

Confidentiality, Privilege, and Privacy

Advanced Organizer

Confidentiality

Fundamental to the work of psychologists

Non public information will NOT be discussed w/o permission of service recipient

Privileged communications

Regulation of psychological information by statute

Limitation of the psychologist's disclosure of information w/o client permission

Anti-confidentiality

Tarasoff v Regents of the University of California (1976)

Reporting child and adult abuse

Matters related to billing

Privacy

Right of individuals NOT to have their physical person or mental or emotional process invaded or shared without consent

5.0 Privacy and Confidentiality

applies to psychologists in all settings

5.01 Limits of Confidentiality

central aspect of psychological services

focus on your client/service recipient who might be employer, agency or individual

tell client early in relationship/when new circumstances dictate about limits of confidentiality

5.02 situations appear to conflict with code of ethics, e.g., agency rules, grant rules

5.03 minimize intrusion to privacy

records and information provided to others must be controlled/focused/limited

billing information needs to be focused

5.04 Disclosure may occur under four conditions

Mandated or required by law

Obtain consultation

Protect the client or others from harm

Obtain payment

5.07 Databases

study participants identified only by coding system

take reasonable steps

5.09 Preserve records in the event you are incapacitated

5.10 Ethical record keeping

records stored in an organized manner, available upon legitimate request

know the law for the state in which you are working

