Competencies required for counselling psychology endorsement

Counselling psychologists use their knowledge and understanding of psychology, psychotherapy, and mental health to treat a wide range of psychological issues, problems, and mental health disorders. They provide assessment, formulation, diagnosis and psychotherapy for individuals, couples, families, and groups across the lifespan. They use evidence-based therapies and evidence-based therapy relationships to assist clients to resolve mental health disorders or psychological problems and move toward greater psychological health. They research, evaluate, and develop new methods for improving psychological health and therapeutic interventions for psychological problems and disorders.

Consumers of the services of counselling psychologists are persons, groups, and organisations, including:

- Members of the public, couples, families, and carers
- Medical, specialists and health practitioners
- Health departments, hospitals and community practices
- Community groups
- National, state or local government or non-government organisations and
- Welfare agencies, educational institutions, justice services, victims of crime, and community services

Specific services of counselling psychologists include assessment and provision of psychological therapy for a wide range of issues and disorders including anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, grief and loss, relationship difficulties, domestic violence, sexual abuse and trauma, career development, substance use disorders, eating disorders, and personality disorders.

To assure consumers that a counselling psychologist is capable of providing the services required all endorsed practitioners must be competent in areas a-h in this document. All counselling psychologists must be cognisant of the APS Code of Ethics, General Principle 'B.1. Competence' when considering whether they are able to provide a psychological service.
v) competence in the use of valid and reliable tests of psychological functioning, including learning, intelligence, cognition, emotion, memory and personality

d) intervention strategies:
   i) knowledge of theory and the scientific evidence base for counselling psychology
   ii) competence in the delivery of evidence-based psychological therapies for mental health disorders and problems
   iii) Competence in individual, couple, family and group interventions

e) research and evaluation:
   competence in each of the following:
   i) identification of psychological questions that arise from counselling psychology practice and the design of appropriate research strategies
   ii) communication of research methods and findings to non-psychologists in clinical practice settings and
   iii) the transformation of research and evaluation findings into policy, applied knowledge, and improved treatments

f) communication and interpersonal relationships:
   competence in each of the following:
   i) provision of expert oral and written reports to various stakeholders, including clients, families and carers, health and medical practitioners, and for medico-legal purposes
   ii) provision of consultancy advice and psychoeducation about mental health problems and issues
   iii) communicating the obligations of a counselling psychologist in various roles and settings (for example, to schools, medical practitioners, criminal justice systems) and
   iv) awareness of personal factors as they influence communications between individuals and groups, and the ability to reflect upon interpersonal processes through supervision and peer consultation

g) working within a cross-cultural context:
   competence to adequately practise with clients from cultures different from the psychologist's own, including specific knowledge and skills in assessment and intervention with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and understanding and showing sensitivity to lifestyle diversity and issues of gender equality, particularly as they relate to counselling psychology contexts and

h) practice across the lifespan:
   competence with clients in childhood, adolescence, adulthood and late adulthood, as relevant to the work of a counselling psychologist in the context in which the psychologist is employed.