

2022

unpacking the invisible knapsack

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3) How can psychotherapists increase their awareness of social privilege?

1. a life long journey to recognize the themes that are part of our narrative
2. accepting that what we think is real
3. adopt a full-some and holistic view
4. apply framework to psychotherapy work
5. aware of how white people, as professionals are privileged
6. aware of when to disclose and when not to
7. be humble to admit that we are still learning as well
8. being aware of what is going on in our community
9. being involved in other cultures and other contexts
10. collaborate with community agencies
11. collaborate with others who can offer perspective
12. conducting research on social privilege
13. connect with others who have different cultural identities

14. critical readings
15. cultural events to learn more and become an ally
16. difficult because the fish does not know it is swimming in water
17. do specific training in history
18. dominant discourse is embedded within our own understanding
19. engage as listeners to populations that have experienced oppression
20. engage in community action
21. engage in culturally based education
22. engage with broader socialist discourse
23. experiences are different within the system
24. explore client's identity and worldview
25. expose to diversity of cultures
26. feminist therapy orientation speaks about social justice quite explicitly

27. get a broad picture and context
28. go to different places and experience that
29. go to the powwows and connect with the learning opportunities
30. going to lectures, workshops, readings
31. how health, poverty, occupation, family of origin and early attachments form identity
32. how society and their community respond to those facing oppression
33. identify barriers to accessibility
34. impact of colonization on Indigenous populations
35. it has to be a personal quest
36. it is past the time now in 2018 to be saying that “I am just like you”
37. join groups that stress certain aspects of privilege
38. know the belief you share with the larger system
39. know when our oppressive narrative is happening

40. learn more about broad social issues
41. learning about injustice of cultural norms
42. let people name me as an ally vs. me naming myself as an ally
43. listen experientially and intuitionally to what is being said and not said
44. look at intersections
45. more openness and self-reflection
46. not thinking that you are too good to do something
47. open and receptive to feedback from clients
48. peer supervision group
49. professional affiliation with others on social justice issues
50. realization that psychotherapy is a privileged career path
51. realize your values, beliefs and perspectives don't necessarily apply
52. recognize institutional abuse

53. recognizing that the model or the lens from which you practice is unique
54. seek out opportunities to hear stories
55. seek supervision from an individual who has cultural competency
56. sliding scale in private practice
57. socio-cultural trauma training
58. staying current with the atmosphere of our culture
59. the curriculum when you're studying in the first place
60. therapist from diverse backgrounds have insight
61. there is tremendous denial and identity and location
62. through art, television, movies, literature
63. through social events happening in their community
64. training around anti-oppression
65. understand multigenerational trauma

66. volunteer in different organizations

67. willingness to look at one's belief system

68. write papers

SJS3: How can psychotherapists increase their awareness of social privilege?



Clusters

Final Stress is 0.2796 after 12 iterations. Filter is 'no filter'.

Cluster

1. Through reflexive practice

Statement	Bridging
50. realization that psychotherapy is a privileged career path	0.00
39. know when our oppressive narrative is happening	0.04
36. it is past the time now in 2018 to be saying that "I am just like you"	0.04
51. realize your values, beliefs and perspectives don't necessarily apply	0.09
45. more openness and self-reflection	0.10
1. a life long journey to recognize the themes that are part of our narrative	0.12
46. not thinking that you are too good to do something	0.13
3. adopt a full-some and holistic view	0.14
53. recognizing that the model or the lens from which you practice is unique	0.15
61. there is tremendous denial and identity and location	0.15
35. it has to be a personal quest	0.15
7. be humble to admit that we are still learning as well	0.16
5. aware of how white people, as professionals are privileged	0.18
16. difficult because the fish does not know it is swimming in water	0.19
56. sliding scale in private practice	0.19
67. willingness to look at one's belief system	0.22
38. know the belief you share with the larger system	0.24
18. dominant discourse is embedded within our own understanding	0.32
4. apply framework to psychotherapy work	0.38
2. accepting that what we think is real	0.64
	0.65
33. identify barriers to accessibility	0.42
6. aware of when to disclose and when not to	0.47
27. get a broad picture and context	0.48
23. experiences are different within the system	0.52
31. how health, poverty, occupation, family of origin and early attachments form identity	0.52
44. look at intersections	0.60
43. listen experientially and intuitionally to what is being said and not said	0.66
24. explore client's identity and worldview	0.82

2. Listen

	42. let people name me as an ally vs. me naming myself as an ally	0.84
	52. recognize institutional abuse	0.89
	47. open and receptive to feedback from clients	0.95
3. Community/Cultural Involvement		0.32
	63. through social events happening in their community	0.17
	66. volunteer in different organizations	0.21
	20. engage in community action	0.21
	15. cultural events to learn more and become an ally	0.23
	58. staying current with the atmosphere of our culture	0.25
	10. collaborate with community agencies	0.25
	8. being aware of what is going on in our community	0.27
	25. expose to diversity of cultures	0.27
	28. go to different places and experience that	0.27
	9. being involved in other cultures and other contexts	0.29
	13. connect with others who have different cultural identities	0.33
	29. go to the powwows and connect with the learning opportunities	0.33
	32. how society and their community respond to those facing oppression	0.35
	37. join groups that stress certain aspects of privilege	0.36
	62. through art, television, movies, literature	0.40
	49. professional affiliation with others on social justice issues	0.42
	11. collaborate with others who can offer perspective	0.46
	54. seek out opportunities to hear stories	0.48
	19. engage as listeners to populations that have experienced oppression	0.52
4. structured learning		0.43
	21. engage in culturally based education	0.16
	17. do specific training in history	0.19
	30. going to lectures, workshops, readings	0.19
	57. socio-cultural trauma training	0.22
	64. training around anti-oppression	0.22
	14. critical readings	0.23
	41. learning about injustice of cultural norms	0.25
	59. the curriculum when you're studying in the first place	0.29
	40. learn more about broad social issues	0.34
	26. feminist therapy orientation speaks about social justice quite explicitly	0.36
	22. engage with broader socialist discourse	0.41
	34. impact of colonization on Indigenous populations	0.45
	12. conducting research on social privilege	0.46
	65. understand multigenerational trauma	0.54
	55. seek supervision from an individual who has cultural competency	0.66
	48. peer supervision group	0.84
	68. write papers	0.89
	60. therapist from diverse backgrounds have insight	1.00

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1. a life long journey to recognize the themes that are part of our narrative	0.12
46. not thinking that you are too good to do something	0.13
3. adopt a full-some and holistic view	0.14
53. recognizing that the model or the lens from which you practice is unique	0.15
61. there is tremendous denial and identity and location	0.15
35. it has to be a personal quest	0.15
7. be humble to admit that we are still learning as well	0.16
5. aware of how white people, as professionals are privileged	0.18
16. difficult because the fish does not know it is swimming in water	0.19
56. sliding scale in private practice	0.19
67. willingness to look at one's belief system	0.22
38. know the belief you share with the larger system	0.24
18. dominant discourse is embedded within our own understanding	0.32
4. apply framework to psychotherapy work	0.38
2. accepting that what we think is real	0.64

2. Listen

33. identify barriers to accessibility	0.42
6. aware of when to disclose and when not to	0.47
27. get a broad picture and context	0.48
23. experiences are different within the system	0.52
31. how health, poverty, occupation, family of origin and early attachments form identity	0.52
44. look at intersections	0.60
43. listen experientially and intuitively to what is being said and not said	0.66

24.	24. explore client's identity and worldview	0.82
42.	42. let people name me as an ally vs. me naming myself as an ally	0.84
52.	52. recognize institutional abuse	0.89
47.	47. open and receptive to feedback from clients	0.95

3. Community/Cultural Involvement

0.32

63.	63. through social events happening in their community	0.17
66.	66. volunteer in different organizations	0.21
20.	20. engage in community action	0.21
15.	15. cultural events to learn more and become an ally	0.23
58.	58. staying current with the atmosphere of our culture	0.25
10.	10. collaborate with community agencies	0.25
8.	8. being aware of what is going on in our community	0.27
25.	25. expose to diversity of cultures	0.27
28.	28. go to different places and experience that	0.27
9.	9. being involved in other cultures and other contexts	0.29
13.	13. connect with others who have different cultural identities	0.33
29.	29. go to the powwows and connect with the learning opportunities	0.33
32.	32. how society and their community respond to those facing oppression	0.35
37.	37. join groups that stress certain aspects of privilege	0.36
62.	62. through art, television, movies, literature	0.40
49.	49. professional affiliation with others on social justice issues	0.42
11.	11. collaborate with others who can offer perspective	0.46
54.	54. seek out opportunities to hear stories	0.48
19.	19. engage as listeners to populations that have experienced oppression	0.52

4. Through education and training

0.31

21.	21. engage in culturally based education	0.16
17.	17. do specific training in history	0.19
30.	30. going to lectures, workshops, readings	0.19
57.	57. socio-cultural trauma training	0.22
64.	64. training around anti-oppression	0.22
14.	14. critical readings	0.23
41.	41. learning about injustice of cultural norms	0.25
59.	59. the curriculum when you're studying in the first place	0.29
40.	40. learn more about broad social issues	0.34
26.	26. feminist therapy orientation speaks about social justice quite explicitly	0.36
22.	22. engage with broader socialist discourse	0.41
34.	34. impact of colonization on Indigenous populations	0.45
12.	12. conducting research on social privilege	0.46
65.	65. understand multigenerational trauma	0.54

5. Through supervision/consultation

0.85

55.	55. seek supervision from an individual who has cultural competency	0.66
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48.	48. peer supervision group	0.84
68.	68. write papers	0.89
60.	60. therapist from diverse backgrounds have insight	1.00

SJS3: How can psychotherapists increase their awareness of social privilege?



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	39. 39. know when our oppressive narrative is happening	0.04
	51. 51. realize your values, beliefs and perspectives don't necessarily apply	0.09
	45. 45. more openness and self-reflection	0.10
	1. 1. a life long journey to recognize the themes that are part of our narrative	0.12
	3. 3. adopt a full-some and holistic view	0.14
	53. 53. recognizing that the model or the lens from which you practice is unique	0.15
	35. 35. it has to be a personal quest	0.15
	7. 7. be humble to admit that we are still learning as well	0.16
	5. 5. aware of how white people, as professionals are privileged	0.18
	56. 56. sliding scale in private practice	0.19
	67. 67. willingness to look at one's belief system	0.22
	38. 38. know the belief you share with the larger system	0.24
	2. 2. accepting that what we think is real	0.64
2.		0.17
	50. 50. realization that psychotherapy is a privileged career path	0.00
	36. 36. it is past the time now in 2018 to be saying that "I am just like you"	0.04
	46. 46. not thinking that you are too good to do something	0.13
	61. 61. there is tremendous denial and identity and location	0.15
	16. 16. difficult because the fish does not know it is swimming in water	0.19
	18. 18. dominant discourse is embedded within our own understanding	0.32
	4. 4. apply framework to psychotherapy work	0.38
3. Listen		0.65
	33. 33. identify barriers to accessibility	0.42
	6. 6. aware of when to disclose and when not to	0.47
	27. 27. get a broad picture and context	0.48
	23. 23. experiences are different within the system	0.52
	31. 31. how health, poverty, occupation, family of origin and early attachments form identity	0.52
	44. 44. look at intersections	0.60
	43. 43. listen experientially and intuitively to what is	

	43. being said and not said	0.66
	24. 24. explore client's identity and worldview	0.82
	42. 42. let people name me as an ally vs. me naming myself as an ally	0.84
	52. 52. recognize institutional abuse	0.89
	47. 47. open and receptive to feedback from clients	0.95
4. Community/Cultural Involvement		0.32
	63. 63. through social events happening in their community	0.17
	66. 66. volunteer in different organizations	0.21
	20. 20. engage in community action	0.21
	15. 15. cultural events to learn more and become an ally	0.23
	58. 58. staying current with the atmosphere of our culture	0.25
	10. 10. collaborate with community agencies	0.25
	8. 8. being aware of what is going on in our community	0.27
	25. 25. expose to diversity of cultures	0.27
	28. 28. go to different places and experience that	0.27
	9. 9. being involved in other cultures and other contexts	0.29
	13. 13. connect with others who have different cultural identities	0.33
	29. 29. go to the powwows and connect with the learning opportunities	0.33
	32. 32. how society and their community respond to those facing oppression	0.35
	37. 37. join groups that stress certain aspects of privilege	0.36
	62. 62. through art, television, movies, literature	0.40
	49. 49. professional affiliation with others on social justice issues	0.42
	11. 11. collaborate with others who can offer perspective	0.46
	54. 54. seek out opportunities to hear stories	0.48
	19. 19. engage as listeners to populations that have experienced oppression	0.52
5. Through education and training		0.31
	21. 21. engage in culturally based education	0.16
	17. 17. do specific training in history	0.19
	30. 30. going to lectures, workshops, readings	0.19
	57. 57. socio-cultural trauma training	0.22
	64. 64. training around anti-oppression	0.22
	14. 14. critical readings	0.23
	41. 41. learning about injustice of cultural norms	0.25
	59. 59. the curriculum when you're studying in the first place	0.29
	40. 40. learn more about broad social issues	0.34
	26. 26. feminist therapy orientation speaks about social justice quite explicitly	0.36
	22. 22. engage with broader socialist discourse	0.41
	34. 34. impact of colonization on Indigenous populations	0.45
	12. 12. conducting research on social privilege	0.46
	65. 65. understand multigenerational trauma	0.54
6. Through supervision/consultation		0.85

55.	55. seek supervision from an individual who has cultural competency	0.66
48.	48. peer supervision group	0.84
68.	68. write papers	0.89
60.	60. therapist from diverse backgrounds have insight	1.00

SJS3: How can psychotherapists increase their awareness of social privilege?



Clusters

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Cluster

Cluster	Statement	Bridging
1.		0.19
	39. 39. know when our oppressive narrative is happening	0.04
	51. 51. realize your values, beliefs and perspectives don't necessarily apply	0.09
	45. 45. more openness and self-reflection	0.10
	1. 1. a life long journey to recognize the themes that are part of our narrative	0.12
	3. 3. adopt a full-some and holistic view	0.14
	53. 53. recognizing that the model or the lens from which you practice is unique	0.15
	35. 35. it has to be a personal quest	0.15
	7. 7. be humble to admit that we are still learning as well	0.16
	5. 5. aware of how white people, as professionals are privileged	0.18
	56. 56. sliding scale in private practice	0.19
	67. 67. willingness to look at one's belief system	0.22
	38. 38. know the belief you share with the larger system	0.24
	2. 2. accepting that what we think is real	0.64
2.		0.17
	50. 50. realization that psychotherapy is a privileged career path	0.00
	36. 36. it is past the time now in 2018 to be saying that "I am just like you"	0.04
	46. 46. not thinking that you are too good to do something	0.13
	61. 61. there is tremendous denial and identity and location	0.15
	16. 16. difficult because the fish does not know it is swimming in water	0.19
	18. 18. dominant discourse is embedded within our own understanding	0.32
	4. 4. apply framework to psychotherapy work	0.38
3. Listen		0.65
	33. 33. identify barriers to accessibility	0.42
	6. 6. aware of when to disclose and when not to	0.47
	27. 27. get a broad picture and context	0.48
	23. 23. experiences are different within the system	0.52
	31. 31. how health, poverty, occupation, family of origin and early attachments form identity	0.52
	44. 44. look at intersections	0.60

43.	43. listen experientially and intuitionally to what is being said and not said	0.66
24.	24. explore client's identity and worldview	0.82
42.	42. let people name me as an ally vs. me naming myself as an ally	0.84
52.	52. recognize institutional abuse	0.89
47.	47. open and receptive to feedback from clients	0.95

4. ART AND CULTURE

		0.30
63.	63. through social events happening in their community	0.17
20.	20. engage in community action	0.21
66.	66. volunteer in different organizations	0.21
15.	15. cultural events to learn more and become an ally	0.23
58.	58. staying current with the atmosphere of our culture	0.25
10.	10. collaborate with community agencies	0.25
8.	8. being aware of what is going on in our community	0.27
9.	9. being involved in other cultures and other contexts	0.29
29.	29. go to the powwows and connect with the learning opportunities	0.33
32.	32. how society and their community respond to those facing oppression	0.35
37.	37. join groups that stress certain aspects of privilege	0.36
62.	62. through art, television, movies, literature	0.40
49.	49. professional affiliation with others on social justice issues	0.42
11.	11. collaborate with others who can offer perspective	0.46

5. SEEK ENGAGEMENT WITH DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

		0.37
28.	28. go to different places and experience that	0.27
25.	25. expose to diversity of cultures	0.27
13.	13. connect with others who have different cultural identities	0.33
54.	54. seek out opportunities to hear stories	0.48
19.	19. engage as listeners to populations that have experienced oppression	0.52

6. Through education and training

		0.31
21.	21. engage in culturally based education	0.16
17.	17. do specific training in history	0.19
30.	30. going to lectures, workshops, readings	0.19
57.	57. socio-cultural trauma training	0.22
64.	64. training around anti-oppression	0.22
14.	14. critical readings	0.23
41.	41. learning about injustice of cultural norms	0.25
59.	59. the curriculum when you're studying in the first place	0.29
40.	40. learn more about broad social issues	0.34
26.	26. feminist therapy orientation speaks about social justice quite explicitly	0.36
22.	22. engage with broader socialist discourse	0.41
34.	34. impact of colonization on Indigenous populations	0.45
12.	12. conducting research on social privilege	0.46

**7. Through
supervision/consultation**

65.	65. understand multigenerational trauma	0.54
		0.85
55.	55. seek supervision from an individual who has cultural competency	0.66
48.	48. peer supervision group	0.84
68.	68. write papers	0.89
60.	60. therapist from diverse backgrounds have insight	1.00

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	1. 1. a life long journey to recognize the themes that are part of our narrative	0.12
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	53. 53. recognizing that the model or the lens from which you practice is unique	0.15
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	5. 5. aware of how white people, as professionals are privileged	0.18
	56. 56. sliding scale in private practice	0.19
	67. 67. willingness to look at one's belief system	0.22
	38. 38. know the belief you share with the larger system	0.24
2.	2. 2. accepting that what we think is real	0.64
		0.17
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	61. 61. there is tremendous denial and identity and location	0.15
	16. 16. difficult because the fish does not know it is swimming in water	0.19
	18. 18. dominant discourse is embedded within our own understanding	0.32
3.	4. 4. apply framework to psychotherapy work	0.38
		0.74
	6. 6. aware of when to disclose and when not to	0.47
	31. 31. how health, poverty, occupation, family of origin and early attachments form identity	0.52
	43. 43. listen experientially and intuitionally to what is being said and not said	0.66
	24. 24. explore client's identity and worldview	0.82
	42. 42. let people name me as an ally vs. me naming	

	42. myself as an ally	0.84
	52. 52. recognize institutional abuse	0.89
4.	47. 47. open and receptive to feedback from clients	0.95
		0.51
	33. 33. identify barriers to accessibility	0.42
	27. 27. get a broad picture and context	0.48
	23. 23. experiences are different within the system	0.52
	44. 44. look at intersections	0.60
5. ART AND CULTURE		0.30
	63. 63. through social events happening in their community	0.17
	20. 20. engage in community action	0.21
	66. 66. volunteer in different organizations	0.21
	15. 15. cultural events to learn more and become an ally	0.23
	58. 58. staying current with the atmosphere of our culture	0.25
	10. 10. collaborate with community agencies	0.25
	8. 8. being aware of what is going on in our community	0.27
	9. 9. being involved in other cultures and other contexts	0.29
	29. 29. go to the powwows and connect with the learning opportunities	0.33
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6. SEEK ENGAGEMENT WITH DIVERSE COMMUNITIES		0.37
	28. 28. go to different places and experience that	0.27
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	13. 13. connect with others who have different cultural identities	0.33
	54. 54. seek out opportunities to hear stories	0.48
	19. 19. engage as listeners to populations that have experienced oppression	0.52
7. Through education and training		0.31
	21. 21. engage in culturally based education	0.16
	17. 17. do specific training in history	0.19
	30. 30. going to lectures, workshops, readings	0.19
	57. 57. socio-cultural trauma training	0.22
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	40. 40. learn more about broad social issues	0.34
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	12.	12. conducting research on social privilege	0.46
	65.	65. understand multigenerational trauma	0.54
8. Through supervision/consultation			0.85
	55.	55. seek supervision from an individual who has cultural competency	0.66
	48.	48. peer supervision group	0.84
	68.	68. write papers	0.89
	60.	60. therapist from diverse backgrounds have insight	1.00

Demographics

Participant number	Areas of Practice	Specializations
1	Adults, individual, private, informal assessments, interventions	No area of speciality in terms of presenting issues/populations Modality: Relational, Gestalt, Feminist
2	Intervention, teaching, research, adolescents, adults, individual, family, education, health, social service, private	Anxiety, depression, gender disorders, learning, states of consciousness Modality: Hypnotherapy, CBT, brief therapy, trauma informed, psychoanalysis
3	Children, adolescents, couples, individuals, some families, social service agency, private practice	Anxiety, trauma, relationship issues, separation/divorce, grief/loss, infidelity, health issues. Modality: collaborative-based; CBT; narrative, BFST family systems; experiential; Bowenian; Gestalt
4	Assessment, intervention, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, group, private	Anxiety, panic disorder. Modality: Client-centered, holistic therapy, CBT, etc.
5	Assessment, intervention, teaching, research, children, adolescents, adults, individual, family, group, public, education, social service, private	Attachment, trauma, play therapy, ethics, adoption, women abuse Modality: Attachment based approaches; Eye

		Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR); holistic perspective; strength-based
6	Intervention, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, private	Anxiety, trauma, emerging adulthood Modality: attachment, eclectic, DBT, schema therapy
7	Intervention, teaching, adults, individual, couple, social service, private	Depression, anxiety, life transitions, work related stress, loss Modality: humanistic, self- compassion, mindfulness
8	Intervention, children, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, social service, private	Teenage girls and their parents, depression, suicidal ideation, relationship conflict Modality: Mindfulness, EFT
9	Intervention, adults, individual, social service, private	Deal with any issue, generalized practice Modality: mindfulness
10	Intervention, children, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, social service, private	Children, adolescence, social development, parenting Modality: play therapy, brief solution-focused
11	Assessment, intervention, teaching, children, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, group, public, education, social services, private	Trauma work, complex trauma, PTSD, with all ages; addictions; dual-diagnosis Modality: integrative

		approach –TIR; EMDR; EFT;CBT; DBT; art-therapy
12	Assessment, intervention, children, adolescents, adults, Individual, family/group, public, social service public: justice/education/health/ social services, private	Addictions, mental health with youth Modality: systems, cooperative, post- structural, behavioural therapy
13	Intervention, adolescents, adults, individual, group, private	Trauma, PTSD Modality: narrative, EMDR, integrative, interpersonal, ego states, DBT.
14	Assessment, intervention, adults, individual, public, education, private	Anxiety, depression, relationship issues, grief, internet addiction, substance use with adults Modality: integrative, CBT, brief-solution focused, narrative, ACT
15	Assessment, adolescents, individual, justice, education	Adolescents with trauma
16	Assessment, intervention, teaching, research, adults,	Victims of sexual abuse, mostly men

	individual, group, education	
17	Assessment, intervention, children, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, group, social services, private	Sudden traumatic death, teens/young adults
18	Assessment, intervention, teaching, research, children, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, group, justice, education, health, social services, private	Sexual assault, domestic violence, male survivors of sexual assault, refugees, homelessness, dual identity – victim/perpetrator, LGBTQ, mental health, reproductive health, HIV/Aids, women's health, human trafficking, psychiatric trauma survivors
19	Assessment, intervention, teaching, children, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, group, health, private	Marriage, family, couple

20	Intervention, teaching, research, children, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, justice, education, private	Relational, anger, addiction, men's issues, domestic abuse, parent/teen conflict, relationships
21	Assessment, intervention, teaching, children, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, justice, education, social services, private	EMDR, couples, family, trauma, expressive arts, men's work
22	Assessment, intervention, teaching, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, justice, education, health, social services, private	Individual, couples, family, non-medication approach, mental health
23	Assessment, teaching, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, justice, education, health, private	Complex trauma, dissociation, couples, childhood trauma, parent/teen, consulting, mediating

24	Intervention, teaching, adult, individual, couple, group, education, health, social services	DBT, Gottman, narrative, single Session
25	Assessment, intervention, teaching, adolescents, adults, individual, couple, family, education, health, social services, private	Trauma, family systems, healthy sexuality, EFT, spirituality

AVERAGE AGE: 53.08

AVERAGE FEMALE AGE: 54.38

AVERAGE MALE AGE: 46.25

TOTAL # FEMALE: 21

TOTAL # MALE: 4

AVERAGE YEARS REGISTERED: 2.63

AVERAGE YEARS IN FIELD: 16.3

How can psychotherapists increase their awareness of social privilege?

