



Cyprus
Psychological Association

The European Certificate of Psychology: Its Establishment and Impact in Europe

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The Bologna Declaration

The Bologna Declaration (1999) aimed to create an effective single European Higher Education Area (EHEA) through three main strands:

1. Create a common degree structure (3 consecutive cycles: UG 3+ years, PG 2 years, and doctoral)
2. Mobility through the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS)
3. Strengthening the European dimension and emphasis on European quality assurance



The EU directive on professional qualifications

- Directive 2005/36/EC, on the recognition of professional qualifications and regulations (EU), amended in 2013, requires Member States to review their regulations on qualifications for access to professions
 - It led to the development of the 'professional card' for certain professions
- The competent authority in each country should facilitate the individual by considering the qualifications and training for those wishing to practise a profession in their country

Regulation within EU/EEA



Psychologist as profession
regulated in 27 countries



Most common title:
Psychologist



Second most common title:
Healthcare Psychologist (or
derivative)

Status of educational structures

- Bachelor degrees: 3-4 years
- Master degrees: 1-3 years
- Doctoral degrees: 3+ years
- Content – varies greatly
- Modalities – vary greatly



2000+
UG and PG
programs!





So, what do
psychologists
do exactly?



EuroPsy

European Certificate in Psychology

European Standards for Psychologists'
Education, Training and Competence

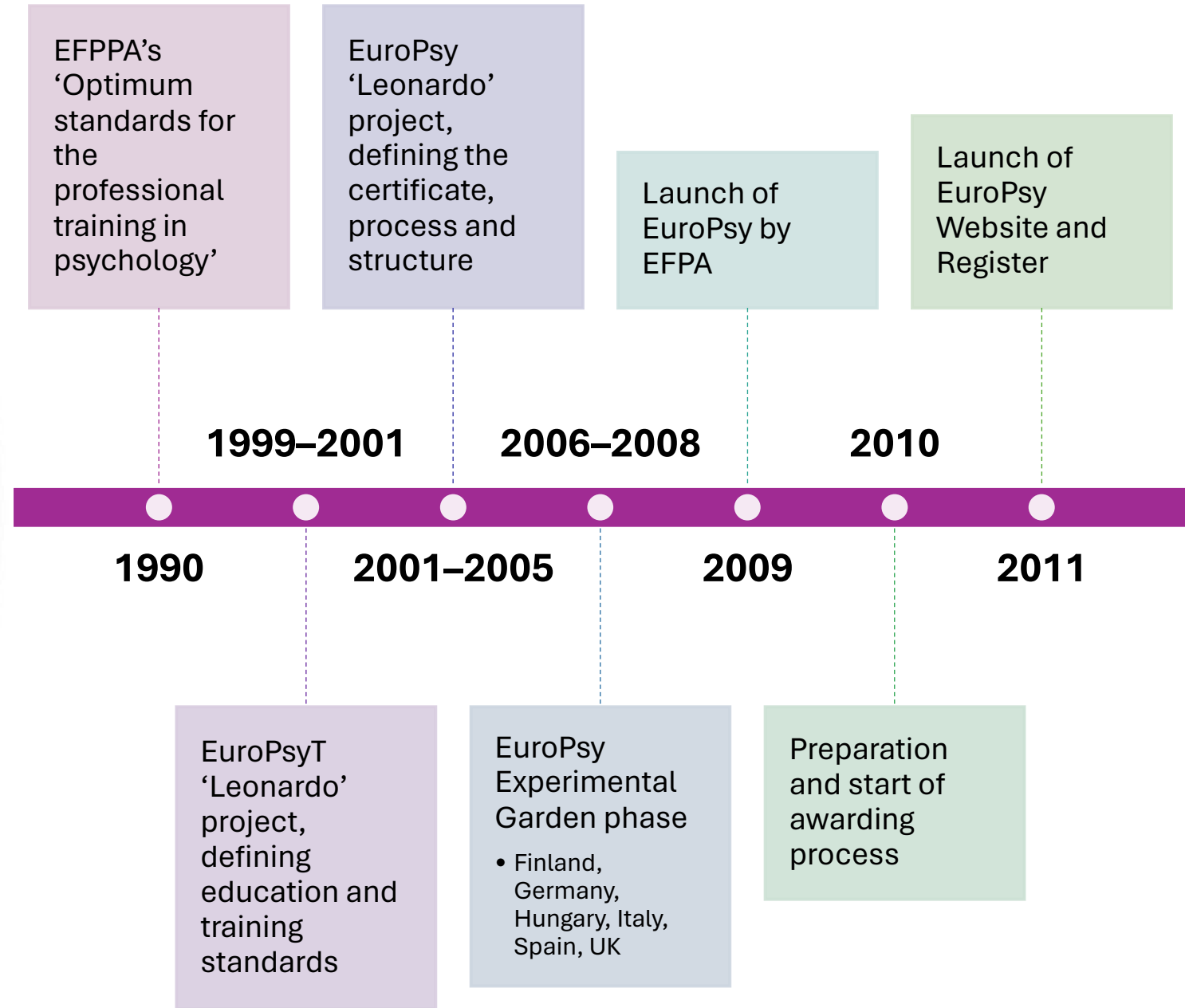


The Leonardo Da Vinci Project

- Funding for vocational education and training projects to increase mobility, develop innovative practices and exchange best practices → EuroPsyT

- EFPPA (1990) (now EFPA) → 'best standards for the training of professional psychologists'
- Following successful local (pilot) trials by the Leonardo daVinci programme and the development of the European Award Committee, EuroPsy was launched in 2010.

A little history



Aims

- To enhance quality of education and professional services
- To protect clients and consumers in Europe
- To ensure competence and active maintenance of competence
- To facilitate mobility
- To develop the profession within individual countries and Europe
- To create opportunities for work and raise professional's profile
- To improve study programs



EuroPsy impact

2017 survey: Diversity has reduced significantly though still exists



The European Awarding Committee (EAC) has identified:

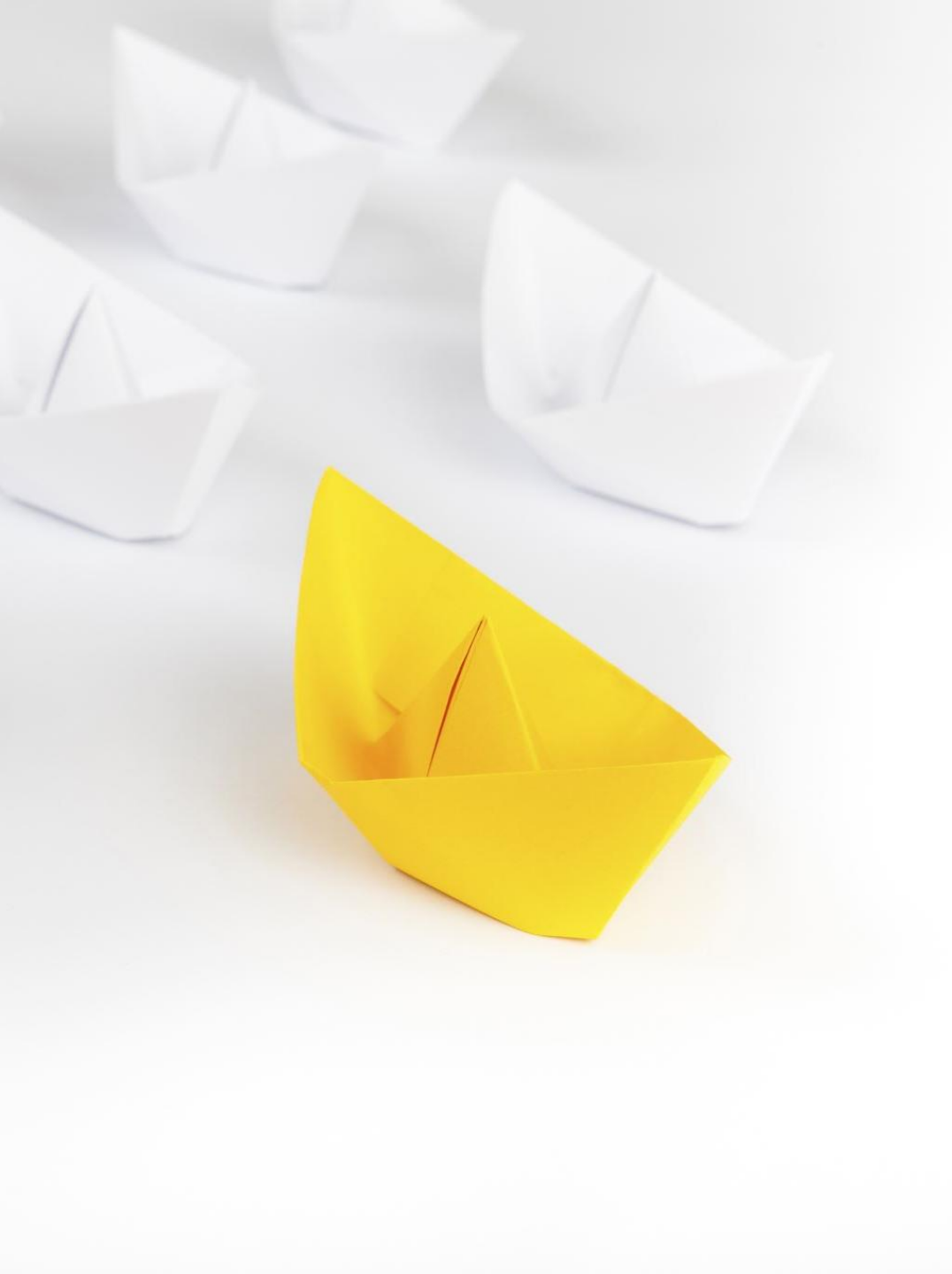
Curriculum
development,
program structure
and/or content

Core and advanced
competences

Supervised
practice, supervisor
training,
supervisory
competence

Continuous
Professional
Development

Regulation – legal
reform,
development, or
policy



Evidence

- Use of competencies has led to new approach to conceptualization and assessment of professional competence (and education and, in some cases, hiring)
- Competence profiling and reporting of levels of competence
- Introduction of supervised practice as an element of training
- Training of supervisors in use of competencies as part of supervised practice
- Sharing good practice
- Legal status developments that take into consideration EuroPsy standards
- Push for enhanced quality of education and training



Thank you!