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COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TRAINING PROGRAMS

2010

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Comparative Study of Training Programs

2010

I. GOALS:

This study is an update of the 2004 research on training programs. It seeks primarily to compare and reflect on training program diversity within a variety of cultural settings.

Its secondary goals are:

- a) Supply material to Developing Groups in their efforts to structure programs allowing their members to become Individual Members;
- b) Supply material to Societies that are beginning their own training programs;
- c) Develop and enhance teaching by maintaining a database available to all institutes and universities; and
- d) Promote interchange among Societies, teachers and universities

II. METHOD

Data Collection

A questionnaire about training was sent to all Societies in April, 2009 and the collection of material continued until January 2010.

III. RESULTS

Twenty-four training programs institutes (22 Societies) responded to the questionnaire:

- C.G. Jung Institut Zürich
- AIPA - Associazione Italiana per lo studio della Psicologia Analítica
- AGAP - Association of Graduate Analytical Psychologists
- AJAJ - Association of Jungian Psychologists, Japan
- AJB - Associação Junguiana do Brasil
- ANZJA - Australian and New Zealand Society of Jungian Analysts
- CGJILA - C.G. Jung Institute of Los Angeles
- CGJISF - C.G. Institute of San Francisco
- CIPA - Centro Italiano di Psicologia Analítica
- CSJA - Chicago Society of Jungian Analysts
- DGAP -Berlin & Stuttgart
- DSPA - Danish Society for Analytical Psychology
- IIJP - The Israel Institute for Jungian Psychology
- IRSJA - The Inter-Regional Society of Jungian Analysts
- JPA - Jungian Psychoanalytic Association
- NESJA - New England Society of Jungian Analysts
- NYAAP- New York Association for Analytical Psychology
- OAJA - Ontario Association of Jungian Analysts
- SAP - Society of Analytical Psychology
- SBrPA - Brazilian Society for Analytical Psychology
- SEPA - Sociedad Espanola de Psicologia Analitica
- SFPA - Société Française de Psychologie Analytique

The distribution by region was well balanced: North America (9), South America (2), Europe (10), Israel (1), Japan (1) and Australia & New Zealand (1).

Data from the questionnaire were compiled using the following criteria:

- Tables A -** Eligibility Criteria: minimum/maximum age, professional curriculum, professional experience, personal analysis, legal authority to practice and recognition of training in other Jungian institute.
- Tables B -** Time Requirements for Training and Practice: hours of training, personal analysis, clinical practice and supervision.
- Tables C -** Evaluation Stages: training period stages, intra-stage evaluation, final evaluation and requirements.
- Tables D -** Curricula:

- Basic subjects related to Analytical Psychology
- Developmental Psychology
- Psychopathology
- Archetypal Symbolism
- Psychotherapy – Principles and Techniques
- Other disciplines in training.

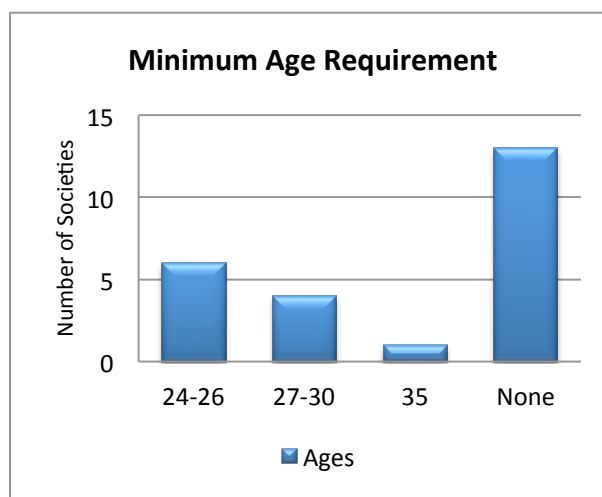
Tables E - Other issues

TABLES A – ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1) Minimum Age

Is there a minimum age requirement for candidates to apply?

Societies Institutes	Yes	No
C.G. Jung Institute	25	
AIPA	26	
AGAP	26	
AJAJ		X
AJB	26	
ANZSJN		X
CGJILA		X
CGJISF		X
CIPA	24	
CSJA		X
DGAP-Berlin		X
DGAP-Stuttgart		X
DSAP		X
IIJP	35	
IRSJA	25	
JPA		X
NESJA		X
NYAAP	30	
OAJA	30	
PNSJA		X
SAP		x
SBrPA		X
SEPA	28	
SFPA	27	



The Societies that did not formally stipulate a minimum age for new candidates had other criteria that implied a minimum age requirement. These same Societies required candidates to be medical doctors, psychologists or other professionals with a graduate degree, implying a probable minimum age of 26, as we shall see.

2) Maximum Age?

Is there a maximum age at which training could commence?

None of the Societies has established a maximum age limit. However, according to SAP consideration is given to how many years an individual in their 60s is realistically going to be able to work as an analyst, given the cost in time and money of training.

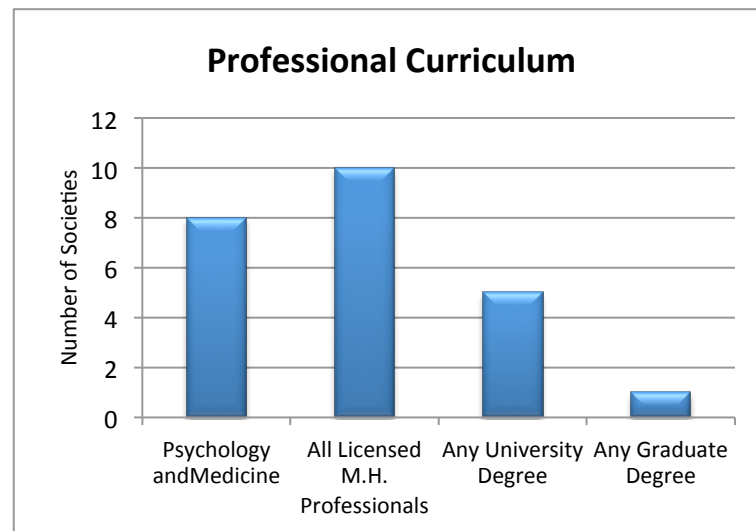
3) Professional Curriculum

a. Which professionals are eligible to become a Jungian analyst in your society?

Societies Institutes	Only Psychology or Medicine	All Licensed Mental Health Professionals	Specific Academic Requirements	
			University Degree	Graduate Degree
C.G. Jung Institute			X	
AIPA	X			
AGAP			X	
AJAJ			X	
AJB	X			
ANZSJN		X		
CGJILA		X		
CGJISF		X		
CIPA	X			
CSJA		X		
DGAP-Berlin	X			
DGAP-Stuttgart	X			
DSAP				X
IIJP		X		
IRSJA		X		
JPA		X		
NESJA			X	
NYAAP		X		
OAJA			X	
PNSJA		X		
SAP		X		
SBrPA	X			
SEPA	X			
SFPA	X			

Comments:

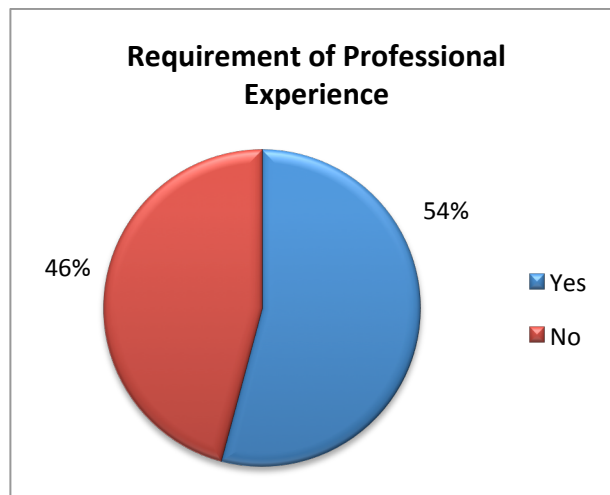
- JPA requires a Master Degree.
- DGAP-Stuttgart may accept pedagogues.
- DSAP: In special cases and after careful consideration dispensation may be given to individuals with an equivalent level of education or to individuals with a relevant medium length education plus a relevant postgraduate training. In addition the applicant must demonstrate a general knowledge of Psychological and therapeutic theory and practice.
- NESJA: The Boston Institute is one of only a few psychoanalytic training programs that does not require previous clinical training. Instead, and in keeping with Jungian tradition, the C. G. Jung Institute of Boston includes talented people from as many diverse disciplines and academic backgrounds as possible. We believe that such diversity enriches the learning process of each individual candidate as well as the depth and quality of the training program itself. All non- licensed candidates must meet a practicum requirement in a mental health facility which must be approved by their Evaluation committee, begin in the first year of training, consist of 600 hours minimum and written evaluation by the agency director/supervisor. The Evaluation committee reviews all the above before certifying whether or not the candidate has met this requirement.
- NYAAP may take anyone with an MA in any field if they have 50 hours of supervision for mental health work in any setting—hospice, public clinic, etc.
- SAP: Applicants without specific licensed are required to do honorary placements for a substantial length of time (roughly 2 years) in psychotherapeutic settings, seeing clients with good psychodynamic supervision, in order to acquire their clinical experience.



Societies were split into two main groups: one which only accepted candidates who were psychology or medical professionals, and one which only accepted professionals with other academic degrees.

b. Is professional experience required?

Societies Institutes	Yes	No
C.G. Jung Institute		X
AIPA		X
AGAP		X
AJAJ	X	
AJB	X	
ANZSJN	X	
CGJILA		X
CGJISF		X
CIPA		X
CSJA	X	
DGAP-Berlin		X
DGAP-Stuttgart		X
DSAP	X	
IIJP	X	
IRSJA		X
JPA	X	
NESJA	X	
NYAAP	X	
OAJA		X
PNSJA	X	
SAP	X	
SBrPA	X	
SEPA		X
SFPA	X	



c. What kind of professional experience is required?

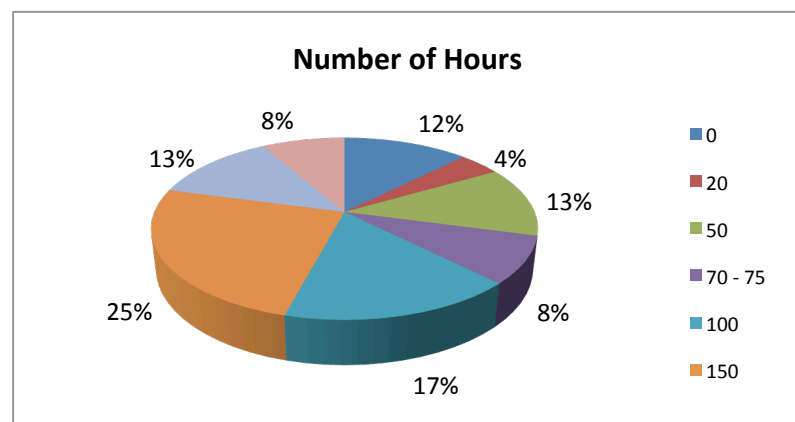
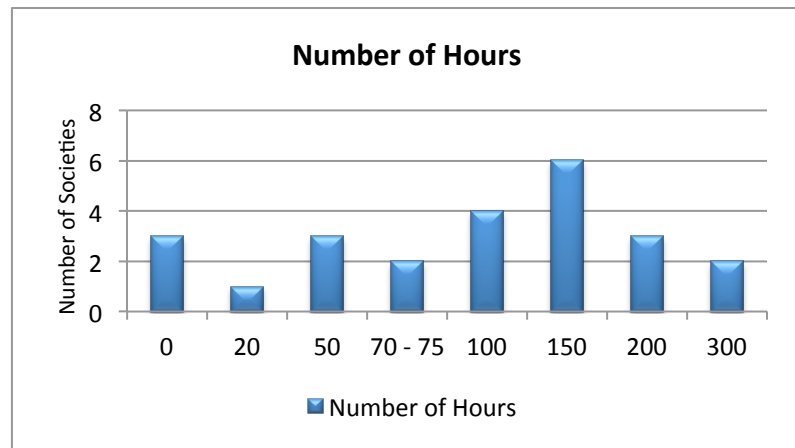
Societies Institutes	Kind of professional experience
C.G. Jung Institute	This does not apply to our institute since we are not a society. But all graduates of our institute become members of our institute and, eventually, most become faculty as well.
AIPA	After the graduation, the candidates must have passed a further exam, called “state exam”, which enables the graduates to practice their profession and to add their name to the National Register of the Medical doctors or to the National Register of the Psychologists.
AGAP	N.A
AJAJ	Especially in those areas that could contribute toward the training and later the practice of an analyst.
AJB	Practice of psychotherapy for at least two years
ANZSJN	At least 3 years clinical experience in one to one psychological work.
CGJILA	Candidates may have earned an M.D., Ph.D. or M.A. degree and be licensed as a medical doctor, a clinical psychologist, a Licensed Clinical Social Worker, or as a Marriage and Family Therapist.
CGJISF	A license to practice psychotherapy in the State of California.
CIPA	The Italian state requires clinical experience before inscription in the professional Orders of psychologists and doctors.
CSJA	Experienced licensed clinicians. The program is designed for mature, psychologically conscious individuals.
DGAP - Berlin	License to practice medicine or master of art or science
DGAP - Stuttgart	No further requirements needed
DSAP	Three years of professional experience with an emphasis on work that is related to human interaction (such as clinical practice, counseling or teaching).
IJJP	Therapeutic work, Internship in the basic profession , clinical experience of at least 5 years after diploma.
IRSJA	Each candidate must have completed 1500 supervised patient hours before they can take the propaedeuticum.
JPA	Some clinical background and a license.
NESJA	We are particularly interested in professionals with some experience in human service, the arts, law, and fields of human behavior and development.
NYAAP	We accept any qualified applicant (which our Admissions Committee and Process determines) as long as they have an MA in any field. We also require the above supervision for clinical work.
OAJA	N.A
PNSJA	2000 hours of supervised clinical work plus a state license in a mental health discipline.
SAP	Candidates are expected to have had experience of working in a psychodynamic setting – this should include working continuously under supervision, with at least 2 patients out of a broad caseload for a minimum of one year. (Supervised psychodynamic work must continue during the first year of training and at least until work with a training patient has begun with the SAP).
SBrPA	At least two years of clinical experience
SEPA	No concrete requirements are asked. The applicants must be mature psychologist or psychiatrists; it is taken into account if they are or not practicing in these professional ambits.
SFPA	Clinical experience in psychopathology (at an institution or as private clinician)

As we may see, there are great differences among the institutes about this requirement that goes from the acceptance of only psychologists and psychiatrists with 2/3 years of experience to the acceptance of trainees without any clinical education or practice.

4) Personal Analysis

a. Number of hours required in order to apply.

Societies Institutes	Minimum
C.G. Jung Institute	20
AIPA	200
AGAP	50
AJAJ	50
AJB	0
ANZSJN	150
CGJILA	150
CGJISF	200
CIPA	200
CSJA	50
DGAP-Berlin	0
DGAP-Stuttgart	300
DSAP	70
IJJP	150
IRSJA	100
JPA	0
NESJA	100
NYAAP	75
OAJA	100
PNSJA	150
SAP	150
SBrPA	100
SEPA	300
SFPA	150



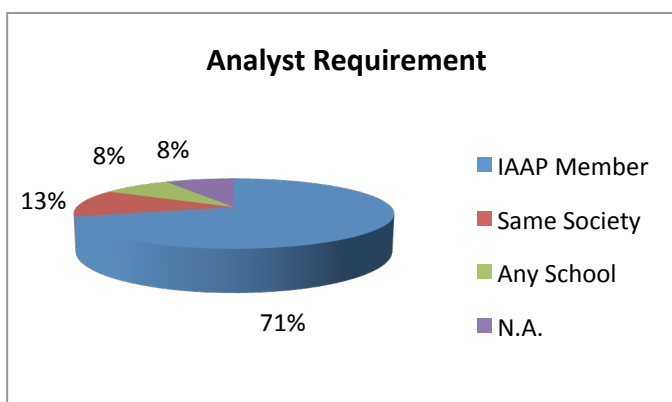
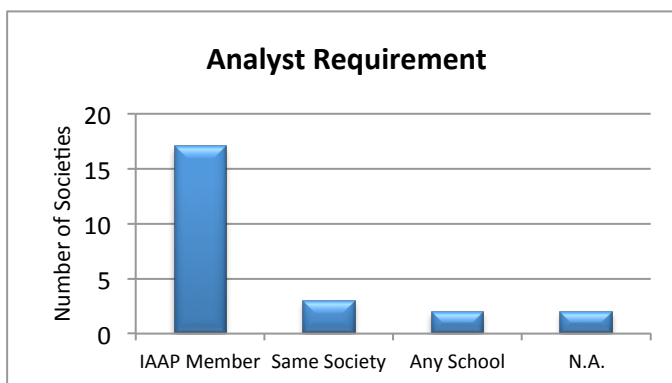
Comment:

- SFPA: The applicant must have 3 years of personal analysis, which corresponds roughly to 150 hours.

With the exception of two institutes, all requires previous analysis; most of them between 100-200 hours.

b. Analyst requirements (e.g. Jungian, IAAP member, other schools)

Societies Institutes	IAAP member	Others
C.G. Jung Institute	X	
AIPA	X	
AGAP	X	
AJAJ	X	
AJB		N.A.
ANZSJN	X	
CGJILA	X	
CGJISF	X	
CIPA	X	
CSJA	X	
DGAP-Berlin		N.A.
DGAP-Stuttgart		DGAP
DSAP	X	
IIJP	X	
IRSJA	X	
JPA	X	
NESJA	X	
NYAAP	X	
OAJA	X	
PNSJA	X	
SAP		SAP
SBrPA		Any
SEPA		SEPA
SFPA		Any



Comments:

- DSAP: "We have a special rule for applicants from countries where there is no Jungian Analyst – e.g. Iceland or where the distance to a Jungian Analyst is very long – e.g. the north of Norway or Sweden. In these cases we may – after thorough consideration – accept 100 sessions of psychotherapy during at least 2 ½ year from another school than the Jungian."
- SEPA: "The hours with analysts of other IAAP societies only are accepted to complete the 50 hours required in order to apply."

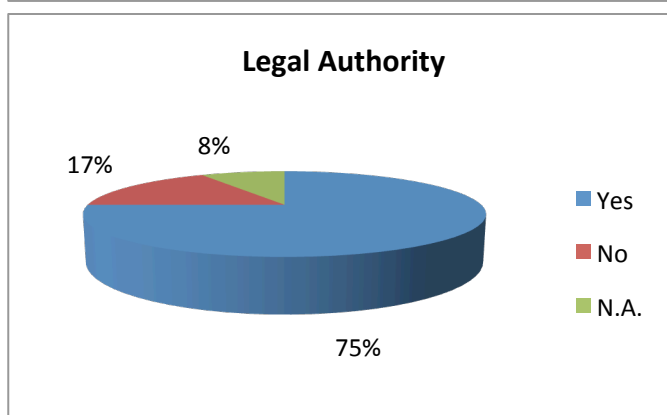
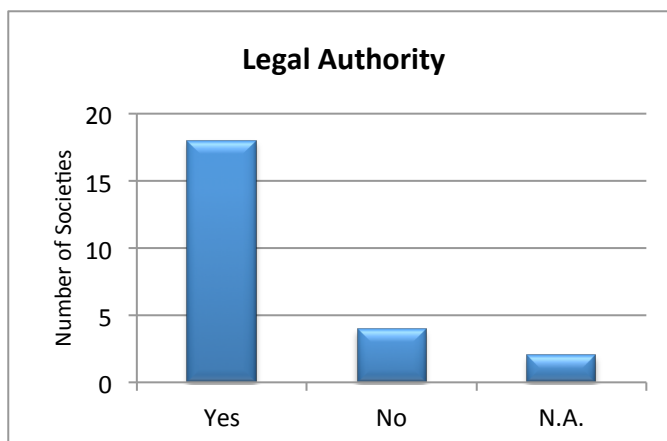
84% of the institutes require that the analysis be made by a member of IAAP societies; among them, (13%) some accept only same society analyst.

5) Legal authority to practice analysis in the state or country of residence

Is it required that candidates have legal authority to practice?

Who is it required by, the society and/or the local government?

Societies Institutes	Yes or No
C.G. Jung Institute	N.A.
AIPA	Y
AGAP	N.A.
AJAJ	Y
AJB	Y
ANZSJN	Y
CGJILA	Y
CGJISF	Y
CIPA	Y
CSJA	Y
DGAP-Berlin	Y
DGAP-Stuttgart	Y
DSAP	N
IIJP	Y
IRSJA	Y
JPA	Y
NESJA	N
NYAAP	Y
OAJA	N
PNSJA	Y
SAP	N
SBrPA	Y
SEPA	Y
SFPA	Y



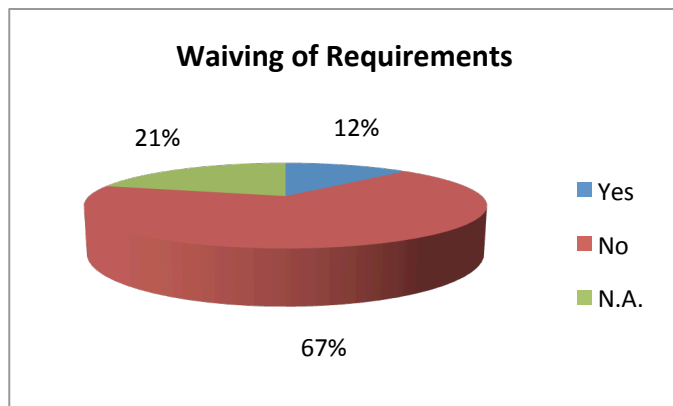
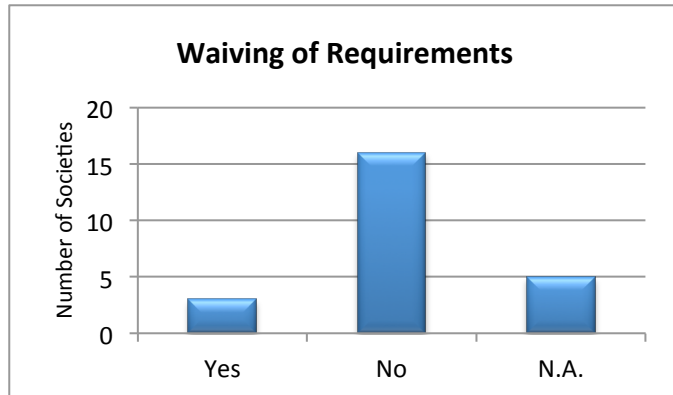
According to all responses provided by the Societies, legal authority is always required by a government agency whenever applicable.

Comments:

- DGAP - Stuttgart: "The Training Analysts have to be nominated/accepted/appointed as official Training Analysts by the Board of Training Analysts. The legal authority which gives permission to practice is the German Association of Medical Doctors and psychological Psychotherapists in the "Kassenärztliche Vereinigung" KV (those who have permission to be paid by the official assurances, or are by the government in special cases, for example rural parts of the country with a big need for analysts."

6) Do you ever waive these requirements? Under what conditions?

Societies Institutes	Yes or No
C.G. Jung Institute	N.A.
AIPA	N
AGAP	Y
AJAJ	N
AJB	N
ANZSJN	N
CGJILA	N
CGJISF	N
CIPA	N
CSJA	N
DGAP-Berlin	N
DGAP-Stuttgart	N
DSAP	N.A.
IIJP	Y
IRSJA	N
JPA	N
NESJA	N.A.
NYAAP	N
OAJA	N.A.
PNSJA	N
SAP	N.A.
SBrPA	N
SEPA	Y
SFPA	N



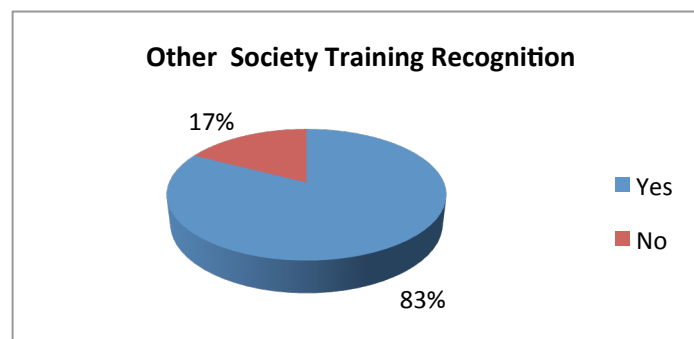
Comments:

- AGAP: "Only in exceptional cases- as deemed appropriate by ISAP Council."
- IIJP: "In special cases, yes."
- NESJA: "At this time we do not require licensure although we support and encourage this in our applicants and candidates. We do require professional liability insurance. As there is not a clear requirement now so "waiver" is not an issue. "
- SEPA: "In exceptional cases and under the criteria of the Training Commission other qualifications can be accepted as: Psychopedagogy Graduate in Sanity or Nursing, Pedagogy or other university degrees, provided they have studied the complementary matters that FEAP advises."

67% of the Societies required their candidates' professions to comply with applicable legal regulations.

7) Is a partial training in other Jungian institutes recognized and counted by the institute?

Societies Institutes	Criteria
C.G. Jung Institute	On a case-by-case basis, exceptional persons in exceptional circumstances would be considered
AIPA	Yes
AGAP	Only in exceptional cases-as deemed appropriate by ISAP Council.
AJAJ	Yes. Our candidates must finish their propaedeuticum in any foreign institute. Now we have such training cooperation with ISAP Zurich and Jung Institute of Zurich.
AJB	Yes. The only condition is that the institute must be linked to IAAP.
ANZSJN	Other trainings are recognized, however as we do not have an annual intake, potential applicants from other trainings could apply, and if successful, would join at the Preliminary Stage and then apply to move to the Stage I of the training.
CGJILA	It might be – but rarely has the issue arisen. If requested, we would explore the matter on an individual basis.
CGJISF	Candidates who have undergone training in, but have not graduated from, other Jungian training programs will be evaluated by the Admissions Committee, as are all other applicants to the training program, with consideration being given to their previous Jungian training. The criteria used in assessing such applicants will be based on: 1. The circumstances motivating the individual to leave the previous training program; 2. The same standards which are applied to all other applicants for candidacy with respect to clinical experience and excellence; the quality, depth and breadth of Jungian and non-Jungian psychological and analytic training and experience; the individual's personal qualities and motivation; and the possession of the required professional credentials.
CIPA	Yes, but only if they possess the titles required by the Italian state.
CSJA	Candidates may transfer from other Jungian institutes subject to approval by the Admissions Committee.
DGAP-Berlin	Yes
DGAP-Stuttgart	Yes
DSAP	No
IJJP	Basically yes but it has to be considered by interview
IRSJA	Hours of analysis and supervision would be counted.
JPA	Sometimes but not always. Decided on a case by case basis.
NESJA	It is recognized, evaluated by Training Board with recommendations from other evaluators who may be familiar with this applicant's past training. Decisions are made case by case. The issue of the applicant's "good standing" in their prior training, whatever form, is required.
NYAAP	Yes, in individual cases.
OAJA	No
PNSJA	Yes. Our regulations provide for an advanced training program where we can accept and train candidates who have passed the equivalent of the propaedeuticum or mid-training exams at another institute.
SAP	No. However, the use the applicant has made of the previous training would be taken into account when assessing the application. It would not affect the length of SAP training.
SBrPA	Yes, we have already recognized partial training realized in other IAAP institutes
SEPA	No
SFPA	Yes



TABLES B – TIME REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING AND PRACTICES

1) Training Period

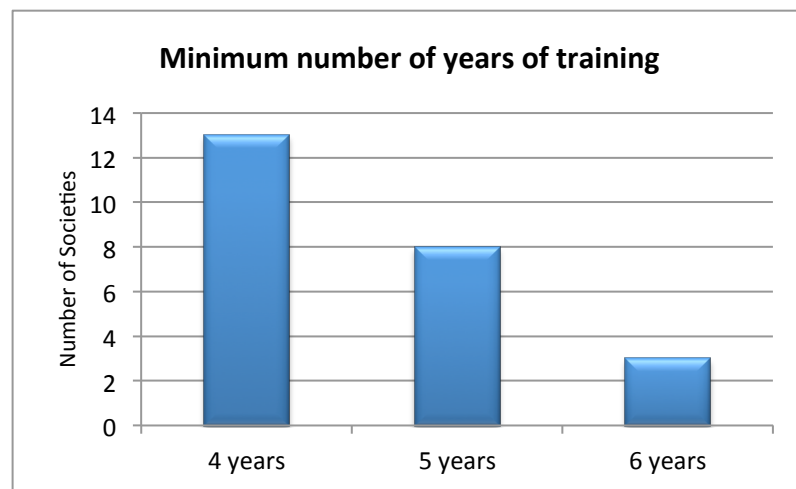
a. What is the minimum number of years training in your society?

b. How many hours of theoretical seminars are the candidates required to take part in each year?

Societies Institutes	Number of years	Hours of theoretical seminars
C.G. Jung. Institute	4	A total of 400 hours no set number per year.
AIPA	4 or 6	
AGAP	4	A min. of 200 double hours for entire training
AJAJ	4	We do not have such requirement.
AJB	4	560 in total
ANZSJN	6½	The training curriculum comprises 17 residential meetings, each of 4 days, occurring over a 6 ½ year time. The Trainees and Candidates are one cohort at these residential meetings, which take place in different cities across Australia and New Zealand. The seminar hours for each residential are 21 hours, totaling 357 hrs across the 6 ½ year period.
CGJILA	5	The total number of hours for the first 4 years of training is approximately 484 hrs excluding all supervision and analysis. The number of hours per year will vary.
CGJISF	5	4 years of weekly seminars, 72 hours each academic year
CIPA	4	550 hours, over 2 years
CSJA	4	200 hours/year of class time
DGAP -Berlin	5	900 hours in total
DGAP - Stuttgart	5	640 at least in total
DSAP	6	160/year
IJJP	6	4 years of 165 hrs each year 660 all together
JPA	4	180 hours of classes in theoretical classes. 180 hours in other topics. Also, they are required to attend fall, winter and spring colloquia that take place on long weekends, and also 6 practica on dream interpretation each year.
IRSJA	4-5	Each local training seminar has a somewhat different schedule. Average is about 120 hrs.
NESJA	5-6	Stage I: 96 hrs of formal training seminars/lectures/groups/intensives. Stage II: 88 hours of formal training seminars/lectures/groups/intensives.
NYAAP	4	6 classes each year
OAJA	4	No minimum required hours but candidates are encouraged to attend as many seminars as they can
PNSJA	4-5	75 to 100 hrs of seminars are offered each year, though attendance is not required.
SAP	4	1st - 3rd years: approx. 85 hours per year. 4th year: approx. 40 hours per year.
SBrPA	5	720 hours/class during the whole training, about 180 hours /year.
SEPA	5	20 hours per seminar. The candidates must participate at least on 5 seminars and no more than 6 seminars every year.
SFPA	5	60 hrs minimum per year

Comments:

- CGJISF: "This is a period of mutual evaluation between trainee and Institute, which lasts as long as necessary for the Reviewing Committee to determine that there is an appropriate fit."
- NYAAP: "Four years, but no one has managed to finish this fast since they have other responsibilities and progress through the program is based on personal development, not simple academic speed."
- PNSJA: "There is no prescribed minimum, though no candidate would realistically finish in fewer than four or five years."
- SAP: "Plus the time needed after that to complete the clinical requirements and to write and be successfully examined on a final paper."
- SBrPA: "We have 5 years of training in our institute; 4 of seminars and supervision and the 5th year is dedicated to the elaboration of a monograph and supervision."
- SFPA: "3 years of didactic analysis minimum and 5 years of control analysis maximum."



85% of the Societies said that the minimum time for training was from 4 (50%) to 5 years (33%).

2. Personal Analysis

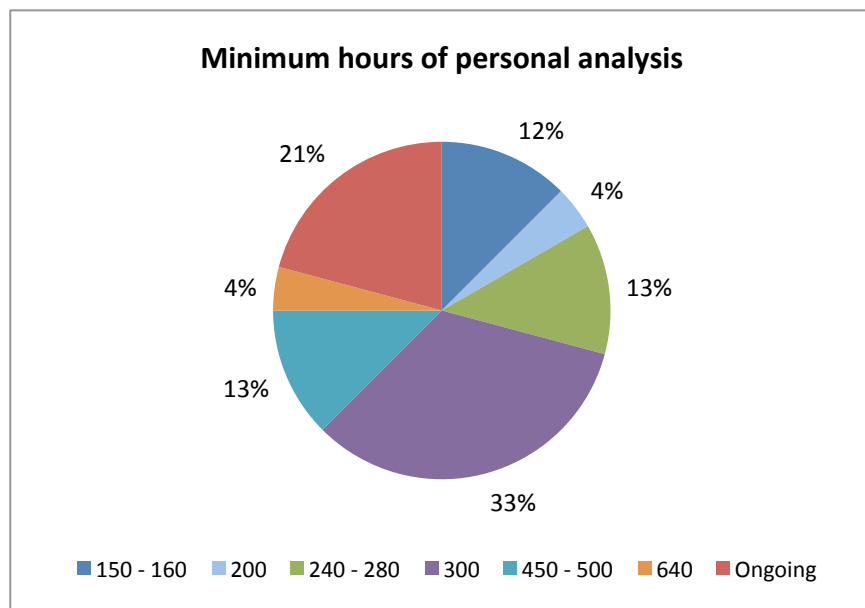
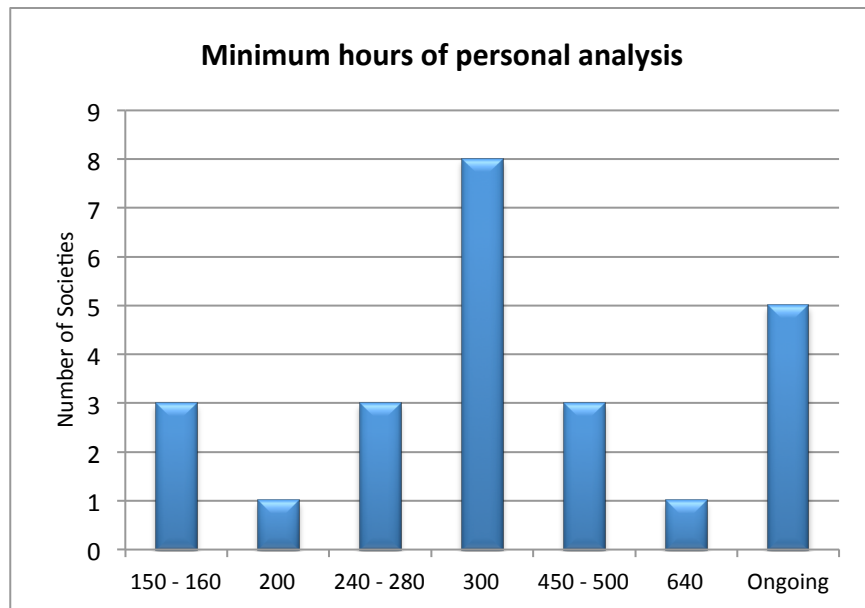
a. How many hours of personal analysis are required during training?

b. How many sessions a week?

Societies Institutes	Hours of personal analysis	Number of sessions in a week
C.G. Jung Institute	300	No set rule.
AIPA	160	Two sessions a week.
AGAP	300	Not specified
AJAJ	300	No requirement
AJB	240	At least, once a week
ANZSJN	Ongoing analysis through training	2-3x/week
CGJILA	Ongoing analysis through training	2x/week is encouraged, for at least some part of the time; it is not mandated
CGJISF	Ongoing analysis through training	Not determined, but may be recommended by a training committee in individual cases.
CIPA	150	The praxis is 2/week but this is not specified formally
CSJA	Ongoing analysis through training	Minimum one hour/week recommended.
DGAP Berlin	450	3
DGAP - Stuttgart	300	2
DSAP	200	No rules
IIJP	250	1-2
IRSJA	300	1
JPA	Ongoing analysis through training	To be arranged between candidate and training analyst
NESJA	280	To be arranged between candidate and training analyst
NYAAP	300	1-3
OAJA	300	No specific requirement
PNSJA	450	Not prescribed
SAP	640	4 x week for 4 yrs or longer– until the trainee is accepted as a member.
SBrPA	150	No rules
SEPA	300	This will be considered by the analyst and candidate
SFPA	500	2x / week

Please note that the results that fall under the category `ongoing through training` were not provided in terms of the exact minimum number of hours required by those societies. Thus the actual proportions between the categories for which the minimum number has been indicated could vary considerably.

50% of all institutes require a minimum of personal analysis during training between 200 to 300 hours.



c. What are the requirements for the analyst during the training of candidates (e.g. Jungian Analyst, membership, other schools, female and male analysts, etc?)

Societies Institutes	Requirements for the analyst
C.G. Jung Institute	Only that each analyst be an IAAP Training Analyst from the C.G. Jung Institute, a category that requires 7 years post diploma as well as being elected to the position.
AIPA	Jungian analysts, ordinary members AIPA/IAAP, or members of other national psychoanalytical association internationally recognized.
AGAP	Analyst must be ISAP member. Candidates are encouraged to work with analysts of both sexes.
AJAJ	Senior analyst in our society defined by our regulations
AJB	Analyst member of IAAP
ANZSJN	Analysts must be practicing Jungian Analysts with ANZSJA. The analysts need to be a Jungian Analyst (ANZSJA IAAP) either gender.
CGJILA	An analyst from the C. G. Jung Institute of Los Angeles throughout their training.
CGJISF	Analyst member of IAAP.
CIPA	The analyst must be a member of CIPA who has been an analyst for 5 years and who has never had any ethical complaints made against.
CSJA	IAAP approved analyst (no society membership restrictions); recommend that candidate work with both a male and a female analyst in the course of training.
DGAP-Berlin	Jungian Analysts, members of DGAP and DGPT
DGAP-Stuttgart	Jungian analyst
DSAP	Jungian analyst member of IAAP
IJJP	Jungian analyst member of IAAP
IRSJA	Jungian analyst member of IAAP
JPA	Jungian analyst member of IAAP
NESJA	Member of NESJA or an approved IAAP analyst if a candidate petitions the Training Board and this is approved. All candidates are expected to see a male and a female analyst during their training.
NYAAP	Jungian analyst member of IAAP
OAJA	Jungian analyst member of IAAP
PNSJA	Jungian analyst member of IAAP
SAP	Must be a Training Analyst or Professional Member of the SAP.
SBrPA	Jungian analyst member of IAAP
SEPA	Member of SEPA
SFPA	Didactic Jungian analyst or member of SFPA (after 5 yrs). Preferably alternate between male and female analyst.

Comment:

- DSAP: "The analyst must be younger than 70 years by the start of the training. At least 200 of the 300 sessions must have been analysis with a Danish SAP-member. Dispensation for doing analysis with another IAAP-approved analyst may, however, be given after written application to the Institute executive committee, if the candidate is not living in Denmark. Candidates must be in analysis during the whole training."

All institutes, with the exception of one, require that during training the analysis should be done by a member analyst of IAAP; among them 45% require an analyst member of the same Society. Three institutes recommend that the candidate see a male and female analyst during their training.

d. Do you allow for analysis by means of telecommunications and, if so, how many hours can be done this way?

Societies Institutes	Comments
C.G. Jung Institute	This is currently under consideration; we are studying how each training institute handles this issue.
AIPA	No
AGAP	Only under exceptional conditions and for a limited number of hours.
AJAJ	No
AJB	No
ANZSJN	Yes, because of our vast distances we have to allow this; however there has to be regular embodied contact between analyst and trainee/candidate.
CGJILA	Telecommunication is just beginning to be permitted; the number of hours has not yet been specified.
CGJISF	No need
CIPA	No
CSJA	We follow IAAP guidelines: 80% face-to-face, 20% may be via phone or video conference.
DGAP - Berlin	No
DGAP - Stuttgart	No
DSAP	Yes for people living far away. We accept the same amount of sessions as IAAP does for routers.
IJJP	No
IRSJA	No
JPA	We are conflicted about this, but encourage face to face work throughout. Only a very small amount of non-face to face work is acceptable, but this percentage is being discussed within our membership.
NESJA	Yes, under special circumstances telephone sessions are approved for not more than 10% of the time - no more than 35 hours.
NYAAP	No, except in unusual cases
OAJA	Maximum 24 hrs telephone or internet analysis.
PNSJA	This question has not been addressed in our written policies.
SAP	Not specified, but should be only in exceptional circumstances, at the discretion of the analyst.
SBrPA	We have been discussing these procedures but there is no consensus about the use of telecommunication in analysis yet in our Society
SEPA	Yes, just to facilitate the process, not to be initiated and to be continued in this way.
SFPA	Only in exceptional situation

Comments:

- CGJISF: "This has not come up as an issue for us. Presently there seem to be enough qualified Jungian analysts in the greater Bay Area that all our candidates meet face-to-face in analysis for the majority of the analytical work."
- NYAAP: "This may change if the state becomes less stringent about it."

3) Clinical Practice

a. How many hours of clinical practice are required during training?

b. What is the minimum number of control/training cases required to be seen during training?

c. For how long and at what frequency are control/training cases seen?

Societies Institutes	Hours of clinical practice	Number control cases	Time/ frequency control cases
C.G. Jung Institute	Swiss: 40 hours/week for one year International: full time for 3 months	3	At least 300 hours, with both male and female analysands, as well as at least two cases of 80 hours in length. Frequency is not a rule.
AIPA	There is no specific requirement or recommendation.	There is no specific requirement or recommendation.	Individual supervision: 200 hours, 2x/week. The candidate has got to reach that total with 2 different supervisors, each one in charge of 100 hours of supervision. Group supervision: 240 hrs, 60 hrs/ year for 4 years.
AGAP	Minimum 300 hrs	3	A candidate must have minimum of 300 hours of case work by the completion of the Diploma exams. No frequency is specified. A case must last at least 20 hours to be counted. At least two cases must be long-term, i.e. two cases counted together must amount to 120 hours and neither case may be less than 50 hours and each of the two cases must last at least one year.
AJAJ	250	3	The control case work last at least for 2 years. Frequency: no regulations.
AJB	It is not definite.	It is not definite.	During the whole time of the seminars program (around a minimum of four years).The number of control cases is not definite.
ANZSJN	As all of our trainees/candidates are clinical practitioners who are already engaged in clinical work. A minimum of 10 hours weekly practice is advised throughout the training process.	3	Candidates have to supervise with 3 long cases to develop their skills as Jungian depth psychologist. This supervision is for at least 2 years, with training cases seen twice to 3 times weekly and supervised weekly. Prior to becoming a Candidate weekly supervision of case work with an ANZSJA member is required.

Societies Institutes	Hours of clinical practice	Number control cases	Time/ frequency control cases
CGJILA	3 minimum/week during their Preliminary and Candidacy stages of training 2 during Control stage.*However, in addition, candidates have their own ongoing private practices and work as therapists for a varying number of additional hours.	One	Long enough and frequent enough to indicate the analytic work of the candidate. A number of criteria have been identified, but time has not been specified. Candidates also have their own ongoing private practices and work as therapists for a varying number of additional hours.
CGJISF	Application Requires the necessary clinical experience to be licensed in the State of California. Candidates must be actively engaged in have experience doing long-term depth psychotherapy.	One control case is required for the paper that is presented to the Certifying Committee for certification.	No formal determination, but the Certifying Committee has authority to determine whether or not the chosen case meets the requirements set forth in the committee with the candidate.
CIPA	300	3	This is not specified formally in our statute.
CSJA	All candidates have viable clinical practices, so we do not set an hour requirement.	3	Candidates are expected to attend all colloquia throughout their training experience. Each candidate must present at three case colloquia and attend an additional seven, for a total of ten in order to fulfill the minimum requirements in order to sit for the case exams. Usually, a candidate will not present at more than two case colloquia per year.
DGAP - Berlin	1200	About 10 cases	Short term cases once a week for half a year, depth psychology cases once a week for 1-2 years, analytical cases 2-3 sessions a week for 3 years.
DGAP - Stuttgart	1800	1000 hrs	1:4 / 250
DSAP	At least 400,	At least 2 longer analytical processes	No rules
IJJP	None	4 cases	1-2 times a week for at least two years
IRSJA	1500 hours of supervised practice during their career, minimum of 160 hrs supervised by a Jungian Analyst during the control Phase of training.	5	One case must be under continuous supervision for a minimum of one year and the candidate must have at least 50 hours of supervision on that case with one analyst. The other 4 cases must have a minimum of 6 hours of supervision for each case.
JPA	750 hrs face/face	No minimum In order to accrue 750 hrs there should be seeing at least 6 people a week	Candidate must complete 88 hrs of control supervision. The control supervisor and the candidate determine the frequency of the sessions, depending on the analysand.
NESJA	350 hrs minimum	10	We require 3 cases of at least 70 hours each, 7 cases of at least 30 hours each. The frequency is variable and can be reviewed by the Evaluation Committee

Societies Institutes	Hours of clinical practice	Number control cases	Time/ frequency control cases
NYAAP	Minimum of 800.	One control case, seen for two years.	The control case may be one seen before the candidate enters the control stage, but during control the client will meet at least once a week with the candidate for two years, with 80 hours of supervision on that case. In rare instances, a second case is included when the first terminates due to unforeseen circumstances like job relocation or death.
OAJA	300 hrs	5 cases min1 case: 80 hrs min1 case: 50 hrs min.3 cases:20 hrs min.	As long as is required to achieve the minimum of 300 clinical hours.
PNSJA	No written requirements	No written requirements	No written requirements. For the Case Evaluation, the candidate must present two cases, one with a minimum of 100 client contact hours, and one with a minimum of 30 client contact hours
SAP	504 hrs minimum approx.	2:one of each sex	Minimum: One patient 4 times a week for two years, the other 4 times a week for one year
SBrPA	It is required that the trainee continues his practice during the training, there's no requirement about the number of hours he needs practice.	One	The control/training case must be supervised for 50 hours by the same supervisor
SEPA	More or less 700 hours. That means 4 hrs of experience per every hour of the 180 hours (130 individual and 50 group) required.	130 of Individual Supervision and 50 hours of Group Supervision	More or less the process will last three years at least. The frequency is decided through the supervisor and supervisee, but it can't be done in less than two years.
SFPA	Obligation of a clinical practice during at least 2 years to Become associated member, then clinical until access to member's status of the SFPA	Not specified	Most often one time a week throughout training since there is a clinical practice.

This data did not allow us to determine any consistency between Societies regarding the number of cases required, but three to five cases was the most frequently observed amount. Usually frequency and time for training cases are not specified.

d) Is there a requirement for special internship program to be carried out during training? If yes, please describe.

e) What are the requirements to begin clinical work?

f) What period in training is required before a candidate can start the clinical work?

Societies Institutes	Special internship Program	Requirements for clinical work	Period in training before start work
C.G. Jung Institute	No	Passing the propaedeuticum exams and being promoted to Diploma Candidacy	A minimum of 4 semesters, 2 years.
AIPA	The trainees, in the first part of their training must spend a period of pupillage in a national health public structure.	The trainees must have obtained the qualification of "candidate member" of the AIPA.	Trainees must have finished their personal analysis and their introductory analysis (<i>analisi propedeutica</i>), done inside AIPA.
AGAP	Three months, full time.	Completion of propaedeuticum exams and promotion to Diploma Candidacy.	3 semesters at least
AJAJ	No	After passing the propaedeuticum, our candidates must have interviews with each member of her/his Selection Committee. Only through this approval, their promotion to diploma candidacy is actualized, which is necessary for them to begin their control case work.	In the period of training candidacy, candidates are required to gain knowledge and experience of Jungian analysis and psychology through her/his personal analysis, seminars, lectures. Candidates already do clinical practice as a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist before entering our training program.
AJB	No.	In general the candidates (trainees) are already working as clinicians at the beginning of training.	Since the beginning of training
ANZSJN	Yes there is a psychiatric placement requirement	Trainees are already practicing clinicians, so no requirement other than this.	Our trainees are already clinicians and capable of clinical work.
CGJILA	No	Acceptance into the training program.	Since candidates have been licensed psychotherapists before beginning their analytic training, they continue working with their private patients, and add a minimum of three clinic patients for which they receive analytic supervision.
CGJISF	We require that all candidates see a patient through the Whitney Clinic, pro bono.	N.A	N.A
CIPA	This is not specified formally in our statute.	Yes, the student must complete 300 hours in a public or private psychiatric structure that has a convention with CIPA	The student must have met all the requirements necessary to pass to the second stage: completion of 150 hours of second analysis; completion of the internship; passed the 8 examinations, relative to the theoretical seminars; presented two theoretical papers to the training commission.

Societies Institutes	Special internship Program	Requirements for clinical work	Period in training before start work
CSJA	No special requirements	All candidates are clinicians with viable practices and substantial clinical experience.	None
DGAP - Berlin	Psychiatric experience for at least one year	Two oral examinations and successful writing down of 20 case histories	2 yrs
DGAP - Stuttgart	No	Intermediate	Start after intermediate exam and with the beginning of work with patients. (2 yrs)
DSAP	No	Normally after having passed the oral exam after the second year.	2 yrs
IJJP	Only supervision and control	All our candidates works clinically before and during their trainings	They worked before the program with non Jungian supervision once they start they get supervision and then the control.
IRSJA	No	One case must be under continuous supervision for a minimum of one year and the candidate must have at least 50 hrs of supervision on that case with one analyst. The other 4 cases must have a minimum of 6 hours of supervision for each case.	Most of our candidates are practicing psychotherapists when they are admitted to the IRSJA. Permission to begin clinical work, and control analyses is given by the Review Committee when the candidate is given permission to sit for the propaedeuticum exam.
JPA	No	They must get a supervisor	They begin right away, as they arrive with clinical experience
NESJA	600 hrs min by those without a MH license in Stage I. Any valid Mental Health license carries its own requirements for approved practicum and/or internships. This is accepted by the Institute which meets our requirements.	A valid MH license and a copy of professional liability insurance which must be filed yearly with the Institute Administrator. Consultation/supervision is required to be practicing clinical work while a candidate in our program. The Evaluation committee is to be kept informed with a Consultant/supervisor's report/evaluation filed every semester by the candidate.	With a valid MH license and professional liability insurance a Stage I candidate is able to practice although we ask that the above requirements be met.
NYAAP	[Void]	Pre application experience, having a supervisor, attending case seminar, individual readiness as determined by the Director of the Low Fee Referral Service and/or the Training Committee.	Our candidates begin supervised work in the low fee referral service as soon as the Director of the Service deems readiness in their first semester in the program. This is also based on their having had some supervised pre program experience before application.
OAJA	400 hours of practicum in a psychiatric setting observation only.	Successful completion of Stage1 requirements (including passing propaedeuticum exams) and permission given by Selection Committee for Candidate to move to Stage 2.	Minimum of two years.
PNSJA	For the Case Evaluation, the candidate must present two cases, one with a minimum of 100 client contact hours, and one with a minimum of 30 client contact hours	Candidates are independently licensed clinicians who are doing clinical work when they are admitted to the training program and who will continue to do such work throughout their training.	Individual supervision begins after the preliminary candidacy year.

Societies Institutes	Special internship Program	Requirements for clinical work	Period in training before start work
SAP	No	At the end of the First Year of training, the candidate must successfully complete a paper (3000 – 4000 words) that demonstrates an understanding of the theoretical content of the seminars with some clinical illustration. The candidate is formally reviewed at the end of the First Year by the Trainee Progress Sub-committee (TPSC) when the Director of Training and Training Committee have to be satisfied the candidate is ready to start seeing a training patient.	One year.
SBrPA	None	There are no requirements, as our trainees are professionals who have legal authority to practice clinical work. besides to be accepted in the training program they must have already 2 years of practice in clinical work.	None. We require that the trainee must remain in professional activity as psychotherapist during the process of formation in an institution or in his private office.
SEPA	None	As SEPA follows de laws or our Country, all candidates have to be psychologist or psychiatrist, so they usually have clinical experience when they apply. They can start supervision on clinical work when they have completed 180 hours of personal analysis and have completed, at least, a half of the theoretical training. What means: not before de second year of the theoretical program.	One and a half year of theoretical training, what probably will coincide with the time necessary to complete 180 hours of personal analysis.
SFPA	No	Be in personal analysis with an Jungian analyst and make supervision	Not defined

Comments:

- DSAP: “After the passing of the oral examination after the second year, the candidate can commence working with analysands under supervision. A minimum of one session of supervision for every four sessions of analysis is recommended. In order to complete training a candidate must at the end of his/her training (Dec. 31st in the 6th year) have had at least 400 sessions of working with patients. Of these it is required that there be at least two longer analytical processes – 1½ to 2 years of duration – preferably one with a male and one with a female analysand. The Institute will be as helpful as possible but cannot take responsibility to provide control analysands.”

The question about internship is related to minimum requirements. The institutes may not require a special internship program if their eligibility criteria includes several years of practice prior to their training, a license in mental health or a degree in Medicine or Psychology

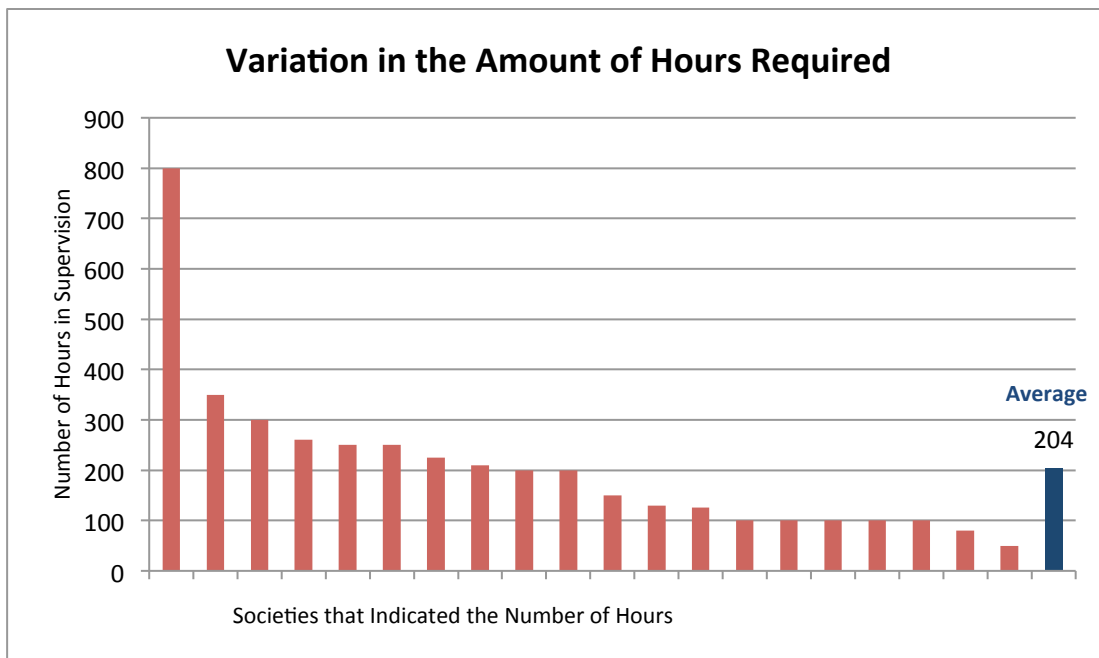
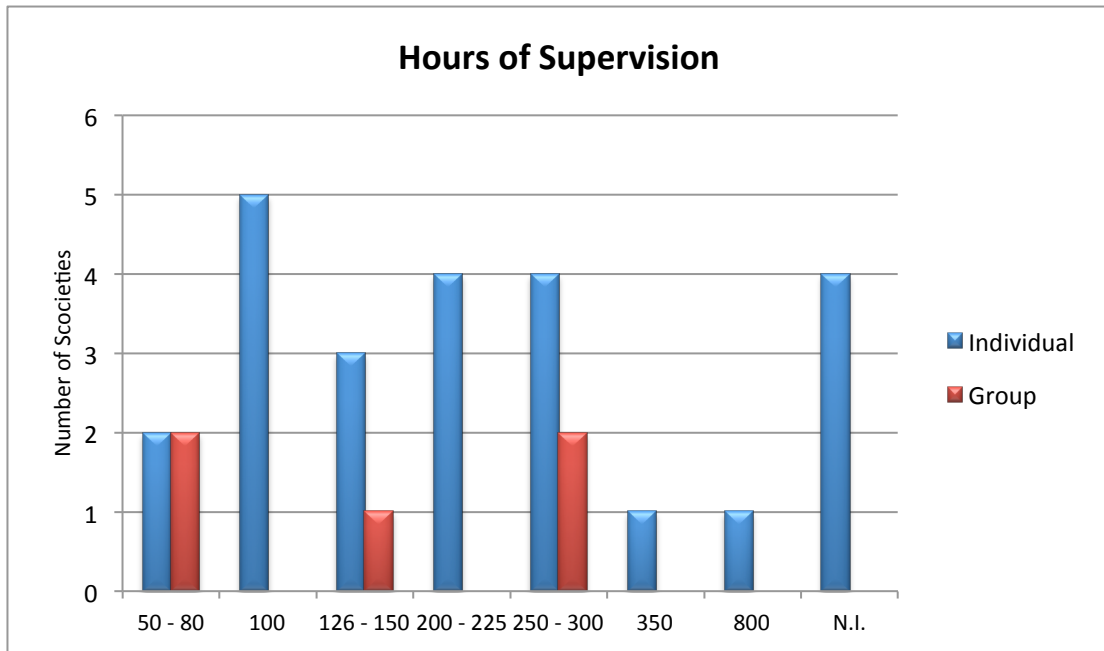
4) Supervision

a. What are the numbers of hours in supervision required to be accomplished during training?

b. When do the hours of supervision start to count? (For example, some programs do not count supervision hours until an intermediate level of exams are passed, though some allow the hours to begin to be accumulated from the beginning of training)

Societies Institutes	Hours of supervision	When it starts
C.G. Jung Institute	Swiss: 250 International: 170	After the student is promoted to Diploma Candidacy.
AIPA	Individually: 200 hrs in 2 separate sets of 100, with 2 different analysts. Group supervision: 240 hrs / 60 hours a year for 4 years.	After the trainee has gained the qualification of candidate member.
AGAP	80 sessions of individual supervision.	Only after promotion to Diploma Candidacy
AJAJ	100 hrs	After promotion to diploma candidacy
AJB	100 hrs minimum Individual	50% of the minimum of supervision can be done before the training period (but the supervisor must be an IAAP analyst, even before the training period).
ANZSJN	300-500 minimum	Hours begin at commencement of Stage I
CGJILA	One hr/ week of individual supervision throughout the first 4 yrs, along with one 1hr/ week of small group supervision during the first 2 yrs. Candidates in the Control Stage have at least 1 hr /week of supervision .	The hours count from the day training begins.
CGJISF	Weekly consultation is required throughout training, exceptions can be made in consultation with the training committee. The consultant must report on the candidate's progress to the appropriate training committee. Control analysis, which is allowed only when a candidate has become Advanced, is a minimum of 100 hours	We do not count hours of supervision prior to the Control stage, although we expect a weekly requirement. When a candidate has been passed from the Reviewing Committee to the Certifying Committee he/she is eligible to begin working with a Control Analyst and count those hours toward the 100 hour minimum.
CIPA	2 years	Only after the student has passed to the second stage and become a candidate.
CSJA	110 hours in Practice Consultation (minimum) and 100 hours in Advanced Consultation (minimum)	Consultation hours count from admission throughout training.
DGAP - Berlin	225	From the beginning of clinical work.
DGAP - Stuttgart	250	From the beginning of clinical work
DSAP	100 individual + 150 in group supervision	Normally after the second year
IJJP	100 hours after they start the control	only from the second stage (control)
IRSJA	100 hrs	After the propaedeuticum exam is passed.
JPA	260 hrs	From the beginning

Societies Institutes	Hours of supervision	When it starts
NESJA	350	With a valid MH license and professional liability insurance, 100 hours of consultation /supervision with a NESJA Jungian analyst supervised of clinical work may count toward the requirement during Stage I
NYAAP	Minimum 800	Supervision begins to count in the first year of the program when candidates get their first 40 hours of free Low Fee Supervision.
OAJA	100 hrs - 50 hrs must be with an OAJA analyst.	When the candidate has successfully completed the requirements of Stage 1; passed the propaedeuticum exams; permission given by Selection Committee to move to Stage 2.
PNSJA	150 hours of individual supervision and 80 hours of group supervision or case colloquia.	Case colloquia begin and hours start to count during the first year in the preliminary candidacy stage. Individual supervision begins during the candidacy stage, after the first year.
SAP	Minimum 126 hours (once a week supervision for two years and one year respectively, for two training patients), but in practice invariably longer. Hours of supervision are not accumulated and counted, but continue until the candidate is accepted as a member of the SAP	From the start of work with each training patient.
SBrPA	240 hours in group supervision plus 50 hours of individual supervision, being a total of 290 hours	The trainee has at least 240 hours of group supervision during four years and t he can start individual supervision at the 4th year of training.
SEPA	130 hours of Individual Supervision and 50 hours of Case Colloquia, that means a total: 180 hours.	When the trainee have completed 180 hours of personal analysis, the one and a half theoretical training, presented a work about Symbolic subject that shows the integration of theoretical contents improved until that moment, and when he or she has been observed by his or her CESP (Comité de Evaluación y Seguimiento del Proceso), who recommend to the Training Commission if the Candidate can or not be named Professional Candidate and start doing supervision. Then the hours start to account.
SFPA	Clinical practice during at least 2 years to become associated member. Obligatory private clinic until the statute of member of the SFPA	Not specific.



c) Please inform us of the frequency of individual and group supervision when applicable.

Societies Institutes	Frequency of Supervision
C.G. Jung Institute	Every 4 hrs of casework requires one hour of supervision, as a guideline, not a fast rule.
AIPA	2x/ week. There are clinical groups of supervision held once a week; the trainees attend these courses of 60 hours per year until they qualify as psychotherapists, or as analysts.
AGAP	Each case must be supervised by an ISAP Supervisor on a recommended ration of 1:4.
AJAJ	Every 3 hrs of casework requires one hour of supervision. Group supervision: 60 -two-hour sessions. Frequency is about a 2 hour session per one month in the minimum years of our diploma candidacy.
AJB	2 x / week. Group supervision may vary in each institute of AJB.*
ANZSJN	The frequency at Preliminary Stage and Stage 1 is weekly supervision. In Stage II with control cases more intensive supervision occurs.
CGJILA	Individual supervision: 1 hr/week (4 yrs); Group supervision: 1 hr/week (2 yrs) ; Control stage:1 hr/week
CGJISF	In addition to the seminars, regular attendance at a one-year 40-hour continuous case conference is required. This requirement must be completed prior to advancement to control analysis.
CIPA	Approximately weekly individual supervision and 50 hours of case colloquia at a monthly frequency.
CSJA	Control stage-minimum of 2 years of weekly sessions and 100 hours of control consultation with a control analyst for graduation. (Hours spent previously in "practice consultation" do not count towards these 100 hours.) A candidate must have a minimum total of 200 control analysis and practice consultation hours to be eligible for graduation. Fifty hours (50) of that control analysis must be with one analyst and must concentrate on one case. A candidate must remain in consultation throughout the program. Candidates who have passed the final case exam may meet with consultants on a bi-weekly basis instead of a weekly basis.
DGAP - Berlin	1:4 till 1:6 a maximum of 50 hours group supervision is possible
DGAP - Stuttgart	Individual
DSAP	The individual supervision must as a rule be one session per 4 sessions with clients
IJJP	Group supervision is not accounted (it is in the program) but in the control 100 hours with two senior analysts
IRSJA	One hour of monthly supervision is required.
JPA	Private supervision is up to the supervisor. We do not have group supervisor. Case seminar – 30 hrs a year. 120 hrs minimum required of case seminar
NESJA	Weekly supervision, or less frequently if the candidate has completed requirements, is required through Stage II. Group supervision occurs for 8 weeks, 4 hours each meeting (32) hours per semester in Stage II Colloquia. Some candidates do arrange for additional individual and group supervision
NYAAP	Individual is once a week until the client has 8 clients, then they must have an additional supervisor. Group supervision in case seminars is once a week.
OAJA	Individual supervision only: 1 hour of supervision for every 4 hours with a client.
PNSJA	There is no set frequency, though the norm for individual supervision is weekly.
SAP	Once a week individual supervision with two supervisors on two training patients.
SBrPA	There is group supervision during all training, 60 hours / year and we require more 50 hours of individual supervision. They usually are weekly based.
SEPA	[Void]
SFPA	Generally once by week throughout the formation since there is a clinical practice.

d) Please inform us if there is any special requirement for supervision.

e) Do Case Colloquia counts towards hours of supervision? If yes, please describe.

f) Do you allow for supervision by means of telecommunication and, if so, how many hours can be done this way?

Societies Institutes	Special requirement	Case colloquia as hrs of supervision	Supervision by telecommunication
C.G. Jung Institute	The control analyst has to be practicing at least 7 years and voted on by the board.	These are considered two different categories.	Not at this time.
AIPA	Supervisors must be AIPA analysts appointed with didactic functions.	They don't count as individual supervision if they are held during the yearly clinical group of 60 hours per year	No
AGAP	ISAP Supervisor	No	Only under exceptional conditions and for a limited number of hours.
AJAJ	Our candidates should work with several analysts of both sexes.	No	No
AJB	None	No, they do not count for the minimum 100h of supervision.	Yes, we allow for that, but the number of hours is not definite yet.
ANZSJN	Only training (supervising) analysts with ANZSJA can supervise control cases.	Yes and this takes place at both the Local and the National residentials	Yes, we do. However, there has to be regular embodied contact between supervisor and supervisor.
CGJILA	None	Case colloquia are counted separately from supervision.	Rarely has this been done. Telecommunication has been used primarily if one is ill and unable to travel to one's supervision.
CGJISF	None	No	So far we have not been required to address this issue
CIPA	None	50 hours of group supervision with an analyst who has supervisory functions can count towards the hours of supervision.	No
CSJA	[Void]	Case colloquia are required, but do not count toward required consultation hours.	Consultation via video conference or telephone is a topic of great interest and lively discussion among various members of the CSJA. We do not have a policy at this time.
DGAP - Berlin	Supervisor must be member of DGAP and DGPT	No	No
DGAP - Stuttgart	[Void]	No	No
DSAP	Any member of SAP with at least five years' of seniority as analyst qualifies as supervisor	No	Yes like with the individual analysis in special cases where people live far away we follow IAAP's rules for routers.
IJJP	Senior Analysts	No	No

Societies Institutes	Special requirement	Case colloquia as hrs of supervision	Supervision by telecommunication
IRSJA	After admission while the candidate is in the candidacy phase, one hour of monthly supervision is required.	In the Control Phase of training regular attendance at case colloquia required. Candidates must have a minimum of 60 hours of case colloquia per year. Case colloquia is conducted by a senior member of the Inter-Regional Society.	Not at this time.
JPA	A candidate supervisor must be licensed in the state in which the candidate sees patients.	No	We try for none, but no more than 20% is acceptable.
NESJA	Use of a NESJA analyst or petitioning the Training Board for an IAAP analyst is required as well as filing semester a Consultant Evaluation Form evaluation by the Consultant/supervisor. The Supervising analyst must have a minimum of 3 years post diploma experience. The TB may grant exceptions for the use of non-IAAP analysts, experts in a particular area such as "shame". We do encourage trying to find an IAAP Jungian analyst with the expertise one needs.	Control cases are generally seen weekly- more if needed and if possible. It is expected that the long cases must be 70 hours minimum- 1-1/2 years. The shorter cases need to be seen weekly as well.	This is not encouraged although extreme weather and other special exceptions are allowed. No more than 10% of required hours. Evaluation committee members are to address this in Evaluation meetings and Supervisor evaluation submissions need to note this.
NYAAP	There are requirements that the supervisor must meet. The candidate must be a regular matriculated candidate	No, case seminars are part of the curriculum and the candidate participates in one every year he/she attends the program, unless on a leave of absence. Individual supervision is required during leave of absence, however	We have not allowed for this except in emergencies, or for foreign candidates but NY State seems to be shifting its policy, so we may have to rethink this.
OAJA	Candidates must work with 4 different supervisors (IAAP) - male and female.	No. Case Colloquia hours are counted separately - 90 hours minimum are required	No
PNSJA	None	Case colloquia count towards the required 80 hour of case colloquia. Up to 25 hours of case colloquia may count towards the required 150 hours of individual supervision.	To date there is no written policy on supervision by telephone. It has been handled on an individual basis between candidate and supervisor.
SAP	The two supervisors must be Training Analysts of the SAP, preferably one of each sex.	Not counted as supervision per se, but there is a requirement to present one training case for discussion with the whole training community mid-way through training.	Not specified, but not encouraged. At the discretion of the supervisor.
SBrPA	IAAP member for at least 5 years	We required 240 hours of supervision during training and 50 hours plus for case colloquia	There's no agreement about this in our institute.
SEPA	[Void]	Case Colloquia is required to complete the training. The minimum of hours are 50	Only some hours and only in order of not to interrupt (in case that the trainee and the supervisor live very far one from the other) the necessary frequency of the supervision.

Societies Institutes	Special requirement	Case colloquia as hrs of supervision	Supervision by telecommunication
SFPA	No		Not specified

Comment:

- DSAP: "In order to complete training a candidate must at the end of his/her training (Dec. 31st in the 6th year) have had a minimum of 100 hours of individual supervision with two to three supervisors, who are members of SAP. Any member of SAP with at least five years' of seniority as analyst qualifies as supervisor. The Institute executive committee can, however, upon the admission of a special application accepts up to 50 sessions of supervision with supervisors from other training institutes recognized by the IAAP. Emphasis is laid on continuous processes. Supervisors must submit their recommendations of their candidates in supervision and give a written report to the Institute executive committee at the end of a process. A minimum of 150 hours of group supervision with various supervisors is integrated in the Study Plan. Group supervision does not replace individual supervision. Supervisors are either SAP-members or IAAP-members from outside Denmark. In addition to the group supervision done by Jungian Analysts there will also throughout the training be group supervision by Psychiatrists. The supervisors will facilitate the candidate's careers guidance."

C – EVALUATION STAGES

1) Stages of Formation

Please inform us whether your training is divided into particular stages.

Societies Institutes	Stages of Formation	Observations
C.G. Jung Institute	Training Candidacy Diploma Candidacy	
AIPA	Pre-clinical stage-2 years Clinical stage- 2 years for those who want to qualify as psychotherapists, Third stage- 2 years, for those who want to qualify as analysts.	Different phases for the two kinds of training (adult and child/adolescent), each one available with a four and a six years long version.
AGAP	Training Candidacy Diploma Candidacy	
AJAJ	Training Candidacy Diploma candidacy	
AJB	No, we do not have particular stages. But we are planning a kind of specialization for children and adolescence clinical training.	
ANZSJN	Preliminary Stage 1: 2 yrs. Stage I: 2 yrs min or more. Stage II: Candidacy Stage: 2 yrs minimum, usually more. During this time Candidates are required to be supervised for three control cases.	
CGJILA	Preliminary Stage(1 y) Candidacy Stage (2 y) Control Stage, (the length of which is determined by the candidates progress but is no less than 2 years.	
CGJISF	Preliminary (this is a period of mutual evaluation between trainee and Institute, which lasts as long as necessary for the Reviewing Committee to determine that there is an appropriate fit); Candidacy; Advanced (includes control analysis with at least two control analysts).	
CIPA	Initial stage (2 years) Final stage (2 years)	
CSJA	Preliminary Candidacy Control	
DGAP - Berlin	Theoretical studies, then candidates doing case histories with patients, then trainees doing clinical work with patients	
DGAP - Stuttgart	Basic stage Preliminary stage Main stage	
DSAP	No stages, but the training is divided in three distinguished parts.	
IJJP	Theory (4 years) Control (2 years)	

Societies Institutes	Stages of Formation	Observations
IRSJA	Candidacy phase (2 years) Control phase (2 years)	1.Candidacy phase: the candidacy phase is that period of time during which a person will have been admitted for training by both a Local Training Seminar and the InterRegional Society, but has not passed the first set of examinations (propaedeuticum) This phase of training will last for at least two years. Candidate must be in regular face to face analysis with and IAAP analyst. 2. Control phase of training shall last for at least 2 years. Candidate must be in regular face-to-face analysis with an IAAP analyst. They must continue individual control supervision on a regular basis and obtain a minimum of 100 face-to-face hours of control supervision in not less than two years.
JPA	None	
NESJA	Preliminary (2 years) Stage I (3 years) Stage II (2-3 years)	
NYAAP	First stage Control stage. We also have added an initial, non-matriculated stage for applicants who attend classes, fulfill their entrance requirements (to get preliminary casework and supervision and take preparatory courses in Psychopathology and Developmental Psych). These non-matrices do not attend case seminars, receive low fee clients nor get supervision with us.	The first stage of training requires enrollment for at least four semesters. The initial focus in this stage is on the candidate's integration into the training program. A later focus is on the candidate's deepening understanding of clinical issues and preparing for the comprehensive examination. Throughout this stage, emphasis is placed on developing and integrating into clinical practice an understanding of the impact of the archetypal realm of experience on the personal, relational field. This includes the ability to use basic analytic skills, including relevant dream interpretation and active imagination. In the Control stage, attention is given to the completion of required coursework, the taking of electives, and independent study, developing a research project and writing a thesis. The emphasis is on control analysis, an intensified supervised experience focusing on a single case. It is expected that at the end of this stage a candidate will be fully prepared for taking the state licensure exam and mastered the skill required of a Jungian analyst with a well-developed symbolic attitude, sound case management capacities, a high degree of professional ethics, and the depth of understanding of relational (transference//countertransference) dynamics required to make mature use of Jungian theory and archetypal symbolism in their clinical applications. We require case supervision and individual supervision. We also offer three classes per semester (6 per year) and candidates take them at their own pace. A minimum of 4 semesters of classes in Readings in Analytic Theory, Clinical Application and Theory, and Archetypal Symbolism in Clinical Practice are required before the Candidate can apply to take the examination. To complete the program a minimum of 8 semesters of these basic fields are required along with Ethics, Research and Methodology, Case Seminars, and yearly seminars by visiting analysts.
OAJA	Stage 1 theory (minimum 2 years) Stage 2 clinical (minimum 2 years)	

Societies Institutes	Stages of Formation	Observations
PNSJA	<p>Stage 1: Preliminary stage (1 year)</p> <p>Stage 2: Candidacy stage: after the first year until passing the mid-training exams.</p> <p>Stage 3: Advanced candidacy stage: Extends from the mid-training exams until graduation.</p>	<p>Stages -Preliminary stage: Lasts 1 year in which there is an ongoing assessment of the candidates suitability for training. Candidate stage: Lasts up to the time the candidate passes the mid-training exams (the ACCE or Advanced Candidacy Comprehensive Evaluation).</p> <p>Advanced Candidacy stage: The final period of training which is concluded by fulfilling the required hours of supervision, analysis, passing the Case Evaluation and writing the Diploma Thesis.</p>
SAP	<p>Year 1: Pre-Clinical. Preparation of Essay.</p> <p>Years 2: 1st Patient + Seminars.</p> <p>Year 3: 2nd Patient + Seminars.</p> <p>Year 4: Seminars & continuing patient work.</p> <p>Year 5+n —>: Post-trainee = Preparation of final Paper —> Application for Membership.</p>	<p>Stages -1st year: Pre-clinical year. Theoretical seminars twice a week for three terms, clinical discussion seminar once a fortnight for three terms. Formal review must be successful at end of 1st year before clinical training can commence. 2nd year: Seminars twice a week for three terms. Start analysis and supervision of 1st training patient. After 6 months, start with 2nd training patient and 2nd supervisor if 1st supervisor and Director of Training agree. Formal Case Presentation during 2nd or 3rd year. 3rd year: Seminars twice a week for three terms. Continue with two training patients and two supervisors. One patient must be seen for at least two years, the other for at least one year. 4th year: Seminars once a week for three terms. Continue analysis and supervision of training patients. Post –trainee years: Complete the clinical requirements with patients and supervision and submit final paper.</p>
SBrPA	<p>1 The field of analytical psychology</p> <p>2 The development of personality</p> <p>3 Psychopathology and techniques</p> <p>4 The opus</p> <p>5 Monograph</p>	
SEPA	<p>Training Candidate</p> <p>Professional Candidate</p>	<p>The applicant has three encounters with the CESP, integrated by three members of SEPA who are named as his/her Comisión de Evaluación y Seguimiento del Proceso (CESP). If de CESP agrees, the applicant is accepted as Training Candidate. Then, the candidate starts the theoretical studies which last three years. Since the second year, if the candidate has 180 hours of personal analysis, he/she can start the Supervision of clinical cases; after having passed through the CESP evaluation, the applicant can be considered as Professional Candidate. At that moment it is required to present a Symbolic paper which reflects his/her capability of symbolic integration. Professional Candidates continue with personal analysis until fulfilled at least 300 hours but this number will increase in relation with the process. The minimum number of hours of Supervision is 130 hours in Individual work and 50 in group work. At the end of the process the Candidate has to present three clinical cases and also has to pass an oral exam related with one of those cases. An interview with the CESP (and their report of agreement) has to be done before the candidate is recommended as Analyst.</p>
SFPA	<p>Didactic analysis and 3 yrs min of classes, individual and group supervision</p> <p>Control analysis: personal analysis plus seminars, individual and group supervision.</p>	

2) Intra-stages Evaluation.

Please describe the criteria of evaluation for advancing from one stage to another.

Societies Institutes	Intra-stages evaluation
C.G. Jung Institute	Intra-stages Evaluation—After fulfilling the hours of analysis required and any clinical internship needed, to advance to Diplomacy Candidacy a candidate has to: 1 Pass 8 exams, both written and oral. They are: Dreams, Fairy Tales, Ethnology, Fundamentals of Jungian Psychology, Developmental Psychology, Neurosis, Psychiatry and Religion. 2. Write a substantial symbol paper 3. Pass six interviews with the selection committee.
AIPA	There is an evaluation at the end of each year of training and it's done by the teachers of the subjects and by the college of the teachers. At the end of the fourth year, for those who want to qualify as psychotherapists, there is a public discussion and an evaluation of two papers written by the candidate, a theoretical paper and a clinical one. A similar evaluation and discussion of two short essays takes place at the end of the training to become Jungian analyst.
AGAP	For promotion to Diploma Candidacy: 1. Successful completion of the first symbol paper and all Propaedeuticum exams. 2. Completion of 150 hours of personal training analysis. 3. Completion of at least 1 month of clinical internship. 4. Completion of at least 3 full semesters of training a ISAP. 5. The Admission Committee's positive assessment of the 3 promotion interviews.
AJAJ	Passing the propaedeuticum and the approval of Selection Committee.
AJB	N.A
ANZSJN	Preliminary Stage: 3 individual interviews by training analysts who report to the Training Committee their recommendation. The Training Committee either passes the trainee or invites the trainee to undertake further work. Stage I entry: 3 individual interviews by training analysts who report to the Training Committee their recommendation to pass the trainee or recommend further work and re apply. Or are accepted with conditions to undertake further work and to stay in stage 1 for at least two years before applying to enter stage 2. Stage II entry: Each trainee writes a 5000 word paper about their clinical work and interest. This is read by two training analysts and if passed the trainee is invited to present to a panel of three training analysts, the two readers and one other. Interviewing analysts make recommendation to the Training Committee. If passed the trainee then becomes a candidate of ANZSJA and moves to Stage II. Trainees become candidates on entry to Stage II, the final training stage. They work with three control cases, in intensive supervision, and then select one of these cases to write up as their Long Case Study. The Long Case study is read by 2 training analysts and if passed the candidate then presents the case to a panel of three training analysts. During Stage II the candidate has to write a 10,000 word thesis, which is submitted to be read by three training analysts. If passed is then presented to a panel of three examiners.
CGJILA	Candidates meet annually with the Review committee which evaluates their process and progress in the Training program. Every instructor of every seminar and every supervisor writes a letter of evaluation for each candidate which is contained in the file to which the Review Committee refers. In addition, during the first three years of training the candidates are given an annual examination to see how they are mastering their understanding of Jungian theory and practice as taught that year. Also, during their fourth year of training the candidates submit a research project the results of which also factor into the evaluation.
CGJISF	Annually, each candidate meets formally with an evaluative committee. Advancement through the stages is an individual matter.
CIPA	The student must have met all the requirements necessary to pass to the second stage: completion of 150 hours of second analysis; completion of the internship; passed the 8 examinations, relative to the theoretical seminars; presented two theoretical papers to the training commission.
CSJA	Committee recommendation to advance to candidacy stage; committee recommendation and propaedeuticum (to advance to control stage), and committee recommendation and passing thesis and case exams.
DGAP - Berlin	A successful theoretical colloquium after one year of theoretical studies.
DGAP - Stuttgart	(no information)
DSAP	We have evaluations every year, but the second year the candidates receive a written evaluation and have to pass an oral exam. However the candidates have to pass several essays and case-reports as well.
IJJP	They give a short paper describing how they work with the Jungian approach and concepts, dreams and then there is an oral exam with three analysts that read the paper.

Societies Institutes	Intra-stages evaluation
IRSJA	Until the candidate passes the propaedeuticum, they are in the Candidacy Phase of training. After passing that exam, they are in the Control phase of training. Permission to take the exam is preceded by meeting with the Review Committee and the Local Training Seminar. The candidate needs 1500 hours of supervised clinical work. In recommending a candidate for examination, readiness includes an evaluation of academic and clinical integration, as well as personal maturity.
JPA	N.A
NESJA	Evaluation Committees make recommendations to the Training Board based upon their own report bi-yearly in Preliminary and Stage I, written papers approvals, Supervisory evaluations, seminar faculty' evaluations, and passage of written and oral examinations. TB grants official notice to the candidate of moving from one stage to the next.
NYAAP	The candidate writes to request advancement by applying to take the interview before sitting for the exam. Then the Training Committee meets to go over all the yearly written reports, previously discussed with the candidate by each instructor and case supervisor. These are based on a long set of criteria we have worked up over the decades. These reports, as well as any other material in the candidate's file, and the candidate's written self-evaluation form the basis of an in-depth interview. Clinical capacity and personal development are assessed by the three members of the interviewing sub-committee and discussed by the full committee, then voted on by the Board.
OAJA	Each stage has specific requirements which must be completed. When these requirements have been met (written requirements; hours of analysis, supervision etc. completed; exams passed etc.) the Selection Committee gives final approval for advancing to the next stage (or at the end of Stage 2, to graduate).
PNSJA	From the Preliminary to Candidate Stage: An Interviewing Committee of three analysts determines whether the candidate is suitable for continued training and participation in the program. From the Candidacy to Advanced Candidacy Stage: The candidate must pass the mid-training exams and receive the recommendation of the Interviewing Committee based on the candidate's personal and professional growth. The full society grants final approval for advancement.
SAP	Each trainee is evaluated annually by Trainee Progress Sub-Committee (TPSC) and can only progress if satisfactory. Reviewed are six-monthly reports of supervisors; Trainee's self assessment; Trainee's six-monthly patient reports; seminar leaders' reports on each trainee; reports by tutors and year group facilitators, and written work. 1st Patient can be taken on only on successful completion of all year 1 requirements assessed by TPSC. 2nd Patient can be taken on when deemed ready by Trainee & 1st Supervisor. Clinical case presentation (oral).
SBrPA	The trainee's are required to have effective presence and participation in seminars (what implicates in reading, commentaries and symbolic correlations), participation at workshops, clinical meetings, supervisions and a elaboration of a paper on the major themes of each written work at the end of each stage .
SEPA	Carry out the objective requirements: 180 h of Personal Analysis, one and a half of the three years of theoretical training seminars, a Symbolic paper and have an interview session with each member of the three members of his or her CESP (Comité de Evaluación y Seguimiento del Proceso). If the recommendations are positive, the Training Candidate advance to the Professional Candidacy category. There is also a continued evaluation carried on by the corresponding teacher of each seminar and a report is delivered about the achievement of every candidate to the Training Commission at the end of each academic course.
SFPA	For admission in analysis of control: ongoing personal analysis, supervision of clinical practice (individual and group), discussions with 5 didactics.

Further comments:

- CGJILA: "Passage into the Candidacy stage of training from the Preliminary stage is a confirmation of the assessment of the Admissions Committee in view of the candidate's participation in the initial stages of the training program. In particular, the Review Committee is confirming that the program is a good match for the Candidate in terms of potential for personal and professional growth and development in relationship to the reality of the psyche, both while the Candidate participates in the program and as a future analyst. These include: 1. Ethical, moral, and professional integrity. 2.A strong sense of vocation including knowledge of, and respect for, the breadth of Jung's work and views of other analysts.3.Sound judgment and an ability to deal non-defensively with the experience of the training program and recognize one's own strengths and weaknesses.4.Ability to form a relationship with one's patients and with members of the Institute community – other candidates, instructors, supervisors, staff, and analysts.5.Capacity for symbolic thinking, competent and sufficient clinical training, including some representation of the Candidate's own particular clinical experience and style.6.Demonstration of adequate ego strength, flexibility, and resilience, as well as a growing shift in the ego-Self axis. This includes, but is not limited to, an ability to recognize and work with the Candidate's own complexes and an ability to demonstrate the shift through reflection on a dream, an active imagination or an example from the Candidate's life and

work.7.Ability to engage in depth interpersonal dialogues with members of the Committee, including the ability to accept praise, deal with conflict in a non-defensive manner, and assimilate and act upon feedback.”

- CGJSF: “The candidate considers his/her subjective sense of readiness for advancement, and the appropriate evaluative committee measures progress and development through interviews with, and written material from, the candidate, and ordinarily also through information received from analysts involved with the candidate’s training (consultant or control analyst; sometimes seminar leaders or other analysts), excepting always the candidate’s personal analyst. When a candidate enters the training program, progress through the early years is followed by the Reviewing Committee. This committee determines the length of the Preliminary stage. The Reviewing Committee also oversees the candidate’s transition into the Advanced (“Control”) stage, with the final decision for advancement made by a Review Board composed of the Reviewing Committee and one or more qualified Jungian analysts who are not members of the C.G. Jung Institute of San Francisco. Following completion of the Preliminary stage and the 40-hour continuous case conference requirement, a candidate who is in or beyond the third year of seminars may begin to consider his/her inner and outer readiness for advancement into Control stage. When the candidate feels ready, the decision to meet with the Review Board is determined in consultation with the Reviewing Committee during the candidate’s annual review meeting, which is usually in the spring. If there is mutual agreement, the candidate is scheduled to meet with the Review Board, ordinarily in the fall of the next academic year. In this meeting with the Review Board the candidate’s familiarity with the theory and practice of Analytical Psychology and his/her individual development are evaluated in the context of a case presentation. Once advanced by this Board the candidate is eligible to begin control analysis. Selection of an initial control analyst may be done at that Review Board meeting, with confirmation and subsequent selections at Certifying Committee meetings. The Certifying Committee supervises progress from the Advanced stage of training through certification as an analyst. Currently, a minimum of 100 hours of control analysis is required by the Institute. These hours must be spent with at least two different analysts, usually including substantial experience with both a female and a male analyst.”
- DSAP: “The candidates’ evaluation of the training in general and the seminars and teachers in particular. Once a year an evaluation questionnaire for seminars etc. and the candidate’s self-evaluation is reflected upon and submitted by the candidate. The candidate’s self-evaluation. In the annual questionnaire the candidates must also evaluate themselves. - The staff’s evaluation of candidates. An annual evaluation of each candidate’s progress on the basis of seminars, lectures etc. takes place at the Staff meeting. In cases of concern feedback is addressed to the candidates. After the second year of study a written assessment will be given. The Institute executive committee can on the basis of the evaluation decide whether the candidate has to complete extra case reports or any other tasks or receive additional supervision over and above the minimum required. The Institute executive committee has the mandate to postpone a candidate’s beginning of work with control analysis, to advise prolongation of a candidate’s training and to terminate the training of a candidate. - The coach and the censor’s evaluation of the candidates’ written work. The written essays, case reports, and the final written work are evaluated by the coach together with the internal or external censor. - The oral examination. After the second year an oral examination will take place. The oral examination is evaluated by the examiner and an external censor. - The candidate’s and supervisor’s evaluation of supervision. Evaluation of supervision is done by the supervisor(s) in co-operation with the candidate. For evaluation of supervision a questionnaire has been worked out. - The feed back from the tutor-meetings. The Tutor plays an important part in the training by functioning as the candidates’ advocate so the personal concerns and suggestions of the candidates regarding their program of studies can be heard and passed on to the Institute executive committee in a non personal way. The tutor meets with the candidates twice a year and records minutes which are adopted by the candidates and then sent to the Director of Studies. The Tutor is available for individual consultation (via e-mail and telephone) by candidates regarding any special concerns they have in their program of studies. - The external censors evaluation of the process of censorship. The external censor will use an evaluation questionnaire to give feed back to the staff about the exams. - The evaluation of the quality management. The quality management system must be evaluated once a year.”
- SAP: “It has been difficult to estimate the required hours of analysis, supervision etc. because the ethos of the SAP’s training is that both analysis and supervision continue until the trainee is considered ready to work as an analyst, so it is not a matter of qualifying by counting hours. ‘Readiness’ is judged by continuous assessment. Although there is a framework for expected stages of progress in the four year model of training, and there is a minimum length of time for supervision of work with training patients (two years and one year respectively), trainees develop their analytic skills at different rates. Both supervisors have to give their agreement that a trainee is ready to apply for membership of the SAP. However, the Training Committee ensures that a process of delaying is not allowed to go on indefinitely and it is expected that an application for membership should be made within 2 years of completing the requirements of the course. In practice, training at the SAP takes 4 -7 years.” Structure of training: Each year group has a year group facilitator who meets twice per term to discuss any issues arising and to attend to the dynamics of the group. We have termly community meetings of all trainees and staff. We combine the third years with the second years for seminars, so each year has

experience of and with two other training year groups. This is intended to broaden experience, and create a sense of community, familiarize the exchange of working ideas and practice as a distinct preparation for membership of the Society, which starts from year one. It is hoped that this collegial spirit will also flow into the Society and enhance these characteristics of professional life in the Society. Assessment: In addition to the annual review by the Trainee Progress Sub-Committee (TPSC), the Director of Training holds termly staff meetings to discuss each training year, and particular issues of individuals as they arise. The Director of Training reports monthly to the Training Committee on the general progress of the training and any individual trainees' issues that require attention or decision.

3) Final Evaluation and Requirements

Please describe what is required for obtaining the diploma/membership.

Societies Institutes	Final evaluation and requirements
C.G. Jung Institute	Pass 7 exams, they are: Thesis, Case Reports, Dreams, Fairy Tales, Individuation, Clinical Psychiatry and Picture Interpretation. Second symbol paper Association Experiment with paper Six interviews with the selection committee.
AIPA	For obtaining the AIPA membership the candidates must have finished their personal and introductory analysis, they must have passed all the theoretical and clinical courses of each year. At this stage they must pass a second round of interviews with the same five senior analysts they had to contact at the moment of their admission to the training. Then there are the supervisions, and finally they must pass the discussion of their papers, a clinical and a theoretical one. This final discussion is made at the presence of a supervisor, an assistant supervisor and three other senior AIPA analysts.
AGAP	For graduation completion of the following: 1. Minimum of 300 hours of case work with analysts. 2. Minimum of 80 hours of supervision with two different supervisors. Minimum of two on-going case colloquia, 60 sessions, 5 oral case presentations. Submission of written case reports on all cases, 3 long (10-20 pages) reports, the rest 2-3 pages for cases over 20 hours. 5. 2nd symbol paper accepted.
AJAJ	Passing the examination "Individual case" as the first half of diploma examinations Submitting case reports about all registered control cases and their acceptance. Two diploma theses; one must be concerned with Japanese culture. Passing the examination called "thesis discussion" concerning these 2 theses.
AJB	A minimum of 75% of participation on seminars. A minimum of 240 h of Jungian analysis. A minimum of 100h of individual supervision. To write at least two theoretical or clinical papers during the seminars program. Presentation of a whole case study to an examination board composed of at least two didactic analysts of AJB. To write and present a monograph to an examination board of at least three persons of didactic analysts of AJB. One of the examiners may be an expertise from another institution, not necessarily from an analytical society or association.
ANZSJN	Attendance at all ANZSJA seminars, both residential and local. The above intra level criteria passed in Stage transition Analytic hour's requirement met Supervision hour's requirement met Psychiatric placement requirement met. Infant observation of 12 months requirement met.
CGJILA	Candidates spend a minimum of two years in the Control stage of training. During time in the Control phase, the candidates write a 50 page control paper describing their work with one patient. The members of the Certifying Board meet with the candidate, examine the control paper and determine when the candidate is ready to be certified. While there is a minimum of time spent in the control stage, no maximum has been declared.
CGJISF	When the candidate has successfully completed the seminars and the control analysis, and has drafted a paper on a control case at a time agreed upon with the Certifying Committee, he/she may meet with the Certifying Committee for evaluation and mutual agreement to present that case before the Certifying Board, composed of the Certifying Committee and one or more qualified Jungian analysts who are not members of the C. G. Jung Institute of San Francisco. If the case presentation has been satisfactory and if in the judgment of the Certifying Board the candidate has achieved the necessary level of professional and personal development, it is certified that he/ she has completed training as a Jungian analyst. The membership of the Institute is notified that he/she is eligible for election into membership.

Societies Institutes	Final evaluation and requirements
CIPA	200 hours of supervision and a certificate from the supervisors attesting the clinical capacity of the candidate; 300 hours of internship; 500 hours of theoretical seminars and passed the 7 relevant examinations; presentation and discussion of a clinical case study with the training commission.
CSJA	Successful passing of case and thesis exams, and CSAJ vote to accept graduate as CSJA member.
DGAP - Berlin	A successful oral examination after having finished 20 case histories
DGAP - Stuttgart	State evaluation (The legal authority which gives permission to practice is the German Association of Medical Doctors and psychological Psychotherapists in the "Kassenärztliche Vereinigung" KV)
DSAP	The final exams consist of a written case report (20 p) after the 5th year and the final written work (20-30 p) after the 6th year. Both case report and final written work must be submitted in English and will be evaluated according to the official Danish grading-scale with an external censor. Candidates who have completed the training successfully will be offered membership in SAP-Denmark with a confirmation on the first subsequent general assembly, and will thus become members of the IAAP. After this general assembly the candidate is invited to give a presentation based on his/her final written work (see also §4) for an audience comprised of members of the SAP and the Staff followed by an open discussion. The ceremony will then be rounded off with the handing over of the diploma.
IJJP	The candidate must give a work of at least 50 pages about a case of analysis, 13 dreams, amplifications, theory and a special point they were working on in that case three senior analysts read it and interview the candidate together.
IRSJA	The candidate must obtain approval to take the final examination by their Review Committee and their Local Training Seminar. 1. Completed a minimum of 300 personal face-to-face analysis 2. Completed 2 years of control work and fulfilled the requirements of 100 hours if face-to-face supervision which shall include 50 hours supervision with one supervisor on one case and at least 6 hours supervision on each of the remaining four cases. 3. Obtained a minimum of 180 hours of supervised patient hours 4. Written and passed a theses exam 5. Written up and passed an examination of five cases. 6. Written a letter requesting admission to the Society after all of these requirements are met.
JPA	Completion of academic, analytical and supervisory hours, passing the IJA examination and successfully completing a final project paper.
NESJA	Meeting all Stages' (Prelim, I & II) requirements including the Stage II requirements of continuing training analysis, 350 hours of case work and supervision, ten written case reports consisting of two 20-50 page papers on cases of 70+ hours of case, seven case reports of five pages on cases of 30+ hours, formal approval of Thesis proposal, submission of completed Thesis which is followed by an examination with three analysts- the Advisor and the two readers, a final examination is given at the last stage of training with three analysts one of whom is on their Evaluation committee. If the candidate passes this exam the Evaluation Committee recommends the candidate to the Training Board who makes the final approval for awarding the Diploma. Graduates are invited to ask by letter to attend a NESJA meeting where they will introduce themselves and are welcomed as members. IAAP Analysts who have not completed their training in our Institute may also apply but are their acceptance is voted upon by NESJA
NYAAP	Completion of all course work, group process workshops, clinical hours, supervision requirements, interviews, exam, thesis paper, and final interview.
OAJA	All the requirements of Stage 2 must be met: 150 hours of analysis 400 hours of practicum experience Association experiment paper written and accepted 300 hours of clinical work with clients 100 hours minimum of supervision A symbol paper written and accepted 90 hours minimum of case colloquia A thesis written and accepted - 1 hour exam 5 Case reports written and accepted. Then 1 case is examined during a 1 ½ hour case exam. Five other oral exams (psychiatry; Dreams; Fairy Tales and Mythology; Expressive Arts; Individuation) When all Diploma exams have been passed (Candidate must obtain approval from Selection Committee to sit these exams) the Candidate must receive Selection Committee approval to graduate. Upon graduation, candidate must apply to join their local Jungian association, be accepted and thus receive IAAP membership.

Societies Institutes	Final evaluation and requirements
PNSJA	The candidate must complete the required hours of personal analysis, individual supervision and case colloquia, and pass the mid-training exams. He or she must also receive the recommendation of the recommendation of the Interviewing Committee to proceed to the Diploma Case Evaluation and the Diploma Thesis. The Diploma Case Evaluation requires the candidate to prepare two written cases, one of at least 100 contact hours, and one of at least 30 contact hours. The written cases are submitted to a Diploma Case Study Committee, which reviews them and chooses one as the subject of a 90 minute oral examination which the candidate must pass to proceed. The Diploma Thesis is an original paper which a candidate must write and submit to a thesis advisor and two readers for a Thesis Discussion. The paper is intended to demonstrate the candidate's ability to conduct creative research or a creative project that reflects a special interest, the individuation process, and a Jungian orientation. The diploma will be granted when the relevant committees and examining bodies – Interviewing, Case Study, and Thesis have passed or approved the candidate's work, and recommended to the society that the candidate receive the diploma. The full society makes the final decision as to whether the candidate is ready to graduate.
SAP	Recommendation of both Supervisors. Successful completion of all academic aspects of the Training as recommended by the Director of Training to the Professional Development Committee (PDC). Final clinical paper (approx 8000 words) about analytic work with one or both training patients, underpinned by theory, is submitted to the PDC, as well as analytic work presented by supervisors to PDC. PDC assesses and decides. NB The Professional Development Committee (PDC) is separate from the Training Committee.
SBrPA	The trainees have to complete 4 years of training presenting a good evaluation by professors and supervisors, besides 300 hours of analysis and 50 hours of individual supervision during the training ,as well as having the monograph approved by senior analysts board at the end of course.
SEPA	After the candidate starts Supervision, he or she continues the theoretical program, writes three clinical cases from the supervised analysands, passes an oral exam centered in one case report where it is evaluated his/her knowledge of Jungian theory applied to the case, passes the last session with the three members of the CESP and, if the recommendations are positive, the Training Commission recommends him or her to de General Assembly which is the sobering organ that makes the final decision to give to the Candidate the category of Analyst Member of SEPA.
SFPA	Elaboration of a memo from the clinical practice (50 pages) assessed by 5 readers being part of the Council of admission, 5 discussions with didactics and presentation of memo in general meeting, if it was accepted by the Council of admission.

The majority of the institutes split their training into two or three stages. For them, advancing from one level to the next require a written and oral exam, writing a paper, interviews, demonstrating clinical ability, and a case presentation. As for Final Evaluation and its requirements, all the institutes require a final thesis that could be a case presentation or a thesis defense.