



ENGLISH

Scope of Practice and Interprofessional Collaboration Standard

Organization : New Brunswick Professional Association of Criminology (NBPAC)

Version : 1.0 **Adopted :** June 2, 2026

This standard defines the function of the criminologist in New Brunswick, their scope of practice and its limits, in order to protect the public and ensure harmonious collaboration with regulated professions.

1. Status of the Association

The NBPAC is a voluntary professional association. In New Brunswick, criminology is not a regulated profession: neither the title nor the activities are reserved by law. The Association therefore defines the criminologist's function by **competence and domain**, not by reserved acts. This standard applies to its members.

2. Definition of the criminologist

The criminologist studies the **phenomenon of crime, victimization and the workings of the justice system**, and applies that knowledge to prevention, to the assessment and support of people in contact with justice, to the design and evaluation of programs, and to research and policy advice. Their distinctive lens is crime and justice, not the clinical treatment of mental health.

3. Scope of practice

- Analyze the phenomenon of crime and victimization.
- Design and support crime prevention and community safety.
- Assess criminogenic risk and needs in justice contexts (structured or actuarial tools) to guide intervention, without making a clinical diagnosis.
- Develop, implement and evaluate correctional and community intervention plans and programs.
- Support the social reintegration of people who have offended.
- Support and guide victims (non-clinical support).
- Facilitate restorative justice and mediation.
- Conduct research and advise on justice and safety policy.
- Provide expertise, consultation and testimony, within the limits of their competence.
- Train and raise awareness among the public and partners.

Specialized fields, in support of safety and justice:

- **Economic and financial crime:** analyzing and preventing fraud, money laundering, corruption and other financial crimes, supporting detection and prevention, without substituting for the accounting, legal or investigative acts reserved to other professionals.
- **Data analysis:** collecting, processing and interpreting crime and justice data (crime mapping, trend analysis, indicators) to inform evidence-based decision-making.
- **Criminal intelligence analysis** across its four streams: **strategic** (long-term trends and threats, supporting direction-setting), **operational** (support to operations and investigations targeting a network or phenomenon), **tactical** (immediate field support for an ongoing case) and **anticipatory** (foresight and monitoring of emerging threats).



4. Limits and professions regulated in New Brunswick

The criminologist works in complement, never as a substitute. The following activities belong to professions regulated by law in New Brunswick; the member does not perform them unless they hold the required title or licence.

Activity	Competent profession in N.B.
Diagnosing mental disorders, psychological assessment and testing	Psychologist (College of Psychologists of N.B.)
Psychotherapy and counselling therapy	Licensed Counselling Therapist (College of Counselling Therapists of N.B.)
Clinical social work, child protection, reserved psychosocial assessments	Social Worker (NBASW / ATSNB)
Legal advice and representation	Lawyer (Law Society of N.B.)
Medical diagnosis and prescription	Physician

5. Duty of collaboration and referral

The member recognizes the limits of their scope of practice and promptly refers the person to the competent profession when the situation requires it. They foster interdisciplinary work and perform no act reserved to a regulated profession without holding the title.

6. Distinction from Quebec

In Quebec, the criminologist is a member of a professional order and holds a reserved title and reserved activities set out in law, mainly in the field of mental health and human relations. That authority arises from Quebec law and does not apply in New Brunswick.

7. Review and recognition

This standard is reviewed periodically. The Association aims for legislative protection of the title, developed in consultation with the other regulatory bodies and validated by New Brunswick legal counsel.

Note: This standard guides members' practice. It confers no exclusive right to practise and should be validated by legal counsel before any legal-recognition process.