

<b>General Psychotherapeutic Competencies for Psychoanalysts</b>	<b>Foundational Psychoanalytic Competencies</b>	<b>Psychoanalytic Assessment and Intervention Competencies</b>	<b>Competencies that Integrate the Practice of Psychoanalysis</b>
Operate within legal and ethical guidelines	Understand development from one or more psychoanalytic perspectives	Evaluate whether the patient’s needs would be appropriately served by referral for other forms of intervention or treatment.	Maintain an analytic attitude – a set of guiding psychoanalytic stances and values that focus the analyst’s attention and intention
Engage interpersonally in a professional manner	Understand motivation from one or more psychoanalytic perspectives	Conduct psychoanalytic assessment	Recognize various domains of patient experience in prioritizing interventions <sub>8</sub>
Be sensitive to and willing to work with diverse identities of individuals and groups <sub>1</sub>	Understand psychopathology from one or more psychoanalytic perspectives	Formulate a psychoanalytic diagnosis	Apply psychoanalytic models flexibly in response to the patient’s individual context and conscious and unconscious needs
Recognize the importance of socio-cultural influences on behavior, cognition and emotion	Understand core concepts of psychoanalysis according to one or more theoretical orientations <sub>5</sub>	Establish and maintain a psychoanalytic frame <sub>6</sub>	Make use of the psychoanalytic relationship as a vehicle for change
Understand lifespan development	Understand therapeutic action from one or more psychoanalytic perspectives	Work with both a patient’s internal and external realities	Capacity to create and defend a comprehensive psychoanalytic case formulation
Understand biological contributors to behavior, cognition, and emotion		Facilitate the exploration of unconscious experience <sub>7</sub>	Make appropriate use of psychoanalytic supervision and consultation <sub>9</sub>
Be aware of non-psychoanalytic models of psychotherapy		Employ a range of psychoanalytic interventions	Evaluate and incorporate research on psychoanalysis and ancillary fields <sub>10</sub>
Conduct global patient assessment <sub>2</sub>		Be aware of, process, and effectively engage the transference	Make use of the personal training analysis to work through personal and emotional issues that may interfere with psychoanalytic treatment
Make diagnostic formulations		Be aware of, process, and effectively engage counter-transference	
Understand the interaction of affects and psychopathology		Identify and respond to enactments within the psychoanalytic relationship	
Identify appropriate interventions		Recognize and work with the patient’s defenses and resistance	
Respect the patient’s socio-environmental and intrapsychic realities		Recognize psychoanalytic indicators of therapeutic change	
Navigate the emotional content of sessions, including shifts and endings <sub>3</sub>		Maintain a consistent focus on core analytic aspects of treatment	
Understand empirical research <sub>4</sub>			

**Notes for Competencies:**

- 1) Such as racial, cultural, and religious identities; sexual orientation, gender expression, and/or political affiliation.
- 2) Global assessment includes: personal history, symptoms, mental status, and readiness for treatment, as well as assessment of appearance, demeanor, suicidality, and homicidality.
- 3) 'Navigate' refers to the awareness of, understanding of, moving about in, and addressing the emotional content of sessions.
- 4) For example, research on effectiveness of psychotherapy and the effectiveness of psychotherapy in comparison with other forms of treatment, patient variables or therapist variables in psychotherapy, as well as research in neuro- and cognitive sciences, anthropology, and sociology.
- 5) Core concepts include such things as symbolism, interpretation, transference, countertransference, resistance, defense, psychic structure, unconscious process, fantasy, dream work.
- 6) The psychoanalytic frame includes such things as the physical setup of the consulting room; the use of couch or chair; the use of the fundamental guideline of free association; the frequency, time, and duration of sessions; establishment of fees, to include method of payment, use of insurance, or third-party payment; handling of changes to the schedule and vacations; guidelines for contact between sessions; the issue of physical contact; and contact with outside parties.
- 7) Unconscious experience refers to dreams, fantasies, slips of the tongue, parapraxes, daydreams, unconscious/derivative communication, the analytic third – i.e. any manifestation of the unconscious in analysis.
- 8) Domains include such things as surface versus depth, level of patient functioning, conscious versus unconscious processes, somatic states, or transitory states – the movement/variation of intervention across levels within a session.
- 9) For example, does the candidate become defensive during supervision, seem to incorporate feedback, retain and assimilate concepts presented during supervision, or recognize limitations and know when to seek consultation?
- 10) Includes both qualitative and quantitative research. Ancillary fields include health research, neuro- and cognitive sciences, and studies in sociology, anthropology, religion, philosophy, literature and the other humanities.