

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: 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 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: Bundesministerium für Gesundheit Approximate English translation: government department for health

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: 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 *Question 1* 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

☒ 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 *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: 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 *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 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 situation is currently changing in Austria and that the amount of practical training for the postgraduate education has been enhanced (the law is in act since some months ago). As I did my training according to the old law I am not informed about the new criteria. (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*?

☒ 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.

☐ No, with receiving the appropriate *academic* degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18).
postgraduate education

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)?

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) Who organizes the training?

☒ Universities

☒ Clinical institutions

☐ Regulatory organizations described in Question 2

☒ Other; please specify Organizations have to be certified by the government (but it can also be 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?

☒ Yes, and the preferred orientations are: cognitive-behavioral

☐ 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)?

There is an additional theoretical training (sum of 172 hours) (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 120 hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)

and it can be: ☒ individual only

☐ group only

☐ both types

Comments:

The

supervision is not for the theoretical education but for the practical education

(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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: Psychotherapeut

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist

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

In the official language of your country: Bundesministerium 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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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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 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: Conseil fédéral 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)?

☒ 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 *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 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 *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: This could

change in the future (regulation of clinical psychology has just been officialized, and could have implications on the academic training of clinical psychologists in the future).

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:

(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)?

750 hours (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*?

☒ 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.

☒ 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)?

(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 *Question 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 *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)?

☒ 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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LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION.
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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/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:

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. At 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.

(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 *Question 1* required to complete?

☐ Bachelor ☒ Master ☐ Doctoral

Comments: See my

comment to Question 2

(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 *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: In the regulations mention in my comment to Question 2 it is not specified; however, usually master degree in clinical psychology is preferred

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: We have two universities - the New Bulgarian University and the University of 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 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)?

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 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: 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 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). Comments: See my comment to Question 2

(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 Medical universities

(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)?

180 hours as a whole (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 60 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: I am not sure

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments: But it shall

be introduced with the legislation

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ Yes

☐ No (please jump to Question 25).

Comments: Medical

doctors and clinical social workers trained in psychotherapy but also as an exception representatives of other humanitarian profession can receive training in psychotherapy

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

In the official language of your country: psihoterapevt

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist

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

In the official language of your country: Bulgarska asociacija po psihoterapija

Approximate English translation: Bulgarian Association of Psychotherapy, however as the profession is not yet regulated there is no official licensing and also individual training institutions issue certificates

(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 psychiatrists 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, may I contact you later?

☒ Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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: 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 *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: Chamber of psychologist 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 *Question 1* required to complete?

☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☒ Doctoral

Comments: it required 2

postgraduate (after MA degree) academic years, while PHD required 3 postgraduate academic years(after MA degree)

(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 *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:

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:

(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)?

1 month in the institution (but in master-level it is any kind of institution where psychologist works, i.e. school, clinic, HR in firm; at postgraduate level of clinical psychology training 100 hours practice in clinical institution are required (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*?

☒ 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.

☐ 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)?

one calendar year in full-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:

☒ 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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: liječnici

Approximate English translation: M.D.

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

In the official language of your country: Hrvatska liječnička komora

Approximate English translation: Croatian medical chamber

(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 in general

(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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(26) General comments: Education for psychologist in Croatia is organized in 3 level: BA degree (3 academic years), MA degree (2 academic years), postgraduate specialization of clinical psychology (2 academic years) 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 psychological chamber recognized somebody as clinical psychologist if he/she has postgraduate degree (specialization of clinical psychology, or PhD in field of clinical psychology) and work experience 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 field of clinical psychology.

- > - Am I right, 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.). If 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

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: 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/Organizational, 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 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 *Question 1* required to complete?

☐ Bachelor ☒ Master ☐ Doctoral

Comments: To become a

licensed specialist psychologist in Cyprus you have to obtain a postgraduate degree (Masters, not necessarily Doctorate) with a duration of at least 2 years. Within those two year, one must complete at least 500 hours of supervised practice. The law requires a total of 1000 supervised hours of practice. For psychologists who have only 500 hours, the Licensing Board will send them to complete the remaining 500 hours 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.

☒ Yes, and typically master-level courses are more difficult to complete.

Comments:

(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: 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) 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 Cyprus,

students in the applied programs offering training in Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychology 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. 2 x 30 hours of practicum in clinical institutions affiliated with the university and under the supervision of the course instructor)?

Differs according to University and specialty. School Psychology trainees complete clinical training in schools in the public or private domain. Counseling and Clinical Psychology trainees train in various centers (e.g., community mental health, hospital, rehabilitation centers, etc). Clinical and Counseling Psychology trainees usually have rotations in various settings. (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*?

☒ 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.

☒ No, with receiving the appropriate *academic* degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18).

Comments: The required

training is obtained during the completion of the postgraduate (Masters or Doctoral) degree. Usually people apply for licensure as soon as they graduate. There are no requirements for post-docs etc as required in the US.

(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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments: The law in its

current state has no such requirement. However, the regulations that are being currently developed do mention the need for continued education. None the less, the majority of practicing psychologists do participate in continued education activities in Cyprus and abroad.

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ Yes

☐ No (please jump to Question 25).

Comments:

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, νοσηλεύτές, "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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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.

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STUDY DESCRIPTION

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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: 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

(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: Ministerstvo zdravotnictví Approximate English translation: Ministry of Health

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 *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 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 *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:

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:

(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)?

150-220 hours (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*?

☒ No (please jump to Question 12)

☐ Yes

Comments: for degree

clinical psychologist-psychotherapist it is necessary - 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 *Question 1*?

☒ Yes.

☐ No, with receiving the appropriate *academic* 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)

☒ 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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: 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: Ministry of 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.)? medicine in general

(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, 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:

**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 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 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: Psykologforeningen Approximate English translation: Psychologists Association

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 *Question 1* 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 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: We do have

a division of BA and MA but in reality it is one 5 year degree...

(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: we only have

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 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: everyone

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

the practicum lasts for one semester (around 4 months, 30 hours per week) but it doesn't have to be in clinical institutions such as hospitals, psychotherapy units, etc, it can with an organisational psychologist as well, if the student 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 (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.

☒ 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)?

(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: you have to write a master thesis, approx. 80 pages, and since it is a general psychology degree, the topics can vary accordingly

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments: well, after

having worked full time for two years (receiving x number of hours of supervision, having x number of confrontation hours with "clients" individually or in groups, etc.), you can apply for what is called "authorization" by the ministry of social affairs. After that you can work towards becoming a "specialised" psychologist in which area you choose to work in, eg. specialist in psychotherapy, psychopathology, child psychology, neuropsychology or organizational psychology. This requires a minimum of 3 years of working in an relevant area plus a whole range of courses, supervision, etc.

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psykiater or psykoterapeut

Approximate English translation: psychiatrists (medical doctors) or psychotherapists which can be nurses for example who have taken psychotherapy courses...

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

In the official language of your country: 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(26) General comments:

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LARGER TRANSPARENCY OF THE TRAINING AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUR PROFESSION.**

YOUR EFFORTS ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED!

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: kliiniline psühholoog

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

Comments: 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/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: Kutsekoda Approximate English translation: The Estonian Qualifications Authority

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 *Question 1* required to complete?

☐ Bachelor ☒ Master ☐ Doctoral

Comments: The Estonian

Professional standard for Clinical Psychologists is developed closely according to the European qualification standard for psychologists and it's framework and standards for the education and training of psychologists. (www.europsy-efpa.eu)

(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 *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:

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:

(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 Estonian Professional standard for Clinical Psychologists (and also The EuroPsy framework and minimal standards for the education and training of psychologists) states that at least 390 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) 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.

☐ No, with receiving the appropriate *academic* degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18).

supervised practice is included into Estonian professional qualification system.

Comments: One year of

(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)?

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?

☐ 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: There are no

strict rules, but suggestions are that supervision should occur at least every two weeks and on average two hour protected time for meeting.

(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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psühhiaater

Approximate English translation: psychiatrist

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

In the official language of your country: Terviseamet

Approximate English translation: 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 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ No, I would rather suggest this colleague (name and e-

(26) General comments: mail):

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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: Finnish and Swedish

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 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: Valvira Approximate English translation: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Comments:

http://www.valvira.fi/en/licensing/professional_practice_rights

(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: All health

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

(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 *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 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: Together

they form an education and training to become a licensed psychologist (obligatory 0,5 years of supervised 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 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 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)?

The curriculum and the content, quantity and duration requirements are in line with the EuroPsy standard, see <http://www.efpa.eu/euopsy> (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*?

☒ 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/requirement (e.g. participation in 100 hours of individual psychotherapy provided by a registered clinical psychologist)?

All licensed psychologists are health care professionals - a regulated separate title of "clinical psychologist" does not exist - the term is in use in practical language referring to psychologists working with clients / patients in health care setting (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). 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 least 5,5 years (330 University Eurocredits) (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)?

See the EuroPsy standard mentioned above (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 6 month's period on a weekly basis 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: This final exam is the conducted by the University and is an integral part of the Master's degree

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

Legal

obligation for all health care professionals and their employers

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psykiatri, psykoterapeutti

Approximate English translation: psychiatrists, psychotherapists

(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?

☒ Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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

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

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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

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

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
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).

☒ Joint organization for multiple professions.
health organization for professionals in this field

Comments: regional

(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 *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 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 *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:

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:

(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 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*?

☒ 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.

☒ 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)?

(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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ Yes

☐ No (please jump to Question 25).

Comments:

psychotherapy is not protected by law, only the title of psychotherapist (only for psychologists and physicians) but the required training is not psychotherapy training but only psychopathology training

(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: départements de psychologie et de psychiatrie des universités

Approximate English translation: psychology and psychiatry departments of universities

(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.)? psychopathology

(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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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!

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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: 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 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: 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 care workers)?

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

☒ Joint organization for multiple professions.
physicians, dentists, pharmacologists, nurses

Comments: Also for

(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 *Question 1* required to complete?

☐ Bachelor ☒ Master ☐ Doctoral

Comments: The current

legal situation is under revision. Up to now, the "old" degree of a "Diploma" in psychology (minimum of 4,5 - 5 years of university education) is legally necessary. Master level is predominantly 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 *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:

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:

(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*?

☒ No (please jump to Question 12) ☐ Yes 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*?

☒ 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?

☒ Yes, and the preferred orientations are: cognitive behavioral therapy, psychodynamic therapy, psychoanalysis

☐ 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)?

600 hours in total, usually in a period of 3 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.

☒ Yes, supervision is mandatory,

and the amount required is 150 hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)

and it can be: ☐ individual only

☐ group only

☒ both types

Comments: 50h

individual, 100h group

(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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments: 50 h per

year

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ Yes

☐ No (please jump to Question 25).

Comments: physicians

trained in psychotherapy. For the treatment of children and adolescents, it is also possible to enter the postgraduate program with a social workers and pedagogues degree

(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): xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

(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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STUDY DESCRIPTION

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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: 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)?

☒ 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 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 *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 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.
you are licensed to practice with undergraduate level degree, a MSc is recommended.

Comments: Although

(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: The field is not clear in Greece. There are 3 years MSc delivered by public universities (Athens and Thessaloniki), however they are not officially recognised as prerequisites for practising in 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 *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)?

Those who complete the MSc in Clinical Psychology need to have completed two clinical Placements over a period of two years (Child or Adolescents and Adults, over 1800 hours of placement) (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*?

☒ 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)?

It is recommended not obliged (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).
private or public training providers

Comments: There are

(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)?

Systemic Therapy Four Years (Eginition Hospital), CBT 4 Years (IETHS) (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: It usually

refers to one psychotherapeutic approach (CBT, Systemic or Psychoanalytic)

(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)?

Paper and Research Journal Groups, Presentations (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: It depends

on the training whether the supervisor will be external or internal

(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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☐ Yes

☒ No (please jump to Question 25).

Comments: Although

there is no legal authorization Social Workers or Nurses can be involved. There is no official title, but unofficially the title psychotherapist is used and many agencies can move legal processes against those who use it.

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

In the official language of your country:

Approximate English translation:

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

In the official language of your country:

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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(26) General comments:

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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

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 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: Egészségügyi Engedélyezési és Közigazgatási Hivatal

Approximate English translation: Office of Health Authorisation and Administrative Procedures

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: Decisions were made by the physician profession (since psychologists were not allowed to self-organize during the communist regime)

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 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 *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: But if the

master-level training is not specific, the candidate has to take a few extra examinations (e.g., in psychodiagnostics) 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 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)?

Approx. 150-200 hours in clinical institutions (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*?

☐ 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)?

Varies across training institutions and psychotherapeutic orientations. The minimum is 150 hours with no restriction on individual versus group setting. The maximum is about 350 individual hours at psychodynamic schools. The provider should be an experienced psychotherapist nominated by the training institution of the given therapeutic orientation (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).

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)?

In Hungary, only clinical psychologists can become psychotherapists among psychologists. The training for clinical psychologists is 4-year long (no matter whether in part or full time employment) after the masters' degree, while the psychotherapist training takes an additional 2 years (no matter whether in part time or full time employment). This is the general training. Besides this, candidates must complete a method-specific training organized by the training institution of the given therapeutic orientation, which largely varies across orientations. (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 Clinical psychologist training is organized by universities, while the psychotherapist training is organized by training institutions / associations of the given therapeutic orientation.

(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 clinical

psychologist training is general, the psychotherapist training is specific to therapeutic approaches (the country has 16 accredited method-specific training associations)

(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)?

Clinical psychologist training: low intensity university courses, approx. 130 hours / semester. The general therapist training is approx. 50 hours per semester. The method-specific training is largely variable. (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: Clinical

psychologist training: 150 hours of group supervision. The general therapist training does not include supervision. The method-specific part does, it varies largely across orientations, approx. 150-350 hours.

(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 a final exam before clinical psychologist registration and an additional one before psychotherapist registration.

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: pszichoterapeuta

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist

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

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 training 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(26) General comments:

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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 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 *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 professions working in the public health services

(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 *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 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 *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: 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 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: 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)

(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: this has always been required for counselling psychology but is only recently coming in for clinical psychology 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)?

I believe counselling psychology requires 40 hours but I may be wrong (I am a clinical psychologist); there are 4 training programmes in clinical psychology in Ireland - TCD requires 24 hrs; UCD 16 hrs; UL 20 hrs; NUIG no requirement; according to my latest information (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).

Comments: If a psychologist wants to become a Registered psychologist with PSI (Psychological Society of Ireland) there are requirements for supervision in the first two years after qualification (forms and requirements for registration can be accessed on the PSI website - www.psihq.ie) - but this is optional until we have stat reg in place

(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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, 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, CPD requirements will no longer be optional

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ Yes

☐ No (please jump to Question 25).

Comments: Yes,

although the word 'legal' may be misleading - they are professionally able to do this work - any one professional is bound to operate within the limits of their competence, according to the ethical code of their professional body

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

In the official language of your country: Psychiatrists, psychotherapists, some social workers

Approximate English translation:

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

In the official language of your country: for psychotherapists, there are a number of professional organisations - the Irish Council for Psychotherapy (ICP) is an umbrella organisation - again there is no statutory regulation for the psychotherapy profession and psychotherapists are not due to be included in statutory reg for the health professions as they are predominantly in private practice rather than employed in the health services; I presume that psychiatrists are answerable to the Irish Medical Council; I don't know the professional body for Social Workers - like psychologists, some social workers do additional psychotherapy training post-qualification

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.)? I think it's clear from the 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)? currently there is no additional training required to practice psychological psychotherapy as a clinical or counselling psychologist or as a psychiatrist or social worker - it is believed to be included as part of the professional training - however, as I said above, many of these professionals do additional formal training in psychotherapy to develop their skills in this area - then this would normally require a 3-year part-time training programme (there is normally a 1-year concession off a 4-year psychotherapy training due to the previous mental health qualification - this is a route that I took myself) (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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(26) General comments:

Hi Barna,

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

**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!**

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: 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 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: Ordine degli Psicologi Approximate English translation: Order of Psychologists or Association 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)?

☐ 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 practice

psychotherapy, psychologists are required to complete bachelor (3 years) and master (2 years) degree and then a 4-year postgraduate specialization program in psychotherapy (in Italian it is called "Scuola di specializzazione in psicoterapia")

(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: Moreover

master courses are more specialized

(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:

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:

(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)

(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: Usually it is

non required, but sometimes it is depending on the postgraduate specialization program in psychotherapy (i.e., the 4-year program after master degree)

(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).

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 Both public universities and private institutes

(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: there are a lot of different kinds of trainings and each of them are based on different psychotherapeutic approaches (i.e., cognitive, cognitive-behavioral, psychodynamic, gestalt...)

☐ 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)?

about 300 hours 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 100-200 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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ Yes

☐ No (please jump to Question 25).

Comments: psychiatrists

trained in psychotherapy

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

In the official language of your country: psichiatria psicoterapeuta

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist psychiatrist

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

In the official language of your country: Ordine degli Psicologi

Approximate English translation: Order of Psychologists or Association of Psychologists

(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 do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? A 4-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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(26) General comments:

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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: 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 psychologist)?

☐ No (please jump to Question 5).

☒ Yes, it is called in the official language of my country: Albo degli Psicologi Approximate 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 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 *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 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 *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:

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:

(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)?

60 hours (in two academic 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 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.

☐ 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.

☒ 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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psicoterapeuti, terapeuti della riabilitazione psichiatrica

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist, rehabilitation nurse

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

In the official language of your country:

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.)? nursery, 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 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, may I contact you later?

☒ Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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: 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 *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 psicologi Approximate English translation: chamber 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)?

☐ 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 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 *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:

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:

(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)?

160 hours each year for 4 years (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*?

☐ 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.

☐ 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)

☒ Yes. 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.

☒ 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

☒ 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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psicoterapeuta/ medico psichiatra

Approximate English translation:

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

In the official language of your country: universita' /scuole di psicoterapia riconosciute dal ministero

Approximate English translation: university/ schools of psychotherapy approved by the ministry

(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 psychiatrics

(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)? 2/3years (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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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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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

(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:

Approximate English translation:

Comments: We have several independent organizations which gives certificates, but practice permission depends on educational diploma

(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 *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 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: In our

country there are two kinds of Master degrees - academic and professional. Academic doesn't allow to work with clients

(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: No law

regulates it

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:

(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)?

In University of Latvia for clinical psychologists there we had to counsel individually clients in university's psychological support center under weekly supervision approximately one study 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 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: University of

Latvia (don't know about other educational institutions)

(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)?

20 individual psychotherapy hours (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).

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 as possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part time training, or 1600 hours)?

After receiving Master diploma, you have to work for two years under supervision of appropriately qualified specialist, and have been to 120 group supervision sessions or 40 individual (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 Association of Latvian Clinical Psychologists

(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 120 group or 40 individual sessions 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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: Psihoterapeits, Psihoanalitikiis

Approximate English translation: Psychotherapists, Psychoanalitics

(22) What 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?

☒ Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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

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

**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!

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: 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/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: 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 *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 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: master level

courses are more specific to clinical psychology

(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: but you

could enter the program only after psychology bachelor degree

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:

(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)?

640 hours at one clinical institution under the supervision of psychologist at that institution and also supervision of the course instructor (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*?

☒ 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.

☒ No, with receiving the appropriate *academic* degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18).
have master of science degree

Comments: we do not

(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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psichoterapeutas

Approximate English translation: psychotherapists (could be medical doctor)

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

In the official language of your country: Sveikatos ministerija

Approximate English translation: Ministry of 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.)? 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)? 4-6 years of training 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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!**

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: 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 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: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Approximate English translation: Ministry of Higher Education and Research

Comments: As any academic professions, psychologists have to be registered by the Ministry

(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.

registration is specific to all the academic professions

Comments: This

(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 *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.

☒ 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 *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: 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, 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)?

At least 300 hours of practicum in 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 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.

☒ No, with receiving the appropriate *academic* degree, psychologists are authorized to 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 possible. e.g. two calendar years in full-time training, 4 years in part time training, or 1600 hours)?

A specific training in psychotherapy leading to a second Master degree lasts from 3 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 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: cognitive therapy, non-directive psychotherapy, psychodynamic approaches, combined approaches (cognitive-psychodynamic), arts psychotherapies, systemic therapies

☐ 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: At university level, the requirements of a Master programme in psychotherapies meet those of a regular Master programme

(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: It depends on the theoretical orientation of the programme. For instance, in arts psychotherapies, there are many other areas like aesthetic philosophy, sociology of arts, psychology of music, etc. In all academic programmes, there are also examinations in methodology and epistemology of research.

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ Yes

☐ 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 country: psychiatre

Approximate English translation: psychiatrist

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

In the official language of your country: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche et Ministère de la Santé

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 do they need to complete after their academic 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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!

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: Clinical Psychologist

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

Comments: English is an

(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
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 *Question 1* 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 *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:

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:

(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)

(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)?

20 hrs with a warranted 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).

Comments: However,

you need to complete 2 years of supervised practice before you receive your warrant.

(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 it depends on the individual to seek supervision

(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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psychotherapists

Approximate English translation:

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

In the official language of your country: Council for Professions complimentary to medicine

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.)? mental health field

(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)? 3-4 years of training (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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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!

STUDY DESCRIPTION

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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 healthcare 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 *Question 1* required to complete?

☐ Bachelor ☐ Master ☒ Doctoral

Comments: Dutch title

doctorandes, dr./phd not required: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctorate#The_Netherlands_.2F_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 *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:

It's

recommended to have a clinical psychology degree but it is also possible to obtain acces to the post-doc training without it 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 *Question 1*?

☐ No (please jump to Question 10).

☒ Yes, but it is optional (e.g. depends on the university).

☐ Yes, obligatory.

Comments:

Most

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)

(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: I'm not sure

about this one but I believe the psychotherapist practical training requires 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)?

50 hours during the practical training to become a psychotherapist (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).

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)?

2 years training part-time while working as a psychologist at basic level (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 Educational institutions accredited by the BIG-register

(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: Training to

become a psychotherapist includes more cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy etc, GZ-training is fairly general but covers the basics of each approach

(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: Not sure

(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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psychiater, psychiatrisch verpleegkundigen

Approximate English translation: psychiatrist, specialized nurses

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

In the official language of your country: BIG-register

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.)? medicine, 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)? 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 where 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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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 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: Centrum Medyczne Kształcenia Podyplomowego
Approximate English translation: Medical Center of a Postgraduate Education

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: 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 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.
master degree in psychology

Comments: There is only

(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:

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:

(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)?

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) 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: on for

psychotherapists

(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)?

i am not a psychotherapist so i don't know (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).

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; 270h of theoretical training and 13 months of practice (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: training for

psychotherapists and for clinical psychologist (for example neuropsychologists or child psychologists) are separate

(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)?

it is 270h of courses in 4 years (If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples)

Comments: all information i give you - above and below - is about clinical psychologist not about psychotherapists

(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: as far as i

know supervision is mandatory in training for psychotherapists

(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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psychoterapeuta

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist

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

In the official language of your country: there are many organizations - each kind of psychotherapy (e.g. psychodynamic, cognitive-behavioral etc) has its own comitee which gives a licence, there is no difference if you have master degree in psychology or in medicine or even in pedagogics - all of them can start training in psychotherapy and get a licence. In training in clinical psychology you need to have a master degree in psychology. Licence is given by organization mentioned in Question 2)

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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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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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 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: Ordem dos Psicólogos Approximate English translation: 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)?

☒ 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 *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 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 *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:

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:

(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)?

Master students have an internship of approximately 10 months with supervision from university. Graduates have another compulsory internship of approximately 12 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) 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.

☐ 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)?

one year in full-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:

☒ 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: 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 it covers:

☐ only areas directly related to clinical psychology/psychotherapy.

☐ many areas of psychology in general (e.g., psychometrics, social psychology, etc.).

Comments:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: 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:

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

www.ordemdospsicologos.pt

(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: psihoterapeut

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

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: 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)?

☐ 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 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: it depends

also on the university

(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:

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:

(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)?

yes, practicum in affiliated clinical institutions (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*?

☒ No (please jump to Question 12)

☐ Yes

Comments: there is a

personal development course and part of the practicums students need to include in their portfolios PD forms

(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). 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)?

two years full time (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 12 cases 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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psihoterapeut

Approximate English translation: psychotherapist

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

In the official language of your country: Colegiul Psihologilor din Romania

Approximate English translation: Romanian Board of Psychologists

(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, social work

(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)? 2 years of supervision (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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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!**

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: "klinický psychológ"

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 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: Slovenská komora psychológov Approximate English translation: Slovak chamber of psychologists

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 appropriate terminology)

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

(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 *Question 1* required to complete?

☐ Bachelor ☒ Master ☐ Doctoral

Comments: In the state

and chamber legislation there is explicitly stated that to become clinical psychologist, you need to have at least 4 years of clinical practise under supervision of clinical psychologist, you have to pass through postgradual (not PhD- that is academic) training in certified institutions (certification - called here "accreditation" is done by Ministry of Health). This proces is called "atestation" and similar 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 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: My opinion

being the teacher with 15 years practise in oldest dpt. of psychology (in oldest university - established 1919) in Slovakia. I m not aware that any serious research was done to study this topic overhere.

(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: You finish

the study getting title "psychologist" but you cannot work as independent clinical psychologist (or counselling...etc) until you finish the atestation process described above.

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:

(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)

(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.

☐ 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)?

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 accredited institution (nowaday two universities in Slovakia). This includes 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 patients 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?

- ☒ 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: The

accredited institution, which provides attestation process has contractual clinical workplaces (typically psychiatric clinics in public hospitals where clinical psychologists work as members of the team, or public/private ambulance of clinical psychologists). So there is no preferred psychotherapeutic approach, but traditionally psychodynamic and CBT approaches dominates).

(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)?

at least 70 hours per year of formal/academic training (If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples)

Comments: Applicant in attestation process annually report obtained credits from education outside the accredited institution (university). These credits can be obtained by taking part in psychotherapy, conference or seminar that gets number of credits in advance from Slovak Chamber of psychology or from medical SACME credits system.

(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: Nowadays

nobody verify how the supervision of psychologist in attestation process is done.

(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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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:

Approximate English translation:

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

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 training 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 implicitly?) 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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,

CitÄt "Barna Konkoly Thege" <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

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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 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: Zbornica kliničnih psihologov Slovenije Approximate English translation: Chamber of clinical psychologist

Comments: The Ministry of Health in Slovenia recognizes our chamber as consulting organization but Ministry 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 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 *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 *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:

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:

(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)

(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: only in

psychoanalytical therapy (as part of specialization in clinical psychology)

(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).

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 full time (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 Ministry of Health

(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: CBT, psychoanalytic therapy and systemic 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)

☒ 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 2 hours/week 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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments: we don't

have sysem of licencing

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: psihiater

Approximate English translation: psychiatrists

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

In the official language of your country: Zdravniška zbornica

Approximate English translation: Medical Chamber

(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 do they need to complete after their academic training (e.g. 3-year training organized by specific psychotherapeutic schools)? specialitation in psychiatry (general 4 year specialization but their

training doesn't include 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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.

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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: 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 Directorate 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)?

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

☒ Joint organization for multiple professions.

Comments: The certification identified as #1 in question #1 is issued by the General Directorate of Universities (Ministry of

Science and Education), manages all university degrees, including health science specialty degrees. Certification #2 is issued by the Official College of Psychologists, which deals exclusively with the psychological profession.

(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: This is relevant only to certification #1. It required a long retaliating process to include the input from psychological organizations into the legislative process. A summary of this process can be found in English in the following document:

http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&tl=en&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.infocop.es%2Fview_article.asp%3Fid%3D3671&sandbox=1

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: Master-

equivalent.

(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: 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 clinical 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 *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:

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:

(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 Clínica" degree requires four years of training as an intern in mental health and community 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 *Question 1*?

☒ No (please jump to Question 12)

☐ 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 individual 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 *Question 1*?

☐ Yes.

☒ No, with receiving the appropriate *academic* degree, psychologists are authorized to practice independently (please jump to Question 18).

Comments: I would say

that training is not "organized". It is for the "Especialista en Psicología Clínica" 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 Psicología Clínica" 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 clínica" 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 psicología clínica" 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.

☒ Yes, supervision is mandatory,

and the amount required is 1. Especialista en psicología clínica: 4 years working full time - probably 50% of the work is supervised. 2. Europsy 150 hours of individual supervision are required plus 400 hours of supervised fieldwork 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 an exam for the "Especialista en Psicología clínica" and a very demanding one (only 80 or so pass it every year out of thousands of applicants. But this exam is not for registration purposes but to get into the 4-year training program.

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: Especialista en psiquiatría

Approximate English translation: Psychiatrist

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

In the official language of your country: Colegio oficial de médicos

Approximate English translation: National medical association

(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.)? General medicina plus 4-year hospital internship in psychiatric services - they actually receive their training in the same services where the "Especialistas en psicología clínica" 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

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

☒ Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(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 european 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 Clínica") 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 xxxxxxxxxxxx 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 Clínica") 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 patient but you can prepare sessions, assess... easy things and always under supervision. Also, every center have their own rules and the student work and responsibilities 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.

Good luck with you research,

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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: 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/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: Socialstyrelsen Approximate English translation: The National Board of Health and Welfare

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: There is still a lot of discussion about those doing different kind of treatments, without adequate education and training, as they are not controlled by National Board of Health and Welfare, and can do what they want. They may not call themselves "psychologist" though.

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 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 *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:

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:

(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)?

520 hours (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*?

☐ No (please jump to Question 12)

☒ Yes

Comments: Yes, at some

universities, and not at a couple of sites (such as Karolinska institutet)

(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)?

50 hours of individual or 150 hours of group therapy, or equal amount on group therapy in form av courses in development of "professional self" (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).

Comments: One full year

of training is required before obtaining license. However, it is not organized. Everybody has to find such a position on his/her own.

(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)?

One full year (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 The workplace where the psychologist manages to get the internship.

(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: It varies

vastly. Sometimes it has a very specific approach, most often it is a mix.

(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 50 hours (If not firm, please provide estimated range)

and it can be: ☒ individual only

☐ group only

☐ both types

Comments: It is specified

as one hour per week!

(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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: Psykiater, psykoterapeut

Approximate English translation: Psychiatrist or psychotherapist

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

In the official language of your country: Sosialstyrelsen

Approximate English translation: 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.)? Nursery and 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)? 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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(26) General comments: Nice initiative! Good luck!

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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: 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 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: Socialstyrelsen Approximate English translation: The National Board of Health and Welfare

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 *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 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 *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:

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:

(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)?

90 hp three semesters parttime (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*?

☐ 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)?

25 hours (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). 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)?

one calendar year fulltime (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 1 hour per week 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:

(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-date?

☐ Yes, there is.

☒ No, there is not.

Comments:

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: legitmerad psykoterapeut

Approximate English translation: licensed psychotherapist

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

In the official language of your country: Socialstyrelsen

Approximate English translation: 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 is needed, may I contact you later?

☒ Yes, under this e-mail address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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

(26) General comments:

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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.): 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 English translation: As above

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, 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: 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 throughout the legislative process. The professional body also co-ordinated a response to the HCPC's public consultation on its 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: Bachelor

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 is 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 at 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) and then a specialist clinical psychology training at doctoral level.

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: Although

some training providers offer Masters programmes, typically in things like 'Foundations of clinical psychology' they are not part of the prescribed professional training route.

(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)

(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: Completion

of personal therapy is only a requirement for those training to be counselling psychologists.

(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)?

None for clinical psychologists. Minimum 40 hours over the duration of training, provided by an appropriately qualified and experienced counselling psychologist or psychotherapist. The therapist needs to confirm to the training provider that the trainee has engaged in the number of hours of therapy that they have self-declared; however the details of the relationship between the trainee and their therapist must remain confidential. (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).

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)?

3 years full-time postgraduate training - 540 credits or 5400 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: CBT plus one other model

☐ No, the training is fairly general

Comments: For clinical

and counselling psychology training, courses are expected to ensure that their graduates can implement therapeutic interventions based on knowledge and practice in at least two evidence based models of formal psychological therapy. For clinical psychology training, it is specified that one of these models should be cognitive-behaviour therapy, although no such specification is made for counselling psychology. Courses are expected to articulate their own particular ethos which may influence which model(s) they cover. Additionally, the models covered in practice may vary across any given trainee cohort because of placement availability.

(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)?

Varies (If varies across training institutions, please provide 1-2 typical examples)

Comments: The Society's

accreditation standards specify what graduates need to know and be able to do by the time they complete their training. We do not specify an assessment strategy - this is for courses to decide themselves.

(17) Does this training include or require external supervision?

☐ No, supervision is not a requirement.

☒ Yes, supervision is mandatory,

and the amount required is at least one hour per week with total contact time of at least 3 hours per week 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:

(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-date?

☒ Yes, there is.

☐ No, there is not.

Comments: The HCPC audits CPD activities of its registrants on a cyclical basis.

RELATED PROFESSIONS

(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)?

☒ 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: 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 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)? (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: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

☐ 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

**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!**