

Definition of Practice Areas Clinical Psychology

All members of the Saskatchewan College of Psychologists require the following minimum working knowledge base:

- knowledge in the core areas of psychology (MRA standards);
- knowledge of learning;
- knowledge of all relevant ethical, legal and professional issues;
- knowledge of research design and methodology;
- knowledge of statistics; and
- knowledge of psychological measurement.

***Clinical Psychology* is the application of knowledge about human behaviour to the assessment, diagnosis and/or treatment of individuals with disorders of behaviour, emotions and thought.**

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practising **Clinical Psychology** require the following:

- knowledge of psychopathology/abnormal psychology;
- knowledge of personality/individual differences;
- knowledge of psychological assessment;
- knowledge of psychodiagnostics;
- knowledge of intervention procedures and psychotherapy; and
- knowledge of evaluation of change.

In addition, practitioners who provide services in **Clinical Psychology** to children and adolescents must have a background in developmental psychology and knowledge of appropriate assessment and therapeutic techniques.

For members practising **Clinical Psychology** the following minimum skills are required:

- the ability to perform an appropriate clinical assessment;
- the ability to formulate and communicate a differential diagnosis; and
- the ability to plan, execute and evaluate an appropriate treatment program.

Adapted from the Definitions of Practice Areas written by the College of Psychologists of Ontario

Definition of Practice Areas Counselling Psychology

All members of the Saskatchewan College of Psychologists require the following minimum working knowledge base:

- knowledge in the core areas of psychology (MRA standards);
- knowledge of learning;
- knowledge of all relevant ethical, legal and professional issues;
- knowledge of research design and methodology;
- knowledge of statistics; and
- knowledge of psychological measurement.

***Counselling Psychology* is the fostering and improving of normal human functioning by helping people solve problems, make decisions and cope with stresses of everyday life. The work of *Counselling Psychology* is generally with reasonable well-adjusted people. The practice of *Counselling Psychology* might not entail the use of the controlled act of communicating a diagnosis.**

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practising **Counselling Psychology** require the following:

- knowledge of psychological adjustment/lifespan development;
- knowledge of personality/individual differences;
- knowledge of psychological assessment;
- knowledge of intervention procedures and/or psychotherapy; and
- knowledge of evaluation of change.

In addition, practitioners who provide services in **Counselling Psychology** to children and adolescents must have a background in developmental psychology and knowledge of appropriate assessment and therapeutic techniques.

For members practising **Counselling Psychology** the following minimum skills are required:

- the ability to perform an appropriate counselling assessment;
- the ability to formulate a diagnosis and/or refer on when appropriate for differential diagnosis; and
- the ability to plan, execute and evaluate an appropriate treatment program.

Adapted from the Definitions of Practice Areas written by the College of Psychologists of Ontario

Definition of Practice Areas Forensic/Correctional Psychology

All members of the Saskatchewan College of Psychologists require the following minimum working knowledge base:

- knowledge in the core areas of psychology (MRA standards);
- knowledge of learning;
- knowledge of all relevant ethical, legal and professional issues;
- knowledge of research design and methodology;
- knowledge of statistics; and
- knowledge of psychological measurement.

Forensic/Correctional Psychology is the application of knowledge about human behaviour to the understanding, assessment, diagnosis and/or treatment of individuals within the context of criminal and/or legal matters.

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practising **Forensic/Correctional Psychology** require the following:

- knowledge of criminal justice/legal systems;
- knowledge of the application of psychological principals within the federal and/or provincial legal systems;
- knowledge of psychopathology/abnormal psychology/criminal behaviour;
- knowledge of personality/individual differences;
- knowledge of psychological assessment;
- knowledge of psychodiagnostics;
- risk assessment/management;
- knowledge of intervention procedures and psychotherapy; and
- knowledge of evaluation of change.

For members practising **Forensic/Correctional Psychology** the following minimum skills are required:

- the ability to perform an appropriate assessment;
- the ability to formulate and communicate a differential diagnosis; and
- the ability to plan, execute and evaluate an appropriate treatment program.

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Definition of Practice Areas

Health and Rehabilitation Psychology

All members of the Saskatchewan College of Psychologists require the following minimum working knowledge base:

- knowledge in the core areas of psychology (MRA standards);
- knowledge of learning;
- knowledge of all relevant ethical, legal and professional issues;
- knowledge of research design and methodology;
- knowledge of statistics; and
- knowledge of psychological measurement.

Health and Rehabilitation Psychology is the application of psychological knowledge and skills to the assessment and treatment of individuals with impairments in their physical, emotional, cognitive, social, or occupational capacities as a result of injury, illness or trauma in order to promote maximum functioning and minimize disability. It also involves promotion and maintenance of health, the prevention and treatment of illness, and the identification of determinants of health and illness.

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practising **Health and Rehabilitation Psychology** require the following:

- knowledge of lifespan development;
- knowledge of psychopathology;
- knowledge of personality/individual differences;
- knowledge of psychological and behavioural assessment;
- knowledge of psychodiagnostics;
- knowledge of behavioural medicine and psychological issues related to health;
- knowledge of intervention procedures and/or psychotherapy and/or rehabilitative interventions; and
- knowledge of evaluation of change.

In addition, practitioners providing services in **Health and Rehabilitation Psychology** to children and adolescents must have a background in developmental psychology and knowledge of appropriate assessment and therapeutic techniques.

For members practising **Health and Rehabilitation Psychology** the following minimum skills are required:

- the ability to perform an appropriate assessment;
- the ability to formulate and communicate a differential diagnosis; and
- the ability to plan, execute and evaluate an appropriate treatment program.

Definition of Practice Areas Industrial and Organizational Psychology

All members of the Saskatchewan College of Psychologists require the following minimum working knowledge base:

- knowledge in the core areas of psychology (MRA standards);
- knowledge of learning;
- knowledge of all relevant ethical, legal and professional issues;
- knowledge of research design and methodology;
- knowledge of statistics; and
- knowledge of psychological measurement.

***Industrial and Organizational Psychology* is the field of psychological practice and research that aims to further the welfare of people and the effectiveness of organizations by: understanding the behaviour of individuals and organizations in the workplace, helping individuals pursue meaningful and enriching work, and assisting organizations in the effective management of their human resources.**

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practising **Industrial and Organizational Psychology** require the following:

- knowledge of organizational behaviour;
- knowledge of psychological adjustment/lifespan development;
- knowledge of personality/individual differences;
- knowledge of assessment for selection, promotion and career development;
- knowledge of the psychology of training in organizations;
- knowledge of intervention procedures within the context of the organization; and
- knowledge of evaluation of change.

For members practising **Industrial and Organizational Psychology** the following minimum skills are required:

- the ability to perform an appropriate assessment;
- the ability to identify individual clients in need of referral for diagnostic purposes or clinical treatment; and
- the ability to plan, execute and evaluate an appropriate organizational intervention.

Adapted from the Definitions of Practice Areas written by the College of Psychologists of Ontario

Definition of Practice Areas Neuropsychology

All members of the Saskatchewan College of Psychologists require the following minimum working knowledge base:

- knowledge in the core areas of psychology (MRA standards);
- knowledge of learning;
- knowledge of all relevant ethical, legal and professional issues;
- knowledge of research design and methodology;
- knowledge of statistics; and
- knowledge of psychological measurement.

Neuropsychology is the application of knowledge about brain-behaviour relationships to the assessment, diagnosis and/or treatment of individuals with known or suspected central nervous system dysfunction.

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practising **Neuropsychology** require the following:

- knowledge of lifespan development;
- knowledge of personality/individual differences;
- knowledge of psychopathology;
- knowledge of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology;
- knowledge of human neuropsychology and neuropathology;
- knowledge of psychological assessment;
- knowledge of neuropsychological assessment;
- knowledge of psychodiagnostics;
- knowledge of neuropsychological intervention techniques; and

In addition, practitioners who provide services in **Neuropsychology** to children and adolescents must have a background in developmental psychology and knowledge of appropriate assessment and therapeutic techniques.

For members practising **Neuropsychology** the following minimum skills are required:

- the ability to perform an appropriate neuropsychological assessment;
- the ability to formulate and communicate a differential diagnosis; and
- the ability to plan, execute and evaluate an appropriate neuropsychological intervention.

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Definition of Practice Areas School Psychology

All members of the Saskatchewan College of Psychologists require the following minimum working knowledge base:

- knowledge in the core areas of psychology (MRA standards);
- knowledge of learning;
- knowledge of all relevant ethical, legal and professional issues;
- knowledge of research design and methodology;
- knowledge of statistics; and
- knowledge of psychological measurement.

School Psychology is the application of knowledge about human behaviour and development to the understanding of the social, emotional, and learning needs of children, adolescents, and adults, and to the creation of learning environments that facilitate learning and mental health.

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practising **School Psychology** require the following:

- knowledge of intellectual, social, behavioural and emotional assessment;
- knowledge of exceptional learners;
- knowledge of lifespan development and cross-cultural differences in learning and socialization and/or psychodiagnostics;
- knowledge of development and general psychopathology;
- knowledge of instructional and remedial techniques;
- knowledge of multidisciplinary team approach for case management;
- knowledge of counselling interventions and/or psychotherapy; and
- knowledge of evaluation of change.

For members practising **School Psychology** the following minimum skills are required:

- the ability to perform an appropriate psychological assessment;
- the ability to formulate and communicate a differential diagnosis and/or refer on where appropriate for differential diagnosis; and
- the ability to plan, execute and evaluate an appropriate psychoeducational intervention;
- the ability to plan, execute and evaluate appropriate prevention programs.

Adapted from the Definitions of Practice Areas written by the College of Psychologists of Ontario