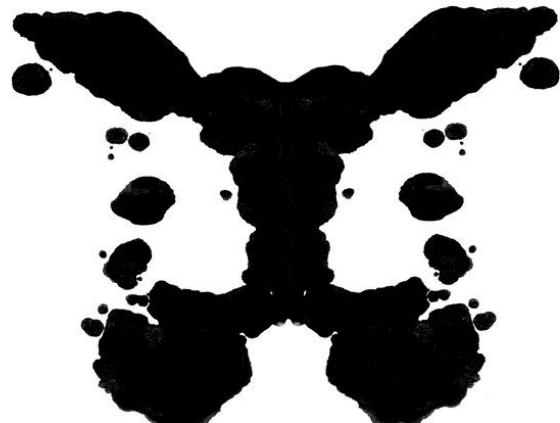
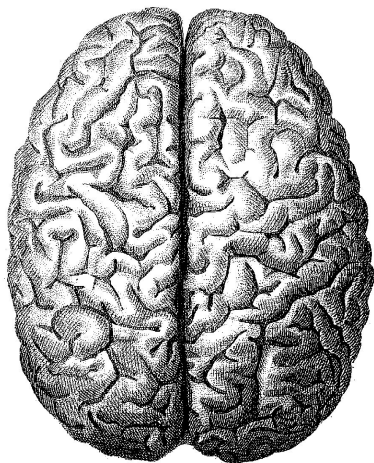


CAREER PROFILE OF A PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR

WHAT IS A PSYCHOLOGIST?

DIAGNOSING/ EVALUATING MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS THROUGH OBSERVATION, INTERVIEWS, AND PSYCHOLOGY TESTS, TO FORMULATE AND DISTRIBUTE PROGRAMS FOR TREATMENT.



PSYCHOLOGIST STUDY THE MIND AND HAVE TO INTERPRET FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES.

WHAT KIND OF PERSON IS BEST SUITED FOR THIS CAREER?

- EMPATHY: BEING ABLE TO EMPATHIZE WITH THEIR PATIENTS AND BEING ABLE TO PUT YOURSELF IN SOMEONE ELSE'S SKIN RATHER THAN MAKING ASSUMPTIONS.
- LISTENER : YOU CAN NOT ASSUME WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING, YOU HAVE TO LISTEN TO THE WORDS THEY SAY. BEING A GOOD LISTENER IS KEY.
- CONFIDENTIAL: THE ABILITY TO NOT SHARE PERSONAL, PRIVATE INFORMATION WITH ANYONE.
- INTERESTED: YOU HAVE TO BE INTERESTED IN PEOPLE AND THE WAY THEIR MIND WORKS. BEING INTRIGUED BY WHAT MAKES A PERSON TICK, OR WHAT MAKES THEM DIFFERENT/SPECIAL.
- COMMUNICATIVE: BEING ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH SITUATIONS, AND PEOPLE EFFECTIVELY.

CAN YOU ADVANCE?

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *"The number of jobs for psychologists will grow at about the average rate for all jobs, while the rate of growth for counselors will be significantly higher."*

Ranging from a bachelors all the way to a doctorate degrees, there are career opportunities available for each level.

MASTER'S DEGREE

A graduate level-degree that involves 2 to 3 years of study beyond the undergraduate degree.

MOST COMMON MASTER DEGREES:

- 1. MASTER OF ARTS (M.A.): INDICATE A STRONGER LIBERAL ARTS FOCUS**
- 2. MASTER OF SCIENCE (M.S.): INDICATE A STRONGER CONCENTRATION ON RESEARCH AND THE SCIENCES**

HAVING A MASTERS DEGREE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO FIND MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES.

SKILLS REQUIRED TO DO THIS JOB WELL:

1. BEING AWARE OF OTHERS' REACTIONS AND UNDERSTANDING WHY THEY REACT AS THEY DO
2. LISTENING TO WHAT OTHER PEOPLE ARE SAYING, AND TAKING TIME TO UNDERSTAND WHY THEY ARE SAYING IT. ASKING QUESTIONS AS TO WHY THEY ACT THE WAY THEY DO, WHY THEY SAY THE THINGS THEY DO, ETC.
3. IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS AND REVIEWING THE OBTAINED INFORMATION TO DEVELOP/EVALUATE TREATMENT OPTIONS AND THE SOLUTION.
4. USING LOGIC AND REASONING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF EACH PROBLEM AS THEY ARISE. THE ABILITY TO TELL WHEN SOMETHING IS WRONG OR IS LIKELY TO GO WRONG.