 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 1 of 17

Jamaican Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Counsellors' Code of Conduct 2015



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

PREAMBLE

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Principle A: Beneficence and Nonmaleficence

Principle B: Fidelity and Responsibility

Principle C: Integrity

Principle D: Justice

Principle E: Respect for People's Rights and Dignity

ETHICAL STANDARDS

1. Resolving Ethical Issues

1.01 Misuse of Psychologists and Counsellors' Work

1.02a Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority

1.02b Conflicts with Psychologists and Counsellors' Ethics Code and Other Ethics Codes of Other Professional Bodies

1.03 Conflicts Between Ethics and Organizational Demands

1.04 Informal Resolution of Ethical Violations

1.05 Reporting Ethical Violations

1.06 Cooperating With Ethics Committees

1.07 Improper Complaints

1.08 Unfair Discrimination Against Complainants and Respondents

2. Competence

2.01 Boundaries of Competence

2.02 Providing Services in Emergencies

2.03 Maintaining Competence

2.04 Bases for Scientific and Professional Judgments

2.05 Delegation of Work to Others

2.06 Personal Problems and Conflicts

3. Human Relations

3.01 Unfair Discrimination

3.02 Sexual Harassment

3.03 Other Harassment

3.04 Avoiding Harm

3.05 Multiple Relationships

3.06 Conflict of Interest

3.07 Third-Party Requests for Services

3.08 Exploitative Relationships

3.09 Cooperation With Other Professionals

3.10 Informed Consent

3.11 Psychological and Counselling Services Delivered To or Through Organizations

3.12 Interruption of Psychological Services

4. Privacy And Confidentiality

4.01 Maintaining Confidentiality

4.02 Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality

4.03 Recording

4.04 Minimizing Intrusions on Privacy

4.05 Disclosures

4.06 Consultations

4.07 Use of Confidential Information for Didactic or Other Purposes

5. Advertising and Other Public Statements

5.01 Avoidance of False or Deceptive Statements

5.02 Statements by Others

5.03 Descriptions of Workshops and Non-Degree-Granting Educational Programs

5.04 Media Presentations

5.05 Testimonials

5.06 In-Person Solicitation

6. Record Keeping and Fees

6.01 Documentation of Professional and Scientific Work and Maintenance of Records

6.02 Maintenance, Dissemination, and Disposal of Confidential Records of Professional and Scientific Work

6.03 Withholding Records for Nonpayment

6.04 Fees and Financial Arrangements

6.05 Barter With Clients/Patients

6.06 Accuracy in Reports to Payors and Funding Sources

6.07 Referrals and Fees

7. Education and Training

7.01 Design of Education and Training Programs

7.02 Descriptions of Education and Training Programs

7.03 Accuracy in Teaching


7.04 Student Disclosure of Personal Information

7.05 Mandatory Individual or Group Therapy

7.06 Assessing Student and Supervisee Performance

7.07 Sexual Relationships With Students and Supervisees


8. Research and Publication

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 2 of 17

- 8.01 Institutional Approval
- 8.02 Informed Consent to Research
- 8.03 Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research
- 8.04 Client/Patient, Student, and Subordinate Research Participants
- 8.05 Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research
- 8.06 Offering Inducements for Research Participation
- 8.07 Deception in Research
- 8.08 Debriefing
- 8.09 Humane Care and Use of Animals in Research
- 8.10 Reporting Research Results
- 8.11 Plagiarism
- 8.12 Publication Credit
- 8.13 Duplicate Publication of Data
- 8.14 Sharing Research Data for Verification

- 8.15 Reviewers
- 9. *Assessment*
 - 9.01 Bases for Assessments
 - 9.02 Use of Assessments
 - 9.03 Informed Consent in Assessments
 - 9.04 Release of Test Data
 - 9.05 Test Construction
 - 9.06 Interpreting Assessment Results
 - 9.07 Assessment by Unqualified Persons
 - 9.08 Obsolete Tests and Outdated Test Results
 - 9.09 Test Scoring and Interpretation Services
 - 9.10 Explaining Assessment Results
 - 9.11. Maintaining Test Security
- 10. *Therapy*

- 10.01 Informed Consent to Therapy
- 10.02 Therapy Involving Couples or Families
- 10.03 Group Therapy
- 10.04 Providing Therapy to Those Served by Others
- 10.05 Sexual Intimacies With Current Therapy Clients/Patients
- 10.06 Sexual Intimacies With Relatives or Significant Others of Current Therapy Clients/Patients
- 10.07 Therapy With Former Sexual Partners
- 10.08 Sexual Intimacies With Former Therapy Clients/Patients
- 10.09 Interruption of Therapy
- 10.10 Terminating Therapy

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 3 of 19

INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

The Jamaican Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Counsellors' and Code of Conduct (hereinafter referred to as the Ethics Code) consists of an Introduction, a Preamble, five General Principles (A – E), and specific Ethical Standards. The Introduction discusses the intent, organization, procedural considerations, and scope of application of the Ethics Code. The Preamble and General Principles are aspirational goals to guide Psychologists and Counsellors toward the highest ideals of psychology. Although the Preamble and General Principles are not themselves enforceable rules, they should be considered by Psychologists and Counsellors in arriving at an ethical course of action. The Ethical Standards set forth enforceable rules for conduct as Psychologists and Counsellors. Most of the Ethical Standards are written broadly, in order to apply to Psychologists and Counsellors in varied roles, although the application of an Ethical Standard may vary depending on the context. The Ethical Standards are not exhaustive. The fact that a given conduct is not specifically addressed by an Ethical Standard does not mean that it is necessarily either ethical or unethical.

This Ethics Code applies only to Psychologists and Counsellors' activities that are part of their scientific, educational, or professional roles as Psychologists and Counsellors. Areas covered include but are not limited to the clinical, counseling, and school practice of psychology; research; teaching; supervision of trainees; public service; policy development; social intervention; development of assessment instruments; conducting assessments; educational counseling; organizational consulting; forensic activities; program design and evaluation; and administration. This Ethics Code applies to these activities across a variety of contexts, such as in person, postal, telephone, internet, and other electronic transmissions. These activities shall be distinguished from the purely private conduct of Psychologists and Counsellors, which is not within the purview of the Ethics Code.

Licensure as a psychologist commits professionals and student affiliates to comply with the standards of the Ethics Code, recognize the Jamaican Psychology Act and adhere to the rules and procedures used to enforce them. Lack of awareness or misunderstanding of an Ethical Standard is not itself a defense to a charge of unethical conduct.

The procedures for filing, investigating, and resolving complaints of unethical conduct are described in the current Rules and Procedures of the Jamaican Psychological Board which may impose sanctions on its members for violations of the standards of the Ethics Code, including termination of licensure, and may notify other bodies and individuals of its actions. In addition, Ministry of Health may take action against a member after his or her conviction of a felony, expulsion or suspension from the Jamaican Psychological Society or any affiliated professional body.


The Ethics Code is intended to provide guidance for Psychologists and Counsellors and standards of professional conduct. The Ethics Code is not intended to be a basis of civil liability. Whether a psychologist has violated the Ethics Code standards does not by itself determine whether the psychologist is legally liable in a court action, whether a contract is enforceable, or whether other legal consequences occur.

The modifiers used in some of the standards of this Ethics Code (e.g., *reasonably*, *appropriate*, *potentially*) are included in the standards when they would (1) allow professional judgment on the part of Psychologists and Counsellors, (2) eliminate injustice or inequality that would occur without the modifier, (3) ensure applicability across the broad range of activities conducted by Psychologists and Counsellors, or (4) guard against a set of rigid rules that might be quickly outdated. As used in this Ethics Code, the term *reasonable* means the prevailing professional judgment of Psychologists and Counsellors engaged in similar activities in similar circumstances, given the knowledge the psychologist had or should have had at the time.

In the process of making decisions regarding their professional behaviour, Psychologists and Counsellors must consider this Ethics Code in addition to applicable laws and psychology board regulations. In applying the Ethics Code to their professional work, Psychologists and Counsellors may consider other materials and guidelines that have been adopted or endorsed by scientific and professional psychological organizations and the dictates of their own conscience, as well as consult with others within the field.

PREAMBLE

Psychologists and Counsellors are committed to increasing scientific and professional knowledge of behaviour and people's understanding of themselves and others and to the use of such knowledge to improve the condition of individuals, organizations, and society. Psychologists and Counsellors respect and protect civil and human rights and the

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 4 of 19

central importance of freedom of inquiry and expression in research, teaching, and publication. They strive to help the public in developing informed judgments and choices concerning human behaviour. In doing so, they perform many roles, such as researcher, educator, diagnostician, therapist, supervisor, consultant, administrator, social interventionist, and expert witness. This Ethics Code provides a common set of principles and standards upon which Psychologists and Counsellors build their professional and scientific work.

This Ethics Code is intended to provide specific standards to cover most situations encountered by Psychologists and Counsellors. It has as its goals the welfare and protection of the individuals and groups with whom Psychologists and Counsellors work and the education of members, students, and the public regarding ethical standards of the discipline.

The development of a dynamic set of ethical standards for Psychologists and Counsellors' work-related conduct requires a personal commitment and lifelong effort to act ethically; to encourage ethical behaviour by students, supervisees, employees, and colleagues; and to consult with others concerning ethical problems.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

This section consists of General Principles. General Principles, as opposed to Ethical Standards, are aspirational in nature. Their intent is to guide and inspire Psychologists and Counsellors toward the very highest ethical ideals of the profession. General Principles, in contrast to Ethical Standards, do not represent obligations and should not form the basis for imposing sanctions. Relying upon General Principles for either of these reasons distorts both their meaning and purpose.

Principle A: Beneficence and Nonmaleficence

Psychologists and Counsellors strive to benefit those with whom they work and take care to do no harm. In their professional actions, Psychologists and Counsellors seek to safeguard the welfare and rights of those with whom they interact professionally and other affected persons, and the welfare of animal subjects of research. When conflicts occur among Psychologists and Counsellors' obligations or concerns, they attempt to resolve these conflicts in a responsible fashion that avoids or minimizes harm. Because Psychologists and Counsellors' scientific and professional judgments and actions may affect the lives of others, they are alert to and guard against personal, financial, social, organizational, or political factors that might lead to misuse of their influence. Psychologists and Counsellors strive to be aware of the possible effect of their own physical and mental health on their ability to help those with whom they work.

Principle B: Fidelity and Responsibility


Psychologists and Counsellors establish relationships of trust with those with whom they work. They are aware of their professional and scientific responsibilities to society and to the specific communities in which they work. Psychologists and Counsellors uphold professional standards of conduct, clarify their professional roles and obligations, accept appropriate responsibility for their behaviour, and seek to manage conflicts of interest that could lead to exploitation or harm. Psychologists and Counsellors consult with, refer to, or cooperate with other professionals and institutions to the extent needed to serve the best interests of those with whom they work. They are concerned about the ethical compliance of their colleagues' scientific and professional conduct. Psychologists and Counsellors strive to contribute a portion of their professional time for little or no compensation or personal advantage.

Principle C: Integrity

Psychologists and Counsellors seek to promote accuracy, honesty, and truthfulness in the science, teaching, and practice of psychology. In these activities Psychologists and Counsellors do not steal, cheat, or engage in fraud, subterfuge, or intentional misrepresentation of fact. Psychologists and Counsellors strive to keep their promises and to avoid unwise or unclear commitments. In situations in which deception may be ethically justifiable to maximize benefits and minimize harm, Psychologists and Counsellors have a serious obligation to consider the need for, the possible consequences of, and their responsibility to correct any resulting mistrust or other harmful effects that arise from the use of such techniques.

Principle D: Justice

Psychologists and Counsellors recognize that fairness and justice entitle all persons to access to and benefit from the contributions of psychology and to equal quality in the processes, procedures, and services being conducted by Psychologists and Counsellors. Psychologists and Counsellors exercise reasonable judgment and take precautions to

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

ensure that their potential biases, the boundaries of their competence, and the limitations of their expertise do not lead to or condone unjust practices.

Principle E: Respect for People’s Rights and Dignity

Psychologists and Counsellors respect the dignity and worth of all people, and the rights of individuals to privacy, confidentiality, and self-determination. Psychologists and Counsellors are aware that special safeguards may be necessary to protect the rights and welfare of persons or communities whose vulnerabilities impair autonomous decision making. Psychologists and Counsellors are aware of and respect cultural, individual, and role differences, including those based on age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, and socioeconomic status and consider these factors when working with members of such groups. Psychologists and Counsellors try to eliminate the effect on their work of biases based on those factors, and they do not knowingly participate in or condone activities of others based upon such prejudices.

ETHICAL STANDARDS

1. Resolving Ethical Issues

1.01 Misuse of Psychologists and Counsellors’ Work

If Psychologists and Counsellors learn of misuse or misrepresentation of their work, they take reasonable steps to correct or minimize the misuse or misrepresentation.

1.02a Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority

If Psychologists and Counsellors' ethical responsibilities conflict with law, regulations, other governing legal authority, Psychologists and Counsellors make known their commitment to the Ethics Code and take steps to resolve the conflict. If the conflict is unresolvable via such means, Psychologists and Counsellors may adhere to the requirements of the law, regulations, or other governing legal authority.

1.02b Conflicts Between Psychologist’s Ethics Code and Other Ethics Codes of Other Professional Bodies

If Psychologists and Counsellors’ ethical code conflicts with other professional bodies with whom they work, conduct research, teach or liaise, Psychologists and Counsellors make known their commitment to the Ethics Code and take steps to resolve the conflict through appropriate consultation with other colleagues and with the Jamaican Psychology Board / Society.

1.03 Conflicts Between Ethics and Organizational Demands


If the demands of an organization with which Psychologists and Counsellors are affiliated or for whom they are working conflict with this Ethics Code, Psychologists and Counsellors clarify the nature of the conflict, make known their commitment to the Ethics Code, and to the extent feasible, resolve the conflict in a way that permits adherence to the Ethics Code.

1.04 Informal Resolution of Ethical Violations

When Psychologists and Counsellors believe that there may have been an ethical violation by another psychologist, they attempt to resolve the issue by bringing it to the attention of that individual, if an informal resolution appears appropriate and the intervention does not violate any confidentiality rights that may be involved. (See also Standards 1.02, Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority, and 1.03, Conflicts Between Ethics and Organizational Demands.)

1.05 Reporting Ethical Violations

If an apparent ethical violation has substantially harmed or is likely to substantially harm a person or organization and is not appropriate for informal resolution under Standard 1.04, Informal Resolution of Ethical Violations, or is not resolved properly in that fashion, Psychologists and Counsellors take further action appropriate to the situation. Such action might include referral to committees on professional ethics, to the licensing boards (Jamaican Psychology Board), or to the appropriate institutional authorities. This standard does not apply when an intervention would violate confidentiality rights or when Psychologists and Counsellors have been retained to review the work of another psychologist whose

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 6 of 19

professional conduct is in question. (See also Standard 1.02, Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority.)

1.06 Cooperating With Ethics Committees

Psychologists and Counsellors cooperate in ethics investigations, proceedings, and resulting requirements of the Ministry of Health or Jamaican Psychology Board or any affiliated psychological association to which they belong. In doing so, they address any confidentiality issues. Failure to cooperate is itself an ethics violation. However, making a request for deferment of adjudication of an ethics complaint pending the outcome of litigation does not alone constitute noncooperation.

1.07 Improper Complaints

Psychologists and Counsellors do not file or encourage the filing of ethics complaints that are made with reckless disregard for or willful ignorance of facts that would disprove the allegation.

1.08 Unfair Discrimination Against Complainants and Respondents

Psychologists and Counsellors do not deny persons employment, advancement, admissions to academic or other programs, tenure, or promotion, based solely upon their having made or their being the subject of an ethics complaint. This does not preclude taking action based upon the outcome of such proceedings or considering other appropriate information.

2. Competence

2.01 Boundaries of Competence

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors provide services, teach, and conduct research with populations and in areas only within the boundaries of their competence, based on their education, training, supervised experience, consultation, study, or professional experience.

(b) Where scientific or professional knowledge in the discipline of psychology establishes that an understanding of factors associated with age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, or socioeconomic status is essential for effective implementation of their services or research, Psychologists and Counsellors have or obtain the training, experience, consultation, or supervision necessary to ensure the competence of their services, or they make appropriate referrals, except as provided in Standard 2.02, Providing Services in Emergencies.

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors planning to provide services, teach, or conduct research involving populations, areas, techniques, or technologies new to them undertake relevant education, training, supervised experience, consultation, or study.

(d) When Psychologists and Counsellors are asked to provide services to individuals for whom appropriate mental health services are not available and for which Psychologists and Counsellors have not obtained the competence necessary, Psychologists and Counsellors with closely related prior training or experience may provide such services in order to ensure that services are not denied if they make a reasonable effort to obtain the competence required by using relevant research, training, consultation, or study.

(e) In those emerging areas in which generally recognized standards for preparatory training do not yet exist, Psychologists and Counsellors nevertheless take reasonable steps to ensure the competence of their work and to protect clients/patients, students, supervisees, research participants, organizational clients, and others from harm.


(f) When assuming forensic roles, Psychologists and Counsellors are or become reasonably familiar with the judicial or administrative rules governing their roles.

2.02 Providing Services in Emergencies

In emergencies, when Psychologists and Counsellors provide services to individuals for whom other mental health services are not available and for which Psychologists and Counsellors have not obtained the necessary training, Psychologists and Counsellors may provide such services in order to ensure that services are not denied. The services are discontinued as soon as the emergency has ended or appropriate services are available.

2.03 Maintaining Competence

Psychologists and Counsellors undertake ongoing efforts to develop and maintain their competence.

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

2.04 Bases for Scientific and Professional Judgments

Psychologists and Counsellors' work is based upon established scientific and professional knowledge of the discipline. (See also Standards 2.01e, Boundaries of Competence, and 10.01b, Informed Consent to Therapy.)

2.05 Delegation of Work to Others

Psychologists and Counsellors who delegate work to employees, supervisees, or research or teaching assistants or who use the services of others, such as interpreters, take reasonable steps to (1) avoid delegating such work to persons who have a multiple relationship with those being served that would likely lead to exploitation or loss of objectivity; (2) authorize only those responsibilities that such persons can be expected to perform competently on the basis of their education, training, or experience, either independently or with the level of supervision being provided; and (3) see that such persons perform these services competently. (See also Standards 2.02, Providing Services in Emergencies; 3.05, Multiple Relationships; 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality; 9.01, Bases for Assessments; 9.02, Use of Assessments; 9.03, Informed Consent in Assessments; and 9.07, Assessment by Unqualified Persons.)

2.06 Personal Problems and Conflicts

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors refrain from initiating an activity when they know or should know that there is a substantial likelihood that their personal problems will prevent them from performing their work-related activities in a competent manner.

(b) When Psychologists and Counsellors become aware of personal problems that may interfere with their performing work-related duties adequately, they take appropriate measures, such as obtaining professional consultation or assistance, and determine whether they should limit, suspend, or terminate their work-related duties. (See also Standard 10.10, Terminating Therapy.)

3. HUMAN RELATIONS

3.01 Unfair Discrimination

In their work-related activities, Psychologists and Counsellors do not engage in unfair discrimination based on age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, socioeconomic status, or any basis proscribed by law.

3.02 Sexual Harassment

Psychologists and Counsellors do not engage in sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is sexual solicitation, physical advances, or verbal or nonverbal conduct that is sexual in nature, that occurs in connection with the psychologist's activities or roles as a psychologist, and that either (1) is unwelcome, is offensive, or creates a hostile workplace or educational environment, and the psychologist knows or is told this or (2) is sufficiently severe or intense to be abusive to a reasonable person in the context. Sexual harassment can consist of a single intense or severe act or of multiple persistent or pervasive acts. (See also Standard 1.08, Unfair Discrimination Against Complainants and Respondents.)

3.03 Other Harassment

Psychologists and Counsellors do not knowingly engage in behaviour that is harassing or demeaning to persons with whom they interact in their work based on factors such as those persons' age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, or socioeconomic status.


3.04 Avoiding Harm

Psychologists and Counsellors take reasonable steps to avoid harming their clients/patients, students, supervisees, research participants, organizational clients, and others with whom they work, and to minimize harm where it is foreseeable and unavoidable.

3.05 Multiple Relationships

(a) A multiple relationship occurs when a psychologist or counsellor is in a professional role with a person and (1) at the same time is in another role with the same person, (2) at the same time is in a relationship with a person closely associated with or related to the person with whom the psychologist has the professional relationship, or (3) promises to enter into another relationship in the future with the person or a person closely associated with or related to the person.

Psychologists and Counsellors refrain from entering into a multiple relationship if the multiple relationship could reasonably be expected to impair the psychologist's / counsellor's objectivity, competence, or effectiveness in performing

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

his or her functions as a psychologist / counsellor, or otherwise risks exploitation or harm to the person with whom the professional relationship exists.

Multiple relationships that would not reasonably be expected to cause impairment or risk exploitation or harm are not unethical.

(b) If a Psychologist or Counsellor finds that, due to unforeseen factors, a potentially harmful multiple relationship has arisen, the Psychologist or Counsellor takes reasonable steps to resolve it with due regard for the best interests of the affected person and maximal compliance with the Ethics Code.

(c) When Psychologists and Counsellors are required by law, institutional policy, or extraordinary circumstances to serve in more than one role in judicial or administrative proceedings, at the outset they clarify role expectations and the extent of confidentiality and thereafter as changes occur. (See also Standards 3.04, Avoiding Harm, and 3.07, Third-Party Requests for Services.)

3.06 Conflict of Interest

Psychologists and Counsellors refrain from taking on a professional role when personal, scientific, professional, legal, financial, or other interests or relationships could reasonably be expected to (1) impair their objectivity, competence, or effectiveness in performing their functions as Psychologists and Counsellors or (2) expose the person or organization with whom the professional relationship exists to harm or exploitation.

3.07 Third-Party Requests for Services

When Psychologists and Counsellors agree to provide services to a person or entity at the request of a third party, Psychologists and Counsellors attempt to clarify at the outset of the service the nature of the relationship with all individuals or organizations involved. This clarification includes the role of the psychologist (e.g., therapist, consultant, diagnostician, or expert witness), an identification of who is the client, the probable uses of the services provided or the information obtained, and the fact that there may be limits to confidentiality. (See also Standards 3.05, Multiple Relationships, and 4.02, Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality.)

3.08 Exploitative Relationships

Psychologists and Counsellors do not exploit persons over whom they have supervisory, evaluative, or other authority such as clients/patients, students, supervisees, research participants, and employees. (See also Standards 3.05, Multiple Relationships; 6.04, Fees and Financial Arrangements; 6.05, Barter With Clients/Patients; 7.07, Sexual Relationships With Students and Supervisees; 10.05, Sexual Intimacies With Current Therapy Clients/Patients; 10.06, Sexual Intimacies With Relatives or Significant Others of Current Therapy Clients/Patients; 10.07, Therapy With Former Sexual Partners; and 10.08, Sexual Intimacies With Former Therapy Clients/Patients.)

3.09 Cooperation With Other Professionals


When indicated and professionally appropriate, Psychologists and Counsellors cooperate with other professionals in order to serve their clients/patients effectively and appropriately. (See also Standard 4.05, Disclosures.)

3.10 Informed Consent

(a) When Psychologists and Counsellors conduct research or provide assessment, therapy, counseling, or consulting services in person or via electronic transmission or other forms of communication, they obtain the informed consent of the individual or individuals using language that is reasonably understandable to that person or persons except when conducting such activities without consent is mandated by law or governmental regulation or as otherwise provided in this Ethics Code. (See also Standards 8.02, Informed Consent to Research; 9.03, Informed Consent in Assessments; and 10.01, Informed Consent to Therapy.)

(b) For persons who are legally incapable of giving informed consent, Psychologists and Counsellors nevertheless (1) provide an appropriate explanation, (2) seek the individual's assent, (3) consider such persons' preferences and best interests, and (4) obtain appropriate permission from a legally authorized person, if such substitute consent is permitted or required by law. When consent by a legally authorized person is not permitted or required by law, Psychologists and Counsellors take reasonable steps to protect the individual's rights and welfare.

(c) When psychological services are court ordered or otherwise mandated, Psychologists and Counsellors inform the individual of the nature of the anticipated services, including whether the services are court ordered or mandated and any limits of confidentiality, before proceeding.

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 9 of 19

(d) Psychologists and Counsellors appropriately document written or oral consent, permission, and assent. (See also Standards 8.02, Informed Consent to Research; 9.03, Informed Consent in Assessments; and 10.01, Informed Consent to Therapy.)

3.11 Psychological and Counselling Services Delivered To or Through Organizations

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors delivering services to or through organizations provide information beforehand to clients and when appropriate those directly affected by the services about (1) the nature and objectives of the services, (2) the intended recipients, (3) which of the individuals are clients, (4) the relationship the psychologist will have with each person and the organization, (5) the probable uses of services provided and information obtained, (6) who will have access to the information, and (7) limits of confidentiality. As soon as feasible, they provide information about the results and conclusions of such services to appropriate persons.

(b) If Psychologists and Counsellors will be precluded by law or by organizational roles from providing such information to particular individuals or groups, they so inform those individuals or groups at the outset of the service.

3.12 Interruption of Psychological Services

Unless otherwise covered by contract, Psychologists and Counsellors make reasonable efforts to plan for facilitating services in the event that psychological services are interrupted by factors such as the psychologist's illness, death, unavailability, relocation, or retirement or by the client's/patient's relocation or financial limitations. (See also Standard 6.02c, Maintenance, Dissemination, and Disposal of Confidential Records of Professional and Scientific Work.)

Privacy And Confidentiality

4.01 Maintaining Confidentiality

Psychologists and Counsellors have a primary obligation and take reasonable precautions to protect confidential information obtained through or stored in any medium, recognizing that the extent and limits of confidentiality may be regulated by law or established by institutional rules or professional or scientific relationship. (See also Standard 2.05, Delegation of Work to Others.)

4.02 Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors discuss with persons (including, to the extent feasible, persons who are legally incapable of giving informed consent and their legal representatives) and organizations with whom they establish a scientific or professional relationship (1) the relevant limits of confidentiality and (2) the foreseeable uses of the information generated through their psychological activities. (See also Standard 3.10, Informed Consent.)

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors are ethically obligated to take some action and may have to break confidentiality when there is any suspicion of child abuse and this action must be in the best interest of the child. Psychologists and Counsellors must also adhere to the dictates of law where the reporting of child abuse is concerned (See also 1.02a, Conflicts with Ethics Code and Law).

(c) Unless it is not feasible or is contraindicated, the discussion of confidentiality occurs at the outset of the relationship and thereafter as new circumstances may warrant.

(d) Psychologists and Counsellors who offer services, products, or information via electronic transmission inform clients/patients of the risks to privacy and limits of confidentiality.


4.03 Recording

Before recording the voices or images of individuals to whom they provide services, Psychologists and Counsellors obtain permission from all such persons or their legal representatives. (See also Standards 8.03, Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research; 8.05, Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research; and 8.07, Deception in Research.)

4.04 Minimizing Intrusions on Privacy

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors include in written and oral reports and consultations, only information germane to the purpose for which the communication is made.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors discuss confidential information obtained in their work only for appropriate scientific or professional purposes and only with persons clearly concerned with such matters.

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

4.05 Disclosures

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors may disclose confidential information with the appropriate consent of the organizational client, the individual client/patient, or another legally authorized person on behalf of the client/patient unless prohibited by law.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors disclose confidential information without the consent of the individual only as mandated by law, or where permitted by law for a valid purpose such as to (1) provide needed professional services; (2) obtain appropriate professional consultations; (3) protect the client/patient, psychologist, or others from harm; or (4) obtain payment for services from a client/patient, in which instance disclosure is limited to the minimum that is necessary to achieve the purpose. (See also Standard 6.04e, Fees and Financial Arrangements.)

4.06 Consultations

When consulting with colleagues, (1) Psychologists and Counsellors do not disclose confidential information that reasonably could lead to the identification of a client/patient, research participant, or other person or organization with whom they have a confidential relationship unless they have obtained the prior consent of the person or organization or the disclosure cannot be avoided, and (2) they disclose information only to the extent necessary to achieve the purposes of the consultation. (See also Standard 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality.)

4.07 Use of Confidential Information for Didactic or Other Purposes

Psychologists and Counsellors do not disclose in their writings, lectures, or other public media, confidential, personally identifiable information concerning their clients/patients, students, research participants, organizational clients, or other recipients of their services that they obtained during the course of their work, unless (1) they take reasonable steps to disguise the person or organization, (2) the person or organization has consented in writing, or (3) there is legal authorization for doing so.

5. Advertising and Other Public Statements

5.01 Avoidance of False or Deceptive Statements

(a) Public statements include but are not limited to paid or unpaid advertising, product endorsements, grant applications, licensing applications, other credentialing applications, brochures, printed matter, directory listings, personal resumes or curricula vitae, or comments for use in media such as print or electronic transmission, statements in legal proceedings, lectures and public oral presentations, and published materials. Psychologists and Counsellors do not knowingly make public statements that are false, deceptive, or fraudulent concerning their research, practice, or other work activities or those of persons or organizations with which they are affiliated.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors do not make false, deceptive, or fraudulent statements concerning (1) their training, experience, or competence; (2) their academic degrees; (3) their credentials; (4) their institutional or association affiliations; (5) their services; (6) the scientific or clinical basis for, or results or degree of success of, their services; (7) their fees; or (8) their publications or research findings.

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors claim degrees as credentials for their health services only if those degrees (1) were earned from an accredited educational institution or (2) were the basis for psychology licensure in the jurisdiction in which they practice.

5.02 Statements by Others


(a) Psychologists and Counsellors who engage others to create or place public statements that promote their professional practice, products, or activities retain professional responsibility for such statements.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors do not compensate employees of press, radio, television, or other communication media in return for publicity in a news item. (See also Standard 1.01, Misuse of Psychologists and Counsellors' Work.)

(c) A paid advertisement relating to Psychologists and Counsellors' activities must be identified or clearly recognizable as such.

5.03 Descriptions of Workshops and Non-Degree-Granting Educational Programs

To the degree to which they exercise control, Psychologists and Counsellors responsible for announcements, catalogs, brochures, or advertisements describing workshops, seminars, or other non-degree-granting educational programs

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

ensure that they accurately describe the audience for which the program is intended, the educational objectives, the presenters, and the fees involved.

5.04 Media Presentations

When Psychologists and Counsellors provide public advice or comment via print, internet, or other electronic transmission, they take precautions to ensure that statements (1) are based on their professional knowledge, training, or experience in accord with appropriate psychological literature and practice; (2) are otherwise consistent with this Ethics Code; and (3) do not indicate that a professional relationship has been established with the recipient. (See also Standard 2.04, Bases for Scientific and Professional Judgments.)

5.05 Testimonials

Psychologists and Counsellors do not solicit testimonials from current therapy clients/patients or other persons who because of their particular circumstances are vulnerable to undue influence.

5.06 In-Person Solicitation

Psychologists and Counsellors do not engage, directly or through agents, in uninvited in-person solicitation of business from actual or potential therapy clients/patients or other persons who because of their particular circumstances are vulnerable to undue influence. However, this prohibition does not preclude (1) attempting to implement appropriate collateral contacts for the purpose of benefiting an already engaged therapy client/patient or (2) providing disaster or community outreach services.

6. Record Keeping and Fees

6.01 Documentation of Professional and Scientific Work and Maintenance of Records

Psychologists and Counsellors create, and to the extent the records are under their control, maintain, disseminate, store, retain, and dispose of records and data relating to their professional and scientific work in order to (1) facilitate provision of services later by them or by other professionals, (2) allow for replication of research design and analyses, (3) meet institutional requirements, (4) ensure accuracy of billing and payments, and (5) ensure compliance with law. (See also Standard 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality.)

6.02 Maintenance, Dissemination, and Disposal of Confidential Records of Professional and Scientific Work

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors maintain confidentiality in creating, storing, accessing, transferring, and disposing of records under their control, whether these are written, automated, or in any other medium. (See also Standards 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality, and 6.01, Documentation of Professional and Scientific Work and Maintenance of Records.)

(b) If confidential information concerning recipients of psychological services is entered into databases or systems of records available to persons whose access has not been consented to by the recipient, Psychologists and Counsellors use coding or other techniques to avoid the inclusion of personal identifiers.

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors make plans in advance to facilitate the appropriate transfer and to protect the confidentiality of records and data in the event of Psychologists and Counsellors' withdrawal from positions or practice. (See also Standards 3.12, Interruption of Psychological Services, and 10.09, Interruption of Therapy.)

6.03 Withholding Records for Nonpayment

Psychologists and Counsellors may not withhold records under their control that are requested and needed for a client's/patient's emergency treatment solely because payment has not been received.


6.04 Fees and Financial Arrangements

(a) As early as is feasible in a professional or scientific relationship, Psychologists and Counsellors and recipients of psychological services reach an agreement specifying compensation and billing arrangements.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors' fee practices are consistent with law.

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors do not misrepresent their fees.

(d) If limitations to services can be anticipated because of limitations in financing, this is discussed with the recipient of services as early as is feasible. (See also Standards 10.09, Interruption of Therapy, and 10.10, Terminating Therapy.)

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

(e) If the recipient of services does not pay for services as agreed, and if Psychologists and Counsellors intend to use collection agencies or legal measures to collect the fees, Psychologists and Counsellors first inform the person that such measures will be taken and provide that person an opportunity to make prompt payment. (See also Standards 4.05, Disclosures; 6.03, Withholding Records for Nonpayment; and 10.01, Informed Consent to Therapy.)

6.05 Barter With Clients/Patients

Barter is the acceptance of goods, services, or other nonmonetary remuneration from clients/patients in return for psychological services. Psychologists and Counsellors may barter only if (1) it is not clinically contraindicated, and (2) the resulting arrangement is not exploitative. (See also Standards 3.05, Multiple Relationships, and 6.04, Fees and Financial Arrangements.)

6.06 Accuracy in Reports to Payors and Funding Sources

In their reports to payors for services or sources of research funding, Psychologists and Counsellors take reasonable steps to ensure the accurate reporting of the nature of the service provided or research conducted, the fees, charges, or payments, and where applicable, the identity of the provider, the findings, and the diagnosis. (See also Standards 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality; 4.04, Minimizing Intrusions on Privacy; and 4.05, Disclosures.)

6.07 Referrals and Fees

When Psychologists and Counsellors pay, receive payment from, or divide fees with another professional, other than in an employer-employee relationship, the payment to each is based on the services provided (clinical, consultative, administrative, or other) and is not based on the referral itself. (See also Standard 3.09, Cooperation With Other Professionals.)

7. Education and Training

7.01 Design of Education and Training Programs

Psychologists and Counsellors responsible for education and training programs take reasonable steps to ensure that the programs are designed to provide the appropriate knowledge and proper experiences, and to meet the requirements for licensure, certification, or other goals for which claims are made by the program. (See also Standard 5.03, Descriptions of Workshops and Non-Degree-Granting Educational Programs.)

7.02 Descriptions of Education and Training Programs

Psychologists and Counsellors responsible for education and training programs take reasonable steps to ensure that there is a current and accurate description of the program content (including participation in required course- or program-related counseling, psychotherapy, experiential groups, consulting projects, or community service), training goals and objectives, stipends and benefits, and requirements that must be met for satisfactory completion of the program. This information must be made readily available to all interested parties.


7.03 Accuracy in Teaching

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors take reasonable steps to ensure that course syllabi are accurate regarding the subject matter to be covered, bases for evaluating progress, and the nature of course experiences. This standard does not preclude an instructor from modifying course content or requirements when the instructor considers it pedagogically necessary or desirable, so long as students are made aware of these modifications in a manner that enables them to fulfill course requirements. (See also Standard 5.01, Avoidance of False or Deceptive Statements.)

(b) When engaged in teaching or training, Psychologists and Counsellors present psychological information accurately. (See also Standard 2.03, Maintaining Competence.)

7.04 Student Disclosure of Personal Information

Psychologists and Counsellors do not require students or supervisees to disclose personal information in course- or program-related activities, either orally or in writing, regarding sexual history, history of abuse and neglect, psychological treatment, and relationships with parents, peers, and spouses or significant others except if (1) the program or training facility has clearly identified this requirement in its admissions and program materials or (2) the information is necessary to evaluate or obtain assistance for students whose personal problems could reasonably be judged to be preventing them from performing their training- or professionally related activities in a competent manner or posing a threat to the students or others.

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

7.05 Mandatory Individual or Group Therapy

(a) When individual or group therapy is a program or course requirement, Psychologists and Counsellors responsible for that program allow students in undergraduate and graduate programs the option of selecting such therapy from practitioners unaffiliated with the program. (See also Standard 7.02, Descriptions of Education and Training Programs.)

(b) Faculty who are or are likely to be responsible for evaluating students' academic performance do not themselves provide that therapy. (See also Standard 3.05, Multiple Relationships.)

7.06 Assessing Student and Supervisee Performance

(a) In academic and supervisory relationships, Psychologists and Counsellors establish a timely and specific process for providing feedback to students and supervisees. Information regarding the process is provided to the student at the beginning of supervision.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors evaluate students and supervisees on the basis of their actual performance on relevant and established program requirements.

7.07 Sexual Relationships With Students and Supervisees

Psychologists and Counsellors do not engage in sexual relationships with students or supervisees who are in their department, agency, or training center or over whom Psychologists and Counsellors have or are likely to have evaluative authority. (See also Standard 3.05, Multiple Relationships.)

8. Research and Publication

8.01 Institutional Approval

When institutional approval is required, Psychologists and Counsellors provide accurate information about their research proposals and obtain approval prior to conducting the research. They conduct the research in accordance with the approved research protocol.


8.02 Informed Consent to Research

(a) When obtaining informed consent as required in Standard 3.10, Informed Consent, Psychologists and Counsellors inform participants about (1) the purpose of the research, expected duration, and procedures; (2) their right to decline to participate and to withdraw from the research once participation has begun; (3) the foreseeable consequences of declining or withdrawing; (4) reasonably foreseeable factors that may be expected to influence their willingness to participate such as potential risks, discomfort, or adverse effects; (5) any prospective research benefits; (6) limits of confidentiality; (7) incentives for participation; and (8) whom to contact for questions about the research and research participants' rights. They provide opportunity for the prospective participants to ask questions and receive answers. (See also Standards 8.03, Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research; 8.05, Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research; and 8.07, Deception in Research.)

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors conducting intervention research involving the use of experimental treatments clarify to participants at the outset of the research (1) the experimental nature of the treatment; (2) the services that will or will not be available to the control group(s) if appropriate; (3) the means by which assignment to treatment and control groups will be made; (4) available treatment alternatives if an individual does not wish to participate in the research or wishes to withdraw once a study has begun; and (5) compensation for or monetary costs of participating including, if appropriate, whether reimbursement from the participant or a third-party payor will be sought. (See also Standard 8.02a, Informed Consent to Research.)

8.03 Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research

Psychologists and Counsellors obtain informed consent from research participants prior to recording their voices or images for data collection unless (1) the research consists solely of naturalistic observations in public places, and it is not anticipated that the recording will be used in a manner that could cause personal identification or harm, or (2) the research design includes deception, and consent for the use of the recording is obtained during debriefing. (See also Standard 8.07, Deception in Research.)

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 14 of 19

8.04 Client/Patient, Student, and Subordinate Research Participants

(a) When Psychologists and Counsellors conduct research with clients/patients, students, or subordinates as participants, Psychologists and Counsellors take steps to protect the prospective participants from adverse consequences of declining or withdrawing from participation.

(b) When research participation is a course requirement or an opportunity for extra credit, the prospective participant is given the choice of equitable alternative activities.

8.05 Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research

Psychologists and Counsellors may dispense with informed consent only (1) where research would not reasonably be assumed to create distress or harm and involves (a) the study of normal educational practices, curricula, or classroom management methods conducted in educational settings; (b) only anonymous questionnaires, naturalistic observations, or archival research for which disclosure of responses would not place participants at risk of criminal or civil liability or damage their financial standing, employability, or reputation, and confidentiality is protected; or (c) the study of factors related to job or organization effectiveness conducted in organizational settings for which there is no risk to participants' employability, and confidentiality is protected or (2) where otherwise permitted by law or federal or institutional regulations.

8.06 Offering Inducements for Research Participation

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors make reasonable efforts to avoid offering excessive or inappropriate financial or other inducements for research participation when such inducements are likely to coerce participation.

(b) When offering professional services as an inducement for research participation, Psychologists and Counsellors clarify the nature of the services, as well as the risks, obligations, and limitations. (See also Standard 6.05, Barter With Clients/Patients.)

8.07 Deception in Research

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors do not conduct a study involving deception unless they have determined that the use of deceptive techniques is justified by the study's significant prospective scientific, educational, or applied value and that effective nondeceptive alternative procedures are not feasible.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors do not deceive prospective participants about research that is reasonably expected to cause physical pain or severe emotional distress.

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors explain any deception that is an integral feature of the design and conduct of an experiment to participants as early as is feasible, preferably at the conclusion of their participation, but no later than at the conclusion of the data collection, and permit participants to withdraw their data. (See also Standard 8.08, Debriefing.)

8.08 Debriefing

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors provide a prompt opportunity for participants to obtain appropriate information about the nature, results, and conclusions of the research, and they take reasonable steps to correct any misconceptions that participants may have of which the Psychologists and Counsellors are aware.

(b) If scientific or humane values justify delaying or withholding this information, Psychologists and Counsellors take reasonable measures to reduce the risk of harm.


(c) When Psychologists and Counsellors become aware that research procedures have harmed a participant, they take reasonable steps to minimize the harm.

8.09 Humane Care and Use of Animals in Research

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors acquire, care for, use, and dispose of animals in compliance with current local laws and regulations, and with professional standards.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors trained in research methods and experienced in the care of laboratory animals supervise all procedures involving animals and are responsible for ensuring appropriate consideration of their comfort, health, and humane treatment.

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors ensure that all individuals under their supervision who are using animals have received instruction in research methods and in the care, maintenance, and handling of the species being used, to the extent appropriate to their role. (See also Standard 2.05, Delegation of Work to Others.)

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 15 of 19

(d) Psychologists and Counsellors make reasonable efforts to minimize the discomfort, infection, illness, and pain of animal subjects.

(e) Psychologists and Counsellors use a procedure subjecting animals to pain, stress, or privation only when an alternative procedure is unavailable and the goal is justified by its prospective scientific, educational, or applied value.

(f) Psychologists and Counsellors perform surgical procedures under appropriate anesthesia and follow techniques to avoid infection and minimize pain during and after surgery.

(g) When it is appropriate that an animal's life be terminated, Psychologists and Counsellors proceed rapidly, with an effort to minimize pain and in accordance with accepted procedures.

8.10 Reporting Research Results

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors do not fabricate data. (See also Standard 5.01a, Avoidance of False or Deceptive Statements.)

(b) If Psychologists and Counsellors discover significant errors in their published data, they take reasonable steps to correct such errors in a correction, retraction, erratum, or other appropriate publication means.

8.11 Plagiarism

Psychologists and Counsellors do not present portions of another's work or data as their own, even if the other work or data source is cited occasionally.

8.12 Publication Credit

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors take responsibility and credit, including authorship credit, only for work they have actually performed or to which they have substantially contributed. (See also Standard 8.12b, Publication Credit.)

(b) Principal authorship and other publication credits accurately reflect the relative scientific or professional contributions of the individuals involved, regardless of their relative status. Mere possession of an institutional position, such as department chair, does not justify authorship credit. Minor contributions to the research or to the writing for publications are acknowledged appropriately, such as in footnotes or in an introductory statement.

(c) Except under exceptional circumstances, a student is listed as principal author on any multiple-authored article that is substantially based on the student's doctoral dissertation. Faculty advisors discuss publication credit with students as early as feasible and throughout the research and publication process as appropriate. (See also Standard 8.12b, Publication Credit.)

8.13 Duplicate Publication of Data

Psychologists and Counsellors do not publish, as original data, data that have been previously published. This does not preclude republishing data when they are accompanied by proper acknowledgment.


8.14 Sharing Research Data for Verification

(a) After research results are published, Psychologists and Counsellors do not withhold the data on which their conclusions are based from other competent professionals who seek to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis and who intend to use such data only for that purpose, provided that the confidentiality of the participants can be protected and unless legal rights concerning proprietary data preclude their release. This does not preclude Psychologists and Counsellors from requiring that such individuals or groups be responsible for costs associated with the provision of such information.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors who request data from other Psychologists and Counsellors to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis may use shared data only for the declared purpose. Requesting Psychologists and Counsellors obtain prior written agreement for all other uses of the data.

8.15 Reviewers

Psychologists and Counsellors who review material submitted for presentation, publication, grant, or research proposal review respect the confidentiality of and the proprietary rights in such information of those who submitted it.

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

9. Assessment

9.01 Bases for Assessments

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors base the opinions contained in their recommendations, reports, and diagnostic or evaluative statements, including forensic testimony, on information and techniques sufficient to substantiate their findings. (See also Standard 2.04, Bases for Scientific and Professional Judgments.)

(b) Except as noted in 9.01c, Psychologists and Counsellors provide opinions of the psychological characteristics of individuals only after they have conducted an examination of the individuals adequate to support their statements or conclusions. When, despite reasonable efforts, such an examination is not practical, Psychologists and Counsellors document the efforts they made and the result of those efforts, clarify the probable impact of their limited information on the reliability and validity of their opinions, and appropriately limit the nature and extent of their conclusions or recommendations. (See also Standards 2.01, Boundaries of Competence, and 9.06, Interpreting Assessment Results.)

(c) When Psychologists and Counsellors conduct a record review or provide consultation or supervision and an individual examination is not warranted or necessary for the opinion, Psychologists and Counsellors explain this and the sources of information on which they based their conclusions and recommendations.

9.02 Use of Assessments

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors administer, adapt, score, interpret, or use assessment techniques, interviews, tests, or instruments in a manner and for purposes that are appropriate in light of the research on or evidence of the usefulness and proper application of the techniques.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors use assessment instruments whose validity and reliability have been established for use with members of the population tested. When such validity or reliability has not been established, Psychologists and Counsellors describe the strengths and limitations of test results and interpretation and take into consideration cultural factors when writing reports.

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors use assessment methods that are appropriate to an individual's language preference and competence, unless the use of an alternative language is relevant to the assessment issues.

9.03 Informed Consent in Assessments


(a) Psychologists and Counsellors obtain informed consent for assessments, evaluations, or diagnostic services, as described in Standard 3.10, Informed Consent, except when (1) testing is mandated by law or governmental regulations; (2) informed consent is implied because testing is conducted as a routine educational, institutional, or organizational activity (e.g., when participants voluntarily agree to assessment when applying for a job); or (3) one purpose of the testing is to evaluate decisional capacity. Informed consent includes an explanation of the nature and purpose of the assessment, fees, involvement of third parties, and limits of confidentiality and sufficient opportunity for the client/patient to ask questions and receive answers.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors inform persons with questionable capacity to consent or for whom testing is mandated by law or governmental regulations about the nature and purpose of the proposed assessment services, using language that is reasonably understandable to the person being assessed.

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors using the services of an interpreter obtain informed consent from the client/patient to use that interpreter, ensure that confidentiality of test results and test security are maintained, and include in their recommendations, reports, and diagnostic or evaluative statements, including forensic testimony, discussion of any limitations on the data obtained. (See also Standards 2.05, Delegation of Work to Others; 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality; 9.01, Bases for Assessments; 9.06, Interpreting Assessment Results; and 9.07, Assessment by Unqualified Persons.)

9.04 Release of Test Data

(a) The term *test data* refers to raw and scaled scores, client/patient responses to test questions or stimuli, and Psychologists and Counsellors' notes and recordings concerning client/patient statements and behaviour during an examination. Those portions of test materials that include client/patient responses are included in the definition of *test data*. Pursuant to a client/patient release, Psychologists and Counsellors provide test data to the client/patient or other persons identified in the release. Psychologists and Counsellors may refrain from releasing test data to protect a client/patient or others from substantial harm or misuse or misrepresentation of the data or the test, recognizing that in

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 17 of 19

many instances release of confidential information under these circumstances is regulated by law. (See also Standard 9.11, Maintaining Test Security.)

(b) In the absence of a client/patient release, Psychologists and Counsellors provide test data only as required by law or court order.

9.05 Test Construction

Psychologists and Counsellors who develop tests and other assessment techniques use appropriate psychometric procedures and current scientific or professional knowledge for test design, standardization, validation, reduction or elimination of bias, and recommendations for use.

9.06 Interpreting Assessment Results

When interpreting assessment results, including automated interpretations, Psychologists and Counsellors take into account the purpose of the assessment as well as the various test factors, test-taking abilities, and other characteristics of the person being assessed, such as situational, personal, linguistic, and cultural differences, that might affect Psychologists and Counsellors' judgments or reduce the accuracy of their interpretations. They indicate any significant limitations of their interpretations. (See also Standards 2.01b and c, Boundaries of Competence, and 3.01, Unfair Discrimination.)

9.07 Assessment by Unqualified Persons

Psychologists and Counsellors do not promote the use of psychological assessment techniques by unqualified persons, except when such use is conducted for training purposes with appropriate supervision. (See also Standard 2.05, Delegation of Work to Others.)

9.08 Obsolete Tests and Outdated Test Results

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors do not base their assessment or intervention decisions or recommendations on data or test results that are outdated for the current purpose.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors do not base such decisions or recommendations on tests and measures that are obsolete and not useful for the current purpose.

9.09 Test Scoring and Interpretation Services

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors who offer assessment or scoring services to other professionals accurately describe the purpose, norms, validity, reliability, and applications of the procedures and any special qualifications applicable to their use.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors select scoring and interpretation services (including automated services) on the basis of evidence of the validity of the program and procedures as well as on other appropriate considerations. (See also Standard 2.01b and c, Boundaries of Competence.)

(c) Psychologists and Counsellors retain responsibility for the appropriate application, interpretation, and use of assessment instruments, whether they score and interpret such tests themselves or use automated or other services.


(d) Psychologist may use computer-generated reports to assist in interpretation of test data but must be cautious and recognize the individualistic natures of their clients, and review material integratively in order to determine the best results and recommendations for their clients.

9.10 Explaining Assessment Results

Regardless of whether the scoring and interpretation are done by Psychologists and Counsellors, by employees or assistants, or by automated or other outside services, Psychologists and Counsellors take reasonable steps to ensure that explanations of results are given to the individual or designated representative unless the nature of the relationship precludes provision of an explanation of results (such as in some organizational consulting, preemployment or security screenings, and forensic evaluations), and this fact has been clearly explained to the person being assessed in advance.

9.11. Maintaining Test Security

The term *test materials* refers to manuals, instruments, protocols, and test questions or stimuli and does not include *test data* as defined in Standard 9.04, Release of Test Data. Psychologists and Counsellors make reasonable efforts to maintain the integrity and security of test materials and other assessment techniques consistent with law and contractual obligations, and in a manner that permits adherence to this Ethics Code.

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
	POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015

10. Therapy

10.01 Informed Consent to Therapy

(a) When obtaining informed consent to therapy as required in Standard 3.10, Informed Consent, Psychologists and Counsellors inform clients/patients as early as is feasible in the therapeutic relationship about the nature and anticipated course of therapy, fees, involvement of third parties, and limits of confidentiality and provide sufficient opportunity for the client/patient to ask questions and receive answers. (See also Standards 4.02, Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality, and 6.04, Fees and Financial Arrangements.)

(b) When obtaining informed consent for treatment for which generally recognized techniques and procedures have not been established, Psychologists and Counsellors inform their clients/patients of the developing nature of the treatment, the potential risks involved, alternative treatments that may be available, and the voluntary nature of their participation. (See also Standards 2.01e, Boundaries of Competence, and 3.10, Informed Consent.)

(c) When the therapist is a trainee and the legal responsibility for the treatment provided resides with the supervisor, the client/patient, as part of the informed consent procedure, is informed that the therapist is in training and is being supervised and is given the name of the supervisor.

10.02 Therapy Involving Couples or Families

(a) When Psychologists and Counsellors agree to provide services to several persons who have a relationship (such as spouses, significant others, or parents and children), they take reasonable steps to clarify at the outset (1) which of the individuals are clients/patients and (2) the relationship the psychologist will have with each person. This clarification includes the psychologist's role and the probable uses of the services provided or the information obtained. (See also Standard 4.02, Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality.)

(b) If it becomes apparent that Psychologists and Counsellors may be called on to perform potentially conflicting roles (such as family therapist and then witness for one party in divorce proceedings), Psychologists and Counsellors take reasonable steps to clarify and modify, or withdraw from, roles appropriately. (See also Standard 3.05c, Multiple Relationships.)

10.03 Group Therapy

When Psychologists and Counsellors provide services to several persons in a group setting, they describe at the outset the roles and responsibilities of all parties and the limits of confidentiality.

10.04 Providing Therapy to Those Served by Others

In deciding whether to offer or provide services to those already receiving mental health services elsewhere, Psychologists and Counsellors carefully consider the treatment issues and the potential client's/patient's welfare. Psychologists and Counsellors discuss these issues with the client/patient or another legally authorized person on behalf of the client/patient. In order to minimize the risk of confusion and conflict, consult with the other service providers when appropriate, and proceed with caution and sensitivity to the therapeutic issues.

10.05 Sexual Intimacies With Current Therapy Clients/Patients

Psychologists and Counsellors do not engage in sexual intimacies with current therapy clients/patients.

10.06 Sexual Intimacies With Relatives or Significant Others of Current Therapy Clients/Patients

Psychologists and Counsellors do not engage in sexual intimacies with individuals they know to be close relatives, guardians, or significant others of current clients/patients. Psychologists and Counsellors do not terminate therapy to circumvent this standard.


10.07 Therapy With Former Sexual Partners

Psychologists and Counsellors do not accept as therapy clients/patients persons with whom they have engaged in sexual intimacies.

10.08 Sexual Intimacies With Former Therapy Clients/Patients

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors do not engage in sexual intimacies with former clients/patients for at least two years after cessation or termination of therapy.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors who engage in such activity after the two years following cessation or termination of therapy and of having no sexual contact with the former client/patient bear the burden of demonstrating that there has

 POLICY	PROCESS OWNER: Executive Committee			
POLICY TITLE: Jamaican Ethics Code 2015	DOCUMENT NUMBER: EC/Pol/001/1.0	REVISION LEVEL: Final	REVISION DATE: Aug 31, 2015	PAGE: 19 of 19

been no exploitation, in light of all relevant factors, including (1) the amount of time that has passed since therapy terminated; (2) the nature, duration, and intensity of the therapy; (3) the circumstances of termination; (4) the client's/patient's personal history; (5) the client's/patient's current mental status; (6) the likelihood of adverse impact on the client/patient; and (7) any statements or actions made by the therapist during the course of therapy suggesting or inviting the possibility of a post-termination sexual or romantic relationship with the client/patient. (See also Standard 3.05, Multiple Relationships.)

(c) Psychologist who work in organizational settings (e.g. applied-social psychologists) and are not involved in a therapeutic relationship with their clients, are not necessarily obligated to adhere to this principle (10.08) but strictly adhere to Standards 10.05, 10.06 & 10.07 with regards to their organizational clients.

10.09 Interruption of Therapy

When entering into employment or contractual relationships, Psychologists and Counsellors make reasonable efforts to provide for orderly and appropriate resolution of responsibility for client/patient care in the event that the employment or contractual relationship ends, with paramount consideration given to the welfare of the client/patient. (See also Standard 3.12, Interruption of Psychological Services.)

10.10 Terminating Therapy

(a) Psychologists and Counsellors terminate therapy when it becomes reasonably clear that the client/patient no longer needs the service, is not likely to benefit, or is being harmed by continued service.

(b) Psychologists and Counsellors may terminate therapy when threatened or otherwise endangered by the client/patient or another person with whom the client/patient has a relationship.

(c) Except where precluded by the actions of clients/patients or third-party payors, prior to termination Psychologists and Counsellors provide pre-termination counseling and suggest alternative service providers as appropriate.

Effective Date

The Jamaican Ethics Code 2015 was an adaptation of the Jamaican Ethics Code 2004, which was originally adapted (with some exceptions and additions) from the Ethics Code 2002 of the American Psychological Association's Council of Representatives during its meeting, August 21, 2002 and is immediately effective. Inquiries concerning the substance or interpretation of the Ethics Code should be addressed to the Executive Committee, Jamaican Psychological Society. The standards in this Ethics Code will be used to adjudicate complaints brought concerning alleged conduct occurring on or after the effective date.