**Taxonomy Code Information: Behavioral Health and Social Service Providers**

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| **106E00000X - Assistant Behavior Analyst** | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | An assistant behavior analyst is qualified by Behavior Analyst Certification Board certification and/or a state-issued license or credential in behavior analysis to practice under the supervision of an appropriately credentialed professional behavior analyst. An assistant behavior analyst delivers services consistent with the dimensions of applied behavior analysis and supervision requirements defined in state laws or regulations and/or national certification standards. Common services may include, but are not limited to, conducting behavioral assessments, analyzing data, writing behavior-analytic treatment plans, training and supervising others in implementation of components of treatment plans, and direct implementation of treatment plans. |
| **Notes:** | Association of Professional Behavior Analysts, [http://www.apbahome.net](http://www.apbahome.net" \t "_blank) and Behavior Analyst Certification Board ([http://www.apbahome.net](http://www.apbahome.net" \t "_blank)) [7/1/2016: new] |

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| **106S00000X - Behavior Technician** | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | The behavior technician is a paraprofessional who practices under the close, ongoing supervision of a behavior analyst or assistant behavior analyst certified by the Behavior Analyst Certification Board and/or credentialed by a state (such as through licensure). The behavior technician is primarily responsible for the implementation of components of behavior-analytic treatment plans developed by the supervisor. That may include collecting data on treatment targets and conducting certain types of behavioral assessments (e.g., stimulus preference assessments). The behavior technician does not design treatment or assessment plans or procedures but provides services as assigned by the supervisor responsible for his or her work. |
| **Notes:** | Association of Professional Behavior Analysts, [http://www.apbahome.net](http://www.apbahome.net" \t "_blank) and Behavior Analyst Certification Board ([http://www.apbahome.net](http://www.apbahome.net" \t "_blank)) [7/1/2016: new] |
| **103K00000X - Behavioral Analyst** | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | A behavior analyst is qualified by at least a master’s degree and Behavior Analyst Certification Board certification and/or a state-issued credential (such as a license) to practice behavior analysis independently. Behavior analysts provide the required supervision to assistant behavior analysts and behavior technicians. A behavior analyst delivers services consistent with the dimensions of applied behavior analysis. Common services may include, but are not limited to, conducting behavioral assessments, analyzing data, writing and revising behavior-analytic treatment plans, training others to implement components of treatment plans, and overseeing implementation of treatment plans. |
| **Notes:** | Source: Association of Professional Behavior Analysts, [http://www.apbahome.net](http://www.apbahome.net" \t "_blank) and Behavior Analyst Certification Board ([http://www.apbahome.net](http://www.apbahome.net" \t "_blank)) [7/1/2008: new, 1/1/2016: modified definition] |

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| **103G00000X - Clinical Neuropsychologist** | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | An individual with a doctorate degree, licensure in clinical psychology and specialized training or board certification in neuropsychology who practices or adheres to the principles of neuropsychology; a specialty within the field of psychology focusing primarily on neurobehavioral functioning. |
| **Notes:** | Source: American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, 1997. [1/1/2007: title modified] |
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| **103GC0700X - Clinical** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Inactive** |  |
| **Definition:** |  |  |
| **Notes:** | [1/1/2007: marked inactive, use 103G00000X] |  |
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| **101Y00000X - Counselor** | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | A provider who is trained and educated in the performance of behavior health services through interpersonal communications and analysis. Training and education at the specialty level usually requires a master’s degree and clinical experience and supervision for licensure or certification. |
| **Notes:** | Sources: Abridged from definitions provided by the National Board of Certified Counselors and the American Association of Pastoral Counselors. |
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| **101YA0400X - Addiction (Substance Use Disorder)** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **101YM0800X - Mental Health** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **101YP1600X - Pastoral** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **101YP2500X - Professional** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **101YS0200X - School** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |

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| **106H00000X - Marriage & Family Therapist** | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | A marriage and family therapist is a person with a master's degree in marriage and family therapy, or a master's or doctoral degree in a related mental health field with substantially equivalent coursework in marriage and family therapy, who receives supervised clinical experience, or a person who meets the state requirements to practice as a marriage and family therapist. A marriage and family therapist treats mental and emotional disorders within the context of marriage and family systems. A marriage and family therapist provides mental health and counseling services to individuals, couples, families, and groups. |
| **Notes:** |  |

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| **102X00000X - Poetry Therapist** | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | A medical or mental health professional who has attained credentials after satisfactorily completing a poetry therapy training program approved by the National Federation for Biblio/Poetry Therapy (NFBPT). Training includes didactic work, peer group experience, and supervised practicum. An NFBPT credentialed certified poetry therapist (CPT) or registered poetry therapist (PTR) integrates discussion of published literature and reflective or creative writing into the psychotherapeutic process to achieve goals of emotional well-being, symptom reduction, and improved interpersonal communication. Certified poetry therapists and registered poetry therapists are licensed mental health professionals with advanced training in the theory and practice of poetry therapy. CPTs and PTRs are qualified to work independently with emotionally troubled populations in clinical, rehabilitative, community and educational institutions. They also work with emotionally healthy individuals adjusting to developmental issues, life crises, or disabilities. The PTR completes an advanced level of training and fieldwork, commensurate with the highest levels of clinical practice. The terms poetry therapy, applied poetry facilitation, journal therapy, bibliotherapy, biblio/poetry therapy, and poetry/journal therapy reflect the interactive use of literature and/or writing to promote personal growth and emotional healing. In addition to poetry, poetry therapy applies all forms or written and spoken language including story, myth, folk and fairy tale and other genres of poetic expression as well as journal, memoir, and narrative. The poetry therapy process integrates discussion of published literature and reflective or creative writing for expression and communication of thoughts and feelings to facilitate participants' emotional well-being. The field of poetry therapy encompasses all of these modalities, though only a duly trained and licensed clinical practitioner can be credentialed as CPT or PTR. |
| **Notes:** | Source: The National Federation for Biblio/Poetry Therapy [7/1/2007: new] |

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| **102L00000X - Psychoanalyst** | | |
| **Status:** | **Active** | |
| **Definition:** | Psychoanalysis is a comprehensive, theoretical framework which, when applied to a treatment process, consists of an intensive verbal, therapeutic relationship between an analyst and an analysand which aims for symptom relief, emotional growth, and personal integration. The psychoanalytic treatment process includes, but is not limited to, the recognition of unconscious processes and conflicts; the significance of developmental influences; and the impact of resistances, defenses, transference and countertransference phenomena. Treatment is enhanced by an understanding developed in the analyst’s training and personal analysis of unconscious manifestations, such as dreams, slips of the tongue, fantasies and day dreams. Psychoanalytic technique varies in relation to theoretical orientation. | |
| **Notes:** | Source: Registry of Psychoanalysts published by the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis [1/1/2007: new; 7/1/2007: definition changed, source changed] | |
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| **103T00000X - Psychologist** | | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | A psychologist is an individual who is licensed to practice psychology which is defined as the observation, description, evaluation, interpretation, and modification of human behavior by the application of psychological principles, methods, and procedures, for the purpose of preventing or eliminating symptomatic, maladaptive, or undesired behavior and of enhancing interpersonal relationships, work and life adjustment, personal effectiveness, behavioral health, and mental health. The practice of psychology includes, but is not limited to, psychological testing and the evaluation or assessment of personal characteristics, such as intelligence, personality, abilities, interests, aptitudes, and neuropsychological functioning; counseling, psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, hypnosis, biofeedback, and behavior analysis and therapy; diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorder or disability, alcoholism and substance abuse, disorders of habit or conduct, as well as of the psychological aspects of physical illness, accident, injury, or disability; and psycheducational evaluation, therapy, remediation, and consultation. Psychological services may be rendered to individuals, families, groups and the public. |
| **Notes:** | Source: American Psychological Association [1/1/2007: modified definition] |
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| **103TA0400X - Addiction (Substance Use Disorder)** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TA0700X - Adult Development & Aging** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TC0700X - Clinical** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TC2200X - Clinical Child & Adolescent** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** | [1/1/2007: title modified] |  |
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| **103TB0200X - Cognitive & Behavioral** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** | [1/1/2007: title modified] |  |
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| **103TC1900X - Counseling** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TE1000X - Educational** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Inactive** |  |
| **Definition:** |  |  |
| **Notes:** | [1/1/2007: marked inactive] |  |
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| **103TE1100X - Exercise & Sports** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TF0000X - Family** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TF0200X - Forensic** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TP2701X - Group Psychotherapy** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** | [1/1/2007: modified title] |  |
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| **103TH0004X - Health** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | The distinct focus of the clinical health psychologist is on physical health problems. A clinical health psychologist has special expertise or training in clinical health psychology ***and*** *applies scientific knowledge of the interrelationships among behavioral, emotional, cognitive, social and biological components in health and disease to the promotion and maintenance of health; the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of illness and disability; and the improvement of the health care system. Clinical health psychologists are dedicated to the development of knowledge regarding the interface between behavior and health, and to the delivery of high quality services based on that knowledge to individuals, families, and health care.* |  |
| **Notes:** | Source: American Psychological Association Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology, 2008. [1/1/2007: new, 7/1/2008: definiton added, source added] |  |
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| **103TH0100X - Health Service** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | A psychologist, certified/licensed at the independent practice level in his/her state, who is duly trained and experienced in the delivery of direct, preventative, assessment, and therapeutic intervention services to individuals whose growth, adjustment, or functioning is actually impaired or is demonstrably at high risk of impairment (1974). |  |
| **Notes:** | Source: National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology website  [http://www.nationalregister.org/about\_NR.html](http://www.nationalregister.org/about_NR.html" \t "_blank) [7/1/2006: modified title, added definition] |  |
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| **103TM1700X - Men & Masculinity** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Inactive** |  |
| **Definition:** |  |  |
| **Notes:** | [1/1/2007: marked inactive] |  |
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| **103TM1800X - Mental Retardation & Developmental Disabilities** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TP0016X - Prescribing (Medical)** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Those licensed psychologists who have completed specialized, post-doctoral training in psychopharmacology, passed a national proficiency examination in psychopharmacology, and who are authorized by state statute to prescribe medications, in accordance with their state law and state licensing authority, for the evaluation, diagnosis, management and treatment of mental, nervous, emotional, behavioral, and related disorders. |  |
| **Notes:** | Source: Louisiana Academy of Medical Psychologists Note: Some states issue licenses under Medical Psychologist. [1/1/2007: new] |  |
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| **103TP0814X - Psychoanalysis** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | (1) A practitioner of psychoanalysis: methods of eliciting from patients their past emotional experiences and their role in influencing their current mental life, in order to discover the conflicts and mechanisms by which their pathologic mental state has been produced and to furnish hints for psychotherapeutic procedures, the method employs free association, recall and interpretation of dreams and interpretation of transference and resistance phenomena; (2) An individual who is educated with a doctor’s degree in psychoanalysis or psychology, trained at an established psychoanalytic institute, and practices or adheres to the principles of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a form of psychotherapy and a system of investigation for determining and understanding mental processes, which was originally conceived by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis involves the analysis and interpretation of dreams, resistances, and transferences, and uses free association and catharsis. Clinical practice requires licensure. |  |
| **Notes:** | Sources: (1) Dorlands Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 28th Edition, W.B. Saunders Company: Philadelphia, 1994, p. 1382; (2)American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, 1997, and Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988. |  |
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| **103TP2700X - Psychotherapy** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Inactive** |  |
| **Definition:** |  |  |
| **Notes:** | [1/1/2007: marked inactive] |  |
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| **103TR0400X - Rehabilitation** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TS0200X - School** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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| **103TW0100X - Women** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Inactive** |  |
| **Definition:** |  |  |
| **Notes:** | [1/1/2007: marked inactive] |  |
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| **104100000X - Social Worker** | |
| **Status:** | **Active** |
| **Definition:** | A social worker is a person who is qualified by a Social Work degree, and licensed, certified or registered by the state as a social worker to practice within the scope of that license. A social worker provides assistance and counseling to clients and their families who are dealing with social, emotional and environmental problems. Social work services may be rendered to individuals, families, groups, and the public. |
| **Notes:** | Source: National Association of Social Workers, 2009 [7/1/2009: definition modified] |
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| **1041C0700X - Clinical** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | A social worker who holds a master’s or doctoral degree in social work from an accredited school of social work in addition to at least two years of post-master’s supervised experience in a clinical setting. The social worker must be licensed, certified, or registered at the clinical level in the jurisdiction of practice. A clinical social worker provides direct services, including interventions focused on interpersonal interactions, intrapsychic dynamics, and life management issues. Clinical social work services are based on bio-psychosocial perspectives. Services consist of assessment, diagnosis, treatment (including psychotherapy and counseling), client-centered advocacy, consultation, evaluation, and prevention of mental illness, emotional, or behavioral disturbances. |  |
| **Notes:** | Source: National Association of Social Workers, 2008 [7/1/2009: definition modified] |  |
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| **1041S0200X - School** | |  |
| **Status:** | **Active** |  |
| **Definition:** | Definition to come... |  |
| **Notes:** |  |  |
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