

## Table 2: Areas of Psychology Practice

- **Clinical psychology** is the application of psychological knowledge to the assessment, diagnosis, prevention, and/or treatment of individuals with disorders of behaviour, emotions and/or thought, to counselling and consultation with couples, families, and groups, and to the enhancement of psychological and physical well-being.
- **Counselling psychology** is the application of psychological knowledge to the evaluation and counselling of individuals, couples, families, and groups in order to help people adjust to problematic events and accomplish life tasks within the major spheres of work, education, relationships, and family during the lifespan developmental process. The work of counselling psychology is generally with reasonably well adjusted people.
- **Forensic psychology** is the application of psychological knowledge about human behaviour to the understanding, assessment, diagnosis and/or treatment of individuals within the context of criminal and/or legal matters.
- **Correctional psychology** is the application of psychological knowledge to the evaluation and treatment of individuals in a correctional setting.
- **Health psychology** is the application of psychological knowledge and skills to the promotion and maintenance of health, the prevention and treatment of illness, helping individuals, couples, families, and groups cope with physical illness, and the identification of determinants of health and illness.
- **Industrial/organizational psychology** is the application of psychological knowledge to further the welfare of people and the effectiveness of organizations by: understanding the behaviour of individuals and organizations in the workplace; helping individuals pursue meaningful and enriching work; and assisting organizations in the effective management of their human resources.
- **Clinical Neuropsychology** is the application of psychological knowledge about brain behaviour relationships to the assessment, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of individuals with known or suspected central nervous system dysfunction, neurological disorders, traumatic brain injury, and learning difficulties.
- **Rehabilitation psychology** is the application of psychological knowledge and skills to the assessment and treatment of individuals, couples, families, and groups, with impairments in their physical, emotional, cognitive, social, or occupational capacities as a result of injury, illness or trauma in order to promote maximum functioning and minimize disability.

- **School psychology** is the application of psychological knowledge about human behaviour and development to the understanding and assessment of the developmental, behavioural, cognitive, emotional, intellectual and interpersonal needs of children, adolescents, and adults as those needs relate their ability to learn and function in a learning environment; and to the creation, protection and promotion of learning environments that facilitate learning and intellectual functioning.
- **Academic psychology** is the field of psychology that aims to expand and disseminate psychological knowledge through scientific inquiry, examination, investigation, and/or experimentation.
- **Psychometry** is the administration and scoring of psychological and neuropsychological tests by a non-psychologist under the supervision of a fully registered psychologist. It requires extensive comprehension of test administration as well as efficient scoring in concert with providing detailed behavioural observations of the examinee.
- **Behaviour Analysis** is the design, implementation, and evaluation of instructional and environmental modifications to produce socially significant improvements in human behaviour, and includes the empirical identification of functional relations between behaviour and environmental factors, known as functional assessment and analysis. Interventions are based on scientific research and the direct observation and measurement of behaviour and environment. Contextual factors, establishing operations, antecedent stimuli, positive reinforcement, and other consequences are used to help people develop new behaviours, increase or decrease existing behaviours, and emit behaviours under specific environmental conditions.