**ETHICAL PRINCIPLES**

**ACA**

**Autonomy**, or fostering the right to control the direction of one’s life;

**Nonmaleficence**, or avoiding actions that cause harm;

**Beneficence**, or working for the good of the individual and society by promoting mental health and well-being;

**Justice**, or treating individuals equitably and fostering fairness and equality;

**Fidelity,** or honoring commitments and keeping promises, including fulfilling one’s responsibilities of trust in professional relationships; and

**Veracity**, or dealing truthfully with individuals with whom counselors come into professional contact.

**APA**

**Principle A: Beneficence and Nonmaleficence**Psychologists strive to benefit those with whom they work and take care to do no harm.

**Principle B: Fidelity and Responsibility**  
Psychologists establish relationships of trust with those with whom they work. Psychologists uphold professional standards of conduct, clarify their professional roles and obligations, accept appropriate responsibility for their behavior, and seek to manage conflicts of interest that could lead to exploitation or harm. Psychologists 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.

**Principle C: Integrity**  
Psychologists seek to promote accuracy, honesty, and truthfulness in the science, teaching, and practice of psychology. In these activities psychologists do not steal, cheat or engage in fraud, subterfuge, or intentional misrepresentation of fact.

**Principle D: Justice**  
Psychologists 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.

**Principle E: Respect for People's Rights and Dignity**  
Psychologists respect the dignity and worth of all people, and the rights of individuals to privacy, confidentiality, and self-determination. Psychologists 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.

**NASW**

**Service:**Social workers' primary goal is to help people in need and to address social problems.

**Social Justice:** Social workers challenge social injustice. Social workers pursue social change, particularly with and on behalf of vulnerable and oppressed individuals and groups of people. Social workers' social change efforts are focused primarily on issues of poverty, unemployment, discrimination, and other forms of social injustice.

**Dignity and Worth of the Person:**Social workers respect the inherent dignity and worth of the person.

Social workers treat each person in a caring and respectful fashion, mindful of individual differences and cultural and ethnic diversity.

**Importance of Human Relationships:**Social workers recognize the central importance of human relationships. Social workers understand that relationships between and among people are an important vehicle for change. Social workers engage people as partners in the helping process.

**Integrity:**Social workers behave in a trustworthy manner.

**Competence** Social workers practice within their areas of competence and develop and enhance their professional expertise.