professional master program is one year longer and is more oriented on practical work with

clients (different tests, introducing to psychotherapy, counseling etc.). Practicum was approximately 2-3 counseling

sessions a week.

---- Reply message -----

No: "Barna Konkoly Thege" <konkoly.thege.barna@gmail.com>

Tēma: Clinical psychology in Latvia

Datums: Pr, marts 24, 2014 23:02

5

Thanks so much for filling in the questionnaire. I really appreciate your helpfulness and efforts! Just a few questions your answers raised in me:

- Exactly what is the difference between an academic and a professional masters degree? What is their length (5 years)?
- Approximately how many hours is the practicum during the masters studies? You wrote in the questionnaire that one year but I assume it is not a full-time activity. So 2-3 clients a week / 8-10 clients a week / 500 hours etc.? Or could you in any other ways specify the amount of clinical work within that academic year?

Many thank for your help!

Barna

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The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Klinikinis psichologas

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): clinical psychologist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/aut	horities of your country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $\it Question~1$ (e.g. a	college or a chamber of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country:	Approximate English translation:
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization workers)?	ation with other professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with ot	her professions, was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation re	elated to the psychologists described in Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert op	inions)?
Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented	d in the legislation process

No, the decisions were made with	out adequate inclusion of t	he psychology professio	n		
Comments:					
	ACADEMIC TRAINING				
(5) In your country, what level of academic train	ning are the psychologists	described in Question 1	required to co	omplete	e?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐	Doctoral		Comments:		
(6) In your country, is there a substantial different master level of psychology studies?	ference in the quality and	intensity of courses be	tween the b	achelor	r and
□No					
Yes, and typically bachelor-level co	ourses are more difficult to	complete.			
Yes, and typically master-level coucourses are more specific to clinical pe		omplete.	Comments: r	master	level
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologist general education in psychology also appropria		eed to be specialized in	clinical psych	ology o	r is a
Has to be specific to clinical psycho	ology.				
☐ It does not have to be specific. could enter the program only after psychology	bachelor degree		Comments:	but	you
	PRACTICAL TRAINING				
(8) In your country is a practical training (ps studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Quest</i>		al world clients) include	ed at the ma	ster-lev	rel of
☐ No (please jump to Question 10)					
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depend	s on the university).				
Yes, obligatory.			Comments:		
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how r in clinical institutions affiliated with the universe		-		of pract	:icum
640 hours at one clinical institution u	nder the supervision of ps	ychologist at that institu	ition and also	superv	/ision
of the course instructor (If not firm, please	provide one or two typic	cal examples from diffe	rent universi	ties of	your
country)					
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (by practical training of the psychologists described		tient) required at any p	hase of the a	academ	nic or

igtimes No (please jump to Question 12	2)	Yes	Comments:
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrict	ctions/requireme	ent (e.g. participation in 10	0 hours of individual psychotherapy
provided by a registered clinical psychologis	st)?		
(If not firm, please provide 1	or 2 examples o	f different training institut	ions)
(12) Does organized and required training	exist between re	ceiving the appropriate a	cademic degree (Master of Science,
for example) and being licensed/registered	as a psychologist	as described in Question 2	1?
Yes.			
igtimes No, with receiving the appropr	riate <i>academic</i> d	egree, psychologists are a	uthorized to practice independently
(please jump to Question 18).			Comments: we do not
have master of science degree			
(13) How long is this training (please be as	specific as possik	le. e.g. two calendar years	s in full-time training, 4 years in part
time training, or 1600 hours)?			
(If varies across training insti	itutions, please g	ive 1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Who organizes the training?			
Universities Clinic	cal institutions	Regulatory organizat	ions described in Question 2
Other; please specify			
(15) Does this training have preferred psycl	hotherapeutic ap	proaches (e.g. cognitive tl	nerapy, psychodynamic approaches,
empirically supported methods, in general,	etc.) or it is fairly	neutral?	
Yes, and the preferred orientat	ions are:		
No, the training is fairly general	I		Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theo	retical training	e.g. courses in psychopat	hology with exams, weekly reading
seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, et	tc.)?		
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, ass	essment, supervision, repo	rt writing)
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about	five 60-hour cou	rses per academic year)?	
(If varies across training insti	itutions, please p	rovide 1-2 typical example	s) Comments:
(17) Does this training include or require ext	ternal supervisio	1?	
☐ No, supervision is not a require	ment.		
Yes, supervision is mandatory,			
and the amount required is	hours (If not	irm, please provide estima	ted range)

and it can be: 🔲 individual only	group only	both types
		Comments:
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice perr	nit, is there a final examination fo	r the candidates?
igtimes No, there is no final examination.		
Yes, there is a final exam, and it covers	::	
only areas directly related to	clinical psychology/psychotherapy	<i>'</i> .
many areas of psychology in g	general (e.g., psychometrics, socia	l psychology, etc.).
Comments:		
(19) After being registered/receiving a practice pe 1, to participate in formal continuing education to		-
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
R	ELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in Que.	stion 1 are there any profession	nals in your country who are legally
authorized to treat mental disorders with psycholo	gical methods (e.g. medical docto	rs trained in psychotherapy)?
∑ Yes	(please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychotherapis	st, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your country: ps	sichoterapeutas	
Approximate English translation: psychoth	nerapists (could be medical doctor)
(22) What organization are they licensed / registered	ed by?	
In the official language of your country: Sv	reikatos ministerija	
Approximate English translation: Ministry	of health	
(23) What may be the main area of their acad professions including social work, nursery, only psy		general, any field from the helping
(24) How long and what type of training do they	y need to complete after their a	cademic training (e.g. 3-year training
organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)?	? 4-6 years of trainning by specif	ic psychoterapeutic schools (If varies
across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)	FINIAL DENANDIKO	
	FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I co	ontact you later?	

No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):
(26) General comments:
THANK YOU FOR DEVOTING THE TIME AND ENERGY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE
LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION.
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The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: psychologue diplômé

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): registered psychologist

Comments:

2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your co	ountry that regis	sters and	d/or g	ives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $ extit{Question 1}$ (e.g. a college or a chamb	per of psycholog	ιst)?		
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).				
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Ministère de l'E	nseignement Su	ıpérieur	et d	e la
Recherche Approximate English translation: Ministry of Higher Education and Re	esearch			
	Comme	nts:	As	any
a	ıcademic	pro	ofessi	ons,
ŗ	sychologists	have	to	be
r	egistered by the	e Ministr	у	
3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other p	rofessions (e.g.	college	of he	alth
care workers)?				
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).				
☑ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comme	nts:		This
registration is specific to all the academic professions				

(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?
igtimes Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process
No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession
Comments:
ACADEMIC TRAINING
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in Question 1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral Comments: To bear the
title "Registered Psychologist" the candidate must have a Master level in psychology from a university that is agreed by the commission of homologation of the Ministry
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bachelor and
master level of psychology studies?
□No
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.
igtimes Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments: Many
psychologists study abroad (especially in France, Germany, Belgium, U.K., Austria or Switzerland)
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a general education in psychology also appropriate?
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.
☐ It does not have to be specific. Comments: At Master
level, there is always a specialization, but it is not only in clinical psychology. It can also be in health psychology,
developmental psychology, etc.
PRACTICAL TRAINING
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) included at the master-level of
studies for psychologists, as described in Question 1?
☐ No (please jump to Question 10).
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).

Yes, obligatory.		Comments: In other		
European countries, where students from Luxembourg go for their Master studies, the practical training is also obligatory.				
Otherwise the diploma would not be homologized.				
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, an	nd what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2	2 x 30 hours of practicum		
in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left$	the supervision of the course instruc	ctor)?		
At least 300 hours of practicum in institutions under supervisionl (If not firm, please provide one or two typical				
examples from different universities of your country)				
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) required at any phase of the academic or practical training of the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> ?				
No (please jump to Question 12)	Yes	Comments:		
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?				
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of	different training institutions)			
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science,				
for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in Question 1?				
Yes.				
igtimes No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> de	egree, psychologists are authorized t	o practice independently		
(please jump to Question 18).		Comments: After the		
Master level, there are possibilities to participate to training in different psychotherapeutic methods, but				
this is not mandatory, as many Master programmes in clinical and health psychology include this type of training (for instance in psychodynamic or cognitive-behaviorist approaches)				
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possibl	le. e.g. two calendar years in full-tim	e training, 4 years in part		
time training, or 1600 hours)?	•	<u> </u>		
A specific training in psychotherapy leading to a	second Master degree lasts from 3	8 to 4 years in part time		
training (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples)				
(14) Who organizes the training?				
□ Universities □ Clinical institutions	Regulatory organizations describ	bed in Question 2		
Other; please specify				
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches,				

empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral?

	riangle Yes, and the preferred orientat	tions are: cog	nitive therapy, non-direct	ive psych	otherapy, psychodynamic
approaches, combined approaches (cognitive-psychodynamic), arts psychotherapies, systemic therapies					
	No, the training is fairly general				Comments:
(16) Does	the training include formal theore	tical training (e.g. courses in psychopatl	hology w	ith exams, weekly reading
seminars o	on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.))?			
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, supervision, report writing)					
	Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five	e 60-hour cou	rses per academic year)?		
	(If varies across training institu	itions, please p	rovide 1-2 typical example	s)	Comments: At university
le	vel , the requirements of a Master $\mathfrak p$	orogramme in	psychotherapies meet thos	se of a reg	gular Master programme
(17) Does	this training include or require exter	rnal supervisio	n?		
	No, supervision is not a requireme	ent.			
	Yes, supervision is mandatory,				
and the amount required is hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)					
	and it can be: individual only		group only	⊠ botl	n types
					Comments:
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice permit, is there a final examination for the candidates?					
	No, there is no final examination.				
	Yes, there is a final exam, and it cc	overs:			
only areas directly related to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.					
many areas of psychology in general (e.g., psychometrics, social psychology, etc.).					
С	omments: It depends on the theor	etical orientat	ion of the programme. Fo	r instance	e, in arts psychotherapies,
there are many other areas like aesthetic philosophy, sociology of arts, psychology of music, etc. In all academic					
programm	es, there are also examinations in m	nethodology a	nd epistemology of researc	h.	
(19) After	being registered/receiving a practic	ce permit, is th	ere a requirement for psy	chologists	s, as described in Question
1, to participate in formal continuing education to keep their knowledge up-to-date?					
	Yes, there is.	☐ No,	there is not.		Comments:
		RELATED P	ROFESSIONS		

4

(20) Beyond the psychologists described in Question 1 are there any professionals in your country who are legally

authorized to treat mental disorders with psychological methods (e.g. medical doctors trained in psychotherapy)?

	No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments: medical			
doctors trained in psychotherapy					
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychotherapist, physician psychotherapist)?					
In the official language of your co	ountry: psychiatre				
Approximate English translation:	psychiatrist				
(22) What organization are they licensed /	registered by?				
In the official language of your co	ountry: Mistère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et	t de la Recherche et Ministère de			
Approximate English translation:	Ministry of Higher Education and Research and	Ministry of Public Health Health			
(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? only psychiatrists					
(24) How long and what type of training	g do they need to complete after their acade	emic training (e.g. 3-year training			
organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? no special training required but optional (If varies across institutions,					
please provide 1-2 examples)					
	FINAL REMARKS				
(25) If some further clarification is needed	, may I contact you later?				
Yes, under this e-mail address	s: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				
No, I would rather suggest this	colleague (name and e-mail):				
(26) General comments:					

THANK YOU FOR DEVOTING THE TIME AND ENERGY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION.

YOUR EFFORTS ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED!

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The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Clinical Psychologist

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.):

Comments: English is an official language here

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives practice permission to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?

No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Malta Psychology Profession Board A	Approximate English
translation:	

Comments:

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?

Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:

(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?

No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession
Comments:
ACADEMIC TRAINING
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral Comments: However
there needs to be a 2 year period of full time work in a clinical setting prior to the Masters and another two years
of supervised practice after the Masters to get the warrant.
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bachelor and
master level of psychology studies?
□ No
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a
general education in psychology also appropriate?
☐ Has to be specific to clinical psychology.
☐ It does not have to be specific. Comments:
PRACTICAL TRAINING
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) included at the master-level o
studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
No (please jump to Question 10).
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum
in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?
The practicums run through both years (first year children and adolescents – 2 semesters and second year adults
– 2 semesters). The students are expected to spend 9 hours a week (including one hour of supervision) in the placement
setting, for 14 consecutive weeks per semester i.e. 4 semesters over 2 years. (If not firm, please provide one or two
typical examples from different universities of your country)

		gists described in <i>Question</i>		t any phase of the academic or
	No (please jump to Q	uestion 12)		Comments:
	ow many, and with v a registered clinical p		ent (e.g. participation in 100 ho	ours of individual psychotherapy
20 h	nrs with a warrented	psychologist (If not firm, p	lease provide 1 or 2 examples of	of different training institutions)
	-	_	eceiving the appropriate acadest as described in Question 1?	emic degree (Master of Science,
	Yes.			
	(please jump to Ques	tion 18).	degree, psychologists are autho	orized to practice independently Comments: However, warrant.
	ng is this training (ple	ase be as specific as possi	ble. e.g. two calendar years in	full-time training, 4 years in part
	(If varies across tra	aining institutions, please	give 1 or 2 typical examples)	
(14) Who org	ganizes the training?			
	Universities	Clinical institutions	Regulatory organizations	described in Question 2
	Other; please specify	it depends on the individ	ual to seek supervision	
		erred psychotherapeutic an general, etc.) or it is fairl		apy, psychodynamic approaches,
	Yes, and the preferre	d orientations are:		
	No, the training is fai	rly general		Comments:
	ne training include for psychotherapeutic m		(e.g. courses in psychopatholo	ogy with exams, weekly reading
	No, they are entirely	practical (e.g. therapy, ass	sessment, supervision, report w	riting)
	Yes. Please specify (e	.g., about five 60-hour cou	urses per academic year)?	
	(If varies across tra	aining institutions, please	provide 1-2 typical examples)	Comments:
(17) Does thi	is training include or	require external supervision	on?	
	No, supervision is no	t a requirement.		

	Yes, supervision is mandatory,		
	and the amount required is hou	urs (If not firm, please provide estima	ted range)
	and it can be: individual only	group only	both types
			Comments:
(18) Befo	re registration or receiving a practice per	mit, is there a final examination for t	he candidates?
ĺ	\boxtimes No, there is no final examination.		
	Yes, there is a final exam, and it cover	rs:	
	only areas directly related to	clinical psychology/psychotherapy.	
	many areas of psychology in	general (e.g., psychometrics, social p	sychology, etc.).
(Comments:		
	r being registered/receiving a practice pericipate in formal continuing education to		chologists, as described in Question
İ	igwedge Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
	1	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
	ond the psychologists described in Que		
	∑ Yes □ No	o (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes	s, what are their titles (e.g. psychotherap	ist, physician psychotherapist)?	
I	n the official language of your country: p	sychotherapists	
,	Approximate English translation:		
(22) Wha	t organization are they licensed / register	red by?	
I	n the official language of your country: C	Council for Professions complimentary	y to medicine
,	Approximate English translation:		
	at may be the main area of their aca		eneral, any field from the helping
	long and what type of training do the by specific psychotherapeutic schools)		
		FINAL REMARKS	

(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):
(26) General comments:
THANK YOU FOR DEVOTING THE TIME AND ENERGY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE
LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION.
YOUR EFFORTS ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED!

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The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: GZ-psycholoog, psychotherapeut BIG, klinisch psycholoog BIG

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): General healtcare psychologist, psychotherapist, clinical psychologist

Comments: All these titles are governmentally enforced by the BIG-

law (professions individual health-care law) which also registers MD's, nurses etc

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in Question 1 (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: BIG-register Approximate English translation:
Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health

care workers)?

Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:

(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession
Comments:
ACADEMIC TRAINING
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral Comments: Dutch title
doctorandes, dr./phd not required: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctorate#The_Netherlands2F_Flanders.
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bachelor and master level of psychology studies?
□No
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a general education in psychology also appropriate? Has to be specific to clinical psychology.
☐ It does not have to be specific. Comments: It'
recommended to have a clinical psychology degree but it is also possible to obtain acces to the post-doc training without in some occasions
PRACTICAL TRAINING
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) included at the master-level of studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
No (please jump to Question 10).
Xes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).
Yes, obligatory. Comments: Mos
students do an internship at a psychologist or psychological healthcare center
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?
200 hours psychological diagnostics is required to enroll the post-doc practical training (approx) (If not firm
please provide one or two typical examples from different universities of your country)

) required at any phase of the academic or
practical training of the psy	chologists described in Qu	uestion 1?	
☐ No (please jum	p to Question 12)		Comments: I'm not sure
about this one but I believe	the psychotherapist prac	tical training requires per	rsonal therapy
(11) If yes, how many, and	with what restrictions/red	quirement (e.g. participat	cion in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy
provided by a registered clin	nical psychologist)?		
50 hours during th different training in	_	ome a psychotherapist (I	If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of
(12) Does organized and re	equired training exist betw	ween receiving the appro	opriate academic degree (Master of Science,
for example) and being lices	nsed/registered as a psych	nologist as described in Q	Question 1?
∑ Yes.			
No, with receiv		<i>lemic</i> degree, psychologi	sts are authorized to practice independently Comments:
(13) How long is this training time training, or 1600 hours		s possible. e.g. two calen	dar years in full-time training, 4 years in part
2 years training papers please give 1 or 2 t	_	s a psychologist at basio	c level (If varies across training institutions,
(14) Who organizes the trai	ning?		
Universities	Clinical institu	tions Regulatory o	organizations described in Question 2
Other; please s	pecify Educational institut	tions accredited by the Bl	IG-register
(15) Does this training have empirically supported meth			gnitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches,
Yes, and the pr	referred orientations are:		
No, the training	g is fairly general		Comments: Training to
become a psychotherapist i	ncludes more cognitive th	nerapy and behavioral the	erapy etc, GZ-training is fairly general but
covers the basics of each ap	proach		
(16) Does the training incluseminars on psychotherape		aining (e.g. courses in p	sychopathology with exams, weekly reading
☐ No, they are er	ntirely practical (e.g. thera	py, assessment, supervis	ion, report writing)
Yes. Please spe	cify (e.g., about five 60-ho	our courses per academic	year)?

(If varies across training instit	utions, please provide 1-2 typical examples)	Comments: Not sure
(17) Does this training include or require exte	rnal supervision?	
No, supervision is not a requirem	nent.	
Yes, supervision is mandatory,		
and the amount required is	hours (If not firm, please provide estimated	d range)
and it can be: individual only	group only	☑ both types
		Comments:
(18) Before registration or receiving a practic	e permit, is there a final examination for the	candidates?
No, there is no final examination		
Yes, there is a final exam, and it	covers:	
only areas directly relat	ed to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.	
many areas of psycholo	gy in general (e.g., psychometrics, social psyc	chology, etc.).
Comments:		
(19) After being registered/receiving a practi	ce permit, is there a requirement for psycho	ologists, as described in Question
1, to participate in formal continuing education	on to keep their knowledge up-to-date?	
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in	Question 1 are there any professionals i	n your country who are legally
authorized to treat mental disorders with psy	rchological methods (e.g. medical doctors tra	ined in psychotherapy)?
⊠ Yes [No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychoth	erapist, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your coun	try: psychiater, psychiatrisch verpleegkundige	en
Approximate English translation: psy	chiatrist, specialized nurses	
(22) What organization are they licensed / re	gistered by?	
In the official language of your coun	try: BIG-register	
Approximate English translation:		
(23) What may be the main area of their professions including social work, nursery, or		eral, any field from the helping

(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? specialized training to become a psychiatrist approx 2-3 years (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?
Yes, under this e-mail address:
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):

(26) General comments: Note that the title psychologist is not protected by law in the Netherlands. Basically anyone may offer psychological help but only the therapists with a BIG-registration are recognized by the government and can be held legally accountable. Most psychologist without a registration like this (only a drs degree in psychology) work in healthcare centers under supervision of someone with a registration. insurance companies will not cover treatment by unregistered therapist unless they work in a construction like mentioned before whre they work under supervision. I'm sorry i wasn't able to answer the specific questions about the practical training in the Netherlands. I'm not sure about the answers. Good luck on your researchproject!

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The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: specjalista psychologii klinicznej

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): specialist of clinical psychology

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of y	our country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $\it Question 1$ (e.g. a college or a	chamber of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).	
$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Centrum N	Леdyczne Kształcenia Podyplomowego
Approximate English translation: Medical Center of a Postgraduate Education	ion
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with o care workers)?	ther professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
igstyle igstyle Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professi	ons, was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the	e psychologists described in Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	
Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legis	lation process

No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychologous	gy profession
Comments: I don't have this information	
ACADEMIC TRAINING	
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in	Question 1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral	Comments:
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of master level of psychology studies?	courses between the bachelor and
□ No	
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.	
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. master degree in psychology	Comments: There is only
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be sp general education in psychology also appropriate?	ecialized in clinical psychology or is a
☐ Has to be specific to clinical psychology.	
It does not have to be specific.	Comments:
PRACTICAL TRAINING	
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clies studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	nts) included at the master-level of
No (please jump to Question 10).	
igthered Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).	
Yes, obligatory.	Comments:
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the co	
At Warsaw University there is 100h of practicum in clinical institutions	; clinical practice is obligatory for
postgraduate training in clinical psychology, it takes about 13 months (If not firm,	, please provide one or two typical
examples from different universities of your country)	
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) require practical training of the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	ed at any phase of the academic or

	☐ No (please jump to Question 12)		Comments:	on	for
psychot	herapists				
(11) If y	es, how many, and with what restrictions/requin	rement (e.g. participation in	100 hours of individual psy	chothe	rapy
provide	d by a registered clinical psychologist)?				
	i am not a psychotherapist so i don't know (institutions)	If not firm, please provide	1 or 2 examples of differe	nt trai	ning
(12) Do	es organized and required training exist betwee	en receiving the appropriate	e academic degree (Master	of Scie	nce,
	nple) and being licensed/registered as a psycholo				
	⊠ Yes.				
	No, with receiving the appropriate academ	nic degree, psychologists are	e authorized to practice inde	epende	ently
	(please jump to Question 18).		Comments:		
	w long is this training (please be as specific as poining, or 1600 hours)?	ossible. e.g. two calendar ye	ears in full-time training, 4 ye	ears in	part
	4 years; 270h of theoretical training and 13 mc	onths of practice (If varies a	cross training institutions, pl	ease gi	ive 1
	or 2 typical examples)				
(14) Wh	o organizes the training?				
	☐ Universities ☐ Clinical institution	ns 🔀 Regulatory organi	zations described in Questio	n 2	
	Other; please specify				
	es this training have preferred psychotherapeut		e therapy, psychodynamic a	pproac	:hes,
	Yes, and the preferred orientations are:				
	No, the training is fairly general		Comments: tra	aining f	for
psychot	herapists and for clinical psychologist (for examp	ole neuropsychologists or ch		_	
	es the training include formal theoretical train	ing (e.g. courses in psycho	pathology with exams, wee	kly rea	ding
seminar	s on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?				
	No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy,	assessment, supervision, re	eport writing)		
	Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour	courses per academic year)	?		
	it is 270h of courses in 4 years (If varies and Comments: all information i give you - and psychotherapists	_		-	

(17) DUES	this training include or require exte	ariai supervision:	
	No, supervision is not a requiren	nent.	
	Yes, supervision is mandatory,		
	and the amount required is	hours (If not firm, please provide estimate	ted range)
	and it can be: individual only	group only	both types
			Comments: as far as i
know supe	ervision is mandatory in training for	psychotherapists	
(18) Before	e registration or receiving a practic	e permit, is there a final examination for th	ne candidates?
	No, there is no final examination		
	$\overline{\ \ }$ Yes, there is a final exam, and it	covers:	
	only areas directly relat	ed to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.	
	many areas of psycholo	gy in general (e.g., psychometrics, social ps	sychology, etc.).
C	omments:		
(19) After	being registered/receiving a practi	ce permit, is there a requirement for psyc	chologists, as described in Question
1, to partic	cipate in formal continuing educati	on to keep their knowledge up-to-date?	
	Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
		RELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyon	nd the psychologists described in	Question 1 are there any professionals	s in your country who are legally
authorized	to treat mental disorders with psy	rchological methods (e.g. medical doctors t	rained in psychotherapy)?
	Yes [No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes,	what are their titles (e.g. psychoth	erapist, physician psychotherapist)?	
Ir	n the official language of your coun	try: psychoterapeuta	
А	pproximate English translation: psy	chotherapist	
(22) What	organization are they licensed / re	gistered by?	
p:	sychodynamic, cognitive-behaviora	ountry: there are many organizations - al etc) has its own comitee which gives a li or in medicine or even in pedagogics - In training in clinical psychology you n	cence, there is no difference if you all of them can start training in

Approximate English translation:

- (23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? for other professions only psychotherapy
- (24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? according to my knowledge it varies, depending on the type of the psychotherapeutic approach, I don't know exactly (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS
25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):

(26) General comments: I work as a neuropsychologist and I am during training in clinical psychology (neuropsychology). If anything is not clear, please contact me. Regards!

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The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Psicólogo Clínico

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Clinical Psychologist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your operative permission to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. a college or a cham	
No (please jump to Question 5).	is a superferior of the superfer
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Ordem dos Psicólogos College of Psychologists	Approximate English translation:
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other care workers)?	professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	

Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

☐ No,	No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession				
Comme	ents:				
		ACADEM	IC TRAINING	i	
(5) In your count	try, what level of academ	ic training are the p	osychologist	s described in <i>Question</i> .	1 required to complete?
Bac	helor 🔀 Master	☐ Doctoral			Comments:
(6) In your cour	ntry, is there a substanti	al difference in th	e quality ar	nd intensity of courses I	petween the bachelor and
master level of p	osychology studies?				
☐ No					
Yes,	, and typically bachelor-le	vel courses are mo	re difficult t	o complete.	
∑ Yes,	, and typically master-leve	el courses are more	e difficult to	complete.	Comments:
(7) Does the aca	ndemic training of psycho	logists described in	Question 1	need to be specialized i	n clinical psychology or is a
general education	on in psychology also app	ropriate?			
⊠ Has	to be specific to clinical p	osychology.			
☐ It do	oes not have to be specifi	c.			Comments:
		PRACTICA	AL TRAINING	j	
(8) In your cour	ntry is a practical training	g (psychological s	ervices to r	eal world clients) includ	ded at the master-level of
studies for psych	nologists, as described in	Question 1?			
☐ No	(please jump to Questic	on 10).			
Yes,	, but it is optional (e.g. de	pends on the unive	ersity).		
∑ Yes,	obligatory.				Comments:
(9) If yes (either	optional or obligatory), h	now many hours, a	nd what typ	oe of practicum is it (e.g.	. 2 x 30 hours of practicum
in clinical institu	tions affiliated with the u	niversity and unde	r the superv	ision of the course instru	uctor)?
Master	students have an interr	nship of approxima	ately 10 mc	onths with supervision f	rom university. Graduates
have another c	ompulsory internship of	approximately 12	! months.	(If not firm, please p	rovide one or two typical
examples from o	different universities of yo	our country)			
(10) Is the com	nletion of nersonal thera	any (heing a nsych	otherany n	atient) required at any	phase of the academic or
	g of the psychologists des			and the second second	production of the dedderine of
⊠ No ((please jump to Question	12)	Yes		Comments:

(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. pa	articipation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy
provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?	
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different	training institutions)
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the	ne appropriate academic degree (Master of Science,
for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as describ	ped in Question 1?
⊠ Yes.	
No, with receiving the appropriate academic degree, psy	rchologists are authorized to practice independently
(please jump to Question 18).	Comments:
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two time training, or 1600 hours)?	o calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part
one year in full-time training (If varies across training institution	ons, please give 1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Who organizes the training?	
☐ Universities ☐ Clinical institutions ☐ Regu	ulatory organizations described in Question 2
Other; please specify	
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral?	(e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches,
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:	
No, the training is fairly general	Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. cours seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	es in psychopathology with exams, weekly reading
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, s	supervision, report writing)
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per ac	cademic year)?
(If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2	2 typical examples) Comments:
(17) Does this training include or require external supervision?	
No, supervision is not a requirement.	
Yes, supervision is mandatory,	
and the amount required is hours (If not firm, pleas	se provide estimated range)
and it can be: individual only grou	p only both types

Comments: as far as I

know, supervision is done in the training institution						
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice permit, is there a final examination for the candidates?						
No, there is no final examination.						
Yes, there is a final exam, and	l it covers:					
only areas directly re	only areas directly related to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.					
many areas of psych	many areas of psychology in general (e.g., psychometrics, social psychology, etc.).					
Comments:						
(19) After being registered/receiving a pr1, to participate in formal continuing educe						
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:				
	RELATED PROFESSIONS					
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> are there any professionals in your country who are legally authorized to treat mental disorders with psychological methods (e.g. medical doctors trained in psychotherapy)?						
∑ Yes	☐ No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:				
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psych	otherapist, physician psychotherapist)?					
In the official language of your country: psiquiatras, psicanalistas						
Approximate English translation: psychiatrists, psychoanalysts						
(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?						
In the official language of your country: Sociedades de psicoterapia						
Approximate English translation: Societies of Psychoterapies						
(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? medicine, psychology						
(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? More or less 5 years (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)						
FINAL REMARKS						
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?						
Yes, under this e-mail address:						

\triangleright	No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail): Ordem dos psicólogo
www.orde	mdospsicologos.pt

(26) General comments:

STUDY DESCRIPTION

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: psihoterapeut

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): psychotherapist Comments: psychiatrist

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives practice permission to the psychologists described in Question 1 (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)? No (please jump to Question 5).

Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Colegiul Psihologilor din Romania Approximate English translation: Romanian Board of Psychologists

Comments:

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?

Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:

(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in Question 1 (e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?

No, the deci	isions were made	without adequate	inclusion of the psycl	hology professio	on	
Comments:						
		ACADEMI	C TRAINING			
(5) In your country, what	t level of academ	ic training are the p	sychologists describe	ed in <i>Question 1</i>	required to co	mplete?
☐ Bachelor		☐ Doctoral			Comments:	
(6) In your country, is t master level of psycholo		al difference in the	e quality and intensi	ty of courses be	etween the ba	chelor and
☐ No						
Yes, and typ	oically bachelor-le	vel courses are mo	re difficult to comple	te.		
igtimes Yes, and typalso on the univ		el courses are more	difficult to complete	·.	Comments: i	t depends
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> to general education in psy			Question 1 need to b	oe specialized in	clinical psycho	ology or is a
⊠ Has to be sp	pecific to clinical p	osychology.				
☐ It does not h	have to be specifi	c.			Comments:	
		PRACTICA	L TRAINING			
(8) In your country is a studies for psychologists			ervices to real world	l clients) include	ed at the mas	ter-level of
☐ No (please	e jump to Questic	on 10).				
Yes, but it is	optional (e.g. de	pends on the unive	rsity).			
Yes, obligate	ory.				Comments:	
(9) If yes (either optiona in clinical institutions aff		•		· -		f practicum
yes, practicum	in affiliated clin	ical institutions (If	not firm, please pro	ovide one or tw	vo typical exar	nples from
different universities of	your country)					
(10) Is the completion of practical training of the practical training of training of the practical training of trai				quired at any p	phase of the a	cademic or
No (please j personal development c	iump to Question		Yes	e in their portfo	Comments: t	here is a

(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?	participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different	ent training institutions)
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described.	
∑ Yes.	
No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> degree, please jump to Question 18).	osychologists are authorized to practice independently Comments:
(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. time training, or 1600 hours)?	two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part
two years full time (If varies across training institutions, ple	ase give 1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Who organizes the training?	
☐ Clinical institutions ☐ Re	egulatory organizations described in Question 2
Other; please specify	
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approach	es (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches,
empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutra	!?
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:	
No, the training is fairly general	Comments:
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. co seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	urses in psychopathology with exams, weekly reading
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessmen	t, supervision, report writing)
Xes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per	· academic year)?
(If varies across training institutions, please provide	1-2 typical examples) Comments:
(17) Does this training include or require external supervision?	
No, supervision is not a requirement.	
Yes, supervision is mandatory,	
and the amount required is 12 cases hours (If not firm,	please provide estimated range)
and it can be: individual only gr	oup only 🔀 both types
	Comments:

(18) Before registration or receiving a practice	permit, is there a final examination for the c	andidates?
No, there is no final examination.		
igthereopeau Yes, there is a final exam, and it co	overs:	
only areas directly related	d to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.	
many areas of psychology	y in general (e.g., psychometrics, social psych	nology, etc.).
Comments:		
(19) After being registered/receiving a practic	e permit, is there a requirement for psychol	logists, as described in Question
1, to participate in formal continuing education	n to keep their knowledge up-to-date?	
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in authorized to treat mental disorders with psyc		
⊠ Yes □	No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychothe	rapist, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your countr	y: psihoterapeut	
Approximate English translation: psyc	hotherapist	
(22) What organization are they licensed / regi	stered by?	
In the official language of your countr	y: Colegiul Psihologilor din Romania	
Approximate English translation: Rom	nanian Board of Psychologists	
(23) What may be the main area of their professions including social work, nursery, only	- ' -	ral, any field from the helping
(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training		
organized by specific psychotherapeutic school examples)	ols)? 2 years of supervision (If varies across	institutions, please provide 1-2
	FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, ma	y I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
No, I would rather suggest this colle	eague (name and e-mail):	
(26) General comments:		

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: "klinický psychológ"

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): clinical psychologist

Comments:

translation: Slovak chamber of psychologists

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or give
practice permission to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Slovenská komora psychológov Approximate Englisl

Comments: This chamber is one of few chambers anchored in Slovak legislation system (there are other chambers - ch. of doctors, ch. of nurses, ch. of lawyers. The idea is that only few professions have to be regulated by specific acts. This specific law (or act? I m not sure about apropriate terminology)

that is connected to health care. In this law there are professions other than doctors and nurses mentoned and treated according to their work in public health but also further or life-time education conditions.

(3) Is this organization specific to psycholocare workers)?	ogists or is it a joint organizat	ion with other professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (plea	se jump to Question 5).	
☐ Joint organization for multiple	professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?		
Comments:		
	ACADEMIC TRAINING	
(5) In your country, what level of academic	training are the psychologists	described in Question 1 required to complete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master	Doctoral	Comments: In the state
and chamber legislation there is	explicitly stated that to become	e clinical psychologist, you need to have at least 4
·		gist, you have to pass through postgradual (not
PhD- that is academic) training in certified institutions (certification - called here "accreditation" is done by		
		r atestation process is traditionally the procedure
to gain specialization in medicine - for e.g. becoming surgeon, cardiologist or oncologist. There are currently two		
such certified institution for clinical psychology (5,5 milions population living in Slovakia). As far as I m correct - this atestation process tries to copy British model.		
(6) In your country, is there a substantial master level of psychology studies?	I difference in the quality and	d intensity of courses between the bachelor and
⊠ No		
Yes, and typically bachelor-lev	el courses are more difficult to	complete.

Yes, and typically master-level courses are more	e difficult to complete.	Comments: My opinion
being the teacher with 15 years practise in oldest	dpt. of psychology (in oldest univer	rsity - established 1919) in
Slovakia. I m not aware that any serious research w	as done to study this topic overhere	2.
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in</i>	Question 1 need to be specialized in	n clinical psychology or is a
general education in psychology also appropriate?		
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.		
\square It does not have to be specific.		Comments: You finish
the study getting title "psychologist" but you cannot work	as independent clinical psychologist	t (or counsellingetc) until
you finish the atestation process described above.		
PRACTICA	AL TRAINING	
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological se	ervices to real world clients) includ	ded at the master-level of
studies for psychologists, as described in Question 1?		
No (please jump to Question 10).		
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the universe	ersity).	
Yes, obligatory.		Comments:
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, a	nd what type of practicum is it (e.g.	. 2 x 30 hours of practicum
in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and unde	r the supervision of the course instru	uctor)?
(If not firm, please provide one or two typica	l examples from different universition	es of your country)
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psych	otherapy patient) required at any	phase of the academic or
practical training of the psychologists described in Question	1?	
No (please jump to Question 12)	Yes	Comments:
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement	ent (e.g. participation in 100 hours c	of individual psychotherapy
provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?		
(If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of	f different training institutions)	
(12) Does organized and required training exist between re	eceiving the appropriate academic (degree (Master of Science,
for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist	as described in Question 1?	
⊠ Yes.		
No, with receiving the appropriate academic d	egree, psychologists are authorized	to practice independently
(please jump to Question 18).		Comments:

(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part
time training, or 1600 hours)?
At 3 years of working in practice under supervision of clinical psychologist (or proportionally 8 year half time job) and other requirements. Minimum 1 month of internship in following departments/ambulances: psychiatry, oncology, neurology, gerontology, 2 months in pediatry clinic/ambulance + 1 month optional clinical setting.
These includes 3-year atestation education in acredited institution (nowaday two universities in Slovakia). This inlcudes 250 hour of theory. For applying to final exams you have to report at least:
1. psychological anamnesis 100 + patients
2. psychodiagnostics of intellect 100+
3. psychodiagnostics of functioning 50
4. psychodiagnostics of personality using inventories 20
5. psychodiagnostics of personality using projective methods 100+ for EACH (ROR etc)
6. Psychodiagnostics of interpersonal relationships 20
7. psychodiagnostics of specific abilities 50
8. neuropsychodiagnostics 10
9. psychofyziological diagnostics of stress response 10
10. psychological examination using rating scales 10
11. complete psychodiagnostic examination and report of patiens with different diagnoses
10 for each diagnosis
12. basal (general principles) psychotherapy sessions 15
13. case studies 2
Final exams (adult and child/adolescent clinical psychology, clinical psychodiagnostics). (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Who organizes the training?
☐ Clinical institutions ☐ Regulatory organizations described in Question 2
Other; please specify
(15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches, empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral?
Yes, and the preferred orientations are:

No, the training is fairly general		Comments: The
accredited insitution, which provides atestation pro-	cess has contractual clinical w	vorkplaces (typically psychiatric clinics in
public hospitals where clinical psychologists work as	members of the team, or pu	blic/private ambulance of clinical
psychologists). So there is no preffered psychothera	peutic approach, but tradition	nally psychodynamic and CBT approaches
dominates).		
(16) Does the training include formal theoretical t seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)?	raining (e.g. courses in psycl	hopathology with exams, weekly reading
No, they are entirely practical (e.g. ther	apy, assessment, supervision,	, report writing)
Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-h	nour courses per academic yea	ar)?
at least 70 hours per year of formal/acade typical examples) Comments: Apprendiction outside the accredited institute psychotherapy, conference or seminar topsychology or from medical SACME credits	olicant in atestation process tion (university). These cred that gets number of credit	s annualy report obtained credits from dits can by obtained by taking part on
(17) Does this training include or require external su	pervision?	
No, supervision is not a requirement.		
Xes, supervision is mandatory,		
and the amount required is hours	s (If not firm, please provide e	estimated range)
and it can be: I individual only	group only	igstyle igstyle igstyle both types
		Comments: Nowadays
nobody verify how the supervision of psychologist in	n atestation process is done.	
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice perm	it, is there a final examination	n for the candidates?
No, there is no final examination.		
Yes, there is a final exam, and it covers:		
only areas directly related to cl	linical psychology/psychother	гару.
many areas of psychology in ge	eneral (e.g., psychometrics, sc	ocial psychology, etc.).
Comments:		
(19) After being registered/receiving a practice per	mit, is there a requirement fo	or psychologists, as described in Question
1, to participate in formal continuing education to keep their knowledge up-to-date?		
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> are there any professionals in your country who are legally authorized to treat mental disorders with psychological methods (e.g. medical doctors trained in psychotherapy)?
Yes No (please jump to Question 25). Comments: As the part of history, it is possible, that atested clinical psychologist has no specific training in psychotherapy. Slovak psychoterapeutic society have not managed to gain official status of the Chamber protected by law. Sometimes psychiatrists with no formal training in psychotherapy claim they do psychotherapy. (21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychotherapist, physician psychotherapist)? In the official language of your country:

(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?

Approximate English translation:

In the official language of your country: Slovenská psychoterapeutická spoločnosť

Approximate English translation: Slovak psychotherapeutic society

- (23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? Psychology, Nursing, Psychiatry (Medicine), Social work, Special pedagogy
- (24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? At least 3-years training by approved psychoterapeutic institution (1200+ hours of trainning that includes at least 150 hours of individual therapy, and at least 100 hour of supervision). This includes theory, practical training (mostly in groups) and supervision (Boulder model applied implicitely?) Approval of certain psychoterapeutic school or institute that provides training in psychotherapy is done via Slovak psychotherapeutic society who got accredited by Ministry of Health. Psychotherapy can by considered as certified occupation. (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):

(26) General comments: I find this type of research as both interesting and necessary. Although I did my best to provide accurate and precise information there may be errors and ommissions. Legislation in Slovakia is although changing and different "stakeholders - mostly public and private institutions working in academic and public health areas force different interpretation of the law (nothing exceptional I think).

Hi Barna,
should be 3 years (36 months), but that was one of messy info (there are at least 4 legislation acts and I do not now the name - edicts? - numerous edicts (sub-acts issued mostly by Ministry of Health).
Wish you all the best,
CitĂĄt "Barna Konkoly Thege" <konkoly.thege.barna@gmail.com>:</konkoly.thege.barna@gmail.com>
Thanks so much for sending me the data and for the very detailed answers, I
really appreciate your efforts. Interestingly, I received both of your
letters but only today (both of them). Anyways, we were in time so I am
perfectly happy with the timing.
All your answers were very informative and clear, my only question remained
that in response to question 5 you wrote that the postgraduate training is
4 year long, while to question 13 you mentioned a 3-year long training.
Could you help me understand this difference?
Thanks so much again!
Barna

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: specialist klinične psihologije

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): specialist clinical psychologist

Comments:

2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or give
practice permission to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?
No (please jump to Question 5).
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Zbornica kliničnih psihologov Slovenije Approximat
English translation: Chamber of clinical psychologist

Comments: The Ministery of Health in Slovenia recognizes our chamber organization consulting but Ministery has all legal responsibilities (like practice permission etc.)

- (3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?
 - Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).

☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:	
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the	e opinion of the community	
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists	sts described in <i>Question 1</i>	
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?		
Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process	ess	
No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profess	sion	
Comments:		
ACADEMIC TRAINING		
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in Question	1 required to complete?	
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☐ Doctoral	Comments: and	
specialization that is 4 years long (full time)		
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses	between the bachelor and	
master level of psychology studies?		
□No		
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.		
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete.	Comments:	
(7) Does the $\it academic$ training of psychologists described $\it in~Question~1$ need to be specialized	in clinical psychology or is a	
general education in psychology also appropriate?		
Has to be specific to clinical psychology.		
☐ It does not have to be specific.	Comments:	
PRACTICAL TRAINING		
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) inclu	ided at the master-level of	
studies for psychologists, as described in Question 1?		
No (please jump to Question 10).		
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).		
Yes, obligatory.	Comments:	
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g	g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum	
in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?		

2

(If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples from different universities of your country)

practical training of the psychological		otherapy patient) required at any 1?	phase of the academic or
No (please jump to C	•	Yes	Comments: only in
	what restrictions/requireme	ent (e.g. participation in 100 hours o	of individual psychotherapy
(If not firm, please	e provide 1 or 2 examples o	f different training institutions)	
(12) Does organized and require for example) and being licensed/ Yes.	_	eceiving the appropriate academic tas described in <i>Question 1</i> ?	degree (Master of Science,
No, with receiving the		egree, psychologists are authorized	I to practice independently Comments:
(13) How long is this training (ple time training, or 1600 hours)?	ease be as specific as possik	ole. e.g. two calendar years in full-ti	me training, 4 years in part
4 years full time (If varie	s across training institution	s, please give 1 or 2 typical example	s)
(14) Who organizes the training?			
Universities	Clinical institutions	Regulatory organizations desc	ribed in Question 2
Other; please specify	Ministery of Health		
(15) Does this training have preference empirically supported methods, i		oproaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, p neutral?	sychodynamic approaches,
Yes, and the preferre	ed orientations are: CBT, ps	ychoanalytic therapy and systemic t	herapy
No, the training is fa	irly general		Comments:
(16) Does the training include for seminars on psychotherapeutic n	_	(e.g. courses in psychopathology w	rith exams, weekly reading
No, they are entirely	practical (e.g. therapy, asso	essment, supervision, report writing	g)
Yes. Please specify (e	e.g., about five 60-hour cou	rses per academic year)?	
(If varies across tr	raining institutions, please p	provide 1-2 typical examples)	Comments:
(17) Does this training include or	require external supervisio	n?	
No, supervision is no	t a requirement.		

Yes, supervision is mandato	ory,					
and the amount required is	2 hours/week hours	s (If not firm, please p	orovide estimate	d range)		
and it can be: 🗌 individual	only	group only	⊠ both	ı types		
				Comments:		
(18) Before registration or receiving a pr	ractice permit, is the	ere a final examinatio	n for the candida	ates?		
No, there is no final examin	ation.					
igstyle Yes, there is a final exam, a	nd it covers:					
igtimes only areas directly	related to clinical pe	sychology/psychothe	rapy.			
many areas of psyc	chology in general (e	e.g., psychometrics, s	ocial psychology	, etc.).		
Comments:						
(19) After being registered/receiving a1, to participate in formal continuing ed	-	•		, as described	in <i>Qu</i>	estion
Yes, there is.	⊠ No	, there is not.		Comments:	we	don't
have sysem of licencing						
	RELATED I	PROFESSIONS				
(20) Beyond the psychologists describ authorized to treat mental disorders with			-	-		legally
∑ Yes	☐ No (please j	ump to Question 25)		Comments:		
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psy	chotherapist, physic	ian psychotherapist)	?			
In the official language of your	country: psihiater					
Approximate English translatio	n: psychiatrists					
(22) What organization are they license	d / registered by?					
In the official language of your	country: Zdravniška	zbornica				
Approximate English translatio	n: Medical Chamber					
(23) What may be the main area of professions including social work, nurse			_	y field from	the h	elping
(24) How long and what type of train organized by specific psychotherapeut		•				_

training doesn't incude any psychotherapeutic training; just general psychotherapeutic principles) (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS	
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?	
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):	

(26) General comments: we have big problems with regulation of psychotherapy here in Slovenia - the field is regulated in health care, but not anywhere else - so a lot of people do some "training" and then practice psychotherapy with clients outside of regulated health care system.

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: 1. Especialista en Psicología Clínica, 2. Certificado EuroPsy Especialista en Psicoterapia

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): 1. Clinical Psychology Specialist, 2. Psychotherapy Specialist EuroPsy Certificate

Comments: These are two independent

certifications issued by different organizations (see answer to point #2 below)

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives practice permission to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?

☐ No (please jump to Question 5).
🔀 Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: 1. Dirección General de Universidades, Ministerio de
Educación y Ciencia, 2. Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos Approximate English translation: 1. General Directorade of
Universities, Ministry of Education and Science, 2. Official College of Psychologists

Comments:

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?

$\overline{igwedge}$ Specific to psychologists (please jump to C	luestion 5).
--	--------------

☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:	The
certification identified as #1 in question #1 is issued by the General Directorade o	f Universities (N	Ministry of

#2 is issued by the Official College	e of Psychologists	, which deals exclusivel	y with the psy	chological profe	ssion.
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?					
Yes, the psychology profession	n was adequately	represented in the legi	slation proces	SS	
No, the decisions were made	without adequat	e inclusion of the psycho	ology professi	on	
Comments: This is relevant only to psychological organizations into the legislate document: http://translate.google.com/translate?hl= %3D3671&sandbox=1	ative process. A s	ummary of this process	can be found	in English in the	following
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ACADEN	MC TRAINING			
		1IC TRAINING			
(5) In your country, what level of academic	c training are the	psychologists described	I in <i>Question</i> 1	I required to con	nplete?
☐ Bachelor ☐ Master equivalent.	☐ Doctoral			Comments:	Master-
(6) In your country, is there a substantial master level of psychology studies?	l difference in tl	ne quality and intensity	of courses b	petween the bac	chelor and
Yes, and typically bachelor-lev	vel courses are m	ore difficult to complete	2.		
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments: Please, keep in mind that Spain do not have the bachelor/master level system. Most psychology students get to psychology school directly from highschool. Then they study five years to get a single degree called "Licenciado" which would be equivalent to a master in terms of coursework hours - some agencies like World Education Services have provided evidence of this equivalence. If they want to further their education they can apply at aa "Master oficial de universidad" to obtain the "Master's" and "Ph.D." levels but only a small minority follow this path. None of these degrees are specific for clinicaly psychology - to work as a clinical psychologist an individual with a "licenciado" degree would still have to meet other requirements to obtain the certifications identified in section 1. (7) Does the <i>academic</i> training of psychologists described <i>in Question 1</i> need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a general education in psychology also appropriate?					
Has to be specific to clinical pa	sychology.				
☐ It does not have to be specific	· ·			Comments:	

Science and Education), manages all university degrees, including health science specialty degrees. Certification

PRACTICAL TRAINING

(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological services to real world clients) included at the master-level of studies for psychologists, as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
☐ No (please jump to Question 10).
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).
∑ Yes, obligatory. Comments:
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and what type of practicum is it (e.g. 2 x 30 hours of practicum in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?
The exact criterion changes for the the two certifications. The "Especialista en Psicología Clinica" degree requires
four years of training as an intern in mental health and communicity mental health services. The "EuroPsy Especialista en
psicoterapia" requires a minimum of 1150 hours including supervision, specialized coursework, and supervised
intervention in 10 or more clinical cases. Further detailss here
https://www.cop.es/certificado/view_article.asp?id=39&cat=13. (If not firm, please provide one or two typical examples
from different universities of your country)
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychotherapy patient) required at any phase of the academic or practical training of the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
igtimes No (please jump to Question 12) $igtharpoonup$ Yes Comments: It is not required but they could count toward the required hours of specialized training.
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?
Only the "Europsy Especialista en psicoterapia" is specific here. They required 100 hours of indeividual psychotherapy but only if the school of therapy in which the trainee is specializing recommends individual psychotherapy (If not firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different training institutions)
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receiving the appropriate academic degree (Master of Science, for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as described in <i>Question 1</i> ?
☐ Yes.
No, with receiving the appropriate <i>academic</i> degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18). Comments: I would say that training is not "oganized". It is for the "Especialista en Psicologia Clinica" although training may not be
highly structured, this will depend on the teaching hospital where the trainee ends up a qualifying exam

determines the internship location. As per the "Europsy Especialista en Psicoterapia" training provided by almost any private institution could be recognized as far as the hour requirements are met.

(13) How long is this training (please be as specific as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part time training, or 1600 hours)? 1. "Especialista en Psicologia Clinica" 4 years. 2. Europsy: 3 years that should include at least 1150 hours of supervision, supervised practice, specialized coursework and personal psychotherapy. No specific number of years are indicated. (If varies across training institutions, please give 1 or 2 typical examples) (14) Who organizes the training? Universities Clinical institutions Regulatory organizations described in Question 2 Other; please specify (15) Does this training have preferred psychotherapeutic approaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, psychodynamic approaches, empirically supported methods, in general, etc.) or it is fairly neutral? Yes, and the preferred orientations are: No, the training is fairly general Comments: 1. "Especialista en psicología clinica" Will depend on the university hospital, in general is fairly eclectic. As per the "Europsy" could be quite specialized depending on the institution that the trainee chooses to obtain their education from. In general the emphasis on evidence-based interventions is low. (16) Does the training include formal theoretical training (e.g. courses in psychopathology with exams, weekly reading seminars on psychotherapeutic methods, etc.)? No, they are entirely practical (e.g. therapy, assessment, supervision, report writing) Yes. Please specify (e.g., about five 60-hour courses per academic year)? For the "Especialista en psicologia clinica" this could vary, again it depends on how the university hospital has organized the training of their interns - the ministry guidelines are quite general. In university hospitals formal coursework is generally low and it exists it is not attached to a grading or assessment system. (If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples) Comments: (17) Does this training include or require external supervision? No, supervision is not a requirement. Xes, supervision is mandatory,

hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)

work is supervised. 2. Europsy 150 hours of individual supervision are required plus 400 hours of supervised fieldwork

and the amount required is 1. Especialista en psicología clínica: 4 years working full time - probably 50% of the

and it can be: [] individual only	group only	∑ both types
		Comments:
(18) Before registration or receiving a practice per	mit, is there a final examination f	or the candidates?
igotimes No, there is no final examination.		
Yes, there is a final exam, and it cover	s:	
only areas directly related to	clinical psychology/psychotherap	py.
many areas of psychology in	general (e.g., psychometrics, soci	al psychology, etc.).
Comments: There is an exam for the "Esp	pecialista en Psicologia clinica" ar	nd a very demanding one (only 80 or so
pass it every year out of thousands of applicants.	But this exam is not for registrat	ion purpuses but to get into the 4-year
trainig program.		
(19) After being registered/receiving a practice pe	ermit, is there a requirement for	psychologists, as described in Question
1, to participate in formal continuing education to	keep their knowledge up-to-date	?
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:
I	RELATED PROFESSIONS	
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in Que	estion 1 are there any profession	onals in your country who are legally
authorized to treat mental disorders with psychological	ogical methods (e.g. medical doct	ors trained in psychotherapy)?
∑ Yes	o (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychotherapi	ist, physician psychotherapist)?	
In the official language of your country: E	specialista en psiquiatría	
Approximate English translation: Psychiat	rist	
(22) What organization are they licensed / register	red by?	
In the official language of your country: C	olegio oficial de médicos	
Approximate English translation: Nationa	l medical association	
(23) What may be the main area of their aca	demic training (e.g. medicine ii	n general, any field from the helping
professions including social work, nursery, only p	osychiatrists, etc.)? General med	icina plus 4-year hospital internship in
psychiatric services - they actually receive their	r training in the same services	where the "Especialistas en psicologial
clinica" receive theirs.		

(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? See above (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS

(26) General comments: This questionnaire is hard to adapt to the University and specialized training system in some countries in Europe. For example, the distinction between bachelor and master is only to be found in some countries -- mostly former British colonies.

• Is there a difference between Clinical Psychology Specialists and Psychotherapy Specialist EuroPsy Certificate holders in terms of their rights / state-accepted competencies? Or these two tracks represent two completely same-rank qualifications?

The clinical psychology specialists has greater recognition for government jobs. The Europsy certificate has greater recognition in other eruopean countries that have accepted the EuroPsy system.

• Is there a practicum during the master-level university studies (that is, before starting the 4-year training leading to "Especialista en Psicología Clinica") or the training leading to 'licenciado' is entirely theoretical?

There is. I am not aware of the exact hour requirement. You could consult my colleague xxxxxxxxxxx on my behalf

• The remark you made as a final comment (the distinction between bachelor and master is only to be found in some countries -- mostly former British colonies) surprised me. To the best of my knowledge, the bachelor / master system of the Bologna Accords has been ratified by almost all European countries including Spain. I was aware that the former education system was different in many countries but I thought that since 2006 the bachelor / master system has been accepted and implemented generally in Spain as well. So this is not the case?

You are correct, my information was a little sketchy here. My understanding is that the system is not fully implemented yet and "licenciado" degrees continue to be issued. Also, the "grado" degree is not equivalent to a bachelor. This grade involves 240 credits of specializes coursework (e.g., Psychology). Also, many professionals may never get into the "master" programs and still become registered as psychologists (not as clinical psychologists though) with their "grado/licenciado" degree. Hope this makes sense.

Dear Barna,

Nice to meet you. I will try to answer your question as good as possible. I don't speak english very well, so I apologize if

you can not understand something...

Your question is: "Is there a practicum during the master-level university studies (that is, before starting the 4-year

training leading to "Especialista en Psicología Clinica") or the training leading to 'licenciado' is entirely theoretical?"

The answer:

The "licenciatura" doesn't exist any more in Spain. When I did it, it was five years and in the last one you must to do 115

training hours (15 credits))210 training hours (21 credits), usually in a clinical center attending helping other professional

therapist. 15 or 21 is decided by the center. If you center give you just 15 credits, you must to take another class and

complete your credits.

Usually, in this training you do not work alone with a pacient but you can prepare sessions, assess... easy things and

always under supervision. Also, every center have their own rules and the student work and responsabilities can be

different too from one to another.

Now, the "Grado" is four years and we have 300 training hours. 210 hours in the center and 90 hours as personal work. It

counts as 12 credits.

Let me know if this information is enough or if you need something else.

7

Good luck with you research,

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Psykolog

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): Licensed psychologist

Comments: Those with MS i psychology program, after 1 year of receive the lincense to practice independently.

(2) is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and	i/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?	

No (please jump to Question 5).	
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Socialstyrelsen	Approximate English translation: The
National Board of Health and Wellfare	

Comments:

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?

	Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).
\times	Joint organization for multiple professions.

Comments:

(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?

Xes, t	he psyc	chology profession	on was adequate	ly represented in t	he legislation proce	SS
☐ No, th	ne decis	sions were made	without adequa	te inclusion of the	psychology profess	ion
Commen	ts: The	ere is still a lot	of discussion abo	out those doing d	ifferent kind of tre	eatments, without adequte
education and tra	ining, a	as they are not c	ontrolled by Nat	ional Board of Hea	alth and Wellfare, a	nd can do what they want.
They may not call	themse	elves "psycholog	ist" though.			
			ACADEI	MIC TRAINING		
(5) In your country	, what	level of academ	ic training are the	e psychologists des	scribed in Question	1 required to complete?
Bache	lor		☐ Doctoral			Comments:
(6) In your country master level of psy	-		al difference in t	the quality and in	tensity of courses	between the bachelor and
☐ No						
Yes, a	nd typi	ically bachelor-lε	evel courses are n	nore difficult to co	mplete.	
🛚 Yes, a	nd typi	ically master-lev	el courses are mo	ore difficult to com	plete.	Comments:
				in Question 1 nee	d to be specialized i	in clinical psychology or is a
general education	in psyc	chology also app	ropriate?			
☐ Has to	be sp	ecific to clinical p	osychology.			
⊠ It doe	s not h	nave to be specifi	ic.			Comments:
			PRACTI	CAL TRAINING		
(8) In your count studies for psycho				services to real v	world clients) inclu	ded at the master-level of
☐ No ((please	jump to Questic	on 10).			
☐ Yes, b	ut it is	optional (e.g. de	epends on the uni	iversity).		
Xes, o	bligato	ory.				Comments:
in clinical institution	ons affi	liated with the u	iniversity and unc	der the supervision	of the course instr	•
520 hour	s (IT NO	t firm, please pro	one or two	typicai examples f	rom aifferent unive	rsities of your country)
(10) Is the comple		·			nt) required at any	phase of the academic or

☐ No (please jump to Ques	tion 12)	X Yes	Comments: Yes, at some
universities, and not at a couple of sit	es (such as Karolinska in	stitutet)	
(11) If yes, how many, and with what	restrictions/requiremen	nt (e.g. participation in 100 hours	of individual psychotherapy
provided by a registered clinical psycl	nologist)?		
50 hours of individual or 15	0 hours of group thera	py, or equal amout on group the	erapy in form av courses in
development of "professiona	al self" (If not firm, pleas	e provide 1 or 2 examples of differ	rent training institutions)
(12) Does organized and required tra			degree (Master of Science,
for example) and being licensed/regis	itered as a psychologist i	as described in <i>Question 1?</i>	
⊠ Yes.			
		gree, psychologists are authorized	
(please jump to Question		Harrison it is not accorded. For	Comments: One full year
position on his/her own.	efore obtaining license.	However, it is not organized. Even	erybody has to find such a
(13) How long is this training (please	be as specific as possibl	e. e.g. two calendar years in full-ti	ime training, 4 years in part
time training, or 1600 hours)?			
One full year (If varies across	training institutions, ple	ease give 1 or 2 typical examples)	
(14) Who organizes the training?			
Universities	Clinical institutions	Regulatory organizations desc	cribed in Question 2
Other; please specify The	workplace where the p	sychologist manages to get the int	ternship.
(15) Does this training have preferred	d psychotherapeutic app	proaches (e.g. cognitive therapy, p	osychodynamic approaches,
empirically supported methods, in ge	neral, etc.) or it is fairly i	neutral?	
Yes, and the preferred or	ientations are:		
No, the training is fairly g	general		Comments: It varies
vastly. Sometimes it has a very specif	ic approach, most often	it is a mix.	
(16) Does the training include forma	al theoretical training (e	e.g. courses in psychopathology w	vith exams, weekly reading
seminars on psychotherapeutic meth	ods, etc.)?		
No, they are entirely pra-	ctical (e.g. therapy, asses	ssment, supervision, report writing	g)
Yes. Please specify (e.g.,	about five 60-hour cours	ses per academic year)?	
(If varies across training	ng institutions, please pr	ovide 1-2 typical examples)	Comments:
(17) Does this training include or requ	uire external supervision	?	

∐ No	, supervision is not a require	ement.			
∑ Yes	s, supervision is mandatory,	,			
and	d the amount required is 50) hours (If not firm	, please provide estima	ted range)	
and	d it can be: 🔀 individual on	ıly	group only	both	n types
					Comments: It is specified
as one hour per	week!				
(18) Before regi	stration or receiving a prac	tice permit, is the	re a final examination for	or the candida	ates?
⊠ No	, there is no final examinati	ion.			
Yes	s, there is a final exam, and	it covers:			
	only areas directly rel	lated to clinical ps	ychology/psychotherap	py.	
	many areas of psycho	ology in general (e	g., psychometrics, socia	al psychology	, etc.).
Comm	ents:				
	g registered/receiving a pra e in formal continuing educa	·			s, as described in <i>Question</i>
☐ Yes	s, there is.	⊠ No,	there is not.		Comments:
		RELATED P	ROFESSIONS		
	ne psychologists described reat mental disorders with p			•	
∑ Yes	;	No (please ju	ımp to Question 25).		Comments:
(21) If yes, wha	t are their titles (e.g. psycho	otherapist, physici	an psychotherapist)?		
In the	official language of your co	untry: Psykiater, p	sykoterapeut		
Approx	ximate English translation: I	Psychiatrist or psy	chotherapist		
(22) What orga	nization are they licensed /	registered by?			
In the	official language of your co	untry: Socialstyrel	sen		
Approx	ximate English translation: I	National Board of	Health and Wellfare		
(23) What may	y be the main area of th	neir academic tra	ning (e.g. medicine in	n general, an	ny field from the helping
professions incl	uding social work, nursery,	only psychiatrists	etc.)? Nursery and psy	chiatry	

(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? Three years of parttime training (50%) (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)

FINAL REMARKS
(25) If some further clarification is needed, may I contact you later?
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):
(26) General comments: Nice initiative! Good luck!

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: legitimerad psykolog

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): licensed psychologist

Comments:

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of yo	our country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in $\it Question~1$ (e.g. a college or a c	hamber of psychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).	
$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	Approximate English translation: The
	Comments:
(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with otlease workers)?	her professions (e.g. college of health
Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).	
igstyle Joint organization for multiple professions.	Comments:
(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other profession	ns, was the opinion of the community
of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the	psychologists described in Question 1
(e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?	
Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legisla	ation process

igtimes No, the dec	isions were made	e without adequat	e inclusion of the p	sychology profession	on
Comments:					
		ACADEN	IIC TRAINING		
(5) In your country, wha	t level of academ	ic training are the	psychologists desc	cribed in <i>Question 1</i>	required to complete?
☐ Bachelor		Doctoral			Comments:
(6) In your country, is to master level of psychological master le		ial difference in t	he quality and into	ensity of courses b	etween the bachelor and
☐ No					
Yes, and type	oically bachelor-le	evel courses are m	ore difficult to com	nplete.	
🔀 Yes, and typ	oically master-lev	el courses are mo	re difficult to comp	lete.	Comments:
(7) Does the <i>academic</i> t general education in psy			in Question 1 need	to be specialized in	clinical psychology or is a
☐ Has to be sp	pecific to clinical	psychology.			
It does not	have to be specif	ic.			Comments:
		PRACTIC	CAL TRAINING		
(8) In your country is a studies for psychologists			services to real w	orld clients) include	ed at the master-level of
☐ No (pleas	e jump to Questi	on 10).			
Yes, but it is	s optional (e.g. de	epends on the univ	versity).		
🛚 Yes, obligat	ory.				Comments:
(9) If yes (either options in clinical institutions aff	• ,,,	•		, ,	2 x 30 hours of practicum
90 hp three s	emesters partti	me (If not firm,	please provide or	ne or two typical	examples from different
universities of your cour	ntry)				
(10) Is the completion practical training of the	•			:) required at any p	phase of the academic or
☐ No (please j	iump to Questior	12)	⊠ Yes		Comments:
(11) If yes, how many, a provided by a registered		•	nent (e.g. participa	tion in 100 hours of	individual psychotherapy

2	25 hours (If not firm, ple	ase provide 1 or 2 example	es of different training i	nstitutions)
(12) Does	s organized and required	d training exist between re	eceiving the appropriat	e academic degree (Master of Science,
for exam	ple) and being licensed/r	egistered as a psychologist	as described in <i>Questi</i>	on 1?
]	🔀 Yes.			
[No, with receiving th		egree, psychologists ar	e authorized to practice independently Comments:
	long is this training (pleaning, or 1600 hours)?	ase be as specific as possik	ole. e.g. two calendar y	ears in full-time training, 4 years in part
(one calender year fulltim	e (If varies across training	institutions, please give	1 or 2 typical examples)
(14) Who	organizes the training?			
	Universities	Clinical institutions	Regulatory organ	zations described in Question 2
	Other; please specify			
		rred psychotherapeutic ap		re therapy, psychodynamic approaches,
	Yes, and the preferre	d orientations are:		
	No, the training is fain	ly general		Comments:
	s the training include fo on psychotherapeutic m		e.g. courses in psycho	pathology with exams, weekly reading
	No, they are entirely	practical (e.g. therapy, asse	essment, supervision, r	eport writing)
	Yes. Please specify (e.	g., about five 60-hour cou	rses per academic year	?
	(If varies across tra	aining institutions, please p	provide 1-2 typical exam	nples) Comments:
(17) Does	s this training include or r	equire external supervisio	n?	
	☐ No, supervision is not	a requirement.		
	Yes, supervision is ma	andatory,		
	and the amount requ	ired is 1 hour per week ho	urs (If not firm, please p	provide estimated range)
	and it can be: 🔲 indi	vidual only	group only	both types
				Comments:
(18) Befo	re registration or receivin	ng a practice permit, is the	re a final examination f	or the candidates?
	igwedge No, there is no final e	xamination.		

Yes, there is a final e	xam, and it covers:			
only areas directly related to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.				
many areas	of psychology in general (e.g., psychometrics, social	psychology, etc.).		
Comments:				
	ving a practice permit, is there a requirement for ps uing education to keep their knowledge up-to-date?	sychologists, as described in <i>Question</i>		
Yes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments:		
	RELATED PROFESSIONS			
	described in <i>Question 1</i> are there any professional ders with psychological methods (e.g. medical doctors)			
	☐ No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:		
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e	e.g. psychotherapist, physician psychotherapist)?			
In the official language o	of your country: legitmerad psykoterapeut			
Approximate English tra	nslation: licensed psychotherapist			
(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?				
In the official language o	of your country: Socialstyrelsen			
Approximate English tra	nslation: The National Board of Health and Welfare			
(23) What may be the main area of their academic training (e.g. medicine in general, any field from the helping professions including social work, nursery, only psychiatrists, etc.)? social workers, psychiatrists, nurses and other clinical professions				
(24) How long and what type of training do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? three years part-time (If varies across institutions, please provide 1-2 examples)				
	FINAL REMARKS			
(25) If some further clarification i	is needed, may I contact you later?			
Yes, under this e-ma	il address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx			
No, I would rather sug	ggest this colleague (name and e-mail):			
(26) General comments:				

The aim of this study is to collect the basic facts necessary to make the European training and licensing system of clinical psychologists more transparent, both for colleagues wanting to practice their profession in a European or North American country other than that of their training, and the authorities of these countries who are responsible for evaluating the training and skills of colleagues coming from abroad.

The options provided are designed merely to save you time and energy. If a question or the possible answers are not applicable in your country or are not appropriate in your opinion, please feel free to provide your own answer in the 'comments' area. I am grateful for any suggestions, corrections, or explanations.

TERMINOLOGY AND REGISTRATION

(1) In your country, what is the title for a person whose major academic training was in psychology and who is legally entitled to treat mental disorders using psychological methods without major restrictions (e.g. not restricted to conduct only short term or supportive therapy)?

In the official language of your country: Clinical psychologist.

English translation: As above

Approximate English translation (e.g. psychological psychotherapist, specialist clinical psychologist, registered psychologist, etc.): As above

Comments:

Practitioner psychologists are regulated in the UK via the Health and Care Professions Council (more of which below). The title 'psychologist' is not regulated: anyone can call themselves a psychologist. However, those offering services to the public using one of seven protected titles needs to register with the HCPC. The HCPC specifies the minimum standards of proficiency required to work safely, effectively and autonomously using those titles. These sets of competencies include reference to psychological assessment, formulation, intervention and evaluation with a range of client groups. They do not specify psychological methods or disorders. Thus whilst this questionnaire relates to clinical psychology specifically, one might also include counselling psychologists under this heading.

Individuals also work as psychological therapists or psychotherapists, although these trainings are also open to people with academic backgrounds in areas other than psychology.

(2) Is there a regulatory organization accepted by the government/authorities of your country that registers and/or gives
practice permission to the psychologists described in Question 1 (e.g. a college or a chamber of psychologist)?
☐ No (please jump to Question 5).
Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Health and Care Professions Council Approximate

Comments: The HCPC regulates the use of so-called 'protected titles'. Anyone wishing to use a protected title is legally required to register with the HCPC. The protected titles are registered psychologist, practitioner psychologist, clinical psychologist, counselling psychologist, educational psychologist, health psychologist, forensic psychologist, occupational psychologist and sport and exercise psychologist. The HCPC does not regulate variants of these titles, such as clinical neuropsychologist, sport psychologist, exercise psychologist, business psychologist, child psychologist,

(3) Is this organization specific to psychologists or is it a joint organization with other professions (e.g. college of health care workers)?

☐ Specific to psychologists (please jump to Question 5).

☐ Joint organization for multiple professions.

☐ Comments: The HCPC regulates the following health and social care professionals across the UK (except where noted): arts therapists, biomedical scientists, chiropodists/podiatrists, clinical scientists, dietitians, hearing aid dispensers, occupational therapists, operating department practitioners, orthoptists, paramedics, physiotherapists, practitioner psychologists, prosthetists/orthotists, radiographers, social workers (in England only) and speech and language therapists.

(4) If the regulatory body in your country is a joint organization with other professions, was the opinion of the community of psychologists adequately considered in the process of legislation related to the psychologists described in *Question 1* (e.g. were national psychological organizations invited to give expert opinions)?

☐ Yes, the psychology profession was adequately represented in the legislation process

No, the decisions were made without adequate inclusion of the psychology profession
Comments: The HCPC established a Professional Liaison Group whose expert opinions were sought throughouthe legislative process. The professional body also co-ordinated a response to the HCPC's public consultation on it proposed Standards of Proficiency for practitioner psychologists, which were largely based upon the existing standards in place for Chartered Membership of the British Psychological Society, and, in the case of clinical psychology, for full membership of our Division of Clinical Psychology.
ACADEMIC TRAINING
(5) In your country, what level of academic training are the psychologists described in Question 1 required to complete?
Bachelor Master Doctoral Comments: The HCPC sets what it terms the threshold level of qualification for entry to its register. This varies dependent upon the predominant training model in each domain of practice. For clinical, counselling and educational psychology, it is a doctorate, and for health, forensic, occupational and sport and exercise psychology it is a Masters plus the Society's Qualification in the relevant area of psychology. Society qualifications are benchmarked at doctoral level but do not result in the award of a doctorate since the Society does not have degree awarding powers. So, for clinical psychology, the normal training route is an undergraduate degree in psychology plus an HCPC approved and Society accredited Doctorate in Clinical Psychology.
(6) In your country, is there a substantial difference in the quality and intensity of courses between the bachelor and
master level of psychology studies?
□No
Yes, and typically bachelor-level courses are more difficult to complete.
Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete. Comments: Bachelo level courses are at level 6 of the UK Framework for Higher Education Qualifications, and Masters courses are generally at level 7. In the UK those wishing to become a psychologist typically complete a first degree which i designed to provide a broad knowledge base across key areas such as cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, biological psychology, social psychology, individual differences, conceptual and historical issues in psychology and research methods. Generally, these are three year BA or BSc degrees pitched progressively a levels 4, 5 and 6, or in Scotland they are generally 4 year degrees that may result in a BA, BSc or MA. Then dependent on the training model (see Q5) they either complete a three-year professional doctorate, or an MSc in the relevant area (level 7) followed by either a Doctorate or the relevant Society-run qualification. For clinical psychology, it is a professional doctorate.
(7) Does the academic training of psychologists described in Question 1 need to be specialized in clinical psychology or is a
general education in psychology also appropriate?
☐ Has to be specific to clinical psychology.

☐ It does not have to be specific.		Comments:	Training
comprises both a general component (at undergraduate level) a	nd then a specialist clinical psych	nology training	at doctoral
level.			
PRACTICAL TF	AINING		
(8) In your country is a practical training (psychological service	es to real world clients) includ	ed at the mas	ter-level of
studies for psychologists, as described in Question 1?			
No (please jump to Question 10).			
Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university	·).		
Yes, obligatory.		Comments:	Although
some training providers offer Masters programmes, typically in	:hings like 'Foundations of clinica	ıl psychology' t	hey are not
part of the prescribed professional training route.			
(9) If yes (either optional or obligatory), how many hours, and v	what type of practicum is it (e.g.	2 x 30 hours o	f practicum
in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the	supervision of the course instru	ctor)?	
(If not firm, please provide one or two typical exa	amples from different universitie	s of your count	:ry)
(10) Is the completion of personal therapy (being a psychothe	erapy patient) required at any p	ohase of the a	cademic or
practical training of the psychologists described in <i>Question 1</i> ?			
No (please jump to Question 12) □] Yes	Comments:	Completion
of personal therapy is only a requirement for those training to be	e counselling psychologists.		
(11) If yes, how many, and with what restrictions/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of	f individual psy	chotherapy
provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?			
None for clinical psychologists. Minimum 40 hours ov	er the duration of training, prov	vided by an ap	propriately
qualified and experienced counselling psychologist or	psychotherapist. The therapist	needs to con	firm to the
training provider that the trainee has engaged in the	number of hours of therapy tha	t they have se	lf-declared;
however the details of the relationship between the tr	ainee and their therapist must ro	emain confider	ntial. (If not
firm, please provide 1 or 2 examples of different trainin	g institutions)		
(12) Does organized and required training exist between receive	ring the appropriate academic d	egree (Master	of Science,
for example) and being licensed/registered as a psychologist as of	described in Question 1?		
Yes.			
No, with receiving the appropriate academic degre	e, psychologists are authorized	to practice ind	ependently
(please jump to Question 18).		Comments:	

. ,	g is this training (pleas , or 1600 hours)?	se be as specific as possib	ile. e.g. two calendar years	in full-time training, 4 years in pari
-	ars full-time postgrad 1 or 2 typical example	_	ts or 5400 hours (If varies	across training institutions, please
(14) Who org	anizes the training?			
\boxtimes (Jniversities	Clinical institutions	Regulatory organizati	ons described in Question 2
	Other; please specify			
		red psychotherapeutic ap		nerapy, psychodynamic approaches,
⊠ Y	es, and the preferred	orientations are: CBT plus	s one other model	
and counselli interventions clinical psychosuch specification may influence cohort becaut (16) Does the	based on knowledge ology training, it is spention is made for counce which model(s) they se of placement availa	g, courses are expected to and practice in at least two ecified that one of these n selling psychology. Course cover. Additionally, the n ability.	vo evidence based models of nodels should be cognitiveles are expected to articulate nodels covered in practice	Comments: For clinical es can implement therapeutic of formal psychological therapy. For behaviour therapy, although no se their own particular ethos which may vary across any given trainee mology with exams, weekly reading
	No, they are entirely p	ractical (e.g. therapy, asse	essment, supervision, repo	rt writing)
∑ Y	es. Please specify (e.g	., about five 60-hour cour	rses per academic year)?	
accre	editation standards sp	ecify what graduates nee	rovide 1-2 typical example ed to know and be able to - this is for courses to decid	do by the time they complete their
(17) Does this	s training include or re	quire external supervision	n?	
r	No, supervision is not a	a requirement.		
⊠ Y	es, supervision is mar	ndatory,		
	and the amount requine	·	er week with total contac	t time of at least 3 hours per week
a	nd it can be: 🗌 indivi	idual only	group only	■ both types
				Comments:

(18) Before registration or receiving a practice	e permit, is there a final examination	n for the candidates?		
No, there is no final examination				
Yes, there is a final exam, and it o	covers:			
only areas directly relate	ed to clinical psychology/psychother	гару.		
many areas of psycholog	gy in general (e.g., psychometrics, so	ocial psychology, etc.).		
Comments:				
(19) After being registered/receiving a practi	ce permit, is there a requirement for	or psychologists, as described in <i>Question</i>		
1, to participate in formal continuing education	on to keep their knowledge up-to-da	ate?		
Xes, there is.	No, there is not.	Comments: The HCPC		
audits CPD activities of its registrants on a cyc	clical basis.			
	RELATED PROFESSIONS			
(20) Beyond the psychologists described in authorized to treat mental disorders with psy	• •	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
∑ Yes [No (please jump to Question 25).	Comments:		
(21) If yes, what are their titles (e.g. psychoth	erapist, physician psychotherapist)?			
In the official language of your coun	try: Psychiatrists			
Approximate English translation:				
(22) What organization are they licensed / registered by?				
In the official language of your country: General Medical Council				
Approximate English translation:				
(23) What may be the main area of their professions including social work, nursery, on		in general, any field from the helping		
(24) How long and what type of training do organized by specific psychotherapeutic scho		ir academic training (e.g. 3-year training ons, please provide 1-2 examples)		
	FINAL REMARKS			
(25) If some further clarification is needed, m	ay I contact you later?			
Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				
No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-mail):				

(26) General comments: I would add that whilst your questionnaire has focused specifically on regulation, you have not asked about the role of the professional body alongside that of the regulator. I would be happy to provide more information on this if it is helpful. Also, I have not included web links to things like the HCPC's standards and CPD requirements, or our own specifications as the professional body but if you would like more information please let me know.

Hi Barna

The HCPC (the regulator) do not specify a minimum amount of practice from a legal point of view but our accreditation criteria for courses specify that at least 50% of the three year course, exclusive of annual leave, should comprise supervised clinical practice. This generally means that trainees spend an average of 2 or 3 days per week on placement, with the amount of placement time often increasing (with teaching time decreasing) as they reach the later stages of training and get ready to make the transition to autonomous practice.

Best wishes