



**The Professional School of
Psychology**

Catalogue: 2009-2010

Legal Status of the Professional School of Psychology

The Professional School of Psychology is a private graduate educational institution of higher learning offering the degrees of Master of Arts, and Doctor of Psychology. The graduate programs offered by The Professional School of Psychology have been APPROVED by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education of the State of California. The APPROVAL was granted pursuant to Section 94900 of the California Education Code. Although this institution was approved to operate by the former Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education, our pending application for re-approval to operate has not yet been reviewed by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education.

The Professional School of Psychology's approval to operate in the State of California is based on provisions of the California Private Postsecondary Education Act (CPPEA) of 2009, which is effective January 1, 2010. SCHOOL NAME under section 94802 (a) of CPPEA, will by operation of law, be approved until 12/2013. The Act is administered by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education, under the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Bureau can be reached at: P.O. Box 980818, Sacramento, CA 95798-0818, 916.574.7720.

Graduates of the Masters Degree in Clinical Psychology program are academically qualified for State licensure as Marriage and Family Therapists, and graduates of the Doctoral Clinical Psychology program are academically qualified for State licensure as Psychologists. The Professional School of Psychology admits students of any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges and activities accorded to or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, national or ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, or any other school administered program.

The Professional School of Psychology has never filed for bankruptcy petition, operated as a debtor in possession or had a petition of bankruptcy filed against it under Federal law.

NOTE TO ALL PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS

(A)–Any questions a student may have regarding this catalog that have not been satisfactorily answered by the institution may be directed to: Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education P.O. Box 980818 Sacramento, CA 95798-0818 www.bppve.ca.gov P: 916.574.7720.

(B) –As a prospective student, you are encouraged to review this catalog prior to signing an enrollment agreement. You are also encouraged to review the School Performance Fact Sheet, which must be provided to you prior to signing an enrollment agreement.”

(C) –A student or any member of the public may file a complaint about this institution with the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education by calling 916.574.7720 (Toll-free telephone number not currently available) or by completing a complaint form, which can be obtained on the bureau’s Internet Web site www.bppve.ca.gov.”; – 94909(a)(3)

The Professional School of Psychology offers an education to a special niche of students who want:

1. An affordable tuition.
2. A class schedule for the working adult.
3. An education taught by practicing clinicians.
4. A supportive environment instead of a competitive one.
6. A private practice or a clinical career in California (though we do have alumni working in other parts of the country and the world under special circumstances).

Prospective students should be aware that as graduates of an unaccredited school of psychology you may face restrictions that could include difficulty in obtaining licensing in a state outside of California and difficulty in obtaining a teaching job or appointment at an accredited college or university. It may also be difficult to work as a psychologist for some federal government or other public agencies, or to be appointed to the medical staff of a hospital. Some major managed care organizations, insurance companies, or preferred provider organizations may not reimburse

individuals whose degrees are from unaccredited schools. Graduates of unaccredited schools may also face limitations in their abilities to be listed in the “National Register of Health Service Providers” or to hold memberships in other organizations of psychologists.

If you wish to talk to alumni and current students about careers or studies, please

Contact us via email at: christopher@psychology.edu or via phone at: 916/641-6542.

Preface

The Professional School of Psychology (PSP) is a distinctive graduate school that emphasizes high quality yet affordable education for mature, accomplished adults and experienced human service professionals from all regions of the world. Through its unique Residential and Tutorial modes of graduate education at the Masters Degree and Doctoral Degree levels, PSP effectively serves those who face the challenge of working full-time and meeting substantive family responsibilities. Under its authorization from the State of California, PSP offers Clinical and Organizational Masters Degree programs and Doctoral Degree programs in both Clinical and Organizational Psychology. Instructional models vary from a traditional Residential Format for the Clinical Masters Program to a highly innovative Tutorial Format for all other programs.

About Us

There are several ways in which you might want to become acquainted with The Professional School of Psychology. You can read a brief account of the History of the School—starting with service to human service providers working in San Francisco, California during the late 1970s. You might instead or in addition want to read a summary description of the Educational Models on which the school is founded. At a more personal level, you can read one of the statements written about PSP by our President, our Provost, or our Director of Institutional Advancement. Each account offers a somewhat different perspective on our graduate school. Each of us views the school in our own unique manner!

History of the School

The Professional School of Psychology was founded in San Francisco during the late 1970s. It was initiated to bring high-quality graduate education in psychology to the mature learner.‘ In those days, it was difficult to find an institution of higher education that understood the complexities of being an older student – a full-time job, a family, bills to pay, and other responsibilities. Most traditional educational institutions required that a student attend day classes during the typical work week, and this was simply not practical for many qualified people who discovered they had both gift and talent to work in the field of psychology. This was particularly the case with the first students at PSP who were providing much-needed services (through an organization called Huckleberry House) to destitute teenagers in San Francisco California. This founding commitment to provide high quality graduate education to those serving vital community interests remains a core commitment of PSP.

PSP was one of the first graduate schools to form around a new educational model called andragogy” (see Four Models of Adult Education). This model challenged many of the traditional assumptions of higher education (the so-called pedagogical model]. At PSP students need not drop everything in order to prepare for a major career shift or enhance their current professional skills. PSP was one of the first graduate schools to offer courses during evenings and, in more recent years, during weekends. Another pedagogical assumption was challenged regarding the purpose of a graduate education to fill the empty mug”. From the very first, graduate students entered their program with a mug full of life experiences. They often had extensive, practical knowledge regarding how to work with people facing major life challenges. Although we had twenty-somethings‘ in our programs, our average student age during our first two decades of existence was closer to forty-five than twenty-five. And we attracted students who were in their seventies as well!

Since the turn of the 21st Century, PSP has taken another step forward in the provision of graduate educational programs to mature, accomplished adults. We now offer senior

tutorial programs that significantly increase flexibility in the scheduling of courses for individual students and cohort groups. It also offers a model of education (appreciative) that acknowledges and builds on the wisdom and experience which our students already possess. We begin with the assumption not only that the student's mug is full, but also that the student has many other mugs of wisdom and experience that are full (even overflowing) that can be even more fully engaged in the student's areas of greatest passion and commitment. We find that the most important book for our students to read is their own book (based on extensive interviewing with our students) and that our role as senior tutor is to serve as learning coach rather than instructor, and as articulate appreciator rather than as primary source of knowledge. Once again, PSP is at the forefront of graduate education for adult professionals.

Educational Models

The Professional School of Psychology has a tradition of innovation that is reflected in the Learning Models used to deliver instruction. Three venues are used for course instruction depending on the number of students who need a course.

Residential Cohort Model

A traditional, although intense, instructional model where faculty meet with students at scheduled time using the guideline ratio of 2 hours of student preparation for every hour with the faculty, or 64 student hours to 32 faculty contact hours (96 total hrs.) The assumption of this model is that students benefit from faculty contact and interaction with other students in their cohort group to achieve learning objectives in the least amount of time. Courses are usually scheduled over two weekends, with at least a month between weekends. Educational programs at PSP based on this model are built around a cohort group of 3-8 students. All or most of the students in a specific cohort group take the same courses and build their own distinctive and highly supportive learning community.

Individual Tutorial Model

The tutorial model requires more student preparation outside of class so that time with faculty and classmates is intense and focused. Students spend 6 hours preparing for every hour with faculty, or 96 student hours for 16 faculty contact hours (112 total hrs.) This model allows students more time absorbing material, and greater flexibility of when to schedule those hours, but increases the overall time commitment. While the tutorial model is usually based on work with an individual student, PSP does offer some tutorial-based programs that are built around a cohort group. Furthermore, some students blend their tutorial-based courses with some courses that are offered in a traditional residential format.

Independent Study Model

Independent Study is used when students miss a course, or are interested in taking a highly individualized course. Faculty members usually work one-on-one with students and students are required to work independently. For this reason, the Independent Study model requires the most total hours (128 total hrs) for a student to complete 4 units.

Scheduling of Instruction

Residential model instruction is usually scheduled on weekend days from 9:00-5:00. A class day is one unit. If the class is a four unit class, the student will be on-site for two weekends, that is, two Saturdays and two Sundays.

Individual Tutorial and Independent Study scheduling is more fluid than residential cohort scheduling, and faculty work more directly with students in determining meeting dates and times.

Calendar

PSP operates on a modified quarter calendar. We have a *Fall Term* (typically from September 15 until December 15), a *Winter Term* (typically from January 5 until April 5), a *Spring Term* (typically from April 15 until June 15), and a shortened *Summer Term* (typically from July 1 until August 25).

Students may enter into individualized programs at any point. Students entering cohort groups will typically join at the start of a specific quarter.

Program Duration

Masters Degree students typically take one-and-one-half to two years to complete their degree, completing course work followed either by completion of a portfolio and Masters Thesis, or completion of a 350-hour supervised practicum and comprehensive examination.

Doctoral students typically take about four years to complete their program – several years of coursework (including completion of a portfolio or completion of a comprehensive examination and documentation of 1500 hours of a supervised clinical or organizational internships. Once these requirements are fulfilled, the student is Advanced to Candidacy and can then formally convene a dissertation committee and work toward completion of a dissertation—the final step in the doctoral program.

Statement from the President

Welcome to the world of PSP. For the past 25 years, I have experienced the joy (and sometimes the challenge) of serving as president of The Professional School of Psychology. This is a very long tenure for any educational administrator. So what has kept me engaged with this remarkable graduate school for all of these years? I believe three major factors contribute to my continuing engagement: the students we serve at the school, the faculty members we have invited to collaborate with us, and the opportunity this graduate school has provided us to explore new approaches to the education of mature, accomplished adults.

The PSP Community

The mean age of our student body is about 45. Virtually all of our students have been successful in their career prior to entering PSP; however, most of our students were discouraged earlier in their career from pursuing a graduate degree in psychology. The barriers and sources of discouragement vary: lack of funds to pay for their education, gender or racial biases, family obligations (child-rearing, bread-winner, etc.), or a lack of encouragement from significant people in their lives. Now, in mid-life or later life, they have decided to move forward with their graduate education. Given this common scenario, we have attracted an exceptional student body over the years: lawyers, physicians, police officers, university professors, chemists, ministers, nurses, government officials . . . to name but a few of the entering professions.

What about the faculty of PSP? Virtually all of our faculty members have published major books or articles, while also serving full time as “working” professional psychologists. We attract an exceptional faculty in large part because of our student body and because these faculty members can continue their other work. All of our programs allow for the rich interaction that most theorists, researchers and practitioners seek in their professional lives. In many cases, our faculty members were themselves mature adults when obtaining their doctorate. They can fully appreciate the challenges faced by their students and know how to

bring the exceptional experiences and expertise of their students into the PSP community—just as they are bringing their own experiences and expertise into this unique community.

The Climate of Innovation at PSP

The overall culture and environment of PSP is also unique. We are an inexpensive school that is committed to excellence in education. This dual commitment to both quality and affordability requires innovative practices at both an administrative and educational level. Innovative practices are also necessitated by the levels of accomplishment that are to be found in our students prior to their admission to our school. These are not men and women who come with an empty vessel to be filled by the experiences and expertise of our faculty. Rather they come with vessels that are already over-flowing. Our job is to enable our students to fully appreciate the wisdom they already possess and to link this wisdom to additional sources of knowledge and expertise. As we note in *Four Models of Adult Education* (prepared by one of our graduates and myself), our school moves beyond other models of adult education (the models of *andragogy* and *transformation*) to a new model of *appreciation*. While we also engage these other two models of adult education, we believe our new model is particularly appropriate given the student body we serve.

At an even deeper level, our graduate school is responsive to an evolving perspective on knowledge—a perspective often described as *constructivism* or as *commitment-in-the-midst-of-relativism*. An American poet Wallace Stevens has offered a particularly poignant summation of this challenging perspective: —“The final belief is to believe in a fiction, which you know to be a fiction, there being nothing else. The exquisite truth is to know that it is a fiction and that you believe in it willingly.” Psychology is one of the —“fictions” of which Stevens speaks. It is a fiction which can be of great value to society if used in a wise and skillful manner and if used with full knowledge that it is only one of many fictions that help inform the complex human condition. The Professional School of Psychology was founded on the belief that mature women and men, who already have extensive, successful life experiences are those most likely to apply the concepts they have learned in a wise and skillful manner, while recognizing the equal validity of numerous other perspectives and claims to knowledge.

Given these factors, I hope you can better understand—and appreciate—the reasons why I continue to find my involvement in The Professional School of Psychology to be a sustaining source of both joy and challenge. PSP provides me with the continuing opportunity to serve the educational needs of mature and accomplished adults throughout the world.

William Bergquist Ph.D.

President

Statement from the Provost

As the recently appointed Provost and Director of Admissions at PSP, I will be involved in curriculum development and faculty recruitment. However, my primary role at the present time is to review the admissions documents submitted by new program applicants. Reading through an application for admission is, on the one hand, a very straightforward task. Does the application meet the requirements for admission or not?

But I have come to find out that this simple process can really grow on you and become much more than just a paperwork review. My role as Director of Admissions at PSP provides me the opportunity to learn about an individual's life story, and their dreams for the future. I get to learn about their prior studies, how they have applied those studies to real life, and why they want to embark on a new educational adventure at PSP. I often learn a little bit about challenges in life that they have overcome, or maybe how they have helped others along the way. I love getting applications to review.

An application to a university reminds me of a passport application, by filling out some simple forms the person is announcing that they are ready to see what more there is of the world. Along the way, they will come across many things, both the expected and the unexpected. "Broaden your horizons" is a well-worn expression, but is so apt for both the traveler and the student at PSP.

PSP is a school like no other. When I was a doctoral student at PSP I did not ever feel like I was being "taught at", nor did I feel like I was just there to collect information to take back and apply on the job. Rather, I felt like I was being inspired to see the world through a much larger lens.

It is an incredible honor to be able to participate in the admissions process, the first step in achieving one's goals. We call them prospective students, and in a very real sense they are prospectors, each seeking something more for themselves. Just what that is may not always be well-defined at first, but somehow each individual has come to the realization that now is the time to start the search. I am fortunate in my role as Provost and Director of Admissions to be witness to each new student's (sometimes tentative) first step on this journey.

Robin Drotleff, Psy.D.

Provost

Core Faculty Members

William Bergquist, Ph.D.

As author of more than 40 books and 50 articles, William Bergquist writes about profound personal, group, organizational and societal transitions and transformations. Dr. Bergquist has conducted research and scholarship in North America, Europe and Asia to establish the foundation for his written work. His publications range from the personal transitions of men and women in their 50s and the struggles of men and women in recovering from strokes, to the experiences of freedom among the men and women of Eastern Europe following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

His book, *The Postmodern Organization*, has been identified as one of the 50 classics in organizational theory and has been translated into both Italian and Mandarin. *In Our Fifties* (with Klaum and Greenberg) was featured on Good Morning America and in several metropolitan newspapers. *The Vitality of Senior Faculty* (with Carole Bland) received the annual research award in 1998 from the American Educational Research Association. *The Four Cultures of the Academy*, *Engaging the Six Cultures of the Academy* (with Ken Pawlak), *Designing Undergraduate Education* (with Gould and Greenberg), and *A Handbook for Faculty Development* (three volumes) (with Steven Phillips) have been widely acknowledged and cited as seminal publications in the field of higher education.

William Bergquist has served throughout the world as a consultant, coach and/or trainer to leaders in more than 1,000 corporations, government agencies, human service agencies, college and universities, and churches over the past 35 years. He co-founded (with John Lazar) the *International Journal of Coaching in Organizations* (now in its fifth year of publication), and co-founded the International Consortium for Coaching in Organizations (ICCO). He now serves as one of two deans of a highly innovative two day program (called the ICCO Symposium) that engages dialogue among coaches, users of coaching services and those conducting research or

providing training and education regarding organizational coaching.

Dr. Bergquist has served as professor and educator in the fields of psychology, management, public administration, organization development and public policy at more than two dozen colleges, universities and graduate institutions. The postsecondary institutions in which he has taught range from the University of California in Berkeley, California to the Tallinn Polytechnic Institute in Tallinn, Estonia.

Betsy Eubanks, Psy.D.

Dr. Eubanks began her career with the University of California (Berkeley) as the Director of Parking & Transportation, and based on her operational experience, determined to study organizations with the goal of making them better places to work. She has since gained experience with a range of clients in areas such as non-profit, insurance, communications, transportation, emergency services, and technology implementation. In her work, she develops unique solutions to client concerns by applying theoretical concepts like organizational lifecycle, innovation diffusion, and hermeneutics of communication to organizational problems.

Betsy has unusual expertise in collaborative learning. She earned her Master's Degree in Management and Organizational Transformation in a cohort model program and participated in a pioneering cohort doctoral program called the Pacific Learning Community at PSP. Dr. Eubanks served for three years as Provost of PSP. She continues to teach Attitude Theory and Organizational Theory as well as advising on student Conspectus work and serving on Dissertation Committees. She is certified in Executive Coaching from the Center of Executive Coaching.

Sara Galbraith, Psy.D., MFT

Dr. Galbraith has been a practicing psychotherapist for the past 18 years. She received her

Doctoral degree in Clinical Psychology from The Professional School of Psychology and her Masters degree in Counseling Psychology from Dominican University. Her graduate training included counseling internships at Catholic Social Services, AFTER/Parents United and Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America.

Dr. Galbraith is a licensed Marriage and Family Therapist in private practice in Sacramento, California. She has served for the two years as Director of PSP unique doctoral tutorial program in clinical psychology. Her clinical interests include individual and family counseling specializing in depression, anxiety, physical and sexual abuse, adjustment disorders, co-parenting and families in transition.

Nadine Greiner, Ph.D.

Nadine Greiner is noted as a skilled and knowledgeable provider of Interim Leadership and Executive Coaching. Dr. Nadine Greiner has a 20 year background in leadership, and a dual Ph.D. in Organization Development and Clinical Psychology from PSP. She has served as Interim Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer, and Vice President in organizations of a variety of sizes and stages of growth. The industries in which she has the most experience are Non-Profit, Healthcare, and Financial Services.

Nadine is fluent in written and spoken French, has multi-cultural experiences from living and/or working in England, France, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Zambia, New Caledonia, and the United States. Dr. Greiner has worked with such diverse organizations as the Bank of America Corporation, California Pacific Medical Center, Charles Schwab & Co., the City of San Francisco, the Episcopal Diocese of San Francisco, the Oracle Corporation and The Sierra Club.

Larry G. Lee, MBA, EdD

Larry Lee served for many years as the Senior Director of Research and Development at Birkman International. In this role, he led a team of psychometricians in developing and

improving assessments in the areas of personality, intelligence, motivation, and societal perspective. While most of Larry's publications have been retained within the sponsoring corporations, he has published in the *International Journal of Coaching in Organizations*, and, in 2008, published *The Birkman Method Manual* which describes the psychometric attributes of this assessment.

Prior to joining Birkman International, Dr. Lee worked at The Boeing Company, serving as a Master Executive Coach and Senior Organizational Development Consultant. Larry has also served as a program manager and developer of curricula for Boeing's Executive Potential, High Potential and Mentor programs. Dr. Lee was twice awarded the "Highest Rated Instructor" for management and leadership courses within Boeing. As a practitioner, Lee has traveled extensively to teach on, and to provide personal attention to, improving performance within organizations.

Richard Lichtman, Ph.D.

Dr. Lichtman is a well-known teacher and author who has trained and studied intensely in philosophy, psychology, psychotherapy and social theory. His perspective develops the interrelations among a wide variety of disciplines and is founded on the conviction that the truth lies in the totality, not in isolated parts of the whole. He has taught in the philosophy department at the University of California at Berkeley, been a fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, the humanities department at San Francisco State University, the sociology department at the University of California at Santa Cruz, as well as many other institutions in the United States and Europe. For the last thirty years Richard Lichtman has taught social psychology, theory and methodology at the Wright Institute in Berkeley California.

His writings indicate the range of his interests. *The Production of Desire* is an analysis and evaluation of the numerous attempts that have been made to integrate the works of Marx and Freud. *Essays in Critical Social Theory* is an application of critical theory to a wide range of subjects in economic, political and social theory. *Dying in America* is a critical analysis of

contemporary theories of death and dying and a memoir of his father and his death. Dr. Lichtman has also contributed to a large number of scholarly journals. He is currently working on a volume that will provide a basic critique of the notions of normalcy and pathology that underlie contemporary psychology and therapy.

Linda Page, Ph.D.

Linda Page is President and Founder of the Adler School of Professional Studies in Toronto, Canada, and from 1992 to 2006 led the local administration of the M.A. in Counseling Psychology degree granted by the Adler School of Professional Psychology in Chicago. She holds a Ph.D. from Princeton University and an M.A. in Counseling Psychology from Adler in Illinois, where she is a Licensed Clinical Professional Counselor. She taught social psychology, cognitive psychology, learning, motivation and emotion, and gender studies and was co-founder of the Gender and Ethnocultural Studies Center as a member of Adler's core doctoral faculty from 1992 to 1998.

Dr. Page was a psychotherapist in private practice from 1980 to 1995. She chairs the Alliance of Psychotherapy Training Institutions, a group of educators who have proposed a curriculum for a minimum standard for regulation of psychotherapists in Ontario. In 1998, Dr. Page founded Adler International Learning (formerly Adler School of Professional Coaching) and has served as its President since that date. Adler's Professional Coaching Program was the first in Canada to be certified by the International Coach Federation and is the only ICF-certified program in the world based on Adlerian principles. In 2007, Adler and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto signed a co-sponsorship agreement for Certificates in Leadership Coaching, a series of programs to promote leadership development among organizations, their leaders, coaches, and coaching students. Dr. Page became an Adler Certified Professional Coach in 2002. She serves on the Board of the Graduate School Alliance for Executive Coaching, the Research Advisory Board for The Coaching Institute, and the Editorial

Board for the International Journal of Coaching in Organizations.

With David Rock, Dr. Page co-authored *Coaching with the Brain in Mind: Foundations for Practice* (Wiley, August 2009). She has published papers and is in demand internationally to present on theoretical foundations of coaching, brain-based competencies for psychosocial change agents, and the practical implications of a shift from a mechanistic to a systemic worldview.

Dorothy Siminovitch, PhD., MCC

Dorothy E. Siminovitch, principal of AWAREWORKS International, is a Master Certified Coach and consultant to organizational leaders around the world. In 2002, she co-founded and is the Chair of the International Gestalt Coaching Program (IGCP), the only Gestalt-based coach training program awarded International Coach Federation certification. As a faculty member at the Gestalt Institute of Cleveland and the GestaltOSD center, Dorothy honed the rich teaching, coaching, and consulting skills that she now brings to all her work.

Her current gestalt institutional affiliation is with the Gestalt International Study Center. She is also a Board member of The International Consortium for Coaching in Organizations. Through AWAREWORKS International, Dr. Siminovitch provides transformative Gestalt-based coaching and consulting services to individuals, teams and organizations. Dorothy's work is distinctive in that she creates a cross-cultural and broad-based forum for conversation with outstanding leaders in coaching, consulting, and Gestalt theory development.

Gay Teurman, PsyD, MFT

Gay Teurman is an individual and group psychotherapist, who also has broad-based experience in government system analysis and implementation of community based legislation. Dr.

Teurman has extensive experience in the areas of program planning and development, and the formulation of state regulations and professional mental health standards as they relate to client treatment, patient rights and client/patient confidentiality, and related ethical issues.

Dr. Teurman has substantial experience in conducting clinical assessments regarding client status, history, danger to self and others, progress, chemical dependency, and related mental health information. She frequently makes presentations to professional audiences on various psychological issues and provides training sessions on psychological assessment and research.

Haim Weinberg, Ph.D.

Haim Weinberg is a clinical psychologist, group analyst (Israel) and Certified Group Psychotherapist (USA), now living in the United States. For the past 25 years he has worked as a clinical psychologist, providing individual, couple, family, and group psychotherapy, as well as supervising interns and junior psychologists. He is the past-president of the Israeli Association of Group Psychotherapy. A faculty member of the group facilitators training program in Tel-Aviv University, ex-director of the group leaders training program in Bet Berl College, teaches in the Integrative Psychotherapy program, Buber Center, Department of Psychology and School of Social Work, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. He is in private practice, and is a member of the Board of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy (IAGP), and a member of The American Group Psychotherapy Association (AGPA) and the Group Analytic Society (GAS).

Dr. Weinberg has conducted workshops, lectured and presented in many local (Israel and USA) and international conferences, participating and presenting in the AGPA annual meetings for the last 10 years, and leading the Large Group there lately. He has co-chaired several Israeli conferences on group therapy and the Scientific Program Committee of the International Conference of Group Psychotherapy of the IAGP in Brazil, 2006. Haim Weinberg has published more than a dozen papers, co-edited a book about the Large Group and is moderating the group psychotherapy discussion list on the Internet.

Haim Weinberg completed his PhD studies at the Manchester Metropolitan University (England) specializing in the study of Groups, their Cultures, and the Internet Unconscious. His professional interests lie in the areas of group processes and group therapy, multicultural issues, conflict resolution, trauma groups, Large Groups and the Social Unconscious.

Degree-Granting Authority

The Professional School of Psychology initially received State of California Department of Education approval in 1980, permitting graduates access to state licensing examinations. Later, authorization to grant master's and doctoral degrees, as well as certificates in behavioral neurosciences and Industrial-Organizational psychology, was granted by the California Bureau of Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education pursuant to Section 94900 of the California Education Code.

From 2007 until January of 2010, no Bureau in the State of California existed to formally approve or reapprove private postsecondary institutions like PSP to offer academic programs. During this period of time, PSP was granted a temporary extension of its approval to continue offering degrees, until such time as a new state agency was established to provide this review. This new agency (Bureau of Private Postsecondary Education) came into existence on January 1, 2010.

Although The Professional School of Psychology was approved to operate by the former Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education, our pending application for re-approval to operate has not yet been reviewed by the new Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education. The Professional School of Psychology's approval to operate in the State of California is based on provisions of the California Private Postsecondary Education Act (CPPEA) of 2009, which went into effective January 1, 2010. The Act is administered by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education, under the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Bureau can be reached at: P.O. Box 980818, Sacramento, CA 95798-0818, 916.574.7720.

PSP's Master of Arts in Psychology fulfills the education requirements for the California Marriage and Family Therapist (MFT) license. The Tracks I, II, and III clinical programs at PSP leading to the Doctor of Psychology (Psy.D), fulfill the educational requirements for the California Psychologist license. Out-of-state or out-of-country students are advised to check with their own licensing boards to determine requirements for licensure.

California state approval has been granted under California Education Code 94310.2. The program also is designed to fulfill the requirements of California Business and Professions Code, Section 4980.40 (a) through (d), and 4980.41 (a) through (d). However, applicants should be aware that units earned for courses taken at PSP may not be acceptable for transfer credit at other graduate schools.

PSP Charter

Preamble

Several recent reports on the future of jobs in the United States (and elsewhere in the world) come to a similar conclusion: job growth in health care and related human services is predicted to be higher than in any other sector of the economy. This area of job growth relates in large part to the “graying” of the population, the increased concern for full and equitable treatment of all citizens, and the technical and behavioral breakthroughs in all of the health-related sciences.

We firmly believe that the innovative and highly practical graduate programs being envisioned at The Professional School of Psychology are directly aligned with these challenging conditions. PSP can contribute to cutting-edge developments in graduate professional education—developments that are needed if these new human service challenges are to be met successfully.

During the 20th Century many disciplines grew increasingly autonomous, and with the rise of logical positivism and related empirically-oriented perspectives, practitioners in many physical and behavioral sciences tended to divorce themselves from all but the most seemingly “scientific” of disciplines. Using the so-called “scientific methods” of physics, astronomy and chemistry, practitioners in the fields of biology, psychology, anthropology, sociology, economics and political science confined themselves to rather trivial questions and constrained their observations of the world in order to remain “objective,” “detached” and “analytic.” These biological and behavioral science practitioners not only divorced themselves from the humanities and many of the professions, they also tended to be suspicious of one another, seeking to join physics, astronomy and chemistry at the top of the disciplinary pecking order.

Now, at the beginning of the 21st Century, there is an epistemological revolution that brings many of these estranged fields back into conversation with one another. This is occurring not only because many of the behavioral and biological sciences have themselves come to the end of the road with regard to the confining “scientific method,” but also because epistemology is itself undergoing profound change. There is the revolution of chaos and complexity in the physical and behavioral sciences, the introduction of radical concepts regarding time and causality in cosmology, the shattering of the analytic (“smashed rat”) tradition in the biological sciences, and the postmodern challenging of interpretative traditions in the humanities and behavioral sciences.

The Professional School of Psychology offers an andragogic and appreciative educational door into this new world. As a portal, PSP exemplifies optimism about the future and a turning to appreciation and images of success and accomplishment when faced with the challenge of profound personal, organizational and societal transformation. As Martin Seligman notes in the opening article of the first issue of the *American Psychologist* in the 21st Century, this new century is a time for psychologists to investigate and grow wise about not only the fears and delusions of humankind (the primary task of 20th Century psychology), but also the hopes and dreams of humankind that enable men and women to sustain their efforts and search for a better life, despite their individual and collective fears and delusions.

The graduate degree programs of the Professional School of Psychology are intended for motivated mature learners who wish to expand their own conceptual horizons and to integrate greater self-understanding with a more profound appreciation for the complexity, unpredictability and turbulence of our contemporary world landscape. This is not a “university without walls.” Rather it is a “university with moveable walls.” It is the intent that those enrolled will design, in company with select faculty members, a specific program of scholarship, research and practice that is aligned with each participant’s own shifting career goals and life purposes.

Mission Statement

The Professional School of Psychology is a private enterprise with a public mission:

The Professional School of Psychology has developed its unique character and structure through a commitment to creating a quality education that is accessible and affordable to learners who wish to access several, interrelated sources of human wisdom in a systematic manner. Furthermore, in the continued maturation of this institution it will make efforts to develop new and innovative models of high quality educational services within a proprietary structure in order that all members of the PSP community may prosper and learn.

The Mission of the Professional School of Psychology is the guiding principle in which all constituencies of the school participate in order to create an effective educational environment. As an institution of higher education, we are committed to providing high quality education to mature adults in order that they may fully participate in multiple roles in their community. Furthermore, we are committed to maintaining the cost of Master and Doctoral Degree education as affordable in order that students do not suffer additional burdens of financial hardship. Ultimately, we perceive ourselves as members of interconnected local, regional, national and international communities.

Components

Following are six key components of this mission:

1. To create an atmosphere conducive to personal and professional learning which enhances the wisdom of learners regarding dynamic 21st Century transformation of human systems, this wisdom being directed toward the betterment of our communities and societies.
2. To provide qualified students with the fundamental knowledge, skills, and abilities underlying the human science disciplines.

3. To establish an interdisciplinary context in which, and a perspective from which, students might better view the fundamental issues in the human sciences.
4. To serve students from many different backgrounds with accessible, affordable, and high quality education.
5. To attract and maintain a faculty and staff who work collaboratively with students as well as other professionals to prepare for the future direction and expanded scope of human wisdom in the twenty-first century.
6. To be recognized as a leader in local, national and global communities through making a contribution with the highest standards in promoting the continuing maturation of individuals, groups, and organizations.

Strategies for Engaging the Mission

To properly educate PSP students, the School will:

- Selectively admit the most competent and qualified students. Develop a curriculum with strengths in critical thinking and appreciative modes of inquiry.
- Recruit faculty with rich and varied experience as leaders and scholars who excel in their teaching proficiency.

To maintain accessible, high quality education, the School will:

- Provide courses that are available at a variety of times acceptable to learners with multiple priorities.
- Provide a variety of options for payment of tuition and other fees.
- Provide an accessible facility and a variety of support services that are appropriate to and appreciative of the unique competencies and needs of our PSP students.

To enable faculty collaboration with students and other professionals, PSP will:

- Encourage students and faculty to interact professionally and scientifically with other leaders and scholars from a variety of disciplines.
- Maintain a curriculum that emphasizes the interrelationships among the varied and different disciplines of human wisdom.
- Encourage and support students at PSP in their completion of original research and/or in their successful enactment of demonstration projects.

To establish The Professional School of Psychology as a community leader, PSP will:

- Encourage faculty and PSP students to be active members of their community, serving in the roles of teacher, learner, scholar, researcher, leader and advocate.
- Support PSP centers in serving the community and providing high quality training, consultation and coaching.

Desired Educational Outcomes

Regardless of the level of the degree program or the focus on either clinical or organizational psychology, twelve outcomes are fundamental to the school:

1. An understanding of the full range of normal developmental processes of humans and how these influence behavior and functioning across the life span.
2. The capacity to influence community life through multiple roles and functions, including those of teacher, learner, scholar, researcher, leader and advocate.
3. An understanding of both traditional and nontraditional research methods that illuminate the human condition and the ability to comprehend and appreciate literature coming from many different disciplinary perspectives.
4. An ability to work with other leaders and professionals from different disciplinary backgrounds and an appreciation of the methods and scope of other disciplines.

5. An understanding of the ethical issues in leadership and psychological practice and of the principles of effective and ethical performance in a professional role.
6. An ability to relate psychological knowledge to the social and cultural context of those individuals and organizations that are being served. An attitude of ongoing and critical self-evaluation, including the ability to know when and where to get consultation, coaching, and other forms of assistance.
7. An attitude of ongoing and critical self-evaluation, including the ability to know when and where to get consultation, coaching, and other forms of assistance.
8. A broad familiarity with the disciplinary foundations of human knowledge: biological, social, cognitive, and affective, and the capacity to appreciate, integrate and apply psychological knowledge in a wide variety of social and cultural settings.
9. Understanding of the critical/reflective process, based on personal experience, and an understanding of the relationship between scholarship, research and application.
10. Dialogical skills, including the skills of hermeneutic and phenomenological inquiry.
11. An understanding of an array of intervention models and the strengths and limitations of each, as well as an integration of other models and empirical information into a personal model that provides a basis for informed practice.
12. Flexibility, tolerance of ambiguity, and commitment to ongoing professional development and learning.

Admissions

The primary objective of the admission process is to ensure a good fit between PSP and each student. For this reason, we only send out catalogues after an initial interview. We are most open to a telephone conversation if you have particular concerns or specific questions. Contact Administration/Registrar at (916) 641-6542, or e-mail christopher@psychology.edu Please note that PSP is unable to issue I-20 forms to international students.

Admissions Process

We require a personal interview with all prospective students. This interview can be conducted in person or by phone or Skype. At the end of the personal interview, the interviewer and the prospective student come to a collaborative decision whether to move the application process forward. If an application is given and received, the prospective student goes back into their world and begins to pull together the required materials. Prospective students regularly talk with School representatives during this time, and we normally follow-up with the prospective student to encourage more dialogue, as necessary. This give-and-take, collaborative approach to the admission process, is characteristic of the way all administrative matters and educational processes are pursued at PSP.

When an application is complete and returned to PSP, the Admissions Committee usually makes a decision within two weeks. Students may enter into classes at the beginning of any term (Fall, January Intercession, Winter, Spring, Summer). In fact, a prospective student may take up to three classes on a per unit basis before being formally admitted to PSP.

Regarding the issue of the transference of credits, it is generally not recommended that students enrolled at PSP seek to transfer in courses from other graduate institutions or to seek graduate credit for courses taken at an undergraduate level. Typically, the course

being offered at PSP will be at a highly level than that offered at other graduate schools (because of the age and maturity of the PSP student body and the extensive experience of the PSP faculty); furthermore, the concepts and practices in a specific area of psychology are usually changing so rapidly that an update will be of value to virtually any PSP student. Course equivalencies and transfers are also discouraged because of state licensing laws. PSP students who wish to become licensed must become informed of current licensing requirements (regarding when a course is taken and the content of the course) before seeking course equivalency or transfer of credit. An upper combined limit of 12 units may be allowed.

If you are interested in arranging for a personal interview, contact Administration/Registrar at (916) 641-6542, or e-mail christopher@psychology.edu

Degree Programs

The degrees offered by PSP provide students destined for careers in clinical and organizational psychology with distinctive programs that blend theory and practice. The programs effectively prepare human service professionals for the emerging challenges of twenty-first century mental health, and provide students with a unique opportunity at the forefront of the rapidly changing field of psychology.

Prospective students often inquire about the distinction between the Ph.D (Doctor of Philosophy) and the Psy.D (Doctor of Psychology). A Ph.D program typically leads one to a lab as a researcher or teacher, whereas the Psy.D typically leads one to become a practitioner, albeit with research competency and scholarly interests. The Doctor of Psychology degree first began to appear in the 1970's. At PSP, we conceptualize the Psy.D as a practitioner-professional doctoral program.

Master of Arts in Psychology -- Clinical

This program equips students with a solid foundation for the practice of psychotherapy by exposing them to a wide range of therapeutic approaches appropriate to several different client populations. It also furnishes students with and appreciation for theory, research, and practical information as they relate to social, cultural, developmental, and ethical aspects of psychological practice. This degree meets the educational requirements of the Board of Behavioral Sciences for licensure in the State of California as a Marriage and Family Therapist (MFT). This program requires completion of 76 units. Licensing with the Board of Behavioral Sciences as a Marriage and Family Therapist is complicated -- you may want to review our [Overview of Licensing](#).

Curriculum

MASTERS CLINICAL COURSES	Quarter Units
Psychopathology I	5
Psychopathology II	3
Child Abuse	1

Developmental Psychology I: Infancy & Childhood	4
Developmental Psychology II: Adolescence & Adulthood	4
Theory & Techniques of Psychotherapy I	4
Theory & Techniques of Psychotherapy II	4
Ethics, Law and Psychology	4
Chemical Dependency	3
Interview Techniques	2
Human Sexuality	2
Behavioral Science Research Methods	2
Child Psychopathology & Treatment	4
Family Therapy	4
Domestic Violence: Detection, Assessment, & Treatment	1
Psychological Tests & Measurements	4
Cross-Cultural Aspects of Clinical Psychology	3
Introduction to Couples Therapy	2
Introduction to Group Therapy	2
Introduction to Psychopharmacology	4

FIELD EDUCATION AND SUPERVISION

Supervised Practicum (350 hours)	10
Clinical Case Conference	4

Note: Psychopathology I is a prerequisite for Psychopathology II

TOTAL UNITS	76
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COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

Successful completion of an all-day on-site written comprehensive exam.

PERSONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

Students must complete 25 hours of personal psychotherapy with a licensed mental health professional.

Master of Arts in Psychology -- Organizational

Students who enroll in the Master of Arts in Psychology — Organizational program are typically (a) people who want to gain skills and competencies that will allow them to advance within their current organizational environment, or (b) people who are (or hope to be) internal consultants within their current organizational environment. Persons who

are part of a private firm that provides external consultant services to business enterprises tend to seek doctoral level education. This program is designed for students who have experience working in organizations, but not necessarily a background in psychology.

The program builds a master level competency in understanding and intervening at the individual, group, and organizational level. Courses cover both theory and practice. Our faculty members offer the combination of extensive first-hand leadership experience and the ability to link their experiences to appropriate theoretical frameworks, research findings and insights gained from consultations in a wide range of organizations.

For certain highly motivated students, it is possible to arrange a tutorial-oriented masters program in organizational psychology. In most residential courses, the assumption is that for every in-class contact hour, the student spends two hours outside of class in preparation, reading, reflection, research, and writing. In a Masters tutorial setting, this ratio rises to 1:3.

The program is structured for completion in 18 months. Students meet in-person one full day each month, and participate in distance learning by telephone and e-mail between sessions. Each student is assigned a faculty mentor who works with the student throughout the program. The mentoring relationship supports inter-course integration, preparation of the student's thesis, supervision of the practicum, and application of material in the work environment. Routine contact with faculty is also intended to aid students in work pacing. Intensive reading is required in this program, and students should expect to spend three (3) hours of work outside the classroom for every one (1) hour of faculty contact.

Curriculum

CORE COURSES

Quarter Units

Introduction to Management	4
History & Systems of Psychology	2

Ethical, Legal, & Professional Contexts	4
Foundations of Individuals & Organizations	4
Introduction to Organizational Theory	4
Foundations of Organizational Change & Development	4
Tests & Measurements in Organizational Psychology	4
Current Topics: Applied Psychopathology	4
Behavioral Science Research Methods	2

FIELD EDUCATION

Supervised Practicum	4
Executive Coaching	8

THESIS

Masters Thesis	4
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TOTAL UNITS	48
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Doctor of Psychology -- Clinical

This program expands upon the subject matter offered in the Masters program. The core courses expose students to a wide array of clinical knowledge, applications, and approaches, while elective offerings will give students the opportunity to explore specialty subjects which may become an area of emphasis in their future careers. Part of the training curriculum for clinical doctoral students includes in-depth instruction and practice with those psychological tests used in modern psychological evaluations. This degree meets the educational requirements of the Board of Psychology for licensure in the State of California as a Psychologist. This program requires completion of 116 units. Licensing with the Board of Psychology as a Psychologist is complicated -- you may want to review our [Overview of Licensing](#).

There are three tracks open to students wishing to pursue the Doctor of Psychology in clinical psychology (the Psy.D) – **Track I** is available to students entering with a

bachelor's degree. After successful completion of 43 units of pre-doctoral courses in the first year of study, these students matriculate into the Psy.D program.

Students who hold a master's degree in psychology or in a closely related field may enroll in the **Track II** program. Typically, such students have not completed a core of *clinical* masters-level classes. They will complete certain key Masters Degree coursework before moving on to the full doctoral curriculum.

Students who hold a master's degree in psychology with a clinical emphasis may qualify to enter directly into the **Track III** program and immediately begin doctoral level coursework.

Following is a more detailed description of the course requirements for each of the three tracks.

Track I

The Track I program is designed for students who have a Bachelors degree in any academic discipline. En route to the doctorate, students earn the degree of Master of Arts in Psychology. However, this masters degree does not satisfy the requirements of the Board of Behavioral Sciences for licensure as a Marriage and Family Therapist.

The application process begins with a personal screening interview to ensure goodness of fit with the program and educational philosophy of the School. With the concurrence of a representative of the School, a prospective student may visit a class. The Admissions Committee ordinarily communicates a decision on a completed application within two weeks. Requirements include a masters degree in psychology or a masters degree in a closely related field. Access to a computer, printer, and e-mail is essential.

Qualified students are allowed to take up to three classes or twelve units on a class by class (non-matriculated) basis, typically while they are gathering application material. In this case, students submit Part I of the application (received after a personal interview) and pay the per unit cost of the classes. If the student applies and is accepted into a

program at the School, then both financial and academic credit can be applied to the program in which the student enrolls.

Curriculum

TRACK I MASTERS COURSES	Quarter Units
Psychopathology I	5
Psychopathology II	3
Theory & Techniques of Psychotherapy I	4
Theory & Techniques of Psychotherapy II	4
Ethics, Law and Psychology	4
Developmental Psychology II: Adolescence & Adulthood	4
Child Abuse	1
Chemical Dependency	4
Human Sexuality	2
Cross-Cultural Aspects of Clinical Psychology	3
Introduction to Couples Therapy	2
Introduction to Group Therapy	2
Family Therapy	4
TOTAL UNITS	42

In addition, Behavioral Science Research Methods (2) and Psychological Tests and Measurements (4) are recommended for students without a background in clinical psychology.

DOCTORAL CORE COURSES	Quarter Units
Personality Theory	4
Social Bases of Behavior	4
Behavioral Neurobiology	4
Cognitive Bases of Behavior	4
CLINICAL CORE COURSES	
Behavioral Health Medicine	4
Clinical Psychopharmacology	4
Neuropsychological Assessment	4
Psychodiagnostic Assessment I	5
Psychodiagnostic Assessment II	5
Psychodiagnostic Assessment III	5

Advanced Psychopathology	4
Advanced Psychotherapy I	4
Advanced Psychotherapy II	4
Advanced Psychotherapy III	4
Electives (2)	8

FIELD EDUCATION AND SUPERVISION

Supervised Internship (1500 hours)	10
Clinical Case Conference	4

DISSERTATION

The Nature of Psychological Inquiry I	5
The Nature of Psychological Inquiry II	5
The Nature of Psychological Inquiry III	5
Dissertation Design	5
Dissertation Project	15

TOTAL UNITS	116
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Notes:

Psychopathology I is a prerequisite for Psychopathology II, Chemical Dependency and Introduction to Couples Therapy.

Psychopathology I and II are prerequisites for Behavioral Health Medicine and Advanced Psychopathology.

Psychopathology II and Behavioral Neurobiology are prerequisites for Clinical Psychopharmacology

The Psychodiagnostic Assessment series (I, II, III) is a prerequisite for Neurodiagnostic Assessment

The Theory and Techniques of Psychotherapy series (I, II) is a prerequisite for the Advanced Psychotherapy series (I, II, III)

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

Successful completion of an all-day on-site written comprehensive exam.

PERSONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

Students must complete 50 hours of personal psychotherapy with a licensed mental health professional.

Track II

Behavioral Neurobiology	4
Cognitive Bases of Behavior	4

CLINICAL CORE COURSES

Behavioral Health Medicine	4
Clinical Psychopharmacology	4
Neuropsychological Assessment	4
Psychodiagnostic Assessment I	5
Psychodiagnostic Assessment II	5
Psychodiagnostic Assessment III	5
Advanced Psychopathology	4
Advanced Psychotherapy I	4
Advanced Psychotherapy II	4
Advanced Psychotherapy III	4
Electives (2 courses)	8

FIELD EDUCATION AND SUPERVISION

Supervised Internship (1500 hours)	10
Clinical Case Conference	4

DISSERTATION

The Nature of Psychological Inquiry I	5
The Nature of Psychological Inquiry II	5
The Nature of Psychological Inquiry III	5
Dissertation Design	5
Dissertation Project	15

TOTAL UNITS	116
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Notes:

Psychopathology I is a prerequisite for Psychopathology II
 Psychopathology I and II are prerequisites for Behavioral Health Medicine and Advanced Psychopathology.

Psychopathology II and Behavioral Neurobiology are prerequisites for Clinical Psychopharmacology

The Psychodiagnostic Assessment series (I, II, III) is a prerequisite for Neurodiagnostic Assessment

The Theory and Techniques of Psychotherapy series (I, II) is a prerequisite for the Advanced Psychotherapy series (I, II, III)

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

Successful completion of an all-day on-site written comprehensive exam.

PERSONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

Students must complete 50 hours of personal psychotherapy with a licensed mental health professional.

Track III

The Track III program is designed for students who have a masters degree in clinical or counseling psychology. The application process begins with a personal screening interview to ensure ‘goodness of fit’ with the program and educational philosophy of the School. With the concurrence of a representative of the School, a prospective student may visit a class. The Admissions Committee ordinarily communicates a decision on a completed application within two weeks. Requirements include a masters in psychology or a masters in a closely related field. Access to a computer, printer, and e-mail is essential.

Qualified students are allowed to take up to three classes or twelve units on a class by class (non-matriculated) basis, typically while they are gathering application material. In this case, students submit Part I of the application (received after a personal interview) and pay the per unit cost of the classes. If the student applies and is accepted into a program at the School, then both financial and academic credit can be applied to the program in which the student enrolls.

Curriculum

DOCTORAL CORE COURSES	Quarter Units
Personality Theory	4
Social Bases of Behavior	4
Behavioral Neurobiology	4
Cognitive Bases of Behavior	4
CLINICAL CORE COURSES	
Behavioral Health Medicine	4
Clinical Psychopharmacology	4
Neuropsychological Assessment	4

Psychodiagnostic Assessment I	5
Psychodiagnostic Assessment II	5
Psychodiagnostic Assessment III	5
Advanced Psychopathology	4
Advanced Psychotherapy I	4
Advanced Psychotherapy II	4
Advanced Psychotherapy III	4
Electives (2 4 unit courses)	8

FIELD EDUCATION AND SUPERVISION

Supervised Internship (1500 hours)	10
Clinical Case Conference	4

DISSERTATION

The Nature of Psychological Inquiry I	5
The Nature of Psychological Inquiry II	5
The Nature of Psychological Inquiry III	5
Dissertation Design	5
Dissertation Project	15

TOTAL UNITS	116
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Notes:

Psychopathology I and II (Masters Degree program) are prerequisites for Behavioral Health Medicine and Advanced Psychopathology.

Psychopathology II and Behavioral Neurobiology are prerequisites for Clinical Psychopharmacology

The Psychodiagnostic Assessment series (I, II, III) is a prerequisite for Neurodiagnostic Assessment

The Theory and Techniques of Psychotherapy series (I, II) (Masters Degree program) is a prerequisite for the Advanced Psychotherapy series (I, II, III)

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

Successful completion of an all-day on-site written comprehensive exam.

PERSONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

Students must complete 50 hours of personal psychotherapy with a licensed mental health professional.

All clinical doctoral students should be aware that the Board of Psychology in California adds requirements for licensure that may not be included in the curriculum. Typically, these requirements are low unit courses and are available from different educational venues, including regional and state conferences.

Please visit www.psychboard.ca.gov/faqs.htm to review these requirements:

Laws and Ethics*

Spousal and Partner Abuse*

Human Sexuality*

Substance Abuse*

Aging and Long-Term Care

Child Abuse*

* denotes courses taught at the masters level at PSP

Doctor of Psychology -- Organizational

Students who enroll in the Doctor of Psychology -- Organizational program are typically (a) people who want to gain skills and competencies that will allow them to advance within their current corporate environment, (b) people who are (or hope to be) internal consultants within their current corporate environment, and (c) people who are part of a private firm that provides external consultant services to business enterprises. This degree meets the educational requirements of the Board of Psychology for licensure in the State of California as a Psychologist, though most graduates do not choose to obtain State licensing. This program is designed for students who have a Masters degree in organizational development or a closely related field.

Students develop competencies in six domains: teacher, learner, scholar, researcher, leader, and advocate. These six areas provide the mature learner with a solid foundation

for future professional practices. The program expands upon the subject matter offered in many Master-level degrees. Core organizational classes expose students to a wide array of knowledge, applications, and approaches, with three core courses focusing on the individual, three on the group, and three on the organization. In each case, one of the three courses is concerned with theory, one concerned with assessment, and the third concerned with intervention.

Curriculum

CORE COURSES	Quarter Units
Personality Theory	4
Social Bases of Behavior	4
Behavioral Neurobiology	4
Cognitive Bases of Behavior	4
ORGANIZATIONAL CORE COURSES	
Attitude Theory	4
Decision Theory	4
Adult Learning	4
Theoretical Foundations: Individuals	4
Theoretical Foundations: Groups	4
Theoretical Foundations: Organizations	4
Measurement & Assessment: Individuals	4
Measurement & Assessment: Groups	4
Measurement & Assessment: Organizations	4
Interventions: Individuals	4
Interventions: Groups	4
Interventions: Organizations	4

Elective (1 4 unit course) 4

FIELD EDUCATION

Applied Field Experience (1500 hours) 10

Organizational Case Conference 3

DISSERTATION

The Nature of Psychological Inquiry I 5

The Nature of Psychological Inquiry II 5

The Nature of Psychological Inquiry III 5

Dissertation Design 5

Dissertation Project 15

COMPETENCY PORTFOLIO (Applied Field Experience) 13

Successful completion of a portfolio documenting competency in the areas of scholar, teacher, advocate, interventionist, leader and researcher.

TOTAL UNITS 116

Costs and Tuition Plans

Tuition for the PSP graduate programs can be paid through one of three plans:

1. Per Unit Payment Plan
2. Installment Payment Plan (monthly or quarterly) established through an education loan at 10% provided by the School. PSP is not able to provide Federal Stafford Loans.
3. Full Payment Plan for the cost of the degree program (paid in full upon enrollment)

Please note that most graduate schools *only* have a per unit payment plan. PSP's commitment to affordable education is demonstrated in providing program and per unit payment options.

Current tuition rates are as follows:

- Masters Degree Program \$365 per unit
- Doctoral Degree Program \$410 per unit

Clinical Programs

- Doctor of Psychology -- Track III \$36,500

Organizational Program

- Master of Arts in Psychology -- \$19,500
- Doctor of Psychology -- \$36,500

All students sign contracts which specify their rights and responsibilities. Students who contract for the second or third contract option *'lock in'* the per unit price at the date of the contract. The contract period for doctoral students extends beyond the class-phase,

allowing a reasonable amount of time to complete the dissertation. As with other institutions of higher learning, students who continue past the contract period may be subject to extension fees.

The Key Questions for Prospective Students

There are several key questions that mature men and women often bring to their interview with a PSP administrator or faculty member. While the questions being asked and the answers to several key questions will vary somewhat depending on the interests and circumstances of the specific perspective student, there is certain information regarding the following key questions that are relevant for virtually all prospective students:

Should I Pursue a Career in Clinical Psychology?

Clinical students tend to be people who (a) work in the general health services field, (b) people who have imagined themselves in the role of a psychotherapist, and (c) people who are masters-level psychotherapists who would like advanced training at the doctoral level.

While most organizational psychologists (those who complete the doctoral program) do not seek formal licensure, almost every clinical student does seek formal licensure. Why? Because the practice of psychotherapy is regulated by the State of California and most every other state. This distinction is important because the decision to seek graduate education in *clinical* psychology is only the first step in the process to be licensed.

Masters-level psychotherapists work with individuals, couples and families. Their State of California licensing examinations tend to focus on family systems theories – those psychotherapeutic methodologies that frame the presenting problem in a larger, family context. Yet, in their actual, day-to-day practice, many Marriage and Family Therapists work as individual-oriented therapists. It often depends on what one enjoys.

Doctoral-level psychotherapists work with individuals, couples and families as well, though they tend to focus more on individuals. With a doctoral degree in *clinical* psychology, one can become a State-licensed Psychologist. In addition to their work as psychotherapists, a Psychologist is trained to administer psychological evaluative

instruments, such as the Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Millon Multiaxial Clinical Inventory, the Thematic Apperception Test, the Rorschach Inblot Test, and others. Note that one can achieve the Psy.D. and license with the Board of Behavioral Sciences as a Marriage and Family Therapist. Many people with the Psy.D. dual license operate as a Psychologist and as a Marriage and Family Therapist.

It may be helpful to note that the managed care environment in which we all live has led to cost containment measures which, as a practical matter, have limited the number of treatment sessions allowed by the insurance company. These limitations have added influence to and prompted the further development of brief psychotherapeutic methodologies. Notably, what is known as cognitive-behavioral therapy is of critical importance in contemporary practice. Indeed, many people would argue that cognitive-behavioral therapy is efficacious in ways that traditional psychotherapies are not.

The PSP masters-level degree that leads to becoming a licensed Marriage and Family Therapist will take most students about two years to complete. At the end of your educational phase, you will sit for the PSP Masters Degree comprehensive examination.

The PSP doctoral-level degree that leads to becoming a licensed Psychologist will take most students closer to three years to complete. At the end of your educational phase, you will sit for the PSP doctoral comprehensive examination, and be authorized to begin your dissertation. Dissertations are the equivalent of your first book – typically anywhere from 100 to 1000 pages. Many students tremendously enjoy the class phase of their education, dread but deal with the comprehensive examination stage, but have a real problem with the dissertation phase. Are you a person who has found your voice? Do you have a desire to add something to the body of work that has been done by clinical doctoral candidates in years past?

If your primary interest is being a psychotherapist, becoming a Marriage and Family Therapist may be the best and most direct route for you to pursue. With the advent of managed care, many insurance providers do not pay for multi-test psychological

evaluations, as valuable as they are for teasing out what is really going on with a patient. On the other hand, a licensed Psychologist can typically command a higher per visit fee structure, and is more highly trained in the practice of clinical psychology. Within a mental health organization, the Psychologist would typically be placed in a higher level administrative position, commensurate with the higher and deeper level of education.

Even though the licensing boards are separate, both the Marriage and Family Therapist-bound student and the Psychologist-bound student must complete 3,000 of supervised professional experience before being allowed to sit for the *State* licensing examinations. In truth, it is easier to obtain the necessary supervision if you are Marriage and Family Therapist-bound. In addition, it is most difficult to find a *paid* internship. Further, both State licensing boards expect that a person will complete the 3,000 hours within a limited number of years. Thus, while being a PSP student on weekend days and working a full-time job during the weekday days is a real draw to the PSP program, students have to consider how they will first find and then build into their post-educational schedule, the time to accumulate supervised clinical hours for which you may not receive any compensation.

Should I Pursue a Career in Organizational Psychology?

When we chat with prospective students, a few issues regularly emerge. For most people, the decision to embark on graduate in psychology is related to a significant life transition. This section is intended to help you navigate through frequently expressed concerns.

Organizational students tend to be (a) people who want to gain skills and competencies that will allow them to advance within their current corporate environment, (b) people who are or hope to be internal consultants within their current corporate environment, and (c) people who are part of a private firm in which ‘you’ function as an external consultant to business enterprises.

There are any number of business enterprises – some small, some large, some huge – which run into problems as they become successful. If they aren't successful, they fold. If they are successful, success often has to do with the original vision of the founder(s) whose idea or product gave the organization a competitive advantage. Yet, as organizations grow, new challenges develop which often are resistant to the energy that drove the original successes. To a large extent, students who are interested in organizational psychology are people who have a heart for helping organizations move through these periods of resistance.

Change is usually difficult but is also inevitable. Managing change processes so that an organization (and the real, human beings who rely upon the organization for a living) maintain a success oriented, competitive advantage, is typically the goal of the organizational consultant. Is this the kind of work in which you would like to be involved?

One question the prospective student should consider is -- are you by nature entrepreneurial? The program offerings at PSP will provide you with core competencies to guide and manage organizational change, but will not teach you how to be confident. While you may develop networking-oriented relationships with other students, many of our students are older (‘mature learners’) and are already involved in corporate environments, or already have substantial contact bases, which they hope to leverage with the advanced degree they will receive at PSP.

We have had students who come to the organizational doctoral program with masters degrees in *clinical* psychology – they have, perhaps, become involved in the administration and maintenance of the ‘corporate culture’ of an agency that provides clinical services as the ‘product,’ but is managed by people who have no education in the best practices of organizational management. On the other hand, we have had students who have a post-bachelor degree in organizational development, who want to move to the next higher level of capability.

Can I Afford to Attend a Graduate Program in Psychology?

Another deciding issue may be the cost of the education at PSP (or other schools). The cost of pursuing the masters-level degree is significantly less than the cost of the doctoral-level degree. To be sure, although the quality of a PSP education is very high, the cost for any given program is far less than what you would pay at a different school. In addition, masters-level clinical education opportunities are plentiful, but doctoral-level clinical education is harder to find. And it is especially difficult to find when it is affordable.

What is ‘affordable?’ The typical PSP student is a mature learner, and on average the PSP student is 45 years old. Part of the decision process for *any* prospective student is how to amortize the cost of the education over the years you have left to work. At the masters or doctoral level, the prospective student should look at the other schools that offer a program that leads to licensure. What is the cost per unit? Can you attend classes in a way that fits with your current lifestyle? How long will it take? What other requirements may that school have (certain undergraduate coursework, a thesis or dissertation at the end of the program)? Are there certain tests that must be passed in order to enter the program, for instance, the GRE? Does the school have access to Federal student loan programs? You will see that the term ‘affordable’ can relate to a variety of potential decision factors.

The typical PSP student is a person who cannot justify the significantly higher cost of the other schools in the area. For example, the only other graduate school that offers a doctorate in clinical psychology in the Sacramento area will charge about two and a half times the cost PSP charges, for an equivalent program. They would argue that their program is not ‘equivalent’ because their program is both accredited and APA-approved. Yet, we are certain that the prospective student will not receive a better *education* at this other school, so what will you get for the significantly higher tuition? The answer lies in the issue of accreditation and, in the case of this school, approval by the APA.

If you are 25 years old, you may get out of the program and accumulate sufficient supervised professional experience (clinical hours), by the time you are 30. In this case,

you may have 40 years to amortize the cost of the education (assuming you work until you are 70). However, if you are 45 years old, you may get out of the program and accumulate sufficient supervised professional experience (clinical hours), by the time you are 50. In this case, you may have 20 years to amortize the cost of the education (assuming you work until you are 70). These are the kinds of rational calculations everyone must ‘perform’ for themselves as part of the decision-making process when considering the meaning of ‘affordable.’

We offer the student an unparalleled educational experience in a collaborative, non-competitive environment, at a reasonable cost. Our programs are oriented to mature working professionals. Are you the kind of person who would benefit by what PSP has to offer?

Should I Attend A Regionally Accredited Graduate School?

The issue of accreditation is important to understand. When talking with prospective students about PSP, *we* always bring up the issue, even if the prospective student does not.

Is there a difference between ‘accredited’ and ‘approved’? Yes. It is important to distinguish these terms. PSP has been *approved* by the State of California for more than thirty years to offer graduate degree programs in clinical and organizational psychology. Our continuing decision to NOT SEEK regional accreditation is based on our firm and enduring commitment (as identified in our Mission Statement) to accessibility and affordability as well as quality. Those of our students (mostly clinical) who are working toward a graduate degree in order to become licensed are allowed to sit for the State of California licensing examinations. We have had and continue to have a good relationship with the two State licensing boards. In addition, our students pass the State of California licensing examinations with good scores relative to students from other schools – this data is available at each State licensing board’s web site. The licensing board for Marriage and Family Therapists is the Board of Behavioral Sciences

(www.bbs.ca.gov). The licensing board for doctoral-level psychologists is the Board of Psychology (www.psychboard.ca.gov), although a person with a doctorate in psychology can also license as an MFT, and some Psychologists dual license as MFT's. In addition to *approval*, some institutions of higher learning are *accredited*. The organization that handles accreditation in the western half of the United States is the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). PSP is not accredited by WASC.

Why is PSP not accredited? Regional accreditation agencies were established in the United States in part to separate out fly-by-night and mail order “diploma-mill” schools from schools with serious intent and well-trained faculty. The key was to provide a standard so that if one attended a school and transferred to another school, the receiving institution could trust that the transferred individual had received the standard education. PSP agrees with these definitions and has always had the highest level of academic and educational standards, and quality that matches or exceeds any graduate school of psychology in the United States of America.

The problem is that we do not fit into the mold defined by the regional accrediting agency. We continue to focus on delivering accessible, affordable and high quality education for the mature and accomplished learner. We do not believe that an expensive and staff-intensive administrative structure is needed when serving mature and accomplished students. In most cases, students who attend regional accredited graduate schools must pay up to \$40,000 per year (at least \$120,000 for the total program) and often must attend school full-time (thus losing their own income for at least two or three years). After years of ongoing and careful analysis, it remains our position that the operating expenses required of accredited private educational institutions must inevitably be passed through tuitions to the students while not necessarily providing any increase in the quality of the education being provided nor received—at least with regard to mature and accomplished students. We believe that we can provide a high quality education without sending our students into lifelong debt.

What is APA approval? In addition to approval and accreditation, some graduate schools are recognized by the American Psychological Association. The APA approves some but not all accredited schools, and only approves doctoral-level, clinical programs. PSP has never sought and does not intend to seek APA approval for its doctoral clinical program. As in the case of regional accreditation, the reason residing behind this decision concerns the substantial increase in costs associated with APA approval (and resulting in increased tuition rates).

What about California State Licensing? The Board of Behavioral Sciences (www.bbs.ca.gov) oversees the licensure process for masters-level psychotherapists – the Marriage and Family Therapist (MFT) and the Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW). In addition to the approved course of study, the BBS requires that a person complete 3,000 hours of supervised professional experience before the person is allowed to sit for the State licensing examination process. Prospective students and current students in any degree program leading to licensure with the BBS are encouraged to read carefully (and stay abreast of) the laws and regulations of this agency.

The Board of Psychology (www.psychboard.ca.gov) oversees the licensure process for doctoral-level psychotherapists – the Psychologist. Note that licensure is available to organizational psychologists as well as clinical psychologists, though most doctoral-level organizational psychologists do not pursue licensure. The Board of Psychology requires that a person complete 3,000 hours of supervised professional experience before the person is allowed to sit for the State licensing examination process. Prospective students and current students in any degree program leading to licensure with the Board of Psychology are encouraged to read carefully (and stay abreast of) the laws and regulations of this agency.

As of January 1, 2005, persons who exercise supervision at doctoral level must complete a six hour course in supervision before supervision commences. Those who exercise supervision at the Masters Degree level must complete the supervision course within six months of the beginning of supervision. In addition, prospective students should note that there are further restrictions with respect to supervision (e.g., a masters-level licensee cannot supervise a psychologist-bound student).

Prospective clinical students should also consider that it is often difficult to find a *paid* internship position. Agencies that are able to provide supervised experience understand that the ‘_intern’ or ‘_psychological assistant’ needs to accumulate 3,000 hours in order to sit for the State licensing examination process, and that the commodity which they can provide (supervision) is, at times, a scarce resource. A prospective clinical student must look beyond the flexible PSP educational plan to the challenges that may be present during the accumulation-of-hours phase.

Eventually, students who seek to be Marriage and Family Therapists or Psychologists must take the current licensing examinations to obtain a State of California license in order to practice. While PSP does not formally endorse their product offerings, most students have reported that the Association for Advanced Training in the Behavioral Sciences, which can be found at <http://www.aatbs.com>, to be extremely helpful in reviewing for the State examinations. Material on the aatbs web site is fee based.

How do these issues affect me? The key question for the prospective student is how would attending a graduate school in California that is not WASC accredited or APA approved affect my future? Our candid answer is: ~~it~~ depends.” PSP stands by its well-known, excellent education, and has hundreds of graduates in northern California and across the country. However, if you intend to work as a psychologist for the Federal government, we would urge you to attend an APA-approved graduate school (which, by definition, would also be accredited). Further, if it is your desire to leverage your doctorate into a position in which you will teach or do research at the university level, then we would also urge you to attend an APA-approved school.

What if I intend to be in private practice as a psychotherapist? If it is your desire to be in private practice or to work at the state, county, or local level of government in California, then the key issue is *licensure*, and we have long been approved to provide education that allows our students to sit for State of California licensing examinations. If you are interested in licensure in another State, or if you intend to practice your profession in another State, you should contact that State for regulations. Some states have reciprocity with licensure in California. Other states require that the school from

which you graduate be accredited by a regional accrediting agency, though in many of these states, correspondence with PSP clarifies our long-standing emphasis on quality combined with high standards.

What is Assembly Bill 400? The picture was somewhat muddled by the passage of California State Assembly Bill 400 in 2001. You may access a summary of AB 400 at www.psychboard.ca.gov/assemblybill400.htm; the Bill itself is reproduced in full on our website -- [AB 400](#). The language of the Bill is intentionally intimidating, but the reality is that there are few real restrictions laid upon highly trained psychotherapists, other than the ones we have mentioned. The history of the process that led to AB 400 is fascinating. The original idea behind accreditation made sense – to separate out those schools that provided quality from those that did not. Yet, these days that differentiation has been undermined (in our view) by the creeping bureaucratization and politicization of the accreditation process.

One of the provisions of the 2001 AB 400 is that no *new* graduate schools of psychology may be formed in the State of California unless they are accredited. PSP has had an excellent reputation over the years, and was grandfathered in, along with other schools. We are what the Boards would call an approved graduate school. If one wanted to begin a new graduate school of psychology in the State of California, one would therefore have to anticipate the accreditation process as *sine qua non*. A good part of the *current* requirement for accreditation includes a significant outlay of resources for various support and administrative staff. In order to pay for the bureaucratization, many graduate schools of psychology have entered into a virtual treadmill that has led them to raise significantly the price of their education, without raising quality.

How does a prospective student sort through all of this? The prospective *doctoral* student is urged to compare and contrast graduate programs in psychology. If one hopes to have a career of service with the Federal government as a psychologist, or to teach or do research at a major university, then one would do well to attend an APA-approved school. Yet, most such graduate schools cost three times as much as a doctoral education at PSP. Note that the APA does not approve masters programs in psychology. If you are

unsure whether you intend to stay and practice in California, you may want to pursue your education at a regionally accredited graduate school. We have achieved reciprocity for our graduates in several states—leaders in these state realizing that a graduate school might have good reasons for not participating in regional accreditation but which nonetheless has a high quality educational product.

PSP has maintained its commitment to provide high-quality graduate education in psychology for the mature learner. Our students tend to be older – our average student age is 45. Our students find that it is not practical to assume a huge debt on top of other commitments (home, family, college for children, retirement). In addition, PSP has always had a social conscience (evident in our Mission Statement and the components of this statement). We desire that our students—whether they be clinical or organizational—be able to serve traditionally underserved populations who cannot afford the full normal cost of service. Our goal is that our students graduate from PSP debt-free with the best possible education in graduate psychology.

Grading and Academic Standards

PSP grades on a pass/fail basis. At the masters level, we assume you will do grade B level work; at the doctoral level, we assume you will do grade A level work. PSP students enjoy a collaborative learning environment. Unlike many other schools, our students do not tend to be highly competitive. Mature learners are people who have experienced life and understand that living is full of ambiguities and complexities. In keeping with our mission statement, we encourage our students to work together on projects and papers. Our goal is that each student finds the way to maximize their education.

Student Services

The administrative staff of PSP is purposefully small in order to keep tuition affordable. All students are urged to retain copies of all syllabi for all courses. Although a transcript may show that a student has taken a course of a given name, our experience is that a student may, in the future, try to leverage their education and the student may need to demonstrate course content. The generally accepted way to accomplish this is by producing a class syllabus.

Transcripts may be processed by communicating with Administration/Registrar. The fee for an official transcript is \$15 standard processing and \$50 for Rush (less than 2 weeks). Send your Request for Transcript with a check payable to 'PSP' to Administration/Registrar at the School address (3550 Watt Avenue, Suite 140 Sacramento, CA 95821), or e-mail psychology@surewest.net, and provide credit card information. To contact the Registrar by phone, call (916) 641-6542 ext. 2.

Papers for classes are often required to be in what is known as 'APA Format.' The American Psychological Association developed a *Publication Manual*, now in its fifth edition, which defines format and reference presentation. One company -- www.perrla.com -- has developed an APA format plug-in that many students find useful.

Our Campus

PSP is located in an office complex off Watt Avenue in Sacramento California. While most of the course work is done in remote locations--in keeping with the distinctive approach to senior tutorial instruction that emphasizes flexibility and convenience for both student and tutor--conference facilities and meeting rooms are available at the Watt Avenue location.

Field Placement

Placement within an agency or within a private practice environment is a very complicated issue for any graduate school which trains clinicians in the field of

psychology in the State of California. Both the Board of Behavioral Sciences (which oversees the licensure of Marriage and Family Therapists) and the Board of Psychology (which oversees the licensure of psychologists) require 3,000 hours of supervised clinical experience before a graduate can sit for the respective State of California licensing examinations.

Overview of Licensing with the California Board of Behavioral Sciences [MFT Licensing] The California Board of Behavioral Sciences oversees the licensing of marriage and family therapists, clinical social workers, and educational psychologists. To be a licensed marriage and family therapist in California, one must have a master of arts in psychology, or a doctorate in psychology, from an approved or accredited graduate school. Specifically, the master's or doctoral program will by necessity be in the field of clinical or counseling psychology. This Overview is written with a focus on the licensing process for *marriage and family therapists*.

Marriage and family therapists must have a State-issued license in order to practice as professional psychotherapists. Although somewhere near 16% of marriage and family therapists have a doctorate in psychology, most marriage and family therapists have a master's degree in one of a number of acceptable areas, or a related degree acceptable to the Board of Behavioral Sciences.

For the marriage and family therapist to be licensed, the individual must complete three thousand hours of supervised professional experience and successfully complete two licensing examinations. None of this experience may be completed under the supervision of someone who has provided therapeutic services to you. Not less than 1,500 hours of experience shall be gained *subsequent* to the granting of the qualifying master's or doctor's degree. In addition, all experience shall be gained within the six years immediately preceding the date the application for licensure was filed, except up to 500 hours which may be gained in the supervised (school) practicum. At PSP, three hundred fifty hours constitutes this practicum, and must be accomplished before the individual is awarded the master's degree.

One may achieve a doctor of psychology degree and license as an MFT, but the Board of Behavioral Sciences requires that the person with the doctor of psychology degree complete all courses which would be required of someone in a dedicated MFT program. This can be a problematic issue. The Board of Psychology may not require specific courses which may be required by the Board of Behavioral Sciences. The student enrolled in the doctor of psychology program at PSP is usually aiming to license as a Psychologist with the Board of Psychology, and carries a course load that satisfies that licensing board. Simply having an awarded doctor of psychology degree may not mean that you can license with the Board of Behavioral Sciences as an MFT or dual license as a Psychologist and an MFT. In addition, the way the clinical hours are to be accrued is different with the different licensing boards – the Board of Behavioral Sciences has an understandable focus on *marriage* and *family* issues.

The process of licensure is complicated and the potential licensee frankly has to accept, up front, that there are a number of balls one has to keep in the air at the same time. The *Laws and Regulations* of the Board of Behavior Sciences are updated regularly. The most recent update of the 142 assorted pages is January, 2005. In addition, there are Regulation Updates and Legislation Updates. In addition, new course requirements may be added between the time you graduate and the time you are ready to license. The prospective must commit to an effort to keep up with all of this.

The Professional School of Psychology is on a modified quarter system. The Board of Behavioral Sciences stipulates that supervised professional experience cannot begin to be accrued until a master's student has 18 quarter units of graduate psychology that includes coursework in the following areas: (a) the salient theories of a variety of psychotherapeutic orientations directly related to marriage, family, and child counseling, and marital and family systems approaches to treatment; (2) theories of marriage and family therapy and how they can be utilized in order to intervene therapeutically with couples, families, adults, children, and groups; (3) developmental issues and life events from infancy to old age and their effect upon individuals, couples, and family relationships. This may include coursework that focuses on specific family life events and the psychological, psychotherapeutic, and health implications that arise within

couples and families, including, but not limited to, childbirth, child rearing, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, marriage, divorce, blended families, step-parenting, and gerontological psychology; (4) a variety of approaches to the treatment of children. Functionally, at PSP, this would mean successful completion of PSY 606, 607, 608, and other key courses so that the student trainee has minimal competence to participate in a supervised setting. The School shall approve each site and shall have a written agreement with each site that details each party's responsibilities, including the methods by which supervision shall be provided. PSP takes this responsibility seriously.

An accepted generalization is that most students will learn more within a practical supervised clinical experience than within school per se. For that reason, many students seek out clinical experience even before the experience can be counted towards the three thousand hour requirement.

A PSP Internship-Practicum Contract Form must be completed by the trainee / intern and signed by the agency and or supervisor through whom the experience will be accrued, and by the PSP Director of Field Placement, before the supervised professional experience begins. The School needs to ensure that your projected professional experience is of the type deemed acceptable by the curriculum design.

It is crucial to understand that there *may* be a difference between PSP Practicum hours and license-eligible practicum hours. PSP requires that MFT students complete 350 practicum hours in a supervised setting. Typically, students who engage in a practicum have completed 18 quarter units and key courses, like PSY 606, 607, 608, 610, 611, and 615. A basic understanding of psychopathology, ethics, personality theory, family therapy is helpful before engaging in the practice of psychotherapy, even or especially as a student. PSP has adopted a practicum model to provide students with practical clinical experience.

However, the practicum model we have adopted does not necessarily provide Board-specific, license-eligible supervision. That is, a student in one of our official PSP-Site partnership practicum locations may accrue clinical hours towards the PSP requirement

of 350 hours, but those hours will only count towards the MFT license if the student is an MFT Trainee with Board-specific supervision (e.g., an MFT or LCSW supervisor who has been licensed for at least three years and who has taken the required course in supervision). Our practicum model is designed to provide students clinical experience who are Psychologist-bound as well as those students who are MFT-bound, but the question whether a student is collecting license-eligible hours is a different, albeit related, issue. One can accrue practical, clinical hours that count toward graduation, but be no farther along the path towards licensure.

Marriage and family therapist-bound students may be supervised by licensed marriage and family therapists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed clinical psychologists, or Board certified psychiatrists. Any supervisor must have been licensed for at least two years. All students should carefully document their hours, on a weekly basis, with approvals noted and signed by supervisors, using the form provided by the Board of Behavioral Sciences. At the end of your 3,000 hours, the prospective licensee will submit the Marriage and Family Therapist Experience Verification form. Applicants should not submit MFT licensing applications until they have 3,000 hours of supervised experience. A separate form is required and should be filled out by each supervisor with whom the potential licensee has worked. However, students are urged to take control of this process because regulations change from time to time, and it is often the case that your supervisor(s) will be less aware of the current regulations than you will be. Be sure to check the licensed status of supervisors to ensure that they are license-capable of providing SPE, and that they are current with their own license throughout the period of time in which they provide supervision.

MFT or LCSW supervisors must have completed an authorized, six-hour course in supervision, within sixty days of the commencement of supervision. (note that the Board excludes Psychologist or Psychiatrist supervisors from this supervision requirement, but also note that the *Board of Psychology* does not make this exclusion). A six-hour course in supervision must be completed every two years. Supervisors have to have been licensed in California for a total of at least two years prior to commencing any supervision, and must maintain a license in good standing. Obviously, any supervisor

must have had sufficient experience, training, and education in the area of clinical supervision to competently supervise trainees or interns.

In a setting which is not a private practice, the authorized supervisor may be employed by the applicant's employer on either a paid or voluntary basis. The trainee or intern must be employed by the agency (though it may be an unpaid position). If such employment is on a voluntary basis, a written agreement must be executed between the supervisor that is consistent with the training of the applicant, prior to commencement of supervision, in which the supervisor agrees to ensure that the extent, kind, and quality of counseling performed by the (intern or trainee).

MFT Trainees do not register with the Board. The assumption is that their school is overseeing their clinical experience, but all experience must be recorded on the BBS Weekly Log Form. An MFT Trainee (by definition someone who is still a student at PSP, that is, has not graduated) must have their MFT Trainee Site approved by PSP by submitting the Internship-Practicum Contract Form. When the student graduates (after PSP class work, comprehensive examination, and 350 clinical hours), the student must register within 90 days of the granting of the qualifying degree) with the Board as an MFT Intern. An MFT Intern gains the benefit of a 1:10 supervision to hours provided ratio; MFT Interns must use the same BBS Weekly Log Form referenced above.

Although both the Board of Behavioral Sciences and the Board of Psychology require 3,000 total hours of supervised professional experience before their respective license-potential candidates may become licensed, there are differences in the regulations between the boards. The Board of Behavioral Sciences has the following limitations:

- Individual counseling – no minimum or maximum hours required
- Couples, families, and children – minimum of 500 hours
- Group counseling – maximum of 500 hours
- Telephone counseling – maximum of 250 hours
- Administering and evaluating psychological tests of counselees, writing clinical reports and progress or process notes – maximum of 250 hours

- Workshops, seminars, training sessions, or conferences directly related to marriage, family, and child counseling – maximum of 250 hours

A person gaining pre-degree experience (a trainee) shall receive an average of at least one hour of direct supervisor contact for every five hours of client contact in each setting; a person gaining post-degree experience (an intern) shall receive an average of at least one hour of direct supervisor contact for every ten hours of client contact in which experience is gained. One hour of direct supervisor contact means one hour of face-to-face contact on an individual basis OR two hours of face-to-face contact in a group of not more than eight persons.

The definition of ‘professional enrichment activities’ may include group, marital or conjoint, family, or individual psychotherapy *received* by an applicant. Of significant interest is the regulation that this psychotherapy may include up to 100 hours taken subsequent to enrolling and commencing classes in a qualifying degree program, or as an intern, and each of those hours *shall be triple counted* toward the professional experience requirement.

Note that unlike the Board of Psychology, the Board of Behavioral Sciences *allows* a supervisor to charge for supervision.

For example, it would be possible for an MFT-intern to present to the Board of Behavioral Sciences the following schedule totaling 3,000 hours of supervised clinical experience:

- Couples, families, and children – 800 hours
- Group counseling – 500 hours
- Telephone counseling – 50 hours
- Administering and evaluating (basic) psychological tests, writing clinical reports and progress or process notes – 200 hours
- Workshops, seminars, training sessions, or conferences directly related to marriage, family, and child counseling – 150 hours
- Individual psychotherapy received – $100 \times 3 = 300$ hours

- Individual counseling – 1,000 hours

The total of 3,000 hours of supervised experience cannot take place in less than 104 weeks or two calendar years. Indeed, assuming you take two weeks of vacation per year, to accumulate 3,000 in two 50-week years, you would have to accrue 30 hours per week. It would be difficult for most people to integrate that level of client and supervisory contact over a two year period of time. While course work at PSP is conveniently on weekend days, clinical students en route to becoming an MFT are urged to remember that the accrual of supervised experience is an absolute requirement before licensure. Although PSP has a requirement that an MFT-bound student complete 350 hours before the degree is awarded, the cumulative 3,000 hour requirement for supervised professional experience is mandated by the State of California.

Try to put all this into perspective. If you worked in a supervised setting of one kind or another at the rate of 20 hours per week, in 50 weeks you will have accumulated 1,000 hours. At this rate, it will take you about three years to accumulate sufficient supervised to sit for the State licensing examinations. However, unlike psychologist-bound students, MFT-bound students can count up to 100 hours of personal psychotherapy (times three) and can count workshops, training sessions, and conferences, towards their 3,000 license requirement. So, a straight-line presentation of 20 hours per week may or may not be an accurate representation of a timeline to potential licensure. The question you need to ask yourself is, can you continue to work your full-time job and accomplish 20 hours per week? Or, some other number that may vary with circumstances?

Also note that the Board of Behavioral Sciences has highly specified responsibilities for primary supervisors, including the preparation of a detailed document which is to be given to any person with whom the student (under any placement environment) provides clinical service.

An Intern must register with the Board in order to be credited for post-degree hours of experience toward licensure. A licensed professional in private practice who is a marriage and family therapist, a psychologist, a clinical social worker, or a psychiatrist, may

supervise or employ, at any one time, no more than two unlicensed marriage and family therapist registered Interns in that private practice. A marriage and family therapy corporation may employ, at any one time, no more than two registered Interns for each employee or shareholder who is qualified to provide supervision. However, at no point may such a corporation employ more than ten registered interns. Supervisors in such a corporation shall be employed by the corporation and shall be actively engaged in performing professional services at and for the professional corporation.

This process is complicated. The Board of Behavioral Sciences has personnel who answer the telephone and respond to specific questions. Call the Board and ask about your particular variation or situation.

There are differences and similarities between the license granted by the Board of Behavioral Sciences and the license Board of Psychology. The *Laws and Regulations* of each Board defines ‘scope of practice’ (‘scope of license’). The reader will find that the definitions of psychotherapeutic service to be remarkably similar. Yet, the Board of Behavioral Sciences argues that if an MFT has achieved competence in the administration and interpretation of (sophisticated) psychological tests, then that MFT may administer and interpret such instruments, albeit only with the immediate clients of the ‘competent’ MFT. In this, the Board of Behavioral Sciences stresses the issue of ‘scope of competence.’ The MFT might achieve competence by participating in a year-long doctoral level course in psychological assessment, or may have a doctoral degree in psychology. But the Board of Psychology argues that the administration and interpretation of sophisticated psychological tests is an issue of scope of license, and as such, that only licensed psychologists may be involved in the administration and interpretation of these instruments. Historically, the administration and interpretation of sophisticated psychological testing instruments has been a defining characteristic of the clinical or counseling psychologist.

All students at PSP should anticipate lifestyle and / or primary work adjustments to allow for the accumulation of supervised professional experience. People enter into and enjoy the coursework phase without due consideration for how they will achieve the

requirements for supervised hours. It is possible to find a paid position as a MFT-intern, though likely not at the level of remuneration of a current position.

People should think of the goal of becoming a licensed marriage and family therapist holistically – there are many component pieces:

1. PSP Coursework (two-three years)
2. PSP Comprehensive Examination (at or near end of coursework)
3. Supervised Professional Experience
 1. 350 Hours (minimum) Pre-Master's (MFT Trainee)
 2. 2,650 Hours Post-Master's (MFT Intern registered with the Board)
4. State Licensing Examinations

Eventually, students who seek to be Marriage and Family Therapists must take the current licensing examinations to obtain a State of California license in order to practice. While PSP does not formally endorse their product offerings, most students have reported that the Association for Advanced Training in the Behavioral Sciences, which can be found at <http://www.aatbs.com>, to be extremely helpful in reviewing for the State examinations. The material on this web site is fee based. There are other organizations that offer a similar product.

The PSP clinical master's student should realize the progression through the holistic goal of becoming a licensed marriage and family therapist will take about four years.

Overview of Licensing with the California Board of Psychology [License as Psychologist] The California Board of Psychology oversees the licensing of psychologists. To be a licensed psychologist in California, one must have a doctorate in psychology from an approved or accredited graduate school. This Overview is written with a focus on the licensing process for *clinical* psychologists, but the reader is urged to remember that the term 'psychologist' doesn't automatically imply a clinical psychologist. The Board of Psychology licenses both clinical and organizational/industrial (I/O) psychologists. In practice, however, after achieving their doctorate, most many I/O psychologists have all the credentialing they need to practice as

professional psychologists. Clinical psychologists, on the other hand, must have a State-issued license in order to practice as professional psychologists. Thus, almost all people with a doctorate in clinical psychology seek licensure because licensure is the minimum requirement to practice. Most of this Overview applies to clinical psychologist-bound students; trainees accruing hours of supervised experience in areas of psychology that do not include direct mental healthy services should refer to section 1387.3 for information on establishing an alternate plan.

For either psychologist to be licensed, the individual must complete three thousand hours of supervised professional experience and successfully complete two licensing examinations. Up to one thousand, five hundred of these hours may be accomplished before the individual is awarded the doctoral degree, but at least one thousand, five hundred hours must be completed after the doctoral degree. Note the language. *Up to* 1,500 hours may be accrued while you are a student, but *at least* 1,500 must be accomplished after you have graduated from the graduate school with a doctorate in hand.

The process of licensure is complicated and the potential licensee frankly has to accept, up front, that there are a number of balls one has to keep in the air at the same time. The *Laws and Regulations* of the Board of Psychology are updated regularly. New course requirements may be added between the time you graduate and the time you are ready to license.

The Professional School of Psychology is on a modified quarter system. The Board of Psychology stipulates that supervised professional experience cannot begin to be accrued until a doctoral student has 72 quarter units of graduate psychology, that is, Master and Doctoral units totaling 72 units. Typically, this means that the student is fairly advanced in their studies. An accepted generalization is that most students will learn more within a practical supervised clinical experience than within school per se. For that reason, many students seek out clinical experience even before the experience can be counted towards the three thousand hour requirement.

One of the requirements of the doctoral program at the Professional School of Psychology is the accumulation of 1,500 hours of supervised professional experience. This requirement is designed to fit hand in glove with the requirements of the Board of psychology. An Internship Contract Form must be completed by the intern and signed by the agency and or psychologist through whom the experience will be accrued, and by an PSP administer before the professional experience begins. The School needs to ensure that your projected professional experience is of the type deemed acceptable by the curriculum design.

A central issue is the accumulation of supervised professional experience is the setting in which the experience takes place. Different settings have different rules that affect how and when a student (or a post-doctoral pre-licensure) accumulates hours.

The Board of Psychology defines supervised professional experience (SPE) as **—a** organized program that consists of a planned, structured and administered sequence of professionally supervised comprehensive clinical training experiences. SPE shall have a logical training sequence that builds upon the skills and competencies of trainees to prepare them for the independent practice of psychology once they become licensed. SPE shall include the socialization into the profession of psychology and shall be augmented by integration modalities including mentoring, didactic exposure, role-modeling, enactment, observational/vicarious learning, and consultative guidance. SPE shall include activities which address the integration of psychological concepts and current and evolving scientific knowledge, principles, and theories to the professional delivery of psychological services to the consumer public.”

There are four environments in which a pre-doctoral student may accrue SPE, but only after the 72 quarter units of graduate coursework in psychology not including thesis, internship or dissertation:

1. In a formal internship placement pursuant to section 2911 of the code and registration with the Board is not required

2. As an employee of an exempt setting pursuant to section 2910 of the code and registration with the Board is not required
3. As a psychological assistant pursuant to section 2913 of the code and registration with the Board prior to commencement is required
4. Pursuant to a Department of Mental Health Waiver (5751.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code) for which registration with the Board is not required

A formal internship as used by the Board means a placement (a site at which supervised professional experience is accomplished) which is in one of three settings: (1) a placement which is accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA), typically restricted to students who are attending APA-approved institutions; (2) a placement which meets the membership requirements of the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (AAPIC); or (3) a placement which is a member or meets the requirements of the California Psychology Internship Council (CAPIC).

An exempt setting as used by the Board is a State, County, or City agency, OR a mental health clinic associated with an approved or accredited graduate school of psychology.

The student who is involved with a formal internship or with an exempt setting does not need to register with the Board before beginning SPE, but all students should carefully document their hours, on a weekly basis, with approvals noted and signed by supervisors. At PSP, we recommend use of a form developed by CAPIC called the Weekly Log Form. At the end of your time with a formal internship or exempt setting, you would guide your supervisors to complete a Verification of Experience Form which, along with the Weekly Log Forms, will demonstrate that you have accumulated a number of hours of SPE. Students are urged to take control of this process – regulations change from time to time, and it is often the case that your supervisor(s) will be less aware of the current regulations than you will be. Be sure to check the licensed status of supervisors to ensure that they are license-capable of providing SPE, and that they are current with their own license throughout the period of time in which they provide supervision.

Many students pursue the third environment to accumulate SPE, that is, as a psychological assistant working under the supervision of a licensed clinical psychologist. Any licensed clinical psychologist may have up to three psychological assistants at one time, and each psychological assistant must either be an employee of the psychologist, or an employee of a setting at which the psychologist is employed.

The potential psychological assistant must arrange for the Registration to be a Psychological Assistant Form to be completed by all relevant parties. The Form requires a LiveScan (fingerprint check), sections to be filled out and signed by the supervising psychologist, and a letter of confirmation from the School registrar that you have either achieved a master of arts in psychology, candidacy in the doctoral program, or a doctorate. The work to be accomplished may follow the form of work outline on the CAPIC Weekly Log Form. The Registration packet must be delivered to the Board of Psychology. Subsequent to delivery, the Board notifies both psychologist supervisor and psychological assistant, typically at first by e-mail, of approval.

Note that all supervising psychologists must have completed an authorized, six-hour course in supervision, prior to the commencement of the supervision. A six-hour course in supervision must be completed every two years. Note that a supervising psychologist may not charge for supervision.

A maximum of forty four (44) hours per week may be credited toward meeting the SPE requirement – this number includes the required 10% supervision. That is, *any person* accruing SPE shall receive one hour of supervision for every ten hours of approved service delivery. At least one hour per week shall be face-to-face, direct, individual supervision with the primary supervisor. The primary supervisor shall be employed by the same work setting as the trainee and be available to the trainee 100% of the time the trainee is accruing SPE. This availability may be in person, by telephone, by pager or by other appropriate technology. Although all trainees must have at least one hour per week of face-to-face, direct, individual supervision with the primary supervisor, a trainee in a formal internship or in an exempt setting may have supervision that is delegated to someone else with supervisory training.

For example, you may work at the placement for 20 hours per week. One hour of supervision must be with your primary supervisor, a clinical psychologist, and be face-to-face and individualized. The second hour in the 1:10 ratio could be with a delegated MFT licensed supervisor, and could be in a group supervision setting. You would count 22 hours in that week.

However, a 'psychological assistant' working in the third environment, that is, under the supervision of a licensed clinical psychologist, cannot receive delegated supervision. All of the supervision a psychological assistant receives must come from the psychologist to whom the student trainee is connected.

Note that although a licensed psychologist may have only up to three psychological assistants at any given time, a person who can be a psychological assistant may have more than one supervising psychologist, as long as a separate Registration form packet is submitted for each working relationship.

Also note that the Board has highly specified responsibilities for primary supervisors, including the preparation of a detailed document which is to be given to any person with whom the trainee (under any placement environment) provides clinical service.

This process is complicated. The Board of Psychology has personnel who answer the telephone and respond to specific questions. Feel free to call the Board and ask about your particular variation or situation.

While course work at PSP is conveniently on weekend days, clinical doctoral students are urged to remember that the accrual of SPE is an absolute requirement before licensure. If you are a Track I student, you will have to have 30 doctoral units beyond the 42 masters units, in order to begin to accrue SPE. If you were to spend 20 hours per week in an SPE setting, it will take you 75 weeks to get to the 1,500 required by PSP for graduation (assuming you complete all classes, the comprehensive examination, and your dissertation). With doctorate in hand, if you continue at 20 hours per week, it will take you an additional 75 weeks to get to the 3,000 level.

Try to put all this into perspective. If you worked in an SPE placement of one kind or another at the rate of 20 hours per week, in 50 weeks you will have accumulated 1,000 hours. At this rate, it will take you three years to accumulate sufficient SPE to sit for the State licensing examinations. Can you continue to work your full-time job and accomplish 20 hours per week? Can you find a placement that will allow you to undertake 20 hours of SPE per week around your work schedule?

If you think you would like to find a placement where you can undertake 10 hours of SPE per week (on top of your work schedule), then in a 50 week period, you would have accumulated 500 hours, or six years to accumulate 3,000. If you are a person who thinks it might take three years to get your dissertation completed, then this 10 hour per week approach might work well. However, note that the Board has limits to the time period in which qualifying SPE can take place (Section 2914c).

All students at PSP should anticipate lifestyle and / or primary work adjustments to allow for the accumulation of SPE. People enter into and enjoy the coursework phase without due consideration for how they will accomplish the requirements for SPE. It is possible to find a paid internship position, but such positions are far less available than those accessible to persons pursuing a license as a marriage and family therapist. In addition, certain placement environments are restricted to students who attended, for instance, an APA-approved graduate school. Only accredited graduate schools are allowed to participate in the CAPIC system of placements, though students from non-CAPIC schools may apply to CAPIC sites.

People should think of the goal of becoming a licensed clinical psychologist holistically – there are many component pieces:

1. PSP Coursework (two-three years)
2. PSP Comprehensive Examination (at or near end of coursework)
3. PSP Dissertation (concurrent with Pre-Doctoral Hours)
4. Supervised Professional Experience
 1. 1,500 Hours Pre-Doctoral (minimum of one year)

2. 1,500 Hours Post-Doctoral (minimum of one year)

5. State Licensing Examinations

Eventually, students who seek to be Psychologists must take the current licensing examinations to obtain a State of California license in order to practice. While PSP does not formally endorse their product offerings, most students have reported that the Association for Advanced Training in the Behavioral Sciences, which can be found at <http://www.aatbs.com>, to be extremely helpful in reviewing for the State examinations. The material on this web site is fee based.

The PSP clinical doctoral student should realize the progression through the holistic goal of becoming a licensed clinical psychologist will take 4-5 years, assuming a timely completion of the doctoral-level dissertation. Many doctoral students take considerably longer. PSP students should be mindful of the time allowed for program completion provided in their financial contract, and note the post-contract extension fee schedule.

PSP Catalog Course Descriptions

Included in the following course descriptions are both required and elective classes.

Many classes have prerequisites which are indicated. Some courses sequences must be taken in order, and are so indicated.

PSY 605 Child Abuse: Assessment and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect (1 unit)

Assessment procedures and methods of reporting child abuse or neglect, behavioral indications of abuse, crisis counseling and other interventions, treatment implications for children and adults, consequences of failure to report. This course meets the child abuse training criteria for initial licensure and license renewal for psychologists, clinical social workers and marriage and family therapists.

PSY 606 Psychopathology I (5 units)

This first course of a two-quarter sequence will focus primarily on descriptive psychopathology, i.e., diagnostic approaches and nomenclature as set forth in DSM-IV-TR. It will include the mental status examination, screening for medical pathology, and report writing. Students will develop competence in Axis I diagnosis utilizing a number of case vignettes, role plays, and diagnostic interviews.

PSY 607 Psychopathology II (3 units)

This second course of the two-quarter sequence will move beyond the previous focus of primarily descriptive psychopathology (i.e., DSM-IV-TR). It will stress understanding of personality disorders (Axis II), engage more fully the various defense mechanisms, and introduce students to the theory of Theodore Millon. In this course, students will move from theory to application by diagnosing a number of actual case vignettes. They will

also have an opportunity to demonstrate and refine critical thinking skills through collaborative problem solving of selected reading materials, case presentations, mental status exams, and peer consultation as components related to differential diagnosis.

Prerequisite: PSY 606.

PSY 608 Ethics, Law and Psychology (4 units)

A graduate seminar designed to provide students with a basic overview of major legal and ethical issues confronting the mental health practitioner today. Students will learn the relevant legal mandates and ethical standards encountered in clinical practice including confidentiality, privilege, mandatory reporting laws, *Tarasoff* issues, child custody, and conflicts of interest. The seminar will combine didactic material with case presentations and vignettes to facilitate discussion and bring to life the clinical applicability of the concepts presented.

PSY 610 Theory and Techniques of Psychotherapy I (4 units)

Introduction to the philosophy, concepts and methodology of individual fundamental topics such as the role of diagnosis in treatment planning, resistance, transference, interpretation and the necessary ingredients that foster development of a therapeutic alliance. This course and PSY 611 provide the foundation for other therapy classes offered in the curriculum.

PSY 611 Theory and Techniques of Family, Couples & Individual Therapy (4 units)

Continuing exploration of psychotherapeutic interventions with a special focus on an array of intervention models including cognitive-behavioral, humanistic, existential, psychodynamic, and brief therapy. Also addressed are intervention strategies designed for selected clinical populations, such as severe personality disorders. Prerequisite: PSY 610.

PSY 615 Family Therapy (4 units)

Introduction to systems theory and its application to interactional (vs. psychodynamic) therapy. Overview of the six major schools of family therapy (Bowenian, structural,

interactional, Milan, narrative, and solution-oriented) with a focus on how each school conceptualizes symptomatology and develops interventions. Students are given practice in treatment planning.

Prerequisite: PSY 606.

PSY 616 Introduction to Couples Therapy (2 units)

An introduction to various applied models of treatment for couples, including marital therapy and counseling of non-married couples. Includes exploration of theoretical foundations, such as understanding dysfunctional communication styles and family of origin issues, as well as applied treatment strategies.

Prerequisite: PSY 606.

PSY 617 Introduction to Group Psychotherapy (2 units)

This course focuses on traditional methods of group psychotherapy, such as open-ended, focused, and time-limited groups, as well as psycho-educational group formats.

Theoretical issues, such as group dynamics, as well as applied clinical strategies are also addressed.

PSY 620 Child Psychopathology and Treatment (4 units)

An introduction and overview of therapeutic approaches appropriate with children. Includes consideration of normal developmental dynamics and child psychopathology as they affect treatment planning. Prerequisite: PSY 606.

PSY 621 Domestic Violence: Assessment, Detection and Treatment (1 unit)

Course objectives include understanding the underlying factors that contribute to family partner violence, gaining the ability to identify and assess family violence with women, men children and couples, and becoming knowledgeable regarding therapeutic interventions and techniques when counseling victims, perpetrators, couples and families of domestic violence. Other issues addressed are legal and ethical implications and community resources for clients.

PSY 623 Chemical Dependency (3 units)

Examination of various theories regarding the etiology of alcoholism and the abuse of other chemical substances, and the effects of these substances on behaviors and functioning. The effects of biological, physiological, and socio-cultural factors, as well as methods of detection and diagnosis, are discussed. A variety of intervention techniques and treatment approaches are explored.

Prerequisite: PSY 606.

PSY 624 Introduction to Psychopharmacology (4 units)

Examination of the effects of psychoactive substances, with particular focus on their utilization as an exclusive or concomitant therapy in the treatment of emotional and behavioral disorders. Effects of substance abuse are explored, as is the relationship between psychologists and physicians in the management of psychiatric medication for patients. Prerequisite: PSY 606.

PSY 650 Developmental Psychology (4 units)

Overview of the major theories and models of human development and adaptation over the lifespan. Emphasizes how events and exigencies of earlier periods affect and relate to later periods of development. Consideration of historical, cultural, and biological contexts of developmental psychology and on the multiple ways in which human development can be understood. Application of theories, ideas, and empirical knowledge of development to individual cases and to clinical and organizational settings.

PSY 651 Developmental Psychology I: Infancy and Childhood (4 units)

Overview of the major theories and models of human development and adaptation. Consideration of historical and cultural contexts of developmental psychology. Emphasis on empirical influences on current knowledge and thought encompassing physical/biological, cognitive, and socioemotional processes.

PSY 652 Developmental Psychology II: Adolescence and Adulthood (4 units)

Extenuation of models discussed in PSY 651 plus addition of other models and theories which inform development and adaptation from adolescence to old age. Focus on critical analysis of research and consideration of the application of both research and theory to developmental issues in clinical and organizational settings.

PSY 655 Cross-Cultural Aspects of Clinical Psychology (3 units)

Consideration of factors of ethnicity, race, sex, culture, and socioeconomic status as they influence appropriate clinical intervention strategies and processes. Examination of the impact of such diversities on identity formation, adaptation, and behavior. Investigation of the culture-bound nature of conceptualizations of mental health and mental illness. Particular emphasis is placed on newly-arrived immigrant groups and the challenges they present. Discussion of the crucial importance of culture, power, language, and lifestyle in the perception and experience of the therapeutic process. Research in cross-cultural counseling is reviewed and further research needs are identified.

PSY 658 Interview Techniques (2 units)

Introduction to the various techniques associated with where to start and what to ask clients. Discussion of the types of clients that students will be seeing. A primary goal is to reduce student anxiety about the people they will be assessing and treating. Numerous experiential exercises are give to help students learn how to obtain factual information about clients. The course is designed to assist the student to accomplish information-gathering in a concise, thorough, and systematic fashion. This course serves as a precursor to the development of intervention strategies.

PSY 661 Introduction to Management (4 units)

The tools of management (selecting, supervising, delegating, motivating) and of human resource development (assessing, developing, and evaluating) as effectively employed in organizations.

PSY 662 Human Sexuality (1.5 units)

Exploration of human sexuality from clinical, developmental, and cultural perspectives, including issues of gender formation, identity and role, sexual preference, dysfunction, abuse, disability and aging. Current therapeutic concepts and intervention techniques are studied.

PSY 670 History and Systems of Psychology (2 units)

Overview of the historical factors within and outside the field of psychology that have formed its character, its enduring struggles and its societal contributions. Particular attention is given to the formulation of theories and systems of thought regarding the philosophical foundations of psychological inquiry, the nature of conscious and unconscious processes, and the nature and purposes of the psychological professions.

PSY 672 Current Literature in Organizational Psychology (4 units)

Analysis and critique of current articles on theory, research, and practice in journals.

PSY 673 Ethical, Legal, and Professional Contexts of Organizational Psychology (4 units)

Consideration of ethical, legal, and professional issues faced in an organizational setting. Attention is given to the socio-economic, political, and societal forces that operate on, and in turn are influenced by, organizations.

PSY 674 Foundations of Individual and Organization (4 units)

Examines the role of the individual in organizations and the effects of organizational variables on the individual worker. Topics include organizational communication, employee socialization, organizational culture and climate, and organizational change.

PSY 675 Introduction to Organizational Theory (4 units)

Explores classical and contemporary theories about organizations. Topics examined include organizational structures, organizational design, the effects of technology, and the process of organizational policy formation and implementation.

PSY 676 Foundations of Organizational Change and Development (4 units)

An examination of the theory and research regarding changing individuals, groups, and organizations to improve their effectiveness. Includes individual change strategies such as training, attitude change, and socialization. Group and organizational change strategies covered include survey feedback, team building, conflict management, and role analysis.

PSY 681 Behavioral Science Research Methods (2 units)

Introduction to methods used in conducting social science research including design considerations, operational definitions, sampling, measurement techniques, data collection and analysis, hypothesis testing and ethical considerations. Focus will be on critically analyzing research articles and increasing skills as consumers of research in the behavioral sciences.

PSY 685 Psychological Tests and Measurement (4 units)

Introduction to the history of psychological testing and assessment; current psychological tests and their uses (particularly in a clinical setting); social and ethical issues of assessment; related statistical concepts including test norms, reliability, and validity; and the psychological assessment report. Emphasis is so hands-on experience with the administration, scoring, and interpretation of selected psychological tests.

PSY 687 Test and Measurements in Organizational Psychology (4 units)

Principles of job knowledge, aptitude, and psychological testing as applied in organizational settings. Topics include technical issues of testing such as reliability,

validity, norming, utility, and legal considerations. Procedural matters of selection, administering, and interpreting psychological tests are also covered.

PSY 688 Research Methods I (4 units)

An examination of basic principles in research design as well as basic statistical tools. Consideration is also given in this course to the design and use of computer-based tools for simulating complex and dynamic systems.

PSY 689 Research Methods II (4 units)

Continuation of PSY 688 with an emphasis on multiple and partial correlation, stepwise regression, analysis of variance, and the application of computer-based simulation tools to organizational problem-solving, planning, and learning.

PSY 690 M.A. Clinical Case Conference (4 units)

This seminar focuses on students' professional development. It is a forum for: (a) introduction students to fundamental clinical skills, such as managing the initial session, setting boundaries, establishing a therapeutic alliance, empathic confrontation, assessment, choosing treatment modalities, interventions, utilizing community resources, termination techniques, and crisis intervention; (b) training students how to prepare oral and written case presentations; (c) assisting students in exploring issues related to developing a "therapist" identity, such as preferred therapeutic style and theoretical orientation, counter transference proclivities, and personal style with clients; and (d) discussing training site issues such as how to get the most benefit from supervision, and concerns or problems with placement. Students are required to complete a clinical self-evaluation and submit a written case presentation of a client.

PSY 695 Supervised Practicum (10 units)

Application of psychotherapeutic techniques in a variety of supervised training experience in clinical settings for 350 hours. Assignments must be approved by the Director of Field Training.

PSY 699 Master's Thesis or Project (6 units)

Students work independently with the guidance and collaboration of faculty mentor to create and execute an appropriate thesis or project on a topic of interest.

PSY 749 Personality Theory (4 units)

Examination of major theoretical approaches to understanding personality development, structure, and functioning. Considering different models, this course focuses on how personality theories are built, the elements of such theories, and the relationship between personality theory and intervention. Limitations of each theoretical conceptualization and the impact of these limits on application and research are explored. Students are encouraged to recognize their own assumptions about personality and to organize those assumptions into an evolving conceptualization.

PSY 765 Behavioral Medicine and Health Psychology (4 units)

Historical perspectives of the evolution of health psychology; understanding the scientist/practitioner model of health psychology; biological overviews of health and disease; health assessment, consultation, interventions and evaluations; interdisciplinary collaboration; insights into the medical culture and expectations; ethical, legal and professional issues; core competencies for behavioral summary. Prerequisites: PSY 606, 607.

PSY 770 Behavioral Neurobiology (4 units)

An introduction to behavioral neurosciences with an exploration of the physiology underlying human behavior. Particular attention given to functional neuroanatomy, neuroendocrine functions, psychosomatic disorders and psychoneuroimmunology. Consideration is also given to the design of psychological interventions and educational/training programs based upon recent research and theory regarding the neurophysiology (mind/body interactions) underlying human behavior.

PSY 771 Neuropsychological Assessment (4 units)

An overview of the tools and processes of neurological evaluation including a review and demonstration of major testing batteries and approaches, such as Halstead-Reitan and Luria-Nebraska. Training is given in the administration and interpretation of mental status examinations and brief screening procedures, as well as the use of standard psychological assessment instruments (WAIS-III, Wechsler Memory Scale) for neuro-diagnostic purposes. Prerequisites: PSY 880, 881, and 882.

PSY 772 Social Bases of Behavior (4 units)

A focus on the social influences of individual and group behavior with an emphasis on perception, cognition, identity, attitudes, conformity, aggression, and interpersonal relationships. Exploration of the relationship between individuals and their social contexts, both cross-culturally and historically. In-depth discussions of these issues relevant to clinical, group, and organizational interventions.

PSY 774 Cognitive Bases of Behavior (4 units)

A comprehensive exploration of numerous psychological theories related to the development of and organization of thought and memory. Ways in which cognitive processes influence the individual's perceptions of reality, emotional experiences, motivation, and behavior. A consideration of various contemporary research studies concerning the development of intervention strategies useful for clinical, group, or organizational change.

PSY 784-786 The Nature of Psychological Inquiry (Series Overview)

This year long sequence of courses highlights the fundamental issues and variety of approaches to psychological inquiry. Attention is given to the history and systems of psychological inquiry, to the wide-range of quantitative and qualitative methods of inquiry being engaged by practicing psychologists today, and to the strategies of psychological inquiry that might be engaged by students as they prepare their dissertation proposals. The focus of these three courses is on applied research and on the interplay between theory, research and practice, so that students enrolled in these courses might

become successful “reflective practitioners” who consistently reflect on their own practices, while contributing to the accumulating wisdom of their field. This course sequence must be taken in order.

PSY 784i The Nature of Psychological Inquiry I: History and Systems (5 Units)

This first quarter of the Psychological Inquiry sequence focuses on the fundamental issues being addressed by men and women who have been concerned with the human condition. Enduring schools of psychological theory and accompanying schools of psychological inquiry will be identified, along with the philosophical orientations and historical context that produced and sustained each school. Several seminal psychological theorists will be featured and their approach to psychological inquiry will be carefully examined, using primary texts as a guide and source of classroom dialogue. Students will be expected to prepare a refined essay that focused on one psychological theme or one psychological theory. This paper constitutes one half of the research requirement for advancement to doctoral candidacy.

PSY 785i The Nature of Psychological Inquiry II: Methods (5 units)

This second quarter of the Psychological Inquiry sequence provides students with several options with regard to the methods of psychological inquiry. Students select two psychological inquiry modules from a set of at least four. The student’s choices are based on his or her research and career interests, as well as his or her background in modes of psychological inquiry. Modules will vary from year to year depending on student interests (identified during PSY 784), but will typically include some of the following: statistics, computer modeling, qualitative methodology, quantitative methodology and research design, and program evaluation.

PSY 786i The Nature of Psychological Inquiry III: Strategies (5 units)

This final quarter of the Psychological Inquiry sequence focuses on integration and application. Students select a specific topic for extensive inquiry (usually related to their anticipated dissertation project). They prepare a proposal regarding how they will address

this topic, making use of the methodologies they have studied in PSY 785 and the perspectives they have gained regarding the history and systems of psychological inquiry in PSY 784. Students will be expected to prepare a refined document that demonstrates a command of the concepts and methodologies offered in the previous two courses in this sequence. This paper constitutes one half of the research requirement for advancement to doctoral candidacy.

PSY 801 Supervised Internship (10 units)

Supervised field work in a practice setting totaling 1500 hours over no more than a two-year period. This experience is designed to help students integrate their academic, theoretical, and professional understanding while strengthening their application and intervention skills.

PSY 805 Supervised Predoctoral Internship (10 units)

Supervised work in an individual or organizational setting totaling 1500 hours over no more than a two year period. This experience is designed to help students integrate their academic, theoretical, and professional understanding while guiding them in strengthening competencies in six role areas vital to graduates in their professional careers: teacher, researcher, scholar, leader, interventionist, and advocate.

PSY 806 Advanced Psychopathology (4 units)

In this course, students will study the important dimensions of personality functioning and pathology, with a concentrated focus on differential diagnosis, etiological variables, and treatment implications. Prerequisites: PSY 606, 607.

PSY 810 Theoretical Foundations of I-O Psychology: Individuals (4 units)

This course covers the theoretical basis of industrial-organizational psychology across a range of topics, particularly as it relates to individuals within an organizational context. Attention will be given to such issues as behavior, motivation, attitudes, cognitive skills,

and personality. Discussion will include the application of theoretical issues to career development, adult learning, growth, and change.

PSY 811 Theoretical Foundations of I-O Psychology: Groups (4 units)

This course covers the dynamics that operate in the formation and maintenance of task-oriented groups. Attention is given to such issues as leadership, decision-making, problem solving, communication, morale, conflict management, and planning. Consideration is also given to theories emphasizing behavioral analysis as well as unconscious processes among group members.

PSY 813 Theoretical Foundations of I-O Psychology: Organizations (4 units)

An examination of the seminal works in organizational psychology covering such areas as human relations, group relations, and social-critical theory. Attention is also given to social, political, economic, and cultural influences on contemporary organizations.

PSY 815 Attitude Theory (4 units)

An examination of the relationship between attitudes and organizational change. Emphasis will be place on the impact of attitudes on diagnosis of organizational problems, and the relationship between behavioral intentions and individuals' behavior at work. Specifically, this course will focus on attitude theory, formation, measurement, change, and how attitudes relate to behaviors.

PSY 817 Decision Theory (4 units)

In this course consideration is given to methods for encouraging effective individual, small group, and institutional decision-making within a context of institutional complexity, turbulence, and conflicting priorities. The focus will be on task, method, and relationship dimensions of decision making, as well as on organizational mapping and learning through the use of systemic, computer-based analytic tools. This course also examines the prescriptive and normative emphasis of decision theory, as potentially applied to the areas of employee selection, choice behavior, vigilance behavior, and

human performance. An understanding of the inferential procedures used by individuals in making decisions will be explored through one or more of the following models: the Brunswickian lens, Bayesian inference, and cognitive information processing.

PSY 820 Measurement and Assessment: Individuals (4 units)

An examination of the psychometric bases for measuring normal human behavior with attention given to the assessment, interpretation, and communication of individuals' distinguishing characteristics appropriate to a variety of work-related purposes. Emphasis placed on interviews, tests, and appraisal techniques that deal with such areas as knowledge, skills, abilities, performance, interests, attitudes, and personality. Topics to be covered include identifying, developing, selecting, and using the appropriate means for assessment, as well as the guidelines for interpreting and communicating the results in writing or face-to-face. This course will stress the "whole person" approach to the individual assessment process. Also covered will be technical procedures, such as test development, selection, standardization, validity, and reliability.

PSY 821 Measurement and Assessment: Groups (4 units)

This course examines the psychometric bases for measuring group processes and behavior, including the assessment of such constructs as leadership, group dynamics, group interaction, and group effectiveness. Research and evaluation strategies for assessment of group performance, functioning, and diagnosis will be studied.

PSY 822 Measurement and Assessment: Organizations (4 units)

Coverage in this course deals with the methods for diagnosing, measuring, and assessing institutional behavior, including organizational climate and character, analysis of transition, change management, and those internal and external factors which affect organizations. Both qualitative and quantitative assessment tools are considered. This course seeks an integration of theory, research, and consultation in assessing organizational behavior.

PSY 825 Interventions: Individuals (4 units)

A integration of theory and research regarding the states of adult and career development using programs, tools, and procedures for exploring the life and career aspirations of individuals and the means of linking these aspirations to organizational intentions. Programs and interventions which assist individuals in an organizational setting are emphasized, including life and career planning, outplacement and transition counseling, training and development, professional growth contracts, career ladders, performance appraisal and skills development.

PSY 826 Interventions: Groups (4 units)

This course applies group theory and research findings toward the improvement of group functioning and performance. Attention is also given to designing and implementing interventions, such as process consultation, team building, communication enhancement, and group relations training.

PSY 827 Interventions: Organizations (4 units)

This course applies organizational theory to the role of the professional consultant in the design and implementation of organizational interventions. Attention is given to issues of change (dynamics) and stabilization (statics); stages of organizational life; changes in structure, process, and attitude in such area as personnel selection, training and development; socio-technical consultation; job redesign; organizational learning; and appreciative inquiry.

PSY 840 Organizational Case Conference (3 units)

This seminar provides in-depth supervision in a group setting and explores the professional and personal issues emerging from students' roles as teachers, leaders, interventionists, and advocates. Students present cases, and class discussion centers on issues concerning their work in the field. the focus is on such topics as diagnosis, change,

stabilization strategies, and reflective practice. This course meets various times over 3 quarters.

PSY 846 Personnel Selection, Placement and Classification (4 units)

This course examines the theory and techniques involved in matching individual's needs, preferences, skills, and abilities with the need and preferences of organizations. Specifically, this course will integrate theory and research on human abilities; test theory, development, and use; classical and decision theory models of selection; alternative selection devices; and legal and societal considerations that impact upon the selection, placement and classification processes. Attention will also be given to the interactions of human behavior and task environments, ranging from detection and identification of simple events to problem solving, decision making, and control of complex work environments.

PSY 852 Clinical Psychopharmacology (4 units)

Examination of the effects of psychoactive substances, with particular focus on their utilization as an exclusive or concomitant therapy in the treatment of emotional and behavioral disorders. Effects of substance abuse are explored, as is the relationship between psychologists and physicians in the management of psychiatric medication for patients.

Prerequisites: PSY 606, 607, 770.

PSY 854 Adult Learning (4 units)

An integration of needs theories, cognitive theory, and reinforcement theories with their influences on goal setting, job design, incentive systems, participatory decision making, and organizational effectiveness. Attention is also given to training theory, instructional design theory, training development, and delivery of training. The course will focus on the affective, cognitive, and psychomotor impact of adult learning. It will also cover theory and research on the different ways in which adults learn with programs, tools, and

procedures for training, professional development, personal goal setting, job design, incentive programs, and organizational change efforts.

PSY 870-872 Advanced Psychotherapy Series

This series of three courses over one academic year is designed to present students with an in-depth review of a number of theoretical and technical models of psychotherapy. A wide array of treatment approaches is presented, with an emphasis on theoretical underpinnings, the role of assessment in determining therapists' strategies, specific interventions, and the evaluation of treatment outcomes. Various topics are covered including: psychodynamically-oriented psychotherapy, cognitive-behavioral approaches, brief therapy, integrative models, and special focus modules in selected areas, such as object relations theory, self-psychology, narrative therapy, treatment of severe personality disorders, and therapy for trauma victims. 4 units of credit is granted for each of the 3 courses in the series. This course sequence may be taken out of order. Prerequisites: PSY 610, 611.

PSY 870 Advanced Psychotherapy I: Psychodynamic Theory (4 units)

PSY 871 Advanced Psychotherapy II: Treatment of Severe Trauma (4 units)

PSY 872 Advanced Psychotherapy III: Cognitive-Behavioral Theory (4 units)

PSY 880-882 Psychodiagnostic Assessment Series: Assessment of Adults

This is a three-quarter sequence integrating interviewing, testing, cognitive and personality evaluation, differential diagnosis, treatment planning, case presentation, and report writing. Emphasis is on administration, scoring, and interpretation of a full diagnostic battery to assess normal and pathological development, personality functioning and disorder, and effects of pharmacological and psychotherapeutic

intervention. This course sequence must be taken in order. PSY 685 is recommended before taking this series if the student has no background in statistical concepts.

PSY 880 Psychodiagnostic Assessment I (5 units)

Introduction to the structure and preparation of psychological reports. Administration and scoring of a variety of assessment techniques (e.g., WAIS-III, Wechsler Memory Scale-Revised, Bender-Gestalt, Trail-Making). Test results are analyzed, interpreted, synthesized with additional data (e.g., history and clinical observations), and presented in a psychological report. The focus is on cognitive functioning in particular with an introduction to objective personality assessment measures.

PSY 881 Psychodiagnostic Assessment II (5 units)

Continues to build upon the battery approach to psychodiagnostic evaluation through in-depth focus on objective personality tests, such as the MMPI-2 and MCMI-III. Projective assessment begins with instruction on the TAT, H-T-P, Sentence Completion Test, and the Rorschach, utilizing the Comprehensive System. Prerequisite: PSY 880.

PSY 882 Psychodiagnostic Assessment III (5 units)

Completion of instruction and practice with the Rorschach and other projective tests. Emphasis is given to administration and interpretation of a full diagnostic battery. Comprehensive learning and skills are solidified through in-depth presentation of clinical and diagnostic material and writing of a comprehensive report. Prerequisites: PSY 880, 881.

PSY 890 Clinical Case Conference (4 units)

This seminar provides in-depth clinical supervision in a group setting. Students present clinical cases and the class discusses issues of assessment, treatment interventions, countertransferences, ethical concerns, and other relevant clinical material. The course is taken during co-enrollment in a clinical field placement setting and meets on alternate weeks over three quarters.

PSY 895 Dissertation Research Design (5 units)

This course is a practical pro-seminar on the nature and range of dissertation research. It emphasizes problem identification, steps in the research process, ethical considerations, and completion of a research proposal. Students should have a potential research topic area in mind before enrolling in this course. Class meetings are scheduled over two consecutive quarters.

PSY 896-899 Dissertation Research (15 units total)

Students work independently, with the guidance and collaboration of their dissertation committees, to execute an in-depth research project on an applied psychological topic and report their findings in dissertation format. The final dissertation is a major project that exhibits doctoral-level competence in the identification, analysis, and treatment of a complex psychological phenomenon, issue, or problem.

PSY P41 Psychodiagnostic Assessment: Child (4 units)

Developmental and structural approaches to the assessment of children through psychological tests and clinical interviews. The issues of normal and deviant development which may result in mental retardation, learning disabilities, psychoses, depressive and neurotic disturbances, or behavioral disorders are explored through the use of a full battery of tests measuring social and emotional functioning, intelligence, and achievement. Also explored are the nature of referral questions, the diagnostic process, and the eventual reporting to clients, families, schools, and agencies.

PSY P72 Mental Health Issues and the Elderly (4 units)

Special areas of knowledge related to mental health of older adults including biology of aging, psychological and neuropsychological assessment of the elderly, interaction of physical and mental disorders, psychiatric syndromes, ethical and social issues, and adaptation of psychotherapy, family therapy, cognitive-behavior therapy, and psychopharmacology to older clients.

PSY P75 Special Studies: Clinical (2-4 units)

Various topics concerning contemporary trends, theories, movements or methods in clinical psychology may be studied. This course may be repeated for credit with change in topic area and advance approval by the Academic Council.

PSY P76 Special Studies: Organizational (2-4 units)

Various topics concerning contemporary trends, theories, movements, research, or applications in the field of organizational psychology may be studied. This course may be repeated for credit with change in topic area and advance approval the Dean of Academics.

PSY P87 Geriatric Psychology (2 units)

Focus on mental health of older adults including biology of aging, psychological and neuropsychological assessment of the elderly, interaction of physical and mental disorders, psychiatric syndromes, ethical and social issues, and adaptation of psychotherapy, family therapy, cognitive-behavior therapy, and psychopharmacology to older clients.