

SASKATCHEWAN COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

DECLARATION OF COMPETENCY

A declaration of competence in an area of practice is a declaration by you that you have the appropriate training, supervision and experience in that area of psychology practice to be able to offer the range of activities and services within that area. By checking off one of the boxes below, you are self-declaring your area of practice in psychology. Please refer to Areas of Psychology Practice descriptions in this document in completing the competency grid.

If you are a Provisional member of the College your supervisor must have the area(s) of competency that you declare. If you are Provisional, you likely do not and likely should not have all of the competencies that your supervisor declares. Your area of competency should be congruent with the training you received in your academic program. Please note that you will be examined at the oral examination interview in all of the areas of practice that you have claimed.

AREAS OF PRACTICE COMPETENCY DEFINITIONS

1. 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 behavior to the assessment, diagnosis and/or treatment of individuals with disorders of behavior, emotions and thought.

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practicing 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 practicing 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.

2. 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 behavior 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 practicing School Psychology require the following:

- knowledge of intellectual, social, behavioral 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 practicing 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.

3. 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-behavior 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 practicing 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 practicing 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.

4. 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 practicing Counselling Psychology require the following:

- knowledge of psychological adjustment/lifespan development;
- knowledge of psychopathology/abnormal psychology;
- 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 practicing 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.

5. 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 behavior to the understanding, assessment, diagnosis and/or treatment of individuals within the context of criminal and/or legal matters. This area of practice is not confined to only criminal justice matters but includes family law, insurance claims work, and work for the purpose of a legal proceeding.

In addition to the above minimum knowledge base, members practicing 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 behavior;
- 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 practicing in the areas of custody and access, and/or parenting capacity the following minimum knowledge/skills are required:

- the Authorized Practice Endorsement (APE)
- knowledge of the literature pertaining to custody and access, and / or parenting capacity
- knowledge of, and competency in forensic assessment and in particular in assessment for custody and access, and / or parenting capacity
- knowledge of relevant legislation that pertains to capacity to parent, and / or custody and access e.g. Family Services Act, Mental Health Services Act, Health Information Protection Act.

For members practicing 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.

6. 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 practicing Health and Rehabilitation Psychology require the following:

- knowledge of lifespan development;
- knowledge of psychopathology;
- knowledge of personality/individual differences;
- knowledge of psychological and behavioral assessment;
- knowledge of psychodiagnostics;
- knowledge of behavioral 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 practicing 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.

7. 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 behavior 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 practicing Industrial and Organizational Psychology require the following:

- knowledge of organizational behavior;
- 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 practicing 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