

## Reference apa code of ethics

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This page contains reference examples for ethical codes. References to ethical codes are the same format as reports. When the author and publisher are the same (as in the examples), omit the publisher's name to prevent a recurrence. To quote a specific portion of a code of ethics, make a reference to the full code, and then specify the specific section in the text entry. Use the language of the code to refer to sections (e.g. sections, provisions, standards). Here are some examples: Parenthetical citations to sections of an ethics code: (American Counseling Association, 2014, Section A.1.d.; American Nurses Association, 2015, Provision 1.4; American Psychological Association, 2017, Standard 3.04) Narrative quotes to parts of an ethical code: American Counseling Association (2014, Section A.1.d.), American Nurses Association (2015, Provision 1.4) and American Psychological Association (2017, Standard 3.04) The American Psychological Association (APA) Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct (in short, the Ethics Code, as referred to by the APA) contains an introduction, preamble, a list of five aspirational principles and a list of ten enforceable standards that psychologists use to practice ethical decisions , research and education. The principles and standards are written, revised and enforced by the APA. The Code of Conduct applies to psychologists in different areas in different contexts. In the event of a violation of the Code of Conduct, the APA may take action ranging from termination of APA membership to the loss of licensing, depending on the violation. Other professional organizations and licensing committees can adopt and enforce the code. The first version was published by the APA in 1953. [1] The need for such a paper came after psychologists took more professional and public roles after World War II. [1] A committee was developed and assessed situations presented by psychologists in the field who felt they had encountered ethical dilemmas. [1] The committee organized these situations in themes and included them in the first document which was 170 pages in length. [1] Over the years, a distinction has been made between aspiration principles and enforceable standards. Since then, there have been nine revisions with the most recent published in 2002 and amended in 2010. [2] Despite the development and use of a full code of ethics, there are still ethical violations and controversies. For example, although the APA takes an explicit stance against conversion therapy,[3] this treatment remains controversial among many psychologists and religious groups and is still practiced by some. [4] There is also some disagreement in the area on the ethical implications of using a treatment that may be less effective than any other known treatment, although some psychologists believe that all therapy treatments are equally effective (see: the Dodo bird judgment). [5] APA is also involved in helping the Central Intelligence Agency to continue enhanced interrogation techniques of detainees under the Bush administration. This resulted in a clear violation of the organization's code of ethics and has been addressed by the APA in the form of reports, media comments, policy changes, and rejections of the allegations. [6] Content This article was written as a guide or guide. Please help rewrite this article from a descriptive, neutral point of view, and remove advice or instruction. (June 2015) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Introduction and preamble The introduction of the ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct is intended to describe the purpose of the document. It also informs the reader about his organisation, applicability and procedural matters. [2] The introduction states that the code applies to the scientific, teaching, and professional roles of psychologists, which may include clinical psychology; advisory psychology; school psychology; research; education; supervision; public service; policy development; social intervention; development of assessment instruments; conducting assessments; educational guidance; organisational guidance; forensic activities; programme design and evaluation; and administration, (pg. 2)[2] The introduction also contains information on which contexts these situations apply, including electronic and face-to-face communication. It provides information on the procedures for filing an ethical complaint, along with a description of the investigation process and possible results. [2] The preamble is a description of aspirations that the American Psychological Association expects from psychologists, and reviews the main purpose for having such a code of ethics. [2] General ethical principles There are five general principles that serve as the ideals that psychologists should pursue within the profession. The principles represent ethical goals, but do not explicitly inform or instruct compliance with the goals; Instead, the principles are aimed at influencing and guiding professional behavior with respect to the psychologist, subjects, students, and the individuals seeking psychological services. Principle A: Beneficence and nonmaleficence The benevolence and non-malicious principle of the General APA principles guides psychologists to perform work that is beneficial to others, but does no harm to anyone in the performance of that work. Psychologists should remain aware of their professional influence and their potential consequences for individuals and groups seeking advice psychologist, in particular with regard to the prevention of abuse or abuse, while also raising awareness of how the psychologist's own psychologist and mental health can affect their work. Under professional interactions and research, psychologists must respect and protect the rights and well-being of patients and participants. Principle B: Loyalty and responsibility The principle of loyalty and responsibility of the general APA principles inspires psychologists to cultivate a professional and scientific environment based on trust, accountability and ethical considerations. Psychologists are bound to the community through their profession and must behave responsibly and ethically while maintaining a similar control over colleagues. In addition, psychologists are expected to devote some of their time to the community. Principle C: Integrity The integrity principle of the general APA principles is intended to encourage psychologists to engage in fair, transparent practices in all aspects of the field of psychology. That is, psychologists should not engage in behaviors that may be perceived as dishonest, exploitative, or otherwise malicious. When deception is used appropriately (probably during psychological research), psychologists have a responsibility to mitigate the effects of its use in the general field. Principle D: Justice The legal principle of the general principles of the APA stipulates that people are entitled to advances in psychology and to the services offered by professionals in the field. In addition, psychologists should avoid unjust practices by remaining aware of their prejudices, level of competence and area and limits of expertise. Principle E: Respect for the rights and dignity of people The general APA principle regarding respect for people's rights and dignity recognises the right of individuals to privacy and confidentiality. Psychologists must respect the rights of individuals, while also recognizing the value of the individual by taking sensible precautions and engaging in positive, professional interactions, avoiding the influence of personal bias towards the individual or group. This involves awareness of the vulnerabilities experienced by a particular population of people and requires understanding and respect for diversity, including, but not limited to, factors related to gender, race, religion, disability and socio-economic status. Ethical standards The ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct put forward by the APA consist of ten ethical standards. The ethical standards are enforceable rules that apply to psychologists in academia and practice. These are in large written to guide psychologists in different areas and roles, addressing situations that most psychologists may encounter in their professional roles. Types of situations include situations related to resolving ethical issues, competency, human relationships, privacy and confidentiality, advertising and public statements, statements, fees, education and training, research and publication, assessment, and therapy. The ethical standards are enforced for the benefit of psychologists, clients, students and other persons working with psychologists. Any psychologist who is a member of the APA is expected to adhere to ethical standards. Any violation of an ethical standard can result in penalties ranging from termination of APA membership to loss of licensing. Solving ethical issues The Ethical Issues Section of the APA Ethical Standards is broadly intended to guide psychologists on a variety of ethical issues. One of the first sections describes how to approach when the work of psychologists is abused or misrepresented, as happens in the popular press. Psychological research is often misrepresented. Two of the sections describe how to resolve conflicts between the ethical code of psychologists and a variety of governing bodies, laws, or regulations as well as organizational requirements related to working as a psychologist. There is a section on informal resolution of ethical violations for situations where such resolution is possible while protecting confidentiality. If the incident goes beyond being resolved informally, there are guidelines for reporting ethical violations and cooperating with ethics committees. With regard to ethical complaints, there is also a section outlining what can be considered an incorrect complaint. Finally, the Ethical Issues Resolution section describes unfair discrimination against complainants and respondents to protect those involved in ethical investigations. Competence The competency section of the APA Ethical Standards is intended to guide psychologists in defining their own competence and how to approach clients or patients who may be outside that field. This ethical standard begins with helping psychologists define the limits of their own competence. The different types of mental health problems and possible treatments are very varied. It is impossible for psychologists to be competent in all areas, and in fact unethical to try to portray themselves as such. If a psychologist believes that he/she is not trained to ensure competence in a specific area to treat a client, he/she should make an appropriate referral. This ethical standard also provides psychologists with guidelines for providing emergency services. Although psychologists should refrain from providing services outside their area of competence, in times of need, the psychologist to help where possible. Psychologists are also required to maintain competence. This is usually done by completing the credits for secondary education. This standard also provides the psychologist with a basis for and professional judgment in an ethically consistent way. Overviews are also provided for delegating work to others and resolving personal problems and conflicts. Human Relations The human relations department of the DPA Ethical Standards provides psychologists with guidance on how to approach situations related to the process of working with people in a helping area. This section describes how unfair discrimination, sexual harassment and other forms of verbal and non-verbal harassment can be identified and prevented. These types of behavior have strong negative influences on mental health. As such, psychologists should be particularly vigilant in identifying and avoiding this type of behavior. This section also describes how to prevent harm in the treatment of patients. Some treatments have been shown to cause harm, and as such, should be avoided. The section also provides guidelines for navigating and avoiding a number of multiple relationships. Situations where a clinician has more than one relationship with the customer than just a customer can be difficult to navigate, which can also lead to conflicts of interest, which are also covered. Guidance is also provided for dealing with requests for third-party services, i.e. when someone other than the patient requests services for that patient. Exploitative relationships are also covered and should be avoided, according to ethical standards. This section provides guidelines for collaboration with other professionals, which is often a situation faced by multidisciplinary treatment teams. Guidance is provided for the provision and obtaining of informed consent for treatment. Another section describes how to provide psychological services to or through organizations. And finally it is led to how to navigate situations where there is a interruption of psychological services for various reasons. Privacy and Confidentiality The Privacy and Confidentiality Section of the APA Ethical Standards is written to help psychologists provide guidance on maintaining proper confidentiality and respecting the privacy of clients and patients in their care. Specific guidelines are provided for maintaining the confidentiality of the psychologist's patients and discussing the limits of confidentiality with them. In certain situations where the safety of the patient or others is at risk, confidentiality must be violated because law enforcement must be motivated. Guidelines are also provided for how to ethically record therapy sessions for various reasons, including training. Steps are covered for the psychologist to prevent privacy violations minimize it. Sections on disclosures and consultations provide guidance on how and when when psychologists should disclose information and how to consult ethically with other professionals while maintaining appropriate levels of confidentiality. Finally, section guides psychologists on how and when to use confidential information for didactic or other purposes while protecting the confidentiality of the client. Advertising and other public statements The advertising and other public statements section of the APA Ethical Standards is designed to guide psychologists through the process of advertising their practice and making other types of public statements. This section begins with an overview of how to prevent false and misleading statements, particularly of one's level of competence. As described in the competency section, it is unethical to provide services outside your field. The section also outlines statements from others about the work and competence of a psychologist. The section continues with an overview of how to accurately and honestly describe workshops and non-diplomas that educational programs can award. Media presentations and testimonials regarding a person's work, and how to do so ethically and accurately, is also dealt with. This section also states that obtaining testimonials from past or current customers is not acceptable. [quote needed] The section concludes by outlining how to ethically navigate situations of personal requests for services. Administration and fees The standard for tracking and paying the APA ethical standards is designed to guide psychologists in keeping records of professional and scientific work in confidentiality. This standard states that record keeping allows professionals to share information with other professionals if necessary, helping to replicate research results and complying with the requirements of the institution and the law. In case of an emergency, psychologists are not allowed to withhold data from clients who have not made payments. Psychologists are expected to regulate fees and financial arrangements in accordance with the law and only accept barter in situations that do so not adversely affect treatment. Psychologists are also expected to maintain and provide accurate reports of treatment, funding, and diagnostic data. This standard also stresses that psychologists should receive payment based on the services provided instead of the referral. Education and training The APA's ethical standards standard is intended to help psychologists create high-quality programmes that train future psychologists with appropriate knowledge and practice. Psychologists setting up education and training programmes are responsible for presenting clear descriptions of the programmes, including the pre-requirements for acceptance and the requirements for the programme. Psychologists are expected to teach accurate and up-to-date material supported by scientific evidence. Psychologists may not require students to disclose personal information unless it is listed as a program requirement, or to evaluate whether experiences have a negative impact on a student's performance. If individual or group therapy is a requirement of the program, psychologists are responsible for allowing individual or group therapy outside the program. In addition, faculty members are not allowed to provide therapy services to the students. Supervisors are required to provide timely feedback to the students and supervisors based on their performance and the requirements of the program. Psychologists involved in the program are prohibited from having sexual relations with students and counselors. Research and publication The research and publication standard of the APA ethical standards has been developed to emphasize research and publication ethics that psychologists must adhere to. This standard emphasizes the need for approval by the Institute prior to conducting the research, providing accurate information about the research, and conducting the research in accordance with approval. In obtaining informed consent, the details of the study should be submitted to the participants, including, but not limited to, the objective of the study, the procedures, benefits and potential risks associated with the study, and the right of participants to refuse to participate in and withdraw from the study without any punishment. However, studies that are not expected to cause harm, such as observing in a naturalistic environment, the use of anonymous questionnaires or if permitted by law, it is possible not to obtain informed consent. Compensation for participation should not be used to convince an unwilling participant. At the end of the study, each participant should be given the opportunity to ask questions that he/she has. Furthermore, if any damage has been caused to the participant as a result of participating in the study, necessary steps should be followed to minimize the damage. This standard also contains guidelines and instructions on animal research. Psychologists are responsible for reporting accurate findings and taking the necessary steps to correct any errors in research and publication. Psychologists are also required to present only original data as their work and share publication credits based on contributions rather than authority. Psychologists are also expected to be willing to share research data when necessary for verification, and to maintain participants' confidentiality during the assessment process. Assessment The APA ethical standards assessment standard is designed to broadly address review guidelines. This states that the psychologist's views should be supported by findings from assessments, while the limitations of assessments should be reported. If a position is not based on assessment results, assessment results, provide evidence to justify their judgment. Psychologists are responsible for the use of valid and reliable assessments that are administered in a preferred language by the customer. Informed consent is expected to be obtained in accordance with the Guidelines on the Informed Consent Standard, unless the assessment is required by law, a routine practice or required to test for the ability to make decisions. Psychologists who use an interpreter are expected to give the client informed consent for the use of an interpreter and to maintain confidentiality and test security. Psychologists can refrain from releasing test data to protect a participant. Psychologists are also responsible for developing valid and reliable assessments and interpreting test results by taking other factors that may influence interpretations while indicating any limitations associated with interpretations. Psychologists should be properly trained to carry out assessments and are responsible for using the current tests. Psychologists are also responsible for providing the necessary information when outsourcing interpretation and interpreting test results. Psychologists are required to explain the test results to the client or other identified persons, unless otherwise stated. Psychologists are also required to maintain safety and integrity with respect to all test material. Therapy The therapy section of the APA ethical standards is widely written to guide psychologists in various aspects of providing psychological services. Psychologists are required to obtain informed consent from clients prior to treatment by presenting sufficient details about the therapy technique, including how established the treatment is and whether a psychologist in training will assist the client. When psychologists are required to provide services in a group environment, psychologists are required to identify the role of the psychologist and inform clients of the limitations of confidentiality. If a psychologist is required to provide services to a client who already has mental health care from another professional, the psychologist is required to discuss with the client or other identified individuals to minimize conflict and harm. Psychologists should not engage in sexual relationships with current clients or with people closely related to clients. Psychologists should not be sexually involved with former clients within two years of termination and even after two years of termination, psychologists will need to be adequate to ensure that this ethical standard is not violated by being involved with a former client. In the event of termination of employment, the necessary measures must be taken to ensure the care of clients. Termination of therapy should take place when the client shows significant improvements, does not benefit from treatment, is impaired by treatment, or the doctor is threatened by the client or a person related to the client. Psychologists are expected to prepare clients for termination and provide resources for alternative services. History Origins These rules must do much more than help the unethical psychologist stay out of trouble; they should be from tangible help to the ethical psychologist in making everyday decisions. —Nicholas Hobbs (1948, p. 81)[1] The first Committee on Ethical Standards for Psychologists was developed in 1947 and chaired by Edward Tolman. [7] The committee was established because psychologists were created more involved in professional activities and public works during and after World War II. To gain insight into what to include, the committee sought information from psychologists in the field. [7] [8] Psychologists discussed situations in which they felt they met ethical dilemmas. A second commission was formed and led by Nicholas Hobbs. This eight-member committee was responsible for the creation of the first document. The committee used contributions from more than 2,000 psychologists to create the first principles. [8] The committee looked at the situations presented by psychologists to the first committee and tried to organize the situations into themes. [7] The themes that emerged reflected many of the political and social issues of the time including racial segregation, postwar politics, and the testing industry. [1] The first version of the Ethical Standards of Psychologists was adopted in 1952 and published in 1953 by the American Psychological Association (APA). [7] The document was more than 170 pages long. [8] The first version contained many ethical dilemmas that the psychologists had written about and presented to the first committee as case examples. Review history The revisions to the 1953 version continued over the decades until the most recent version published in 2002 and amended in 2010. Each review is guided by a set of objectives put forward by Hobbs in 1948: to express best ethical practices in the field, as assessed by a large representative sample of APA members; display an explicit value system and clearly articulated rules of decision and conduct; to apply to the full range of activities and role relationships found in the work of psychologists; to engage psychologists as broadly as possible with their development and revisions; and to influence the ethical behavior of psychologists by earning widespread identification and acceptance among the members of the discipline. [1] The occurred in the course of the years concerning many changes in the society. Culture, politics, the legal system, the economy and health care have all been influential in the development of the past and the current ethical codes. The examples of the case were also removed. [1] [1] until 1981, there was no principle or standard that did conflict between law and ethics. [9] One of the biggest changes occurred with the 1992 version of the code. Before this version there was no distinction between principles and standards. This version was the first to make that distinction. [1] The principles are considered aspirational, while the standards are enforceable by agencies that adopt them, including the APA. The current version of the code was developed in 2002, came into force in 2003, and was amended in 2010. [2] Changes were made to the Introduction and Applicability sections, together with Standard 1.02 Conflicts between ethics and law, regulations or other administrative authority and standard 1.03 conflicts between ethics and organisational requirements. [10] Previous revisions with indicated changes: American Psychological Association. (1953). Ethical standards of psychologists. Washington, DC: Author. (first version; no reference to legal standards) American Psychological Association. (1959). Ethical standards of psychologists. 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One of the most prominent advocates of conversion therapy is the National Association for Research & Therapy of Homosexuality (NARTH), which continues to characterize homosexuality as a disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) in 1973. [3] One of the most notable members of NARTH is founder and former president Dr. Joseph Nicolosi, who practices conversion therapy and has published case studies of some of his clients. [4] The American Psychological Association (APA) report on appropriate therapeutic responses to sexual orientation concluded that conversion therapy was likely unsuccessful and a risk of harm. [3] Likewise, the US Surgeon General issued a call to action in 2001, concluding that there is no valid scientific evidence that the sexual orientation can be changed. [11] In the task force's report, the APA recommends that therapists adopt an affirmative, supportive approach for clients who are present for therapy to change their sexual orientation rather than trying to change their sexual orientation. [3] Animal testing See also: Animal testing At present, the APA maintains ethical standards to protect non-human animal poly animals from unnecessary harm during the research process. Some of the requirements for the use of non-human animals in the study are: a good justification of the examination, maintenance and inspection of proper housing for the animals, minimizing discomfort and stress where possible, and preference of non-invasive measures. [12] Despite these guidelines, however, many advocacy groups exist to either reduce or eliminate animal research, arguing that it is unethical to catch animals and subject them to research procedures. [13] [14] [15] Indeed, a recent study showed that only 52% of the public approve of animal research. [16] Some scientists believe that this low approval rate is primarily the result of receiving manipulative misinformation from anti-animal research groups. [17] Evidence-based practice A current controversy among mental health professionals involves the use of the terms evidence-based treatment. Proponents of the evidence-based treatments movement argue that it is unethical to administer a therapeutic intervention with questionable research support when the treatment has been demonstrated for the client's condition, particularly where the intervention in question is potentially harmful (such as conversion therapy). Proponents argue that administering empirically questionable treatment is contrary to the general principle A of ethical of psychologist: Beneficence and nonmaleficence (or do no harm). [18] Evidence-based practice movement note critics raise ethical concerns regarding the research and practice of proven-based treatments themselves. Despite the demonstrated effectiveness of a range of treatments, including psychoanalytic and psychodynamic therapies, [19] evidence based practice is a term now associated only with short-term, manual treatments that have been evaluated in randomized control trials. Among the problems associated with an exclusive focus on randomized control trials to determine the effectiveness of treatment is that the relevance of these studies (conducted on highly selected patient populations) is unclear to psychologists working with real-world patients. [20] In addition, while the public may assume evidence-based is synonymous with likely help, studies show that most patients do not exhibit meaningful improvement in so-called evidence-based treatments. [21] Psychologists involved in torture See also: Abu Ghraib torture and abuse of prisoners During the Iraq War, Amnesty International released a series of reports, highlighting human rights violations of prisoners in Abu Ghraib Prison and U.S. detention camps, and the role of the United States and the United Kingdom in determining these violations. [22] [23] [24] The reports called on the occupying powers to protect the human rights of any detained citizens by giving them a fair and timely process, not keeping citizens arbitrarily, and treating all people ethically while in detention. Amnesty International also called for justice by bringing individual perpetrators of abuse to justice for their crimes. [24] Despite these reports, the Bush administration enacted enhanced interrogation techniques, stating publicly that reported abuses were isolated incidents, and not standard practice. Internal memos from the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that an executive order by George W. Bush had sanctioned certain interrogation techniques, such as playing loud music, robbing inmates of sleep, and stripping prisoners of their clothing. [25] The CIA allegedly required involvement of health professionals to continue its practice of enhanced interrogations on detainees, in order to maintain the legality of their practices. Psychiatrists and doctors were reluctant to participate in interrogations, but some psychologists participated. [26] A newly released report by a group of psychologists claims the same, involving a number of APA officials as well. [27] After the abuses were made public, APA the task force called Psychological Ethics and National Security (PENS) and released a report stating that the APA Code applies to psychologists who work in any places, and that psychologists do not facilitate or refer to any degrading or cruel behavior, referring to the APA's 1986 Resolution Against Torture. The report also called on psychologists to report any suspicious or perceived inhumane treatment to the appropriate authorities and obey federal law. [28] Continue reading ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct (PDF). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. 2010. OCLC 913028115. Picked up August 11, 2015. Adopted on August 21, 2002. With effect from 1 June 2003. With the 2010 amendments. Adopted February 20, 2010. As of June 1, 2010. Ethical standards of psychologists: a summary of ethical principles. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. 1953. hdl:2027/mdp.39015015081576. OCLC 693011. Fisher, Celia B. (2013) [2003]. A code of ethics for psychology: How did we get here? (PDF). Decoding the Code of Ethics: A practical guide for psychologists (3rd ed.). Los Angeles: Sage Publications. 2-14. ISBN 9781412997607. OCLC 794176340. Provisions in the APA Ethics Codes that Address Conflicts between Ethics and Law: A History (PDF). 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