Ethics in Music Therapy: a Programmed Text.

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ETHICS IN MUSIC THERAPY: A PROGRAMMED TEXT

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

in

The School of Music

by

Cheryl Dileo Maranto
B.M., Loyola University, 1971
M.M., Loyola University, 1975
May 1981

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to develop a programmed text to teach the subject of professional ethics to music therapy students and professional music therapists. The study was undertaken in response to a mandate from the National Association for Music Therapy requiring the inclusion of professional ethics in the undergraduate music therapy curriculum. Data from four surveys were utilized in the development of the text.

For the first survey, a questionnaire was mailed to all university music therapy directors in the United States. Questionnaire items concerned how the subject of ethics was taught, materials used, and course titles. Analysis of the thirty-nine questionnaires returned indicated that the subject of ethics was most frequently taught as part of another music therapy course. Also, respondents indicated a need for educational materials on professional ethics in music therapy.

Survey II involved the eliciting of codes of ethics from 181 education and health care organizations. Sixty codes of ethics were received and utilized in the development of the text.

In survey III, fifty music therapists, who had been selected at random, were asked to choose the best
solution to fifty-six ethical problem situations. They were asked also to rate the importance of each situation on a scale from one (unimportant) to seven (extremely important). Ethical areas considered most important by respondents included client welfare, client-therapist relationships, and confidentiality.

In survey IV, eleven experts on professional behavior in music therapy received 291 ethical problem situations. They were asked to select the best solution to each problem, and rate the importance of each on a scale from one (unimportant) to seven (extremely important). Respondents agreed unanimously 25% of the time on choices of solutions to problem situations.

The programmed text consisted of ninety problem ethical situations drawn from surveys III and IV. Each situation was followed by four possible solutions to the problem, or four judgments concerning the problem. The best solutions to the problem situations followed each in a programmed text format. Excerpts from codes of ethics were used to support the choice of solutions. A discussion section was also included for each situation. The situations were grouped according to content and placed in one of four categories dealing with organizational and interprofessional relationships; clinical relationships; educational and training relationships; and research precautions and publication credits.
Conclusions and recommendations included an assertion regarding the need for frequent update and review of educational materials on professional ethics in music therapy.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The training of a music therapist in both academic and clinical settings is a complex task. The development of a course of instruction for the undergraduate music therapy student is made difficult by the limited experimental data in the area. One area of professional training that is particularly complex, subjective and controversial is professional ethics. In spite of this, many music therapists and music therapy educators contend that this subject area is the most important among all the areas of professional training. Results of a recent survey of music therapists in the South Central Region of the National Association for Music Therapy (NAMT) support this notion.¹ In this survey, music therapists were asked to rate a variety of musical and clinical behaviors. The ratings of the professional behaviors relating to ethics were among the highest in the survey.

Both the National Association of Schools of Music and the National Association for Music Therapy have mandated the inclusion of training in professional ethics in the undergraduate music therapy curriculum. Unfortunately, there are few materials available to accomplish this task.

Recently, the National Association for Music Therapy adopted a Code of Ethics. However, this document, like others in related disciplines, is general. Moreover, no procedures for teaching basic ethical principles to practicing music therapists and students are included in the Code. Also, the Ethics Committee of the National Association for Music Therapy has recommended the development of educational materials to teach the profession regarding the Code of Ethics.

There exists the need to systematize and evaluate a course of instruction for ethics in music therapy. This course of instruction should be suitable for use at the university level. The purpose of this dissertation is to develop a programmed text dealing with professional ethics in music therapy

**Statement of the Problem**

A problem exists concerning the education of music therapists in the area of professional ethics. This problem is compounded by the lack of experimental data in the area. Also, because the area of professional
ethics is subjective, it is difficult to systematize. Moreover, it is not easy to formulate competencies, behavioral objectives, and instructional objectives in the area of ethics. Additionally, the teaching of ethics must involve both theory and practical applications of the theory to make instruction meaningful.

Significance of the Problem

A functional knowledge of professional ethics is essential for the music therapist in any area of practice. The music therapist who does not possess or demonstrate this knowledge may be harmful to clients, subject to malpractice charges, and detrimental to other professionals.

Delimitations

This research project is limited to professional ethics in music therapy, and the training of music therapists in this subject area. This project is limited also to practical applications of professional ethics. No attempt is made to impinge upon areas of philosophical ethics.

Definition of Terms

The term ethics utilized in this report refers to a code of behavior exhibited in personal and professional circumstances. Professional behavior refers to actions,
communications, attitudes, and judgments exhibited in the practice of music therapy.

Method of Investigation

The method of investigation utilized in this study is descriptive. Data are obtained from surveys and rating scales.

Development of Remainder of Report

The remainder of the report is developed as follows:

Chapter II  Related Literature
Chapter III  Procedure
Chapter IV  Analysis of Survey Results
Chapter V  Programmed Text
Chapter VI  Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations
CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE

Introduction

The literature in the area of professional ethics in music therapy is very limited. However, the ethics literature in other professions is extensive. For purposes of this paper, this literature has been divided as follows: experimental data, ethics education, research ethics, privacy and confidentiality, behavioral intervention, and professional responsibility.

Experimental Data on Ethics

Various authors have attempted to analyze and describe ethical and non-ethical behaviors. Authors also have attempted to identify variables associated with the taking of risks involving ethics.

Jackson\(^2\) measured the ethical values of college students. Two groups of college students rated the ethical qualities of their daily situations over a seven day period. An ethical rating scale was utilized to accomplish this. A third group of students rated

their daily situations for four days. Subjects also recorded the duration of the situations, as well as other persons involved in the situations. Results indicated that the duration of the ethical situations was the most important variable in subjects' ratings of situations.

Ethical risk taking under group and individual conditions was investigated by Rettig. Subjects were three hundred male students who were paid for their participation in the study. Subjects were asked to trace a line between two circles on a toy drawing box. Rewards were offered for successful completion of the task. The task was impossible to accomplish, however, and the reporting of success at the task was considered an ethical risk. Results indicated subjects in groups who exchanged no communication exhibited ethical risk taking most often. Subjects in groups exchanging neutral messages concerning the task scored second highest in ethical risk taking.

Rettig investigated the influence of group discussion on ethical risk taking. Subjects were 160 undergraduate students. Subjects responded to a behavior prediction scale on a personal basis (the subject predicts


his own behavior), or impersonal basis (the subject predicts the behavior of a hypothetical person). Subjects in the group condition responded to the prediction scale following group discussion of the ethical situations. Subjects in the individual condition answered the questions without exposure to discussion. Two other experimental conditions were utilized in the study. In the public condition, subjects were informed that other subjects would read their responses to the ethical situations. This information was not provided to subjects in the private condition. Results indicated that subjects in both discussion and impersonal condition groups demonstrated increased predictive risk taking.

Bad faith and ethical risk sensitivity were studied by Rettig and Sinha. Subjects were 210 male undergraduate students. Experimental conditions included a series of taste tests. Experimental subjects received the taste tests in the presence of another subject who provided inaccurate judgments. Control subjects were tested individually. After the taste tests, subjects were asked to make predictive judgments regarding ethical risk taking in hypothetical situations. Results indicated that the occurrence of unethical behavior is influenced

by the perceived risk of a situation.

Rettig and Turoff⁶ studied the influence of group discussion on predicted ethical risk taking. Subjects were four hundred undergraduate students. Some of the subjects received either the personal or impersonal version of the behavior prediction scale. In the personal version, the subject provided a response he himself would choose, whereas in the impersonal version, he provided a response that a hypothetical person would choose. Subjects responded to the scales in pairs after being exposed to live or taped group discussion of the ethical situations. Results showed that exposure to a live group discussion produced increased predicted risk taking.

Judgment of ethical risk by cheaters and non-cheaters was investigated by Rettig and Pasamanick.⁷ Subjects were seventy-four male students. Subjects were asked to perform an impossible perceptual-motor task. Subjects' reports of successful completion of the task were considered deceptive behavior. Subjects received a financial reward for successful completion of the task. One year after the experiment, subjects were asked to


complete the behavior prediction scale. Results indicated that cheaters were more sensitive to ethical risk taking.

Rettig and Rawson\(^8\) investigated the risk hypothesis in predictive judgments of unethical behavior. Subjects were 136 college students. Students received a questionnaire containing stimulus situations involving the taking of money. The authors identified six determinants of predicted risk taking: "reinforcement value of gain, expectancy of gain, reinforcement value of censure, expectancy of censure, severity of offense and reference group."\(^9\) Results indicated that the reinforcement value of censure was the most important determinant of judgments involving predictive risk taking.

The subject of moral judgment was investigated by Rettig and Pasamanick in 1962.\(^10\) Subjects were 250 college students and 384 members of an Ohio community. Subjects received a questionnaire regarding ethical judgment. A factor analysis was applied to data received from subjects' responses.


\(^9\)Ibid., p. 244

Ethical risk and censure avoiding behavior were studied by Sinha.\textsuperscript{11} Subjects were seventy-four male college students. Each subject was paired with a confederate subject in a manual assembly task. Confederates manipulated the experiments to encourage violations of experiment rules. Subjects were asked to report infractions of rules under high or low risk conditions involving threat of punishment. Results indicated that the reporting of violations was significantly higher for subjects in the low risk conditions.

Horne\textsuperscript{12} studied the effects of group influence on ethical risk taking. A questionnaire concerning ethical risk taking was administered to subjects. Subjects were asked to answer the questions first as themselves, and then as hypothetical individuals. Results indicated that subjects were more conservative regarding taking risks than hypothetical persons.

Myers et al.\textsuperscript{13} investigated the effects of discussion on opinions concerning illegal behavior.


Subjects were sixty-six male prisoners and sixty-seven male college students. Subjects responded to six ethical problem situations before and after group discussion of the situations. Subjects also responded as they thought others would respond to the situations. Results indicated subjects shifted to legally deviant actions on test items after group discussion.

Aspects of guilt, religion, and personal ethics were studied by Black and London. Subjects were three hundred undergraduate students. Subjects received three questionnaires, each containing thirty-three items. Subjects were asked to rate each item according to sinfulness, guilt involved, and desirability. A factor analysis was applied to the data. The authors concluded with the assertion that the measurement of guilt feelings is a complex phenomenon.

Garverick et al. conducted a follow-up study concerning an honor code for dental students. Responses to a questionnaire were elicited from fifty-one faculty members and 214 dental students. Responses were compared to previous questionnaire responses. Results revealed a


significant decrease in the students' regard for the honor system. Further results revealed a significant change in students' attitudes regarding the amount of cheating in an honor system.

The decline of ethics in dental school was studied by Morris and Sherlock in 1971.\textsuperscript{16} Surveys were administered to 270 dental students during each of their four years of dental school. Surveys contained twenty-one ethical problem situations. Subjects responded according to how they felt dentists should act, and also how they felt dentists actually behaved. Results showed a progressive decline in ethics scores over the four year period. The areas of altruism and gentleman's code were the only areas of ethics whose scores did not decline between the third and fourth years of the study. Cynicism was seen as the discrepancy between what a dentist should do and what he actually does. Results indicated an increase in cynicism in the third and fourth years of dental school following a decline in the second year.

Snyder\textsuperscript{17} studied the relationship of students' experiences before and during medical school to their conceptions of professional responsibility.


\textsuperscript{17}Douglas S. Snyder, "The Relationship of Students' Experiences Before and During Medical School to Their Conceptions of Professional Responsibility," \textit{Journal of Medical Education} 42 (March, 1967): 213-218.
experiences before and during medical school to their conceptions of professional responsibility. Surveys were administered to 218 first, second, and fourth year medical students. Medical school records were also solicited. Students were asked to rank sixteen item statements concerning professional responsibility according to ideal standards. Four categories of professional responsibility were designated: Discipline, Colleague, Patient, and Society. Results indicated that thirty-four per cent of the respondents had difficulty prioritizing items in each of the categories with the exception of accountability to the patient.

Ethical and philosophical attitude patterns of students in four disciplines were studied by Pricert.\textsuperscript{18} Data were obtained from questionnaires and tape recordings of students' discussions. Subjects were graduate students in English, math, sociology, and physics. Results revealed significant differences between groups in ethical and philosophical attitudes. The authors concluded that students in the same discipline have similar attitudes. Also, each group exhibited similar characteristics.

Collins et al.\textsuperscript{19} investigated variables affecting

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{18}Sheridan S. Pricert, "Ethical and Philosophical Attitude Patterns of Student Majors in Four Disciplines," California Journal of Educational Research \textbf{15} (May, 1964): 112-121.
  \item \textsuperscript{19}Frank L. Collins et al., "Variables Affecting Subjects' Ethical Ratings of Proposed Experiments," Psychological Reports \textbf{44} (1979): 155-164.
\end{itemize}
subjects ethical ratings of proposed experiments. Four types of research presentations were compared: traditional deception, sensitization, consumer-review, and informed consent. Results indicated that students exhibited less concern about deceptive research than psychologists.

The effects of implementing American Psychological Association ethical guidelines on data collected in the classroom setting were studied by Dolly et al.\(^20\) Subjects were two samples of students, including ninety undergraduates and 126 graduate students. Subjects were randomly assigned to one of six groups. Each of the groups received a different level of information regarding the experiment. Dependent measures were affective and cognitive tasks. No significant results were achieved.

Tanke\(^21\) investigated the effects of experimenter status and experiment outcome on the perceived ethicality of psychological research. Subjects were eighty-eight undergraduate students classified as either high or low authoritarian. Subjects rated the ethicality of a certain deceptive experiment on a nine point scale. The author


of the deceptive study was described to subjects as either a professor or an undergraduate student. Results revealed that high authoritarians rated the experiment as ethical when the experimenter was of high status. Also, there was a significant correlation between ethicality and danger of the experiment to the subjects. Additionally, there was a correlation for high authoritarian subjects between perceived ethicality and perceived benefits of the experiment.

Professional articles were analyzed by Rowe to determine what people fear most about group work. Fears or objections to group work were gathered from the articles and rank ordered according to frequency of occurrence in the literature. Competence of group leaders and damage to group participants were the most frequently cited concerns.

Watson compared ethical self-presentations of schizophrenics, prisoners, and normals. An ethics inventory containing twenty ethical situations was administered to ninety-nine schizophrenics, thirty-two prisoners, and fifty-five normal subjects.

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The schizophrenic subjects were classified as either reactive or process schizophrenics. Results indicated process schizophrenics were less likely to make antisocial choices than other groups, while prisoners made antisocial choices most frequently.

Shore and Golann surveyed community psychologists to determine new ethical problems in the area of community mental health. Also, psychologists were asked to give their opinions regarding the relevance of APA Ethical Standards. In addition, they were asked to suggest methods for ethics education. There were only fifty-one replies to the survey which had been sent to 636 community psychologists. The main areas of concern regarding ethics were "confidentiality, consultation, competence, professional vs. citizen role, and miscellaneous issues." Respondents indicated that the statements on standards for psychologists were adequate, but somewhat general. It was suggested that examples of ethical problems of community psychologists be included in the ethics casebook. Respondents also suggested that ethics education be an on-going, active process in every area of training for psychologists.


25 Ibid., p. 454.
Ethical standards as variables in psychological research were studied by Resnick and Schwartz. Subjects were two volunteer groups of college students. The purpose and method of the experiment were revealed to one group of subjects, but not the other. The task involved was a verbal conditioning one. Results indicated subjects in the group that was deceived about the experiments (nonethical group) showed a significant response to the verbal conditioning task. Students in the ethical group showed significant negative responses to the verbal conditioning task. The authors noted the difficulty in obtaining volunteers and cooperation for the ethical group, while none of these behaviors were present in the nonethical group.

Wiskoff examined ethical standards and divided loyalties of psychologists. Divided loyalty referred to the conflict the psychologist experienced when attempting to protect both his client and society. Twenty-two situations depicting divided loyalty issues were included in a questionnaire. The seven independent variables in the study included work position, age, and education data.


Subjects were 501 male psychologists. Results indicated significant differences in beliefs about divided loyalties between members of certain divisions of the association, and between MA's and Ph.D.'s.

Attitudes of psychologists toward assignment of publication credits in research were investigated by Spiegel and Keith-Spiegel. Three samples of psychologists were surveyed. They completed questionnaires containing problems with assignment of publication credits. The authors provided data on the responses of psychologists to the problems, as well as tentative guidelines for assignment of publication credits.

Ferrell and Weaver investigated the ethical beliefs of marketing managers. Subjects were 280 marketing managers. Each received a survey containing seventeen ethical situations with six response areas for each situation. The six response areas included: "What I believe, What I think my peers believe, What I think top management believes, What I do, What my peers do, and The existence of corporate policy."

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30 Ibid., p. 70.
most unethical by managers involved falsifying information, blaming others falsely, accepting credit falsely, financial fraud, and abuse of confidentiality. Also, managers believed themselves to be more ethical than their peers of management.

Scientists' opinions about the regulation of their work were studied by Leff. Two hundred members of the Society for Psychophysiological Research received surveys. Surveys contained questions concerning subjects' background work, problem areas in the field of biofeedback, and procedures for regulating the field of biofeedback. Results indicated that respondents were concerned about competence and qualifications of persons using biofeedback, and misuses of biofeedback. Although few respondents had experienced problems with regulation of biofeedback, many saw future problems in this area.

Mykel investigated the application of ethical standards to group psychotherapy in the community. A questionnaire was sent to ninety-two psychologists, psychiatrists, and psychiatric residents. Topics in the questionnaire included confidentiality, moral-legal standards, client relationship, and client welfare.


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Results revealed varied interpretations of the ethical code by respondents. However, there were no significant differences in interpretations of the code between psychologists and psychiatrists.

Deviant pharmacy practices were studied by Wertheimer and Manasse. A list of violators of pharmacological regulations was obtained. Subjects on this list were paired with non-violators according to specified data. Pairs of subjects received a survey which attempted to assess attitudes concerning pharmacy. Subjects' opinions were evaluated in a personal interview. Results revealed no significant differences between subject pairs. Additional results revealed that violations by pharmacists were widely tolerated by other pharmacists.

Lally and Barber investigated the frequency and social determinants of physician investigator concern for human subjects. Data for the investigation were drawn from a 1970 study of 337 research physicians. Results indicated that compassion among physician-researchers for subjects is not a widespread phenomenon. Also, the authors emphasized the need for peer review of research.

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Shertzer and Morris\textsuperscript{35} investigated the ethical discriminatory ability of members of the American Personnel and Guidance Association. A questionnaire containing twelve ethical situations was sent to 1,238 members. Demographic data were also elicited from members. Results indicated members exhibited increased discriminatory ability in the areas of testing and counseling, as opposed to general ethics. Further results indicated that religion, education, and training in ethics were related to members' discriminatory ability.

Ethical behavior of college counselors was investigated by Vafakas.\textsuperscript{36} Two hundred and sixteen community college counselors received the ethical judgment scale containing fifteen hypothetical ethical situations. Counselors were asked to select an appropriate solution to the situations and provide a reason for the choice. Results revealed that problems with drug abusers were the most frequently cited problems encountered by counselors. The authors also suggested a tendency of college counselors to utilize institutional and social goals as primary guidelines in counseling, rather than being guided by clients' needs and welfare. Additionally, there appeared


to be little consistency among college counselors regarding ethical decisions.

A commentary on a survey of psychiatrists concerning a variety of social issues was provided by Szasz. One-sixth of the psychiatrists in the United States were surveyed. Responses to questions concerning treatment revealed psychiatrists favoring mandatory psychiatric treatment. The author stressed the dangerousness of those attitudes.

Reynolds conducted a survey of ethical codes for social scientists. Three hundred national associations were surveyed regarding ethical codes. Twenty-four codes were submitted. The authors compiled the statements from the codes regarding research. The frequency of occurrence of specific statements throughout the codes was computed.

**Ethics Education**

The literature on ethics education spans many fields. There are many ideas concerning how ethics should be taught, and by whom. There appears to be a consensus however, on the need for ethics education.

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Aroskar$^{39}$ conducted a survey of 209 accredited baccalaureate nursing programs. Survey items included faculty and manner of teaching ethics, as well as important ethical topics. Results indicated that faculty qualifications and titles varied extensively. Few schools required students to take a specific course in ethics; however, ethics was integrated into other required and optional courses. Materials for teaching ethics included audiovisual, as well as texts, codes, and other published materials. More than half of the respondents felt a need for further refinement of ethics education in their curricula. Specifically, respondents felt that a text on ethics was needed.

A survey of fifty-nine baccalaureate level physical therapy programs was conducted by Purtilo.$^{40}$ The survey contained questions concerning how the subject of ethics was taught. Respondents indicated that ethics was most often taught as part of another course. Also, some respondents indicated that students had opportunities to take elective courses in ethics.

Purtilo$^{41}$ conducted a survey of fifty-nine

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baccalaureate physical therapy and forty-eight baccalaureate level occupational therapy programs. The survey contained questions concerning how the subject of ethics was taught, as well as how students were exposed to ethical topics apart from their coursework. Results indicated that the majority of occupational therapy programs utilized non-course methods for teaching ethics. Forty percent of physical therapy programs offered a full course in ethics, while no occupational therapy programs had such a course.

A survey of schools of public health regarding the teaching of ethics was conducted by Bluestone. Results indicated that the majority of respondents offered no studies on ethics in public health practice.

Golann reported results of an American Psychological Association survey of graduate programs in psychology. It was indicated that fifty-one percent of respondents offered a partial course in ethics. The majority of these partial courses was offered on the

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graduate level. Also, approximately one-half of the respondents offered no formal training in ethics.

Tymchuk et al. conducted a survey of training in ethics in APA approved clinical psychology programs. Results indicated sixty-seven percent of programs offered formal courses in ethics.

The ethical discriminatory ability of intern psychologists was studied by Baldick. Results indicated psychology interns who had received training in ethics scored significantly higher than interns who had received no training. The test used was the ethical discriminatory inventory.

Veatch and Sollitto conducted a survey of the teaching of medical ethics in 112 medical schools. Ninety-seven of the 107 respondents indicated that some form of instruction in medical ethics was offered. Ten respondents indicated that medical ethics was not taught.

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Bond stressed the importance of avoiding teaching ethics from a lofty, superior position. He also stressed the fact that traditional ethical values are still worthwhile.

The advantages of teaching ethics in the clinical setting were reported by Siegler in 1978. The author claimed that this situation emphasized physician-patient accountability, and taught the individual the relationship between technical and ethical competence. Also, the ethical attitudes developed were likely to generalize to the health care team. Additionally, a decrease in the resistance of professional to the acquisition of ethical conduct was likely. Disadvantages of teaching ethics in this situation concerned competence and readiness of both teacher and student.

Singer contended that a background in ethical theory was necessary before attempting to make ethical decisions in the clinical setting.

Corcoran asserted that a service setting should

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be used for learning purposes only when the rights of all persons in the situation are protected.

Levine et al. described a program utilizing hospital rounds for the purpose of teaching ethics. The rounds consisted of case presentations. The cases were reviewed by the multi-disciplinary team. It was felt that the rounds helped clarify important ethical issues for participants. Similarly, Romano supported the idea that the subject of ethics is best taught in the clinical setting.

Fletcher proposed four levels of competence of personnel teaching medical ethics. However, he thought it highly unlikely for any one individual to possess these qualifications. Gilletti contended that medical ethics were closely associated with value systems of the doctor and patient, and as such, are extremely difficult to teach.


53 John C. Fletcher, "Who Should Teach Medical Ethics?" Hastings Center Report 3 (December, 1973): 4-6.

A medical curriculum divided into phases was discussed by Brody et al. The authors suggested how the teaching of ethics could be incorporated into each phase of the curriculum. Veatch and Gaylin described an experimental program for teaching medical ethics. The program consisted of series of lectures, case presentations, case conferences, intensive workshops, internships in ethics, seminars, inter-faculty seminars, and faculty and clinical staff seminars.

The need for teaching humanity-oriented medical ethics was emphasized by Nordlicht. Similarly, Rubenstein and Levitt described a medical school program aimed at developing humanism in medical students.

Brody stressed the importance of formulating behavioral objectives and evaluation procedures for medical

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ethics education programs. Other issues emphasized were development of an ethic for the health care team, and preparation for future ethical problems.

A rational (as opposed to empirical) system for teaching medical ethics was described by Pless. He suggested that the teaching of medical ethics utilize such an approach. Similarly, Smith suggested ideas to be considered in teaching medical ethics. They recommended that students investigate areas and situations requiring ethical reasoning and judgment.

A survey of participants in a postgraduate psychiatry course was conducted by Jellinek and Parmelee. Confidentiality and emergency room issues were cited by respondents as the two main areas of ethical concern. The authors felt that the seminar/discussion format utilized was useful in teaching ethics. It was suggested that a format of this type follow a lecture on ethical and legal guidelines.

60I. B. Pless, "Teaching Medical Ethics-Empirical or Rational?" British Journal of Medical Education 1 (1967): 290-293.


62Michael Jellinek and Dean Parmelee, "Is There a Role for Medical Ethics in Postgraduate Psychiatry Courses?" American Journal of Psychiatry 134 (December, 1977): 1438-1439.
The use of role playing in teaching ethics to dental hygiene students was discussed by Shefrin. Miller et al. compared a programmed course in dental ethics to two other methods of instruction. Students using the dental code of ethics scored higher on a final exam than did students using either a programmed text on ethics or a journal reprint on ethics. A three-month follow-up study exam revealed no significant differences between groups.

Several different methods were recommended for teaching nursing ethics. Miller asserted that the Socratic discussion method was superior to the traditional lecture method of teaching ethics. Langham suggested abandoning both the authoritarian and subjectivist

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approaches for teaching nursing ethics. Sargent\textsuperscript{67} recommended teaching nursing ethics by discussion rather than by lecture. Also, it was suggested that nursing history and psychology be incorporated into the teaching of nursing ethics. Laycock\textsuperscript{68} stated that the teaching of nursing ethics involved the teaching of relationships. He recommended the use of a case study approach in addition to role-playing and special seminars to teach ethics.

The effects of training on professional and paraprofessional counselors' moral judgment were studied by Zahner.\textsuperscript{69} Results indicated that professional counselors and trainees were more competent in making moral judgments than paraprofessionals. However, neither professional nor paraprofessional trainers were able to influence trainees' moral judgment.

Granum\textsuperscript{70} conducted a field test of a learning kit

\textsuperscript{67}S. A. Sargent, "Thoughts on Teaching 'Ethics' in a School of Nursing," \textit{International Nursing Review} 11 (September/October, 1964): 57-58.


designed to teach principles of confidentiality to counselors. Results indicated the usefulness of the kit in teaching counselors the correct procedures for handling confidential information.

The contributions of higher education to ethical decision making among law enforcement officers were described by Lynch. Aronson described a method of teaching ethics to law students. Hypothetical case presentations were drawn from case studies and personal experiences of teachers. Class members assumed various roles in the judicial system. After each case presentation, class members gave public votes on the ethical decisions.

**Research Ethics**

Many authors have assumed positions of advocacy concerning subjects' rights in the research setting. Another issue closely associated with subjects' rights is informed consent.

The process of obtaining informed consent involves complete disclosure to the subject of all possible risks and benefits of a research project. The subject may then decide, without coercion, if he or she will participate.

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in the project. Berscheid et al., Barber, Dolly and Meredith, Fisher, Baumrind, Kelman, and Mead stressed the importance of obtaining informed consent from subjects prior to research.


Wolfensberger designated three different levels of research according to the risk element involved, and the type of consent needed. Level I research referred to quasi-experimental or informal procedures closely associated with treatment. Level II research referred to experimental research which utilized traditional, accepted procedures. Level III research referred to experimental procedures involving potential risks to subjects. Similarly, Goldiamond discussed the need to protect the subject or patient since treatment involves a form of experimentation.

The need for advisory statements regarding the dangers of experimental procedures was stressed by Gergen. He further recommended replacing the code of ethics with such advisory statements. Galliher, however, recommended certain alterations in the sociology code of ethics to assure rights and protection of all potential subjects.

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The underreporting of ethical procedures and precautions used in published research was discussed by McNamara and Woods. The authors also discussed the variability in concerns for ethical procedures among psychological journals.

The need for specific ethical guidelines for sociological research, including fieldwork, was cited by Cassell and Studer and Chubin. Similarly, Kolevzon and Riecken discussed the need for evaluation research, and the need for guidelines to protect the subject from mistreatment. It was stated also that beneficial treatment should not be denied the patient.

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The rights of minority subjects in research were discussed by many authors. Ferguson, Frankel, Smith, and Glantz et al. discussed the use of children as subjects for research. Discussion in this area concerns the validity of informed consent procedures, invasion of privacy, and protection of subjects. Ethical problems resulting from biases in gender-role research were considered by Romero. Bloomberg and Wilkins and Schwitzgebel considered the ethical guidelines of conducting research with criminal offenders.


Haywood asserts the need for conducting research with the mentally retarded. He also emphasized the need to protect the rights of these subjects. On the other hand, he pointed out that it is unethical not to do research that could provide beneficial consequences for these persons.

The rights of college students as subjects were reviewed by Steiner. He stressed the need for third-party monitoring of university research, as well as for making research participation voluntary. Also, he stated that students have the right to be protected from participation in research projects that are poorly conceived and of little value.

McLean conducted a study regarding informing subjects about their random assignment to particular groups (treatment or control) for research purposes. He found that informing subjects of the random assignment did not alter their choices of participation in the experiment.


Other authors have discussed the need for considering public reaction to controversial research procedures (Wilson and Donnerstein\textsuperscript{100}), and long-term effects of research (Shulz and Hanusa\textsuperscript{101}).

Regulation of research is an important and controversial topic. Gray, Cooke and Tannebaum\textsuperscript{102} and Gray\textsuperscript{103} investigated the function of institutional review boards. The authors concluded that the boards were useful in protecting the rights of subjects.

Bond\textsuperscript{104} contended that the greatest threat of harm to subjects involved in sociological research was in the form of loss of privacy. The guarding of subjects' privacy.


privacy was also discussed by Hilmar\textsuperscript{105} who suggested a checklist for researchers, and by Ruebhausen and Brim\textsuperscript{106} who related the issue to behavioral research. The literature showed concern among professionals for guarding research information about the subject before, during, and after the experiment, as well as in the dissemination of results.

Ethical aspects of research in sexual behavior (Abramson\textsuperscript{107}), and bathroom behaviors (Middlemist et al.\textsuperscript{108} and Koocher\textsuperscript{109}), as well as photographic research (Harper\textsuperscript{110}) are concerned with the risk as compared to the benefit of invasions of individuals' privacy.


Aspects of deceptive procedures in research were considered by Holmes et al., Menges, Seeman, Denzin, Kelman, and Riemer. Other types of research that are ethically controversial concern use of stress and discomfort (Farr and Seaver), obedience (Baumrind), and self-control techniques (Goodstein and


Karoly120).

Data collected through surveys can pose ethical problems. Ethical concerns are centered around subjects' privacy, (Zemach,121 Conrad,122 and Dickson et al.123), and legal aspects of this type of research (King and Spector124). Also, McPherson125 discussed the ethics of examining statistical data more than once.

Privacy and Confidentiality

A review of the literature on privacy and confidentiality revealed concern among authors for protection


of the privacy of the individual in treatment. Other
concerns included problems with confidentiality of
information obtained from children, invasion of privacy
through the use of electronic devices, misuse or mishandling
of clients' records, legal regulations of confidentiality,
and problems with privileged communications.

McCormick, Marsh and Kinnick, Bennett,
Noll, and Mariner discussed the ethical problems
posed by confidentiality in the therapeutic situation.
Confidentiality was defined as the responsibility of the
therapist to protect information obtained from the client
in the therapeutic relationship. This information may be

126 M.J. McCormick, "Privacy: A New American
127 John J. Marsh and Bernard C. Kinnick,
"Let's Close the Confidentiality Gap," Personnel and
128 C.C. Bennett, "What Price Privacy?"
129 John Noll, "The Psychotherapist and Informed
Consent," American Journal of Psychiatry 133 (December,
130 Allen S. Mariner, "The Problem of Therapeutic
revealed only under certain circumstances involving the welfare of the client. Legal aspects of confidentiality are nebulous and vary from state to state. Another aspect of this problem which adds to the confusion is the concept of privilege. Privileged communication is a right of the client, not the therapist. It assures the client that information revealed to the therapist may not be revealed in a court of law without the client's permission. Laws governing privileged communication vary from state to state. Also, professionals to whom these laws apply vary from state to state.

Hershey, Bernstein, Reynolds, Suarez


Kazalunas, Chayet, Slawson, and Ware discussed the legal and ethical aspects of privileged communication. Many authors felt that privileged communication is a necessity in the therapeutic situation. However, data showed that the legal aspects of privilege were not completely understood.

Another legal aspect of confidentiality concerns the duty of the therapist to warn an intended victim of threats made by the therapist's patient. A recent California case ruled that the therapist must warn authorities as well as the potential victim. Curran, 

Roth and Meisel, Gurevitz, Bersoff and Oldham discussed the logistics and implications of this ruling.

Children's and adolescents' rights to confidentiality in the therapeutic setting were discussed by Trachtman, Malmquist, Davis, Ross and Rosen et al.

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Additional areas of problems regarding confidentiality in the literature included group therapy, (Markowitz\(^{151}\)), community mental health, (Lewis\(^{152}\)), and correctional facilities (Boyle\(^{153}\)).

Advancing technology and record keeping procedures were considered by some authors as threats to patients' privacy. These technological advances included computers, (Sawyer and Schechter,\(^{154}\) Keeley and Watson,\(^{155}\) and Curran et al.,\(^{156}\)), and electronic equipment (McKenna\(^{157}\)). Insurance reports (Grossman\(^{158}\)), and poorly controlled


health records (Brwyn 159 and Riscalla 160) were cited as problem areas also.

Behavioral Intervention

Ethical issues in the area of behavior modification are largely concerned with legal and ethical aspects of changing or manipulating behavior. Other issues include the use of timeout procedures, aversion techniques, biofeedback procedures, reinforcement procedures, and modifying sexual behavior.

Some authors are opposed to the concept and practice of manipulating behavior (Klerman 161). Several authors discussed the typical arguments against behavior modification and replied with counter-arguments (Valenti, 162 Cooke and Cooke, 163 and Goetz and Etzel 164).

The need for guidelines for use in behavior modification programs was stressed in the literature (Stuart, O'Keefe, Stoltz), while Stoltz stated that guidelines were not necessary, because the procedures for behavior modification were not frequently abused. Several writers stated the need for ethics in the use of behavior modification procedures (McConnell, McNamara, Tupin, Kanfer, Scott and McLaughlin).
Legal aspects of behavior modification were discussed by Halleck, Tryon, and Friedman.


Guidelines for Implementation of programs were given. Schwitzgebel cited principles to be followed in using behavioral instrumentation.

Ethical aspects of specific behavior modification procedures and techniques were studied by several authors. O'Leary et al. stressed the importance of the correct use of behavioral instruments.

Behavior modification of sex-role was discussed by Nordyke et al. and Winkler. Concerns centered around the use of behavior modification techniques to accomplish sex-role modification, as well as the types of behaviors to be altered. Davison, Begelman, and Ralph K. Schwitzgebel, "Ethical and Legal Aspects of Behavioral Instrumentation," Behavior Therapy 1 (1970): 498-509.


Bieber and Halleck questioned the ethics of sex preference change, and the use of behavior modification techniques to accomplish this.

Gast and Nelson and Neisworth and Madle discussed the ethical and legal issues involved in the use of timeout procedures. The potentials for misuse were cited, and the guidelines for appropriate use were provided.

The use of aversive techniques in treatment was reviewed by Cohen and Repp et al. Careful use

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of the procedures was found to be beneficial. It was noted that the public should be educated regarding the risk as opposed to benefit evaluation of the behavior problem prior to the application of aversive techniques.

Flowers et al. discussed the ethics of assertion training, while Shapiro and Fuller reviewed the ethical problems associated with biofeedback. Issues in these areas concerned qualifications of personnel, and misuse of procedures.

**Professional Responsibility**

Numerous topics are included in the professional responsibility and professional behavior literature. Many topics concern rights of clients and therapists, therapists' responsibility to the client and society, and business aspects of professional behavior.

The qualities of professional behavior were outlined by Strother. The qualities included "art, skill, knowledge, and dedication."
The problems of making ethical decisions were reviewed by many authors in the literature. Purtilo and Ryden described guidelines to be used in making these decisions.

Several authors discussed the protection of the client from harm from the therapist. Hershey discussed the necessity of questioning apparently erroneous orders that may prove harmful to the client. Fraud and abuse of patients were reviewed by Towery and Sharfstein. The authors asserted that it is difficult to determine the occurrence of these behaviors in the practice of psychiatry. Keith-Spiegel studied violations

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202 Ibid., p. 9.
of ethical principles by psychologists. She discussed psychologists' lack of awareness of their violations, and cited ignorance and poor professional judgment as reasons for unethical behavior. She recommended an annual review of the code of ethics by psychologists.

The role of the psychologist in preventing and reducing prejudice was discussed by Smits and Patterson. The authors stated that it is the responsibility of individual psychologists and the psychology profession as a whole to prevent and reduce prejudice.

Szasz, Murphy, and Nelson discussed the suicide prevention ethic. Arguments both for and against the right to die were presented. Similarly, several authors described the right to die of the geriatric or terminally ill client. The ethics of death and dying were reviewed by


A discussion of the conflict of therapists' personal versus professional values in the area of drug abuse treatment was found in the literature. Rights of individuals regarding self-medication and drugs were presented and reviewed by Garbin, Levy, Szasz, and Cohen.


Sexual contact between client and therapist has been an extremely controversial issue. This behavior has been denounced by various codes of ethics. However, some therapists consider this contact as a form of therapy. Hare-Mustin considered the ethics of sexual contact in psychotherapy and recommended guidelines. Male and female physicians were surveyed regarding their erotic and nonerotic physical involvement with patients by Perry. Results indicated eleven percent of male physicians had sexual intercourse with patients. Further results indicated female physicians engaged in nonerotic touching of clients more frequently than male physicians. Taylor and Wagner reviewed reported cases involving sex between therapist and client. They concluded that these involvements produced negative effects.

The ethics of various situations and problems in higher education were discussed by several writers.

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Mercer and Pearson\textsuperscript{223} discussed the ethics of academic status-striving. Sociologists surveyed revealed a high incidence of these behaviors on university campuses. Sociologists also viewed these behaviors as unethical.

The protection of students in academic situations was reviewed by Witton\textsuperscript{224} and Galliher.\textsuperscript{225} The authors discussed the abuse of students' contributions to research, and the failure of faculty to acknowledge these.

The ethics of the dissemination of scientific information to the public was studied by several authors. Garn\textsuperscript{226} and DeBakey\textsuperscript{227} discussed the journal editor's role in preventing the publication of unethical research. Also, the ethics of reviewing articles for publication and ethical qualities was stressed.


\textsuperscript{224} Ronald E. Witton, "Academic and Student Supervision: Apprenticeship or Exploitation," \textit{Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology} 3 (October, 1973): 70-73.


Price and Yankauer discussed the ethics of scientific publication. DeBakey and DeBakey listed guidelines for ethics and etiquette in scientific publication. Rights and responsibilities of authors, editors, and reviewers were identified.

The ethicality of fee-setting was described by Wice and Sax. Guidelines for setting reasonable fees were given.

The ethics of advertising and announcing services were discussed by Vodicka, Koocher.

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Fineberg et al., and Ingelfinger. The professions represented in the articles were psychology and medicine. Authors indicated a recent relaxing of restraints on advertising, and submitted guidelines for ethical announcement of services.


CHAPTER III
PROCEDURE

The method utilized in this report is descriptive. The development and evaluation of a text on ethics involved data obtained from four surveys. Procedures utilized in conducting the surveys and writing the programmed text are reported in this chapter. Results from the surveys are reported in chapter IV.

Survey I

In May of 1980, a questionnaire was mailed to directors of graduate and undergraduate programs approved by NAMT. The questions concerned the type of degree programs offered, ethics coursework offered, materials used in teaching ethics, sources of ethical information, methods used in teaching ethics, and availability of materials for teaching ethics. Also, course syllabi in professional ethics were solicited. A copy of this survey and the cover letter accompanying it appear in the Appendix (page 297).

Survey II

In August of 1980, letters were mailed to 181 national organizations in the United States.
Organizations were asked to forward copies of their codes of ethics and standards of practice. Other information solicited from organizations included rights of interest groups represented by their organizations, citizen advocacy action, relevant legislation, employment opportunities and affirmative action, training programs for educational personnel, needs and special problems of the interest groups represented, and improvement of services to the interest groups represented. Copies of letters requesting information are included in the Appendix (page 301).

Development of the Text

Ideas for situations included in the programmed text were derived from three sources. The first source included codes of ethics, standards of practice, and other materials submitted by the organizations surveyed in Survey II. These materials were collected and analyzed. Ethical situations were formulated from the ethical precepts contained in the materials.

The second source of ideas for the ethical situations in the text included ethical situations submitted by undergraduate students at Loyola University in New Orleans. Students were asked to submit an original ethical situation at the completion of their course in ethics. These situations were reviewed and revised by the author.

A third source of ideas for ethical situations
in the text was the clinical experience of the author. Also, original situations were created for the text by the author.

The situations formulated from the three sources were compiled. Each situation was classified according to ethical principle or professional relationship involved. Similar situations were grouped together under a general heading or topic. Solutions to problems posed by the ethical situations were taken from the principles contained in the codes of ethics. Three possible solutions to each of the situations were formulated in addition to the best solution. In certain instances, four judgments concerning the ethicality of the situation were presented following the problem situation. One of the ethical judgments was considered best.

The text was modeled after the Music Therapy II Seminar in the ISP. This format consists of a series of ethical problems followed by four choices for solutions to the problems. The students chooses the best solution or response and supports his selection with statements from various reference books on ethics from related disciplines. The text presented in chapter IV differs from the ISP in that the answer follows the

ethical situation in a programmed text format.

Survey III

For the third survey, one or more ethical situations were selected from each general heading in the text. These situations (fifty-six total) were mailed to fifty music therapists selected at random from the NAMT membership list. This list was obtained from the Executive Director of NAMT. The fifty-six situations were followed by four possible solutions or judgments regarding the situations. Music therapists were asked to choose the best solution or judgment. Also, music therapists were asked to rate the importance of each situation on a scale from one (unimportant) to seven (extremely important). Surveys were mailed to music therapists in February, 1981. Copies of surveys and letters containing survey instructions appear in the Appendix (page 309).

Survey IV

The complete pool of ethical situations (291 total) was sent to eleven experts in the field of music therapy. The eleven experts included four national committee chairpersons, including the chairpersons of the Committees on Ethics and Standards of Practice; three national Council Coordinators, including the past and present Coordinators of the Council on Ethics and Standards of Practice; two members of NAMT Executive Board; a former national
president of NAMT; and a university professor familiar with the teaching of professional ethics.

Experts were asked to select the best solution or judgment concerning each ethical situation. They were also asked to rate the importance of each situation from one (unimportant) to seven (extremely important). The text was mailed to experts in March, 1981. A copy of the situations and the letter accompanying them appear in the Appendix (page 321).

Further Text Development

Ninety situations were selected from the pool of ethical situations for inclusion in the programmed text. These situations were considered representative of major topics and subject areas identified in the various codes of ethics. Also, the situations chosen were considered the most relevant of all the situations to the practice of music therapy. Additionally, it was felt that a programmed text containing 291 situations would be too cumbersome and lengthy for use at the university level.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF SURVEY RESULTS

Survey I

In May, 1980, a questionnaire was mailed to the sixty-four directors of NAMT approved undergraduate and graduate programs in music therapy in the United States. Completed questionnaires were received from 39 (61%) universities. All completed surveys were used in the analysis of the data.

Regarding types of degree programs offered, 29 (74%) offered undergraduate degrees only; 2 (5%) offered graduate (master's) programs only; 7 (18%) offered both undergraduate and graduate (master's) programs; and 1 (2%) offered undergraduate and graduate (master's and doctoral) programs.

The vast majority of respondents (36 or 92%) indicated that the subject of ethics is taught as part of a course. Two schools (5%) indicated that the subject of ethics was not taught. In no instance was a full course in ethics offered.

Most often, the subject of ethics was covered in the course entitled, "Music in Therapy" (13 or 32%). Other course titles frequently given were "Introduction
to Music Therapy" (5 or 12%), "Music Therapy Principles and Practices" (5 or 12%), and "Practicum Seminar" (4 or 10%). Ten percent of the respondents indicated that the subject of ethics was taught in all music therapy courses.

Readings were most frequently cited as materials used in teaching ethics (25 or 37%). Other materials used in teaching ethics were the NAMT Code of Ethics (11 or 16%), books (7 or 10%), lectures (5 or 7%), guest lectures (2 or 3%), films (2 or 3%), Individual Study Programs in Music Therapy (3 or 4%), codes of ethics from related professions (2 or 3%), and discussion from practicum (2 or 3%).

Thirty-three percent or 13 respondents did not provide an answer to the survey question dealing with how the course or course section in ethics was listed in the university catalogue. Of those responding, 17 (68%) indicated that the course was listed as required, and 2 (8%) indicated the course was optional. Five respondents (20%) indicated the course or course section in ethics was not listed in the university catalogue.

In the next survey question, directors were asked if they had any unusual or largely unknown sources of ethical information. Respondents indicated almost unanimously (97% of those answering question or 33) that they had no such sources.
A variety of methods used in teaching ethics was reported. Discussion was listed as the most common method (35 or 33%). Other methods reported were lecture (28 or 26%), group interaction (22 or 21%), demonstration (8 or 7%), individual reports (4 or 4%), and simulation (2 or 2%).

The majority of respondents indicated that the materials on professional ethics available to them were inadequate (16 or 41%). However, 14 (35%) thought that the materials were adequate. Eleven percent (4) of respondents gave qualified yes or no answers to this question, and 2 (5%) said they didn't know.

Respondents were asked to include a course syllabus in ethics. No syllabi were received.

The Appendix includes a copy of this survey, a copy of the letter accompanying it, a table of survey results, and a table comparing these results with other surveys (pages 297-300).

**Survey II**

In August, 1980, letters were mailed to 181 national organizations requesting codes of ethics and related materials. Twenty-two (12%) of the letters were returned unopened because of change of address. Ninety-five responses (60%) to the letters were received. Sixty codes of ethics (38%) were received. A
list of organizations surveyed appears in the Appendix, as well as a list of codes received (pages 301-308).

**Survey III**

In February, 1981, fifty-six ethical situations were mailed to fifty music therapists selected randomly from the NAMT membership directory. Five surveys (10%) were returned unopened because of address change. Twenty-one completed surveys were received (47%) and used in the data analysis.

Respondents rated the importance of each of the ethical situations on a scale from one (unimportant) to seven (extremely important). Ethical situations receiving the highest ratings were concerned with confidentiality, client suicide, and sex between therapist and client. Ethical situations rated as least important concerned advertising, private behavior of the therapist, gifts to therapists, and brochure contents. A complete listing of mean ratings of each situation is contained in the Appendix (pages 310-320).

Respondents disagreed frequently on the correct solution to the ethical problems. There was, however, complete agreement of respondents on four problems. These problems concerned guaranteeing results of therapy, colleagues' disagreement on ethical matters, patients' sexual behavior, and uncooperative clients. Other
ethical problems eliciting little disagreement from respondents included welfare of clients, private behavior of the therapist, research and publication issues, and confidentiality.

There were many issues on which respondents expressed divergent views. These issues included the setting for music therapy; emotional involvement with clients; advertising; direct solicitation of clients; use of the NAMT insignia; endorsement of equipment; rights of research subjects; relationships with colleagues; receiving gifts from clients; private behavior of therapists; and treatment philosophies. This survey, a copy of the letter accompanying it, and results appear in the Appendix (pages 309-320).

**Survey IV**

In February, 1981, 291 ethical situations (the complete pool of ethical problems) was sent to eleven experts in the field of music therapy. Experts were asked to select the best response to the ethical problems. Experts were also asked to rate the importance of each ethical situation on a scale from 1 (unimportant) to 7 (extremely important).

Four surveys were returned (36%). Respondents were unanimous in their selection of responses to seventy-four situations (25%). Situations eliciting unanimous agreement concerned client welfare, relationships with
colleagues, fees, confidentiality, competence, advertising, employer-employee relationships, evaluations, gifts, statements to the public, job references, and professional demeanor. There were no situations having experts' complete agreement on ratings of importance. A copy of this survey and the letter accompanying it appear in the Appendix (pages 321-368).
CHAPTER V

THE PROGRAMMED TEXT

Introduction

The practice of music therapy in both clinical and educational settings requires the utilization and application of concepts of professional ethics. Music therapy professionals are guided by the Code of Ethics of the National Association for Music Therapy. However, this code contains both general and specific precepts. The music therapy professional must extrapolate these precepts to the daily practice of music therapy. It is the purpose of this text to assist the music therapist in making practical applications of the Code of Ethics.

Structure

The structure of textbooks on ethics have recently taken the form of casebooks. Both the American Psychological Association\textsuperscript{238} and the American Personnel


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and Guidance Association\textsuperscript{239} publish casebooks to assist their members in interpreting the Codes of Ethics of their organizations. These are the only known casebooks in the health-care professions.

These casebooks are insufficient as ethical guides for music therapists. The education, training, areas of competence, and qualifications of music therapists are different from those of psychologists and guidance counselors.

This text utilizes the structure of a programmed casebook. This structure makes it accessible for use by both music therapy students and professionals. Also, this structure is likely to permit and optimize classroom discussion of ethics.

Specific problematic ethical situations are presented in the text. Each situation is followed by four responses. The responses include four possible solutions to the ethical problems, or four judgments regarding the ethicality of the problem situation. The reader must choose the \textit{best} response to the ethical problem. Some "best" responses are more obvious to the reader than others. When the reader selects the response "none of the above" it is suggested that he or she insert the best response.

The best response to the ethical problem

is provided to the reader on the page following the ethical problem. Each "best" response is supported by an ethical principle.

The ethical principles used are drawn from the NAMT code, as well as from codes of ethics of related professions. Codes from other professions are utilized when the NAMT code is found to lack specificity or relevance to the ethical problem. It may be stated here that the NAMT code is and should be the primary authority for music therapists regarding professional conduct. However, this code is relatively new, and is subject to periodic update. Also, it is unlikely that this code of ethics or any code of ethics will or can contain all of the principles relevant to all possible situations that may be encountered by professionals utilizing them. Codes of ethics are developed as guidelines, and must be interpreted by professionals under their jurisdiction.

The situations in this text are categorized according to various subject areas. The divisions utilized are identical to those appearing in the NAMT Code of Ethics. These divisions are: Organizational and Interprofessional Relationships, Clinical Relationships, Educational and Training Relationships, and Research.

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240 National Association for Music Therapy, Code of Ethics (Revised), December, 1979 (hereafter cited as NAMT Code).
Precautions and Publication Credit.\textsuperscript{241} Categories of the code not utilized in the text include the Preamble section and the Enforcement of the Code section. While these sections are not designated as specific categories in the text, materials from these sections will be utilized throughout the text.

It is noted here that some situations are difficult to categorize. An attempt has been made to place these situations in the most appropriate section of the text. However, ethical situations seldom involve discrete phenomena, and as such, may be placed in several categories simultaneously.

\textsuperscript{241}\textbf{NAMT Code}
The Text
Organizational and Interprofessional Relationships

Ethical principles in this division include personal behavior, behavior towards professionals in music therapy, behavior towards professionals in other areas, competence, commercial activities, advertising, announcing services, remuneration, statements to the public, relationships with employers, and personal and professional views.
Situation 1

A colleague informs a music therapist that he smokes marijuana in the privacy of his home to "unwind." The music therapist will

a. ignore the situation
b. join him
c. inform the police
d. inform his supervisor
Situation 1

Best Response

The best response to situation 1 is

a. ignore the situation

Ethical Principle

"The nurse acts to safeguard the client and the public when health care and safety are affected by incompetent, unethical, or illegal practice of any person."242

"The RMT respects the social and moral expectations of the community."243

Discussion

Since this matter does not influence the colleague's relationship with his clients, the music therapist will ignore the situation and respect the rights of his colleague. If this behavior would affect the colleague's clients, appropriate action should be taken. This behavior, however, is illegal and should not be condoned by the music therapist. The colleague violates the code when he engages in illegal behavior. The consequence of the illegal act varies from state to state.


243 NAMT Code
Situation 2

A music therapy professor teaching in a small, conservative town is a practicing homosexual. He frequents homosexual bars often. It is possible that if seen in these areas, his sexual preferences will become widely known. The professor will

a. avoid public homosexual bars
b. continue to frequent the bars openly
c. move to a larger town
d. none of the above
Situation 2

Best Response
The best response to situation 2 is
d. none of the above

Ethical Principle
"The RMT (Registered Music Therapist) respects the social and moral expectations of the community."^244

Discussion
The best response involves the right of the therapist to engage in homosexual behavior, while still respecting the norms of the conservative community. A compromise to the situation might involve the therapist frequenting homosexual bars in a neighboring area where his identity would not be revealed. If these arrangements would not be possible, the therapist could either move to a more liberal town, or refrain from frequenting homosexual bars. In any event, discretion on the part of the therapist is of utmost importance.

^244 NAMT Code
Situation 3

A colleague of a music therapist is experiencing some difficult problems in his personal life. The colleague is despondent and is neglecting his client duties. The therapist will

a. offer to counsel the colleague
b. suggest that the colleague receive professional help
c. suggest that the colleague resign until conditions improve
d. "cover" for the colleague
Situation 3

Best Response

The best response to situation 3 is

c. suggest that the colleague resign until conditions improve

Ethical Principle

"The RMT shall assist the public in identifying competent music therapists and shall discourage the practice of music therapy by persons who are not competent music therapists."245

Discussion

The colleague's personal problems render him temporarily incompetent. A temporary resignation or change in duties that would disallow client contact would be necessary. Response b. (suggest that the colleague receive professional help) is a viable alternative, if such help would produce an immediate remedy to the colleague's disposition and behavior.

245NAMT Code
Situation 4

A music therapist is asked to direct psychodrama sessions at the institution where he works. The therapist has completed one university course in psychodrama. The therapist will

a. accept the offer
b. refuse the offer
c. serve as co-director with a qualified professional
d. obtain permission from his supervisor and conduct the sessions

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Situation 4

Best Response

The best response to situation 4 is

c. serve as co-director of sessions with a qualified professional

Ethical Principle

"A member of the Australian Music Therapy Association shall at all times:- Recognise the extent and limitations of his professional expertise, undertaking only those activities which are within his/her competence, and referring to the appropriate professional any person who presents with a problem or condition which is outside that competence or expertise."245

Discussion

It is assumed that one university course in psychodrama does not provide the expertise to conduct sessions without assistance. The music therapist must carefully analyze his or her abilities in this area. Serving as co-director would allow an educational experience for the therapist, while removing the full responsibility for the sessions.

Situation 5

A music therapist attending a treatment team meeting is asked her opinion regarding the diagnosis of a particular client. The therapist will

a. refrain from offering a diagnosis
b. give her opinion as requested
c. report only the client’s behavior in music therapy sessions
d. "a" and "c" above
Situation 5

Best Response
The best response to situation 5 is
d. "a" and "b" above

Ethical Principle
"A member of the Australian Music Therapy Association
shall at all times:- Recognise the extent and limitations
of his professional expertise, undertaking only those
activities which are within his/her competence and
referring to the appropriate professional any person
who presents with a problem or condition which is
outside that competence and expertise."

Discussion
Diagnosing clients is not within the area of competence
of a music therapist. The music therapist should
avoid this area. The music therapist is, however,
capable of discussing the client's behavior in the music
therapy sessions, and should do so.

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246 AMTA Code
Situation 6

A music therapist in private practice learns that one of her new clients receives music therapy from another therapist. The therapist will

a. ask the client to choose one therapist only
b. call the other therapist, explain the situation, and offer to stop work with the client
c. continue to work with the client
d. none of the above
Situation 6

Best Response

The best response to situation 6 is

b. call the other therapist, explain the situation, and offer to stop work with the client

Ethical Principle

"The RMT shall not offer professional services to a person receiving music therapy from another therapist except by agreement with that therapist or after the termination of the client's relationship with that therapist."247

Discussion

The music therapist did not violate an ethical principle in accepting the client for treatment, because she was not aware that he was receiving therapy from another music therapist. Once the therapist discovers this information, however, attempts must be made to rectify the situation. Calling the other therapist and offering to terminate services is appropriate and in accordance with professional courtesy. The two therapists may decide to allow the client to recive therapy from both therapists.

247NAMT Code
Situation 7

The colleague of a music therapist makes critical comments about a physical therapist regularly. The music therapist will

a. ask the colleague to refrain from making the critical comments
b. tell the physical therapist of the comments
c. inform the colleague's supervisor
d. ignore the remarks
Situation 7

Best Response

The best response to situation 7 is

a. ask the colleague to refrain from making the critical comments

Ethical Principle

"The RMT acts with integrity in regard to colleagues in music therapy and other professions." 248 "The RMT shall attempt to establish harmonious relations with members from other professions and professional organizations, and shall not damage the professional reputation or practice of others." 249

Discussion

Critical comments of colleagues may serve to damage their professional reputations. The motivation for the critical comments should be examined. If the physical therapist is incompetent or has committed serious breaches of ethics, appropriate action should be taken. The appropriate action would consist of confronting the physical therapist about her behavior. As a general rule, music therapists should avoid making critical comments of others, and should not tolerate such comments made by others.

248 NAMT Code
249 NAMT Code

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A supervisor of a music therapy department at a large state hospital is asked by a therapist under his jurisdiction to provide a letter of recommendation to a prospective employer. The therapist requesting the recommendation is extremely competent, and the supervisor is reluctant to lose him to another facility. The supervisor will

a. write a letter of recommendation but understate the therapist's capabilities
b. write a negative letter of recommendation
c. write a noncommittal letter
d. none of the above
Situation 8

Best Response

The best response to situation 8 is
d. none of the above

Ethical Principle

"The RMT shall assist the public in identifying competent music therapists and shall discourage the practice of music therapy by persons who are not competent music therapists." 250

Discussion

The music therapy supervisor should provide a letter of recommendation with an accurate description of the music therapist's capabilities. To do otherwise would be unjust to the therapist and to the potential employer.  

250 NAMT Code
Situation 9

A music therapist working at a private facility uses her office and hospital equipment for private lessons and therapy for non-patients after work hours.

a. this practice is ethical, if it doesn't interfere with the therapist's daily work
b. this practice is unethical. The therapist should not maintain a private practice in addition to a full-time job
c. this practice is unethical
d. none of the above
Situation 9

Best Response
The best response to situation 9 is .

d. none of the above

Ethical Principle
"The RMT respects the rights and reputation of the employing agency and utilizes those agency facilities and equipment only as authorized." 251

Discussion
The use of hospital space and equipment is permitted only with authorization of the facility. It is unethical to use space and equipment without such authorization. Even if the facility agrees to the use of the facilities by the therapist, the therapist must investigate the legal ramifications of the situation, including the liability of all parties involved.

251 NAMT Code
A music therapist in private practice announces her services in the yellow pages of the phone book. She uses a box-type ad to do so.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical, if the ad is dignified
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 10

**Best Response**

The best response to situation 10 is

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c. this practice is unethical
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**Ethical Principle**

"The RMT with regard to services and remunerations shall adhere to professional rather than commercial standards in making known one's availability for professional services."[^252] "Entries in the appropriate section of a classified public telephone directory shall not be deemed to be advertisement; however, no display-type entry shall be permitted."[^253]

**Discussion**

The music therapist may list his name in the yellow-pages in the appropriate section; however, no displays are permitted.

[^252]: NAMT Code
[^253]: AMTA Code

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Situation 11

A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure describing his services. The brochure contains a statement regarding the quality of services available, and several self-laudatory statements.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is misleading
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 11

Best Response
The best response to situation 11 is

   c. this practice is unethical

Ethical Principle
"The physical therapist shall not use or participate in the use of any form of communication containing a false, fraudulent, misleading, deceptive, self-laudatory or unfair statement or claim."\textsuperscript{254} "It is improper to attempt to obtain patients by persuasion or influence using communications that are intended or are likely to create inflated or unjustified expectations of favorable results; are self-laudatory."\textsuperscript{255}

Discussion
References to quality of services in materials describing music therapy services are considered misleading and self-laudatory. These are unethical.


\textsuperscript{255}APTA Code
A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure describing his services. The brochure contains testimonials from former clients, as well as endorsements from colleagues.

a. these materials are acceptable and ethical
b. these materials are ethical, if accurate
c. these materials are unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 12

Best Response
The best response to situation 12 is
c. these materials are unethical

Ethical Principle
"The physical therapist may provide information to the public to facilitate the public's selection of a physical therapist, but it is improper to attempt to obtain patients by persuasion or influence using communications that: contain testimonials or endorsements."^256

Discussion
The use of testimonials and endorsements in printed materials describing music therapy services to the public for the purpose of obtaining clients for therapy are unethical

^256APTA Code
Situation 13

A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure describing her services. The brochure contains statistical data documenting her past performances as a therapist, as well as prediction of future successes.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical, if statistics are accurate
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 13

Best Response
The best response to situation 13 is

   c. this practice is unethical

Ethical Principle
"A member shall not, on his/her own behalf of a partner or associate or any other therapist associated with the firm, use or participate in the use of any form of advertising of services which: Contains statistical data or other information based on past performance or prediction of future success."\textsuperscript{257}

Discussion
The compilation of statistical data regarding the success of therapy is helpful in accountability assessment, but is not appropriate for inclusion in materials describing music therapy services to potential clients.

\textsuperscript{257}APTA Code
A music therapist in private practice sends brochures describing his services to psychologists in the area. Approximately two months later, he forwards a second brochure.

a. this practice is ethical

b. this practice is unethical; communication with other professionals should be for one time only

c. this practice is unethical; a music therapist may advertise only over a month's period when starting practice

d. "b" and "c" above
Situation 14

Best Response

The best response to situation 14 is

d. "b" and "c" above

Ethical Principle

"The physical therapist shall not seek patients by direct mail or other forms of personal contact; this does not preclude the physical therapist from contact with those professional practitioners identified in Principle 2 and with health-related facilities. Any written communication with a professional practitioner of health-related facility should be a one-time communication and should conform with this guide." 258  "A music therapist may only advertise when starting practice over a period of one month, or, for the same period when changing address." 259

Discussion

The frequency and timing of materials sent to professionals announcing music therapy services are important ethical considerations.

258APTA Code

259AMTA Code

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Situation 15

A music therapist in private practice obtains a mailing list from a local organization and mails his brochures to the parents of handicapped children listed.

a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical if the brochure is dignified
c. this behavior is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 15

Best Response

The best response to situation 15 is

c. this behavior is unethical

Ethical Principle

"The art therapist makes no direct solicitation for clients."\(^{260}\) "The physical therapist shall not seek patients by direct mail or other forms of personal contact."\(^{261}\)

Discussion

Music therapists may forward brochures describing services to other professionals or facilities; however, brochures may not be sent directly to potential clients.


\(^{261}\)APTA Code
Situation 16

A music therapist leaves the community mental health center where she has been employed to enter private practice. She would like to continue working with some of her clients through her private practice. As a means of announcing her private practice to clients, she informs them verbally and distributes printed brochures.

a. this action is ethical if the therapist receives permission from the mental health center administration
b. this action is unethical because there is a conflict of interests involved
c. this action is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 16

Best Response

The best response to situation 16 is

c. this action is unethical

Ethical Principle

"The art therapist makes no direct solicitation for clients." 262 "The physical therapist shall not seek patients by direct mail or other forms of personal contact." 263

Discussion

Direct solicitation of clients and potential clients is unethical.

262 AATA Code
263 APTA Code
Situation 17

A music therapist in private practice announces his services through a dignified newspaper ad.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical, if no claims are made
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 17

**Best Response**

The best response to situation 17 is

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c. this practice is unethical
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**Ethical Principle**

"The art therapist does not advertise his/her services through such media as newspapers, radio, television, telephone, or mail."\(^{264}\) "The RMT, with regard to services and remunerations shall: Adhere to professional, rather than commercial standards in making known one's availability for professional services. Advertise under one's professional title, only in strict accordance with propriety and precedent in the health professions.\(^{265}\)

**Discussion**

Advertising in the newspaper represents commercial advertising and is an unacceptable and unethical method for the announcement of music therapy services.

\(^{264}\)AATA Code

\(^{265}\)NAMT Code
Situation 18

A music therapist in private practice moves to a new location. As a means of announcing her new location, she sends announcements to other music therapists, professionals in related fields, friends, and relatives.

a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical, if the announcements are sent within a month after the move
c. this behavior is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 18

Best Response

The best response to situation 18 is

b. this behavior is ethical, if announcements are sent within a month after the move

Ethical Principle

"The art therapist in private practice may send professional announcements of the availability of his/her services to other art therapists, professionals in related fields, friends, and relatives when he/she opens his/her practice or at such time subsequent if he/she moves to a new location."266 "A music therapist may only advertise when starting practice over a period of one month or, for the same period, when changing address."267

Discussion

The procedures used in announcing change of address are very similar to the procedures used in announcing services.

266 AATA Code
267 AMTA Code
Situation 19

A music therapist in private practice lists his name and professional title on professional letterhead stationery, on his business cards, and in his office building directory.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is unethical
c. this practice is misleading
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 19

Best Response

The best response to situation 19 is

a. this practice is ethical

Ethical Principle

"The art therapist may be identified in the classified section of the telephone directory, in the building directory where he/she conducts his/her practice, on his/her letterhead and professional card, by his/her own name, limitation or specialty of practice (if any), place of practice, business and, if he/she wishes, home telephone."\textsuperscript{268}

Discussion

Inclusion of the therapist's name, title, specialty, business address, and telephone number(s) on business related materials is ethical. However, it is important to make these materials as dignified as possible in appearance.

\textsuperscript{268}\textit{AATA Code}
A music therapist entering private practice announces her services to other professionals by means of a brochure. She also contacts the professionals by phone and offers a fee for each client they refer to her.

a. this practice is common among professionals and is ethical
b. this practice is ethical because the client will benefit from music therapy services
c. this practice is unethical because the client is not informed that he is paying his original therapist
d. this practice is called fee-splitting and is unethical
Situation 20

**Best Response**

The best response to situation 20 is

- d. this practice is called fee-splitting and is unethical

**Ethical Principle**

"The art therapist does not contrive a referral system with or among other professional personnel for purposes of receiving or giving fees for such referrals." \(^{269}\)

The physical therapist shall not compensate or give anything of value to a person or organization to recommend or secure his employment by a patient, or as a reward for having made a recommendation." \(^{270}\)

**Discussion**

Fee-splitting involves a fee, commission, or rebate to a person for client referral. It is highly unethical under any circumstances.

\(^{269}\)AATA Code

\(^{270}\)APTA Code
Situation 21

A music therapist in private practice announces his services by means of a brochure. He mentions in the brochure that his fees are the lowest in the area.

a. this statement is ethical
b. this statement is ethical, if true
c. this statement is unethical and involves competitive advertising
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 21

Best Response
The best response to situation 21 is

   c. this statement is unethical and involves competitive advertising

Ethical Principle
"The art therapist does not impair confidence in the profession by competitive or commercial advertising of his/her services."271

Discussion
Public comparisons of music therapy services or fees are unethical and should be avoided.

271AATA Code
A music therapist forms a professional corporation known as "Music Heals."

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical, if the title is copyrighted
c. this practice is misleading and unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 22

Best Response
The best response to situation 22 is

c. this practice is misleading and unethical

Ethical Principle
"Since the name under which a dentist conducts his
practice may be a factor in the selection process
of the patient, the use of a trade name or an assumed
name that is false or misleading in any material
respect is unethical." 272

Discussion
The formation of a music therapy corporation is not
unethical in and of itself. A title implying false
results of treatment is, however, unethical and
misleading.

272American Dental Association, ADA Principles
of Ethics and Code of Professional Conduct (Chicago,
Illinois: American Dental Association, 1980), (Hereafter
cited as ADA Code).
A music therapist in private practice with physically handicapped clients recommends the use of certain prosthetic devices to enhance success in playing instruments. The therapist refers the clients to a manufacturer in the area. The therapist receives a commission for each client referred. The therapist will

a. accept the commission and use it to purchase office equipment
b. refuse the commission but continue to refer clients
c. forward the commission to clients
d. avoid dealing with the manufacturer
Situation 23

Best Response
The best response to situation 23 is

b. refuse the commission, but continue to refer clients

Ethical Principle
"A music therapist shall not promote his personal gain by advertising, nor shall he/she profit from the sale of equipment or instruments to clients/patients or receive any fee from any agency regarding the supply/sale of equipment or instruments to clients/patients/hospitals/schools or any other individual or organization."  
"The RMT shall not engage in commercial activities that conflict with responsibilities to clients or colleagues."  

Discussion
Response "b" is the most appropriate when the code of ethics is interpreted strictly. However, both "c" and "d" are viable alternatives. The important principle is that the therapist should not profit from referring clients.

273AMTA Code
274NAMT Code
Situation 24

A music therapist working with coma patients achieves excellent progress. Many persons in the hospital become interested in the music therapy program and contact the local news media. The therapist will

a. describe the music therapy program with caution
b. ask the media to avoid sensational reporting
c. protect the identity and confidentiality of clients
d. all of the above
Situation 24

Best Response

The best response to situation 24 is

d. all of the above

Ethical Principle

"The RMT shall make every effort to ensure that public information materials are accurate and complete in reference to professional services and facilities." 275

"Any confidential information obtained from or about the individual shall not be revealed without the client's or specified guardian's permission, including case material that has not been adequately disguised for publication, teaching, or other professional use." 276

"Treat as strictly confidential all information regarding a patient/client." 277

"The art therapist protects the identity of his/her client from public disclosure." 278

"The art therapist avoids sensationalism in relaying public information of the profession." 279

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275 NAMT Code
276 NAMT Code
277 AMTA Code
278 AATA Code
279 AATA Code

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Situation 24

Discussion
The primary concern of the music therapist should be the clients involved when information is presented to the public. Clients or specified guardians must grant permission. Also, no information concerning the client may be revealed without the client's express permission. The music therapist must guard against making misleading statements or statements that may be misinterpreted easily.
Situation 25

A music therapist is asked to endorse a particular brand of equipment for use in music therapy activities. The therapist will

a. endorse the equipment, but take no remuneration
b. endorse the equipment, and accept a token fee
c. refuse to endorse the equipment; the practice is unethical
d. none of the above
Situation 25

Best Response

The best response to situation 25 is

c. refuse to endorse the equipment; the practice is unethical

Ethical Principle

"The RMT shall not engage in commercial activities that conflict with responsibilities to clients or colleagues." 280

"A music therapist shall not promote his personal gain by advertising, nor shall he/she allow his/her name to appear in any advertisement for equipment, (including musical instruments), or give testimonials regarding equipment or instruments." 281

Discussion

Endorsement of equipment or instruments is not permitted, even when no fee is given.

280 NAMT Code
281 AMTA Code
Situation 26

A music therapist invents and manufactures some new equipment for use by music therapists. In the brochure describing the equipment, he uses the NAMT insignia.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if NAMT members receive discounts on the equipment
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 26

**Best Response**

The best response to situation 26 is

- c. this practice is unethical

**Ethical Principle**

"The insignia is a registered trademark and the property of the American Physical Therapy Association. It can be used only as designated and approved by the Association. Any display of the APTA insignia in advertisement of services or endorsement of equipment is unethical."\(^{282}\)

**Discussion**

The music therapist in this situation has implied an endorsement by NAMT of his equipment. This behavior is unethical. If permission is obtained from NAMT regarding the use of the insignia, this behavior would be acceptable and ethical.

\(^{282}\)APTA Code

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Situation 27

A music therapist fails to renew her registration with NAMT, but continues to use the title, RMT. The therapist will

a. pay the registration fee or refrain from using the title
b. continue to use the title
c. use the title only in professional correspondence
d. none of the above
Situation 27

Best Response

The best response to situation 27 is

a. pay the registration fee, or refrain from using the title

Ethical Principle

"The Registered Music Therapist (RMT) is a specialist who has been certified and registered by the National Association for Music Therapy, Inc."\textsuperscript{283}

Discussion

Registration with NAMT must be renewed on an annual basis. Individuals may not claim this registration without having paid the renewal fee.

\textsuperscript{283}NAMT Code
Situation 28

A music therapist working in a large hospital has been assigned clients with substance abuse (marijuana, cocaine, LSD) problems. The therapist has used these drugs and feels there is nothing wrong with them. The therapist will

a. ask to have another therapist assigned to these clients
b. work with the clients, and express her views to them
c. resign her position
d. work with the clients, but not express her views about the drugs
Situation 28

Best Response
The best response to situation 28 is
d. work with the clients, but not express her views about the drugs

Ethical Principle
"When representing the employer or agency, the RMT shall differentiate personal views from those of the profession, the employer, and the agency."284

Discussion
Response "d" is the appropriate choice if the therapist is capable of differentiating her views from those of the employer. If she cannot do this, she should ask to have another therapist assigned to these clients.

284NAMT Code
Situation 29

A music therapist in private practice finds it difficult to work with clients of different races and socioeconomic backgrounds. To discourage these clients from engaging his services, he charges them inflated fees.

a. this practice is ethical and realistic
b. this practice is unethical. The therapist should be reported to NAMT
c. this practice is unethical, but the therapist should not be reported
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 28

Best Response

The best response to situation 28 is

b. this practice is unethical. The therapist should be reported to NAMT

Ethical Principle

"The RMT shall not discriminate in professional relationships with clients or colleagues." Upon observing or becoming aware of alleged violations of these stated ethics, an individual shall consult with the RMT involved and discuss possible actions to correct the alleged violation. If corrective action is not taken, it is the responsibility of the RMT or individual observing the alleged violation to submit a written report describing the alleged violation to the Ethics Committee of the National Association for Music Therapy, Inc."

Discussion

It is emphasized here that the therapist involved should be reported to NAMT only if violations are not corrected. This behavior is clearly unethical; however, the individual must be afforded the opportunity to ameliorate the situation before a formal complaint is made.

285 NAMT Code
286 NAMT Code
Two music therapists conducting groups jointly begin to have serious personal conflicts. This becomes a hindrance to their professional work. The therapists will

a. reschedule their activities and avoid working together
b. continue to work together, but ignore each other
c. continue to work together, and keep their relationship on a professional level
d. talk openly and try to resolve their conflicts
Situation 30

Best Response

The best response to situation 30 is

d. talk openly and try to resolve their conflicts

Ethical Principle

"The RMT acts with integrity in regard to colleagues in music therapy and other professions."\textsuperscript{287}

Discussion

The response to situation 30 represents the first course of action that should be taken to resolve the conflict between the two therapists. If this attempt is not successful, third-party mediation, such as from a mutual supervisor, should be sought. It is important to resolve the difficulty because the therapists work jointly, and the welfare of the clients is involved. In no instance should the quality of treatment to the clients be sacrificed. It may be necessary to reschedule activities of therapists as a preventive measure.

\textsuperscript{287} NAMT Code
Clinical Relationships

Ethical issues in the area of clinical relationships include most aspects of therapist-patient relationships, confidentiality, peer review, professional fees, and professional settings.
Situation 31

A music therapist in private practice becomes famous for his work with handicapped clients. The therapist is contacted by mail regarding a client with whom he has never worked. He is asked to evaluate the client from a videotape, and give advice to the client's family regarding treatment. The therapist will

a. give the information requested
b. give the information requested, but charge no fee
c. refuse to render services by correspondence
d. none of the above
Situation 31

Best Response
The best response to situation 31 is

c. refuse to render services by correspondence

Ethical Principle
"The RMT shall provide music therapy services only in the context of a professional relationship."  "Psychological services and products for the purpose of diagnosing, treating, or giving personal advice to particular individuals are provided only in the context of a professional relationship and are not given by means of public lectures or demonstrations, newspaper or magazine articles, radio or television programs, mail, or similar media."  

Discussion
Music therapy services should be rendered on a personal, face-to-face basis. Treatment by correspondence or other impersonal media is unacceptable and unethical. In situation 31, it would not be unethical for the therapist to recommend another music therapist in the client's area.

288NAMT Code

Situation 32

A music therapist in private practice conducts an initial consultation with a client. The therapist informs the client of the nature and possible effects of therapy, as well as possible progress of the client.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is misleading
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 32

Best Response

The best response to situation 32 is

a. this behavior is ethical

Ethical Principle

"The RMT shall exert caution in predicting the results of services offered, although a reasonable statement of prognosis and/or progress may be made. The RMT shall make only those claims to clients concerning the efficacy of services that would be willingly submitted for professional scrutiny, through peer review, publication in a professional journal, or documentation in the client's record." 290

Discussion

The nature and possible effects of therapy should be discussed with the client so he/she may make an informed decision regarding therapy. Statements regarding prognosis and/or progress must be made cautiously. The client must not be misled by these statements.

290 NAMT Code
Situation 33

A music therapist maintains a small private practice and piano studio in addition to a part-time position in the public schools' special education programs. A mother of one of her school clients requests private piano instruction for her child. The therapist will

a. teach the child at his home
b. recommend another therapist
c. teach the child, but accept no pay
d. none of the above
Situation 33

Best Response

The best response to situation 33 is

d. none of the above

Ethical Principle

"When a music therapist in private practice is also involved in music teaching, it is essential that the client, (or the parent/guardian in the case of a minor or legally incompetent person), shall be fully informed as to the nature of the professional relationship which is being established. A music therapist shall not undertake therapy under the guise of teaching and if, when working as a teacher, a therapist becomes aware of a pupil/client's need for therapy, a clear statement on this must be made in writing to the client/pupil or parent/guardian, an exact copy of this statement being retained by the therapist for reference. If the parent/client desires, arrangements shall be made for an assessment and/or referral with another qualified music therapist or appropriate professional."291 "The member is expected to refuse a private fee or other remuneration for consultation with persons who are entitled to those services through the member's employing institution or agency."292

291 AMTA Code

Situation 33

Discussion

There are two ethical issues involved in this situation. The first issue involves the separation of therapy and teaching. The therapist must establish the intent and nature of the involvement with the client prior to treatment, if possible. The second issue involves whether the client is entitled to the same services in the employing agency. If this is the case, the therapist must render the services at the agency, and may not accept an extra fee. If the services are above and beyond what the client might receive at the agency, then the therapist may work with the client on a private basis and charge appropriately.
Situation 34

A music therapist in private practice schedules clients for therapy sessions more frequently than is needed to obtain maximum therapeutic effect.

a. this practice is ethical, if the clients are capable of paying for the sessions
b. this practice is ethical and may prevent malpractice suits
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 34

Best Response
The best response to situation 34 is
c. this practice is unethical

Ethical Principle
"The therapeutic relationship between the RMT and the client shall be established, maintained and terminated through appropriate and obtainable, time-limited and goal-oriented services." "Overutilization of services by continuing treatment beyond the point of possible benefit to the patient or by treating more frequently than necessary to obtain maximum therapeutic effect is unethical.""293

Discussion
When time-limited and goal-oriented services for clients are implemented, the risk of overutilization of services, as well as overextension of services is minimized. When overutilization of services is intentional, it is unethical.

293NAMT Code
294APTA Code
A music therapist engages in sexual relations with clients when he feels that the clients will benefit.

a. this practice is ethical, if the client is an adult
b. this practice is unethical if the therapist charges the client a fee
c. this practice is unethical under any circumstances
d. this practice is questionable
Situation 35.

**Best Response**

The best response to situation 35 is

- c. this practice is unethical under any circumstances

**Ethical Principle**

"The RMT who engages in clinical practice shall maintain professional demeanor with clients and colleagues."  
"(The art therapist) does not work with clients in a role which is either exploitive or decreases therapeutic objectivity (e.g., sexual intimacy or close familial bonds )."  
"The social worker should under no circumstances engage in sexual activities with clients."

**Discussion**

There are no exceptions to the ethical principles dealing with sexual activities between client and therapist. There are no circumstances under which this behavior is ethical.

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295 NAMT Code


Situation 36

A music therapist's colleague demands strict discipline from clients. Also, the colleague makes sarcastic, degrading remarks to clients. The therapist has confronted the colleague, and the colleague feels that his treatment of clients is therapeutic. The therapist will

a. consult the music therapy supervisor
b. go directly to the administration
c. report the colleague to NAMT
d. discuss the matter with the clients involved
Situation 36

Best Response

The best response to situation 36 is

a. consult the music therapy supervisor

Ethical Principle

"(A dance therapist) reports on substandard services rendered by fellow professionals only when professionally, legally, or ethically required."\textsuperscript{298}

Discussion

This situation involves potential harm to clients in the form of mental stress or discomfort. The colleague could not be made aware of his unethical behavior, so the most logical course of action involved consulting with the music therapy supervisor who had jurisdiction over the colleague. The supervisor could exert some influence in halting the unethical behavior. Also, if the behavior did not stop immediately, the supervisor could reschedule the colleague's activities to prevent contact with clients.

\textsuperscript{298} ADTA Code
Situation 37

A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility feels that one of her clients does not need hospitalization. The therapist will

a. talk to the client's family
b. present the matter to the treatment team
c. notify the hospital superintendent
d. ignore the situation
Situation 37

Best Response
The best response to situation 37 is

b. present the matter to the treatment team

Ethical Principle
"Psychologists respect the dignity and worth of the individual and honor the preservation and protection of fundamental human rights."²⁹⁹

Discussion
Humans have the right to treatment, if needed. However, persons should not be hospitalized if there is no reason. The music therapist who feels that a client does not need treatment has the obligation to report this to the appropriate persons. Most often, the appropriate persons comprise the treatment or interdisciplinary team which guides the client's course of treatment. If the facility has no treatment team or its equivalent, the music therapist should utilize the appropriate chain of command in informing staff of this client.

²⁹⁹APA Code
Situation 38

A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility has made considerable progress with a client. The client's family express their gratitude by giving the therapist a substantial Christmas gift. The therapist will

a. refuse the gift graciously
b. accept the gift graciously and write a thank-you note
c. accept the gift, but show no favoritism to the client
d. none of the above
Situation 38

Best Response

The best response to situation 38 is

a. refuse the gift graciously

Ethical Principle

"Accept no gratuities or gifts of significance that might influence our judgment in the exercise of our professional duties." 300

Discussion

The accepting of substantial gifts may draw suspicions regarding the integrity of the music therapist. It is difficult to formulate precise guidelines regarding the acceptance of gifts. This matter requires good judgment on the part of the therapist.

Situation 39

A music therapist working in an institution for the retarded receives a hand-made Christmas gift from one of her clients. The therapist will

a. accept the gift
b. accept the gift but warn the client against giving gifts
c. refuse the gift
d. reprimand the client
Situation 39

**Best Response**

The best response to situation 39 is

a. accept the gift

**Ethical Principle**

"Accept no gratuities or gifts of significance that might influence our judgment in the exercise of our professional duties." 301

**Discussion**

In this situation, it may be detrimental for the client if the therapist does not accept the gift. This would not be considered a gift of significance. Also, the client most probably is not trying to compromise the therapist's integrity. The therapist should accept the gift in the spirit with which it is given.

301 CEC Code
A music therapist works in a treatment center without air conditioning. During the summer, working conditions are difficult. The therapist decides to wear shorts, halters, and other warm weather clothes to work. The clothes she chooses are somewhat provocative. The therapist will

a. take vacation time without pay during the summer
b. wear the provocative clothes
c. dress modestly and avoid excess activity
d. none of the above
Situation 40

Best Response

The best response to situation 40 is

c. dress modestly and avoid excess activity

Ethical Principle

"The RMT who engages in clinical practice shall maintain professional demeanor with clients and colleagues."  

Discussion

Appropriate dress is a prerequisite in the maintenance of professional demeanor with clients and colleagues. Even in difficult situations, the therapist should dress modestly and avoid provocative clothing and behavior.

NAMT Code
A music therapist in private practice is considering doing business with one of her clients who operated a car repair shop. The therapist will

a. do business with the repair shop
b. find another repair shop
c. do business with the repair shop if no discount is offered
d. none of the above
Situation 41

Best Response

The best response to situation 41 is

b. find another repair shop

Ethical Principle

"(A dance therapist) does not solicit or accept requests for treatment from individuals with whom the therapist is in a dual relationship, where one of those roles represents conflicting or competitive interests (e.g., teaching, supervision)."

"The social worker should not exploit relationships with clients for personal advantage, or solicit the clients of one agency for private practice."

Discussion

It would seem unwise for the music therapist to enter into a dual role with a client when it is not necessary to do so. Avoiding potential problematic situations is a safe course of action.

303 ADTA Code
304 NASW Code
A music therapist in private practice is in need of a secretary. A client has the skills needed. The therapist will

a. hire the client, but discontinue therapy
b. hire the client and continue therapy
c. ask the client to volunteer her time, because the work will be therapeutic
d. none of the above
Situation 43

Best Response

The best response to situation 43 is
d. none of the above

Ethical Principle

"(The dance therapist) does not solicit or accept requests for treatment from individuals with whom the therapist is in a dual relationship, where one of the roles represents conflicting or competitive interests."  

Discussion

The dual role of the therapist (therapist-employer) would be cumbersome and problematic. It would be unfair for the client to give up therapy to accept the job. The most logical choice of responses would be finding another person to fill the secretarial position.

ADTA Code

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Situation 44

A music therapist working in a mental health center has a good relationship with one of his out-patients. The client requests the therapist to visit her home occasionally, not only for social reasons, but also for some minimal therapy sessions. The therapist will

a. agree to visit, but only if the visits are for therapy sessions
b. take the opportunity to pursue a new friendship, disregarding the minimal therapy requested
c. refuse the request, explaining that the relationship should remain within the therapeutic setting
d. none of the above
Situation 44

Best Response
The best response to situation 44 is

c. refuse the request, explaining that the relationship should remain within the therapeutic setting

Ethical Principle
"The RMT who engages in clinical practice shall maintain professional demeanor with clients and colleagues. The RMT shall provide music therapy services only in the context of a professional relationship. Care shall be taken by the RMT to ensure an appropriate setting for clinical work to protect both client and therapist from actual or imputed harm and the profession from censure." 306

Discussion
Therapy sessions should not be considered "visits" to clients' homes. The home of a client may be unsuitable for clinical practice, and should be avoided. Con founding the role of therapist-client with that of therapist-friend is dangerous and should be avoided.

306 NAMT Code
Situation 45

A music therapist in private practice is invited to a client's home for a holiday meal. The therapist will

a. accept the offer
b. refuse the offer graciously
c. accept the offer, but bring a friend
d. none of the above
Situation 45

Best Response

The best response to situation 45 is

   b. refuse the offer graciously

Ethical Principle

"The RMT who engages in clinical practice shall maintain professional demeanor with clients and colleagues."307

Discussion

Having dinner at a client's home may be considered fraternizing with clients. Again, the conflict between roles becomes a problem (therapist-client versus therapist-friend). Obviously, therapy cannot take place at a dinner, so it is wise for the therapist to avoid the situation altogether.

307NAMT Code
A music therapist working at an institution for mentally retarded children often invites clients for dinner in her home.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical depending on administration policy and legal responsibilities
c. this practice is both ethical and therapeutic
d. this practice is unethical
Situation 46

Best Response

The best response to situation 46 is

b. this practice is ethical depending on administration policy and legal responsibilities

Ethical Principle

"The RMT who engages in clinical practice shall maintain professional demeanor with clients and colleagues. The RMT shall use every available resource to effect as great an improvement as possible in the clients being served... Care should be taken by the RMT to ensure an appropriate setting for clinical work to protect both client and therapist from actual or imputed harm and the profession from censure."

Discussion

The professional demeanor of the therapist may be maintained in this situation because the dinner at the therapist's home may be a learning experience and/or reward for clients. Because of the clients involved, this situation does not necessarily involve fraternizing behaviors. The therapist should, however, determine the legal ramifications of this practice, as well as policy of the administration, and take appropriate precautions.

308 NAMT Code
Situation 47

A music therapist works with a group of psychiatric clients on an out-patient basis. After the weekly sessions, the therapist drives several of the clients home.

a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical if the therapist has car insurance
c. this behavior is unethical
d. this behavior is questionable
Situation 47

Best Response

The best response to situation 47 is
d. this behavior is questionable

Ethical Principle

"The music therapist shall provide music therapy services only in the context of a professional relationship. . . . Care shall be taken by the RMT to ensure an appropriate setting for clinical work to protect both client and therapist from actual or imputed harm and the profession from censure." 309

Discussion

This situation could be either ethical or unethical depending on the legal and ethical responsibilities involved. The therapist's liability should be investigated carefully. Also, the propriety of the situation should be examined in detail.

309 NAMT Code
A music therapist working at a large state hospital often visits clients during weekends and non-working hours.

a. this action is ethical under any circumstances
b. this action is ethical provided she receives clearance from the administration
c. this action is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 48

Best Response

The best response to situation 48 is

b. this action is ethical provided she receives clearance from the administration

Ethical Principle

"Care shall be taken by the RMT to ensure an appropriate setting for clinical work to protect both client and therapist from actual or imputed harm and the profession from censure."310

Discussion

The purpose of visiting clients during non-working hours must be examined. If visits are for therapy, the appropriate setting must be used, and approval gained. Visits should not be for social purposes. Legal ramifications of this behavior must be cleared with the administration of the hospital.

310 NAMT Code
Situation 49

A client tells a music therapy intern that he is mistreated by an attendant at the hospital. The intern has never observed these incidents directly. The intern will

a. ask other clients on the ward to verify these reports
b. ignore the situation, there are no observable data
c. talk to his supervisor
d. confront the attendant
Situation 49

Best Response

The best response to situation 49 is

   c. talk to his supervisor

Ethical Principle

"Psychologists respect the integrity and protect the welfare of the people and groups with whom they work." 311

Discussion

The problem in this situation is compounded by the fact that the intern has never seen these incidents of mistreatment of the client. It would be unethical to ignore these reports; however, it would be unethical also to falsely accuse an attendant of mistreatment of clients. Since the intern is in a learning situation, the most appropriate solution would involve his discussing the matter with his supervisor.

312APA Code
Situation 50

A music therapist observes an attendant striking a client. The music therapist will

a. confront the attendant
b. go directly to the administration
c. talk to his supervisor
d. none of the above
Situation 50

Best Response
The best response to situation 50 is
a. confront the attendant

Ethical Principle
"Psychologists respect the integrity and protect the welfare of the people and groups with whom they work."313

Discussion
The welfare of the client is the responsibility of the therapist. The therapist should protect the client from harm. In this situation, the attendant should be confronted immediately regarding his treatment of the client. Striking of clients is never justified. The music therapist will then report the situation to a supervisor.

313APA Code

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Situation 51

A very large retarded client attacks another client in a group session. The music therapist will

a. attempt to separate them
b. call for ward personnel
c. protect the other clients from injury
d. all of the above
Situation 51

Best Response

The best response to situation 51 is
d. all of the above

Ethical Principle
"Psychologists respect the integrity and protect the welfare of the people and groups with whom they work."³¹⁴

Discussion

In situations such as this, the music therapist must exert excellent judgment. He will protect himself from injury as much as possible, but if it is possible for him to separate the clients without sustaining injury himself, he should do so. The other clients should be protected from injury. This is usually accomplished by asking them to leave the area. Calling for help is usually required; however, if the therapist is capable of handling the situation alone and caring for all clients involved, he may do so.

³¹⁴APA Code
Situation 52

A very large, psychotic client attacks a therapist during a therapy session. The music therapist will

a. strike the client in self-defense
b. ask other clients to help
c. allow the attack and not retaliate
d. try to protect himself while not injuring the client, and run if possible
Situation 52

Best Response
The best response to situation 52 is

d. try to protect himself while not injuring
the client, and run if possible

Ethical Principle
"Psychologists respect the integrity and protect the
welfare of the people and groups with whom they work."

Discussion
The music therapist in this situation should use excellent
judgment. Offensive action towards the client should
be avoided. The music therapist must defend himself
as much as possible without injuring the client. The
most effective way of accomplishing this usually is for
the therapist to run. Each situation is unique, but there
are general rules to be followed regarding the client's
welfare.

315APA Code
Situation 53

A college friend of a music therapist is hospitalized at the psychiatric facility where the therapist works. The therapist is concerned about the friend's progress and condition. The therapist will

a. work with the client
b. avoid seeing the client
c. consult with the friend's therapist regarding his progress
d. serve as a liaison between the client's family and the hospital
Situation 53

**Best Response**

The best response to situation 53 is

c. consult with the friend's therapist regarding his progress

**Ethical Principle**

"Psychologists make every effort to avoid dual relationships with clients and/or relationships which might impair their professional judgment or increase the risk of client exploitation. Examples of such dual relationships include treating employees, supervisees, close friends or relatives." 316

**Discussion**

The music therapist should avoid working with the client. The therapist should also avoid the role of liaison between the family and hospital, because this role is unauthorized and may be problematic. The therapist should consult with the friend's therapist regarding progress, but should respect the confidentiality of the friend, and should not ask the therapist to reveal any personal information. Nor should the music therapist attempt to tell the client's therapist what procedures to use with the client, or interfere in the treatment.

316 APA Code
Situation 54.

A music therapist discovers two adult psychiatric clients having sex in a vacant building. The therapist will

a. ignore the situation
b. call the clients' families
c. reprimand them
d. respect the clients' rights and adhere to hospital policy
Situation 54

Best Response
The best response to situation 54 is

d. respect the clients' rights and adhere to hospital policy

Ethical Principle
"Psychologists respect the integrity and protect the welfare of the people and groups with whom they work."317

"In providing psychological services, psychologists avoid any action that will violate or diminish the legal and civil rights of clients or others who may be affected by their actions."318

Discussion
Many hospitals will have regulations and policies concerning the rights of clients. The right to have sexual relations with others may or may not be defined as a right of clients. The music therapist should abide by these regulations. In the absence of regulations, the therapist may consult with the supervisor. In no event should the music therapist reprimand clients or inform their families without authorization to do so.

317APA Code
318APA Code
Situation 55

A music therapist in the public schools works with a child who comes to school with bruises and cuts. The therapist suspects that there has been some sort of abuse by the parents. The therapist will

a. report the situation to the police
b. confront the parents
c. consult with a supervisor
d. none of the above
Situation 55

Best Response

The best response to situation 55 is

c. consult with a supervisor

Ethical Principle

"Psychologists respect the integrity and protect the welfare of the people and groups with whom they work." 319

"(The educator) shall make reasonable effort to protect the student from conditions harmful to learning or to health and safety." 320

Discussion

Since the music therapist has no substantial evidence of child abuse, she should consult with a supervisor, or obtain another opinion regarding the child's condition. It is possible that the child sustained the injuries elsewhere. If the supervisor concurs with the therapist's opinions regarding abuse, the proper authorities should be notified immediately.

319APA Code

A music therapist works with psychiatric clients in groups. One member of a group verbally assaults other group members. The therapist fears that these assaults will cause emotional strain for clients. The therapist will

a. ask clients to ignore the assaultive client
b. instruct clients to retaliate verbally
c. work with the assaultive client individually
d. ask the assaultive client to discontinue treatment
Situation 56

**Best Response**
The best response to situation 56 is
c. work with the assaultive client individually

**Ethical Principle**
"Psychologists respect the integrity and protect
the welfare of the people and groups with whom they
work."\(^{321}\)

**Discussion**
Any of the responses, except response "c" presents
a problem regarding the protection of clients' welfare.
If other members of the group are harmed psychologically
by the assaultive client, the client should be removed
from the group. The therapist may work with the client
on an individual basis, or refer him to another
therapist.

\(^{321}\)APA Code

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Situation 57

A female music therapist is becoming emotionally involved with one of her clients. The therapist will

a. discontinue the therapy
b. continue to work with the client, but not reveal her feelings
c. continue to work with the client, and reveal her feelings
d. wait to reveal her feelings to the client until he is discharged
Situation 57

Best Response

The best response to situation 57 is

a. discontinue the therapy

Ethical Principle

"The RMT who engages in clinical practice shall maintain professional demeanor with clients and colleagues."  

"Psychologists make every effort to avoid dual relationships with clients and/or relationships which might impair their professional judgment or increase the risk of client exploitation."  

Discussion

Becoming emotionally involved with a client, precludes the objectivity necessary in a therapeutic relationship. Once the therapist is aware of her feelings, she should discontinue work with the client because it is likely that she will become ineffective, and perhaps detrimental as a therapist.
Situation 58

A music therapy intern working with an uncooperative client has tried many approaches, but has made little progress. The intern will

a. continue to work with the client hoping that progress will be made
b. talk to her supervisor and explore the possibility of placing the client with another therapist
c. request assistance from the supervisor in working with the client
d. continue with the client, but stop working for progress
Situation 58

Best Response
The best response to situation 58 is

c. request assistance from the supervisor in working with the client

Ethical Principle
"The therapeutic relationship between the RMT and the client shall be established, maintained, and terminated through appropriate time-limited and goal-oriented services. The RMT shall use procedures that conform to the National Association for Music Therapy, Inc.'s Standards of Practice."324

Discussion
When a client makes little progress, music therapy procedures are evaluated in terms of efficacy. When many procedures have been used, and still no progress is achieved, it is unethical to continue the therapeutic relationship. In this situation, the intern is in a learning setting. Therefore, the most immediate and logical solution would be to consult with the supervisor, requesting assistance. In no event should therapy continue without working for progress.

324 NAMT Code
Situation 59

A retarded client tells a music therapist that she has sexual relations with her mother's male friends when at home. The men pay her mother for sex with the client. The details the client provides make the story quite convincing. The therapist will

a. confront the mother
b. call the police
c. ignore the situation
d. talk to the client's social worker
Situation 59

Best Response

The best response to situation 59 is
d. talk to the client's social worker

Ethical Principle

"Psychologists respect the integrity and protect the welfare of the people and groups with whom they work."325

Discussion

It would be unethical for the therapist to ignore the information revealed by the client, since to do so would involve the continuation of client abuse. The question revolves around how to remedy this situation. Perhaps the first step the therapist should take is the consultation with the client's social worker. If this client is in a residential facility, the social workers provide the liaison between the family and the facility. If there are no social workers, or if this is not a residential facility, the therapist should consult with a supervisor and inform the appropriate authorities.

325 APA Code
Situation 6C

A music therapist accidentally discovers a colleague "praying" with a patient for the healing of the patient's illness. The therapist will

a. ignore the situation
b. confront the colleague
c. report the situation to the music therapy supervisor
d. report the situation to NAMT Ethics committee
Situation 60

Best Response
The best response to situation 60 is
b. confront the colleague

Ethical Principle
"Psychologists recognize the boundaries of their competence and the limitations of their techniques and only provide services, use techniques, or offer opinions as professionals that meet recognized standards."326 "When representing the employer or agency, the RMT shall differentiate personal views from those of the profession, the employer, and the agency."327 "Upon observing or becoming aware of alleged violations of these stated ethics, an individual shall consult with the RMT involved and discuss possible actions to correct the alleged violations."328

Discussion
Praying with clients is not considered an acceptable form of music therapy treatment. The therapist observing these ethical violations should first confront the colleague involved in an attempt to rectify the situation.

326 APA Code
327 NAMT Code
328 NAMT Code
A music therapist's colleague is interested in nontraditional forms of treatment, such as herbal medicine and natural cures. The therapist is overheard talking to clients about the dangers of taking psychotropic drugs, and the advantages of appropriate treatment and diet. The therapist will

a. Ignore the situation
b. Notify the administration
c. Talk to the client
d. Confront the colleague
Situation 61

Best Response

The best response to situation 61 is

d. confront the colleague

Ethical Principle

"When representing the employer or agency, the RMT shall differentiate personal views from those of the profession, the employer, and the agency."329

"Upon observing or becoming aware of alleged violations of these stated ethics, an individual shall consult with the RMT involved and discuss possible actions to correct the alleged violation."330

Discussion

The music therapist's personal feelings regarding the clients' medications should not be shared with the clients. The colleague observing this behavior should discuss the breach of ethics involved with the colleague and warn against further infractions.

329NAMT Code
330NAMT Code
A music therapy student completing practicum requirements keeps a log of music therapy sessions. In the log, the student includes clients' names, and identifying data. The student keeps this log in his student locker or at home. The student will

a. continue to keep the log
b. use only first names in the log, and exclude any identifying data
c. keep the log in a secure place
d. all of the above
Situation 62

Best Response

The best response to situation 62 is

d. all of the above

Ethical Principle

"Adequate security shall be maintained in the maintenance, preservation, or ultimate disposition of client records."331

Discussion

A music therapy log may be kept by students for personal or professional use, however, confidentiality of clients must be guarded, and the log must be kept in a secure place.

331NAMT Code
Situation 63

A music therapist would like to videotape clients to assess their progress. However, the therapist feels that the camera will inhibit the clients' spontaneity. The therapist will

a. tape clients secretly
b. tape clients only with their permission
c. abandon the idea of assessing progress
d. none of the above
Situation 63

Best Response
The best response to situation 63 is

b. tape clients only with their permission

Ethical Principle
"The social worker should obtain informed consent
of clients before taping, recording, or permitting
third party observation of their activities."\textsuperscript{332}

Discussion
Clients' written permission should be obtained before
videotaping or tape recording them. Videotapes and
tape recordings of clients should be considered
part of the clients' records, and should be guarded as
such. These materials should be afforded the same
confidential treatment as other records, and should
not be displayed without clients' express permission.

\textsuperscript{332}NASW Code
Situation 64

A music therapist in private practice is asked to allow music therapy students to observe sessions. The therapist will

a. ask students to observe secretly through a one-way mirror
b. obtain clients' permission before allowing students to observe
c. abandon the idea
d. none of the above
Situation 64

Best Response
The best response to situation 64 is

b. obtain clients' permission before allowing students to observe

Ethical Principle
"The social worker should obtain informed consent of clients before taping, recording, or permitting third party observation of their activities."\[333\]

Discussion
Written consent from clients should be obtained before allowing individuals outside of the therapeutic situation to observe them. Written permission should be obtained from clients' guardians if they are incapable of providing the consent themselves. Permission must be obtained from clients and administration, if clients are observed in a residential facility.

\[333\] NASW Code
Situation 65

A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility often conducts group sessions. During the sessions, group members reveal personal information. To protect confidentiality, the therapist will

a. not reveal the information obtained from the group to persons outside the group
b. ask members of the group to refrain from revealing confidential information to persons outside the group
c. both of the above
d. none of the above
Situation 65

Best Response
The best response to situation 65 is

    c. both of the above

Ethical Principle
"The counseling relationship and information resulting therefrom must be kept confidential, consistent with the obligations of the member as a professional person. In a group counseling setting, the member is expected to set a norm of confidentiality regarding all group participants' disclosures."334

Discussion
Group members should be instructed to respect the privacy of others in the group, and refrain from revealing information that is revealed within the group to persons outside the group.

334APGA Code
A music therapy intern completing clinical training takes photographs of his mentally retarded clients for his personal scrapbook. The intern has not obtained permission from the administration or the clients' families.

a. this action is ethical; the pictures are for the intern's personal album
b. this action is ethical because the clients enjoyed it
c. this action is unethical; no permission was obtained
d. this action is unethical, even with permission
Situation 66

Best Response
The best response to situation 66 is

   c. this action is unethical; no permission was obtained.

Ethical Principle
"A dance therapist protects and respects clients' rights, engages in discussion of clients for professional purposes only, and avoids identity of client except when essential. Preserves the client's anonymity outside the clinical setting."335

Discussion
Taking pictures for a personal scrapbook involves revealing clients' identities outside the therapeutic setting. Permission should be obtained before taking photographs, etc.

335 ADTA Code
Situation 67

A client tells his music therapist in confidence that he plans to commit suicide. The therapist will

a. refrain from revealing this confidential information
b. notify the music therapy supervisor
c. ask the client for permission to reveal this information, and tell no one if the client refuses permission
d. none of the above
Situation 67

Best Response
The best response to situation 67 is

b. notify the music therapy supervisor

Ethical Principle
"Information received in confidence is revealed only after most careful deliberation and when there is clear and imminent danger to an individual or society, and then only to appropriate professional workers or public authorities."

Discussion
The client presents a danger to himself when he plans to commit suicide. The therapist cannot keep this information confidential and must inform the proper authorities at the hospital. The therapist's superior should be the first one to be informed; however, the chain of command need not be utilized when the danger is immediate.

\[336\text{APA Code}\]
A music therapist's client has been arrested for assault and battery. The lawyer, through talking with his client, learns that he has been receiving music therapy and asks the therapist for his records. The therapist will

a. honor the request with the client's written permission
b. refuse the request
c. consult an attorney
d. none of the above
Situation 68

Best Response

The best response to situation 68 is

a. honor the request with the client's written permission

Ethical Principle

"Revelation to others of counseling material should occur only upon the express consent of the counselee.\textsuperscript{337}"

"Any confidential information obtained from or about the individual shall not be revealed without the client's or specified guardian's permission.\textsuperscript{338}"

Discussion

The client's lawyer is requesting the confidential information for the purposes of defending the client. The music therapist may release the materials with the client's written permission. Music therapists should be aware of laws in their state regarding confidentiality and privileged communication. Therapists should also inform their clients of the limits of confidentiality.

\textsuperscript{337}APGA Code

\textsuperscript{338}NAMT Code
Situation 69

A music therapy professor receives a telephone call from a student's parent. The parent requests information about the student's academic status and grades. The professor will

a. give the parent the information
b. give the information only with the student's permission
c. inform the parent that legally he cannot release the information.
d. refer the parent to the music dean
Situation 69

Best Response

The best response to situation 69 is

   c. inform the parent that legally he cannot release the information

Ethical Principle

A recent federal law determined that "whenever a student has attained eighteen years of age or is attending an institution of postsecondary education the permission or consent required of and the rights accorded to the parents of students shall thereafter only be required of and accorded to the student." 339

Discussion

The music therapy university professor may not reveal information concerning the student to the student's parents without express permission from the student.

339 Callis, p. 96.
Situation 70

A music therapist working in a private psychiatric facility has a number of celebrities among his clients. The therapist will

a. reveal the identity of clients only to close friends
b. reveal the identity of clients only to his spouse
c. not discuss his clients with anyone
d. spread the information widely; the public will know eventually
Situation 70

Best Response

The best response to situation 70 is

c. not discuss his clients with anyone

Ethical Principle

"(A dance therapist) preserves the client's anonymity outside the clinical setting." 340

Discussion

Music therapists may reveal the identity of clients to no one outside the clinical setting, even their spouses.

340 ADTA Code
A music therapist working at a psychiatric facility attends a party. Upon arrival, he notices a former client also at the party. The therapist will

a. ignore the former client and leave the party at once
b. acknowledge the former client but not mention their former association
c. recognize the former client and inquire about his condition
d. acknowledge the former client after the client acknowledges him, and not mention their former association
Situation 71

Best Response
The best response to situation 71 is
d. acknowledge the former client after the client acknowledges him, and not mention their former association

Ethical Principle
"(The dance therapist) preserves the client's anonymity outside the clinical setting." 341

Discussion
The music therapist should abide by the client's wishes as far as acknowledging each other, letting the client initiate the conversation, if any. The therapist should not mention the former relationship unless this subject is mentioned by the client. Even then, the therapist should not engage in any type of therapy.

341ADTA Code
A music therapist in private practice charges an amount for services which represents the cost of those services plus a reasonable profit.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical, if fees are advertised
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 72

Best Response
The best response to situation 72 is

a. this practice is ethical

Ethical Principle
"The physical therapist shall charge for his services an amount which represents the cost of those services plus a reasonable profit for the physical therapist."\(^{342}\)
"The RMT shall set reasonable fees for persons being served professionally."\(^{343}\)

Discussion
The music therapist should avoid charging exhorbitant fees for services. However, music therapists are not expected to offer services without charging fees.

\(^{342}\text{APTA Code}\)
\(^{343}\text{NAMT Code}\)
A music therapist in private practice works with clients with low to moderate incomes. Regarding fees, the therapist will

a. charge a set fee for all clients
b. take into account clients' ability to pay
c. advertise fixed prices, but allow exceptions
d. none of the above
Situation 73

Best Response
The best response to situation 73 is

b. take into account clients' ability to pay

Ethical Principle
"Under no circumstances shall the physical therapist place his own financial interest above the welfare of his patients. Economic gain should always be a subordinate consideration."344 "Psychologists are responsible for assisting clients in finding needed services in those instances where payment of the usual fee would be a hardship."345 "When setting fees, the social worker should ensure that they are fair, reasonable, considerate, and commensurate with the service performed and with due regard for the clients' ability to pay."346

Discussion
The music therapist should place the client's welfare above his own financial considerations. Additionally, fees charged to clients should be flexible to allow persons from different economic backgrounds to benefit from music therapy services.

344 APTA Code
345 APA Code
346 NASW Code
Educational and Training Relationships

Ethical issues in this area include responsibilities of music therapy educators and clinical training supervisors to undergraduate and graduate students in music therapy. Also included in this area are relationships between educators, students, and other professionals.
Situation 74

A music therapy supervisor at a large state hospital frequently comes to work late and leaves work early. She asks an intern under her jurisdiction to punch her time card for her. The intern fears recrimination if she refuses. The intern will

a. honor the supervisor's request
b. confront the supervisor and refuse to honor the request
c. report the supervisor to the administration
d. report the supervisor to NAMT
Situation 74

**Best Response**

The best response to situation 74 is

b. confront the supervisor and refuse to honor the request

**Ethical Principle**

"Upon observing or becoming aware of alleged violations of these stated ethics, an individual shall consult with the RMT involved to correct the alleged violations." 347

**Discussion**

The clinical training supervisor has asked the intern to commit a fraudulent act against the facility. This act is unethical. The intern should confront the supervisor about this behavior as a first step in rectifying the situation. If there is recrimination toward the intern, other actions may be taken. These actions include notification of the university music therapy professor and/or notification of NAMT Ethics Committee.

347 NAMT Code
A psychology professor at a university having a music therapy program makes occasional uncomplimentary remarks about music therapy to music therapy students enrolled in his classes. The students report these remarks to the music therapy professor. The professor will

a. confront the psychology professor
b. instruct the student to retaliate verbally
c. ask the students to drop the course
d. send a letter to the colleague with copies to the university deans involved
Situation 75

Best Response

The best response to situation 75 is

a. confront the psychology professor

Ethical Principle

"The RMT shall attempt to establish harmonious relationships with members from other professions and professional organizations, and shall not damage the professional reputation or practice of others."  

"When a psychologist violates ethical standards, psychologists who know first hand of such activities should, if possible, attempt to rectify the situation."

Discussion

The music therapy professor has not heard the uncomplimentary remarks from the psychologist directly; however, the students reporting these remarks are competent and truthful. In confronting the colleague, the music therapist should ask the psychologist to verify these reports. If he does, the music therapist can then discuss the matter and attempt to rectify the situation.

348 NAMT Code
349 APA Code
Situation 76

Several music therapy students at a university have personal and emotional limitations which may hamper their future success as music therapists. Their music therapy professor will

a. tell the students they may not continue in the program
b. confront the students with their problems and suggest help
c. inform the students that they will fail if they do not drop out of the program
d. none of the above
Situation 76

Best Response
The best response to situation 76 is

b. confront the students with their problems and suggest help

Ethical Principle
"The RMT serving as an educator in an academic or training program shall evaluate the competencies of students as required by good educational practices and identify those students whose limitations impede performance as a competent therapist."350

Discussion
In this situation, the professor is attempting to rectify some of the students' problems by identifying and discussing them. The students have the option of taking or leaving the professor's suggestions regarding their problems.

350NAMT Code
Situation 77

The music therapy professor in situation 76 has discussed students' problems with them. However, the students make no attempt to correct the problems, and insist on continuing in the music therapy program. The professor will

a. threaten the students with failure
b. consult their parents
c. inform the students that he will be unable to recommend them for clinical training or jobs
d. do nothing
Situation 77

Best Response
The best response to situation 77 is

   c. inform the students that he will be unable
to recommend them for clinical training or
jobs

Ethical Principle
"The RMT shall recommend only those students for internship
or registration who meet the academic, clinical, and
ethical standards of the profession and the National
Association for Music Therapy, Inc."\(^{351}\)

Discussion
The RMT has recommended a course of action to help
the students; however, they refuse to alleviate their
problems. If the RMT thinks that their problems
and limitations will impede their performance as music
therapists, he should inform them that he cannot recommend
them for clinical training or employment.

\(^{351}\)NAMT Code
Situation 78

A music therapy college professor has an affair with a music therapy student.

a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical, if no grades are altered
c. this behavior is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 78

Best Response
The best response to situation 78 is

c. this behavior is unethical

Ethical Principle
"Psychologists are continually cognizant of their own needs and of their inherently powerful position vis a vis clients, in order to avoid exploiting their trust and dependency. Psychologists make every effort to avoid dual relationships with clients and/or relationships which might impair their professional judgment or increase the risk of client exploitation."352

Discussion
While students are not clients, the university professor still has an ethical obligation to refrain from utilizing his position of power to exploit students. University professors in music therapy should avoid having intimate relationships with students.

352NAMT Code
Situation 79

A university music therapy professor's tenured colleague is clearly incompetent. Music therapy students approach the professor with complaints about the colleague. The professor will

a. agree with them, but take no action
b. defend the colleague
c. suggest that the students take their complaints to the dean
d. refuse to discuss the situation
Situation 79

Best Response

The best response to situation 79 is

c. suggest that the students take their complaints to the dean

Ethical Principle

"The RMT acts with integrity in regard to colleagues in music therapy and other professions. The RMT shall attempt to establish harmonious relations with members from other professions and professional organizations and shall not damage the professional reputation or practice of others."353

Discussion

It is highly unethical for professors to discuss the competence of other professors with students. In this situation, the music therapy professor sees the validity of the students' complaints; however, he should refer the students to a person who is capable of dealing with the situation, i.e., the dean. The music therapy professor is aware that he can do nothing about his colleague, and discussing the situation with students is unethical. Agreeing or disagreeing with students' complaints should be avoided.

353 NAMT Code
A music therapy professor is invited to a student's party. Upon arriving he discovers that drugs are being used. The professor will

a. leave immediately
b. join the party
c. lecture the students about the dangers of drugs
d. remember the students involved and refuse to give them letters of recommendation
Situation 80

Best Response
The best response to situation 80 is
   a. leave immediately

Ethical Principle
"Psychologists' moral, ethical, and legal standards of behavior are a personal matter to the same degree as they are for any other citizen, except as they may compromise the fulfillment of their professional responsibility, or reduce the trust in psychology or psychologists held by the general public. Regarding their own behavior, psychologists should be aware of the prevailing community standards and of the possible impact upon the quality of professional services provided by their conformity to or deviation from these standards." 354

Discussion
The music therapy professor respects the rights of students to use drugs in private circumstances not connected with the practice of music therapy. However, his attendance at this party would compromise him ethically and legally. The best solution would be for him to leave.

354NAMT Code
Situation 81

A music therapy clinical training supervisor allows new interns to conduct therapy sessions when she is out of town. The supervisor assumes no responsibility for their actions.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical, if several interns work together
c. this practice is unethical, since the students are not appropriately supervised
d. this is not an ethical problem
Situation 81

**Best Response**
The best response to situation 81 is

c. the practice is unethical, since the
   students are not appropriately supervised

**Ethical Principle**
"Clinical training programs shall be used for the
education of music therapy interns and not for
facility staff augmentations. The Clinical Training
Director shall provide for the amount and quality
of supervision necessary for intern(s) to carry out
services."355

**Discussion**
There should be adequate supervision of new interns.
New interns should not be expected to assume the
responsibilities of the RMT immediately. It is also
possible that harm could come to clients and/or
interns when interns are asked to assume responsibility
without adequate supervision.

---

355NAMT Code
A music therapy intern disagrees with the methods used by her intern supervisor. The intern feels that the supervisor's treatment of clients is demeaning and disrespectful. The intern will

a. ignore the situation
b. consult with the other interns
c. confront the supervisor to discuss her treatment methods
d. report the supervisor to NAMT Ethics Committee
Situation 82

Best Response
The best response to situation 82 is

c. confront the supervisor to discuss her treatment methods

Ethical Principle
"Upon observing or becoming aware of alleged violations of these stated ethics, an individual shall consult with the RMT involved and discuss possible actions to correct the alleged violations."356

Discussion
This situation requires tact and diplomacy on the part of the intern. The intern is in a learning situation and may ask about various treatment techniques used in therapy. The intern should, however, be aware of his or her subordinate role in the clinical situation. Nevertheless, serious breaches of ethics in the form of client mistreatment cannot be ignored, even by a person in a subordinate role.

356 NAMT Code
Situation 83

An intern's clinical training supervisor has been involved in a research project. He has been neglecting his clients, asking the intern to work with his clients until the project is finished. The intern feels that this places undue demands and stress upon him. The intern will

a. tell the administration
b. refuse to work with the clients, and send them back to the ward
c. work with the clients, but use simple entertainment activities
d. confront the supervisor about the situation
Situation 83

Best Response

The best response to situation 83 is

d. confront the supervisor about the situation

Ethical Principle

"Clinical training programs shall be used for the training of music therapy interns and not for facility staff augmentations. The Clinical Training Director shall provide for the amount and quality of supervision necessary for intern(s) to carry out services." 357

Discussion

The intern should attempt to cooperate as much as possible with the clinical training supervisor in accepting clients and responsibilities. However, if the intern feels that the demands placed upon him are excessive, he should, as a first course of action, discuss this with the clinical training supervisor. If the intern and the supervisor cannot effect a mutually agreeable course of action, the intern should consult with his university music therapy professor.

357NAMT Code
Situation 84

A music therapy practicum student is experiencing an unpleasant learning situation. The institution where he is placed is undergoing federal investigation. The music therapists employed there spend a great deal of time complaining about the situation. The student has very little time to work with clients. The student will

a. confront the therapists
b. ignore the situation
c. stop going to the practicum site
d. talk to his university professor
Situation 84

Best Response

The best response to situation 84 is
d. talk to his university professor

Ethical Principle

"The Clinical Training Director shall provide for the amount and quality of supervision necessary for intern(s) to carry out services."\(^{358}\)

Discussion

The practicum student is usually considered a full-time university student. He or she usually spends from three to five hours per week in a clinical setting. The status of the practicum student is that of a volunteer. The university music therapy professor places the student in the practicum situation. The music therapy personnel usually provide an evaluation of the student's work and capabilities. If the student is denied a positive learning experience at the practicum site, he should communicate this to the university professor. It would be inappropriate for the student to confront the music therapists involved in this type of situation.

\(^{358}\)NAMT Code
A music therapy intern receives a three-month evaluation from his clinical training supervisor. His university faculty advisor has received a copy of the report. The intern believes the evaluation is unfair and contains several false statements. The intern will

a. confront the supervisor and ask for clarification and an explanation of the false statements
b. go directly to the university professor to explain the situation
c. do nothing until the six-month evaluation
d. write a self-evaluation and forward it to the faculty advisor
Situation 85

Best Response

The best response to situation 85 is

a. confront the supervisor and ask for
   clarification and an explanation of the false statements

Ethical Principle

"The social worker who has the responsibility for employing and evaluating the performance of other staff members, should fulfill the responsibility in a fair, considerate, and equitable manner, on the basis of clearly enunciated criteria. The social worker who has the responsibility for evaluating the performance of employees, supervisees, or students should share evaluations with them." 359

Discussion

The intern should not ignore the situation if he feels that he has been evaluated unjustly. The first person he should consult in this matter is the person who has conducted the evaluation. If no agreement can be reached with the supervisor regarding the intern's evaluation, the intern should consult with his faculty music therapy professor.

359 NAMT Code

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Research Precautions and Publication Credit

Ethical issues in this category include protection of research subjects, informed consent, and procedures for determining assignment of publication credit.
A music therapist researcher uses animals in his work. The researcher will

a. house, feed, and provide comfort and sanitary conditions for animals
b. acquire animals lawfully, and abide by laws and regulations governing use of animals
c. supervise students working with animals
d. all of the above
Situation 86

Best Response
The best response to situation 86 is

a. all of the above

Ethical Principle
"Only animals that are lawfully acquired shall be used in this laboratory, and their retention and use shall be in every case in strict compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Animals in the laboratory must receive every consideration for their bodily comfort: they must be kindly treated, properly fed, and their surroundings kept in a sanitary condition. When animals are used by students for their education or the advancement of science such work shall be under the direct supervision of an experienced teacher or investigator."\(^{360}\)

Discussion
Animals should not be misused or abused under the guise of research. Guidelines must be followed regarding their treatment.

\(^{360}\)The American Physiological Society, Guiding Principles in the Care and Use of Animals approved by the Council of the American Physiological Society, n.d.
A music therapist working in a prison would like to conduct a study regarding the use of high intensity stimuli on auditory thresholds. The research may cause some permanent hearing loss in subjects. The music therapist will

a. select only those clients with life sentences for subjects
b. allow clients to participate on a voluntary basis only with informed consent
c. abandon the research idea
d. offer some type of financial compensation to injured subjects
Situation 87

Best Response

The best response to situation 87 is

   b. allow clients to participate on a voluntary basis only with informed consent

Ethical Principle

"Participation of subjects in music therapy research shall be voluntary. Appropriate authorization shall be obtained both from the subjects involved (or specified guardians) and the facility. Research subjects shall be informed of the fact of the study, including any possible adverse after-effects. The RMT shall be responsible for the welfare of the research subjects and shall take all precautions to avoid injurious psychological, physical, or social effects to the subjects."361

Discussion

The music therapist should not require subjects to participate in a research project. The therapist should inform subjects of all possible positive and negative effects of the research project, and allow the option of participating or not. Coercion of subjects to participate is never allowed. During the research project, the therapist should protect the subject from harm.

361NAMT Code

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A college music therapy professor requires his undergraduate students to participate in an on-going research project as subjects. Students are penalized one letter grade in their music therapy course if they fail to participate. The professor will

a. require students to participate, but refrain from penalizing them
b. make participation optional
c. continue to penalize students for non-participation
d. none of the above
Situation 88

Best Response

The best response to situation 88 is

   b. make participation optional

Ethical Principle

"Participation of subjects in music therapy research shall be voluntary. Appropriate authorization shall be obtained both from the subjects involved (or specified guardians) and the facility."\textsuperscript{362}

Discussion

The professor should allow students to participate on a voluntary basis for his personal research project. It is unethical to require students to participate. This unethical behavior is compounded by the fact that students are penalized for non-participation.

\textsuperscript{362}NAMT Code
Situation 89

A music therapy professor publishes a manuscript based on research performed by students. He fails to give credit to the students involved.

a. This practice is ethical
b. This practice is ethical, if students are rewarded by higher grades
c. This practice is unethical
d. This is not an ethical problem
Situation 89

Best Response

The best response to situation 89 is
c. this practice is unethical

Ethical Principle

"Credit is assigned only to those who have contributed to a publication, in proportion to their contribution. Major contributions of a professional nature made by several persons to a common project shall be recognized by joint authorship. Minor contributions such as editing or advising shall be recognized in footnotes or in an introductory statement. Acknowledgement through specific citations shall be made for unpublished as well as published material that has directly influenced the research or writing. The RMT who compiles and edits for publication the contribution of others shall publish the symposium or report under the title of the committee or symposium, with the therapist's name appearing as chairman or editor among those of the other contributors or committee members." 363

Discussion

The guidelines given in the NAMT Code of Ethics shall be followed regarding the assignment of publication credit.

363 NAMT Code
A music therapist working at a large state institution has assisted a colleague with a research project. The research was submitted for publication and accepted. The music therapist reads the final paper and discovers that some of the results were falsified. The therapist will

a. contact the journal editor
b. confront the colleague, asking him to correct the misinformation
c. notify the hospital administration
d. withdraw his name as co-author
Situation 90

Best Response

The best response to situation 90 is

b. confront the colleague, asking him to correct
the misinformation

Ethical Principle

"Upon observing or becoming aware of alleged violations of
these stated ethics, an individual shall consult with the
RMT involved and discuss possible actions to correct the
alleged violation"\(^{364}\)

Discussion

The therapist should talk to the colleague researcher
as a first course of action. If the misinformation
is not corrected as a result of this confrontation, the
therapist should contact the Ethics Committee of NAMT,
as well as the journal editor. The therapist may also
withdraw his name from the project if he desires.

\(^{364}\)NAMT Code
CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The National Association for Music Therapy has mandated the inclusion of training in professional ethics in the undergraduate music therapy curriculum. Additionally, professional music therapists consider knowledge of ethical behaviors among the most important of music therapy competencies.

The National Association for Music Therapy has developed recently a Code of Ethics for the music therapy profession. However, this code, like many others, is subjective and general in nature. Moreover, no guides for interpretation or procedures for teaching ethical concepts are given. There exists the need for educational materials on ethics to educate the profession regarding the code and ethical behavior. There have been no materials available to accomplish this.

A review of the literature on professional ethics revealed that this subject area is the concern of many diverse professions. There are few data available regarding the nature of ethical behavior. Similarly, there are few data available concerning the best procedures for
teaching professional ethics to students.

Ethical issues cited most frequently in the literature included research, privacy and confidentiality, behavioral intervention, and professional responsibility. In each of these areas, rights of clients and therapists are considered in addition to legal responsibilities.

The development of educational materials, i.e., a programmed text on ethics, was accomplished through the data received from four different surveys. Survey I involved university music therapists' responses to a questionnaire concerning the methods and materials used in teaching professional ethics in music therapy. Many different methods and procedures were reported. Also, respondents stated the need for the development of educational materials in this area.

Survey II was concerned with the soliciting of materials, including codes of ethics from 181 national organizations. Sixty codes were received and utilized as supportive materials in the development of a text on ethics in music therapy.

Survey III involved music therapists' responses to fifty-six ethical situations. Respondents chose the correct solution to ethical situations and rated the importance of each situation on a scale from one to seven. Respondents rated situations concerning confidentiality and client-therapist relationships as most important. Situations concerning advertising,
and personal behaviors of therapists were given the lowest ratings of importance.

Survey IV involved the responses of experts in professional ethics to 291 ethical problem situations. Experts were asked to choose the best solution to the situation, and rate its importance on a scale from one to seven. There was unanimous agreement by experts on twenty-five percent of the solutions to ethical situations. There was no agreement by experts on the relative importance of the ethical situations.

The text was formulated using ninety situations from surveys III and IV. The situations were presented followed by four solutions to the problem, or four ethical judgments regarding the situation. The solutions to the situations followed each in a programmed text format. For each situation also, an ethical principle was given to support the choice of solution, and discussion of the solution was provided.

Conclusions

The development of educational materials in the area of professional ethics is an arduous task. Subjective statements and precepts must be interpreted and applied to problematic situations. However, these materials are crucial to the successful practice of music therapy. Also, these materials, once developed, should be subject to frequent review and revision. Legal, financial,
scientific, and moral issues influence the ethics of situations and problems which the music therapist encounters on a daily basis.

**Recommendations**

There appears to be a need for other educational materials in the area of professional ethics. These materials should be geared toward educating the clinician and educator in ethical concepts.

Lastly, there appears to be a need for review committees to assess and evaluate clinical and educational practice in music therapy on a regular basis. These committees would also handle cases of alleged violations in the area of ethics. Ultimately, these committees would accumulate and maintain data on the ethical behavior of music therapists, as well as develop competencies for ethical behavior.
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Dear Colleague:

Enclosed you will find a brief survey concerning the teaching of professional ethics in music therapy. Information from this survey will be presented at the 1980 NAMT Conference in Minneapolis.

Please complete the survey and return it in the enclosed envelope by May 15, 1980. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Best wishes,

Cheryl Dileo Maranto, RMT
Survey I

1. Type(s) of music therapy degree program(s) offered.
   undergraduate_____  graduate_____  

2. The subject of professional ethics is taught
   as a separate course_______  as part of another course_______  course name_______
   ethics is not taught_______

3. Your university catalogue lists the course or course section in professional ethics as
   required______  optional_____  

4. The following materials are used in teaching professional ethics:
   yes________  no____  specify______
   ______ books
   ______ readings
   ______ films
   ______ other

5. Do you have any unusual or largely unknown ethical sources?
   yes______  no____
   if yes, please specify________________________

6. The following methods are employed in the teaching of professional ethics
   ______ Lecture
   ______ Discussion
   ______ Demonstration
   ______ Individual study
   ______ Individual reports
   ______ Group interaction
   ______ Group reports
   ______ Practicum
   ______ Other (Specify)______________

7. Do you think the materials on professional ethics available to you as a university professor are adequate?
   yes______  no____

8. Please include your course syllabus on professional, if available.
Survey I

1. Type(s) of music therapy programs offered
   Undergraduate 29 (74%)  Both and Doctoral 1 (2%)
   Graduate 2 (5%)  No Response 1 (2%)
   Both 7 (18%)

2. The subject of ethics is
   Taught as part of another course 36 (92%)
   Taught as a separate Course 0
   Not Taught 2 (5%)
   No Response 1 (2.5%)

3. The following materials are used in teaching professional ethics.
   Readings 25 (37%)  ISP 3 (4%)
   NAMT Code 11 (16%)  Other Codes 2 (3%)
   Books 7 (10%)  Guest Lecture 2 (3%)
   Lecture 5 (7%)  Film 2 (3%)

4. Your university lists the course or course section in professional ethics as
   Required 17 (44%)  No Response 13 (33%)
   Optional 2 (5%)  Not Listed 5 (13%)

5. Do you have any unusual or largely unknown ethics sources?
   No 33 (84%)  Not Applicable 1 (2%)
   No Response 5 (13%)

6. The following methods are employed in teaching professional ethics
   Discussion 35 (33%)  Individual Reports 4 (4%)
   Lecture 28 (26%)  Group Reports 3 (3%)
   Group Interaction 22 (21%)  Simulation 2 (2%)
   Demonstration 8 (7%)

7. Do you think the materials on professional ethics available to you as a professional are adequate?
   No 16 (41%)
   Yes 14 (35%)
   Don't Know 2 (5%)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Therapy</strong> 1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number of programs surveyed: 59</td>
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<td>- Number of responses: 29</td>
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<td>- 21% full course, 62% partial course, 5% no course</td>
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<td><strong>Occupational Therapy, 1978</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number of programs surveyed: 49</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number of responses: 15</td>
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<td>- 40% partial course, 60% partial or none</td>
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<td><strong>Public Health 1976</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number of schools surveyed: 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Number of responses: 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 66% none, 13% significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychology 1969</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of schools surveyed: 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of responses: 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 51% partial course, 90% required, 94% graduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicine 1976</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of schools surveyed: 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of responses: 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 91% specific course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nursing 1977</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of schools surveyed: 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of responses: 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 6% required, 66% partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Music Therapy 1980</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of schools surveyed: 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of responses: 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 92% partial, 5% none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear Executive Director:

I am very interested in receiving single copies of the Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice for professionals in your organization, if available, in addition to any related materials. Information from these documents will be extremely helpful in my dissertation research.

Please forward these materials at your earliest convenience. I've enclosed a self-addressed label for mailing.

Thank you in advance for your prompt assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Cheryl Dileo Maranto, RMT
Survey II

Cheryl Dileo Maranto, RMT
140 Gardenia Lane
Waggaman, LA 70094

Dear Executive Director:

I am very interested in receiving any materials relating to the following areas:

- Codes of Ethics and Standards of Practice for professionals in your organization
- Rights of the special interest group represented by your organization
- Citizen advocacy
- Legislation affecting your special interest group
- Employment opportunities and affirmative action
- Training programs for educational personnel
- Needs and special problems of your group
- Improvement of services to your group

This information will be used in my dissertation research which deals with improving professional services and protecting human rights.

Please forward these materials at your earliest convenience. I've enclosed a self-addressed label for mailing. Also, please include my name on your mailing list.

Thank you in advance for your prompt assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Cheryl Dileo Maranto, RMT
Survey II

ORGANIZATIONS SURVEYED

American Geriatrics Society
Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis
American Federation of Police
American College of Hospital Administrators
American Bar Association
International Association of Chiefs of Police
National Association of Disability Examiners
American Massage and Therapy Association
Association for Administrators of Volunteer Services
American Association of Professional Hypnologists
American Mental Health Counselors Association
Association of Mental Health Administrators
Association for Psychotheatrics
National Association of Christian Marriage Counselors
American Corrective Therapy Association
Institute for Expressive Analysis
American Association for Rehabilitation Therapy
National Association of Physical Therapists
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy
American Association for Religious Therapists
American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama
American Dance Therapy Association
Association for Poetry Therapy
American College of Nursing Home Administrators
Behavior Therapy and Research
American Academy of Psychotherapists
Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy
International Transactional Analysis Association
American Art Therapy Association
National Association of State Mental Retardation Program Directors
American Association of Workers for the Blind
Association for the Care of Children in Hospitals
Biofeedback Society of America
National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind
American Association of Correctional Facility Officers
National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors
Mental Retardation Association of America
American Association of Correctional Psychologists
Association for Children with Retarded Mental Development
National Society for Autistic Children
Society for Animal Rights
Children's Rights, Inc.
American Criminal Justice Association
National Cancer Foundation
American Correctional Association
Federal Probation Officers Association
Association for Humanistic Gerontology
American Council on Alcohol Problems
American Humane Association
International Federation on Aging
American Medical Society on Alcoholism
A.S.P.C.A.
National Association for the Visually Handicapped
American Association of Special Educators
National Association of State Directors of Special Education
Research and Demonstration Center for the Education of the Handicapped
Council of Administrators of Special Education
National Council on Aging
American Association of School Administrators
American Statistical Association
American Association of University Professors
National Association of Social Workers
National Education Association of the United States
American Veterinary Medicine Association
American Registry of Radiologic Technologists
National Rehabilitation Counseling Association
American Sociological Association
American Association for Respiratory Therapy
Society for Responsibility in Science
American Psychoanalytic Association
Public Relations Society of America
American Psychological Association
National School Public Relations Association
National Recreation and Park Service
The World Medical Association
American Physiological Society
National Association of Human Services Technologists
American Osteopathic Association
American Podiatry Association
American Psychiatric Association
Guild of Prescription Opticians of America
American Pharmaceutical Association
American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
American Medical Association
National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service
American Board of Opticianry
Association of Operating Room Technicians
American Optometric Association
Music Educators National Conference
National Association of Schools of Music
American Guild of Organists
Music Teachers' National Association
American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers
American Nurses Association
National Sheriffs Association
American Association of Marriage and Family Counselors
American Medical Records Association
International Bar Association
American Society of Medical Technology
American College of Nurse Midwives
American Association of Nurse Anesthetists
American Society of Association Executives
National Council of State High School Coaches Association
Artists Equity Association
American Chiropractic Association
American Football Coaches Association
College Placement Council
American Dental Assistants' Association
American Dental Association
American Personnel and Guidance Association
American Dental Hygienists' Association
American Dietetic Association
National School Orchestra Association
National Council on Measurement in Education
National Council of University Research Administrators
National Federation of Music Clubs
Women Band Directors Association
American College Health Association
American Association of School Administrators
American Association of Criminology
American Association of University Administrators
American Association of Psychiatric Services for Children
American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
American College of Hospital Administrators
American College of Musicians
American Musicological Association
American Educational Research Association
American Society of Allied Health Professionals
American String Teachers Association
Association for the Gifted
Association for Childhood Education
Association of Independent Conservatories of Music
Center for Educational Experimentation
Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf
Commission on the Status of Women
Convention of American Institutions for the Deaf
Council for Educational Development and Research
International Association of Counseling Services
Council of Administrators of Special Education
National Band Association
National Association for Gifted Children
National Association of Private Schools for Exceptional Children
National Education Association
National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education
National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors
National Association for Retarded Citizens
National Association for the Deaf
Council for Exceptional Children
American Occupational Therapy Association
American Physical Therapy Association
American Speech and Hearing Association
Association for Education of the Visually Impaired
Center on Human Policy
Closer Look
Epilepsy Foundation of America
Mainstream, Inc.
Materials Development Center
National Arts and the Handicapped Information Service
National Association for Hearing and Speech Action
National Center for Law and the Deaf
National Center for Barrier Free Environments
National Center for Law and the Handicapped
National Council for Therapy and Rehabilitation Through Horticulture
National Interpreter Training Consortium
National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults
National Federation for the Blind
National Paraplegia Foundation
National Therapeutic Recreation Society
Office for Handicapped Individuals-Office for Human Development
President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped
President's Committee on Mental Retardation
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc.
Sex Information Council of the U.S., Inc.
United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc.
Adult Education Association
Amnesty International
American Geriatrics Society
Human Policy Press
Association of Surgical Technologists
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
American Association for Music Therapy

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Survey II

CODES OF ETHICS RECEIVED

International Association of Counseling Services
American Society of Association Executives
College Placement Council, Inc.
National Association for Music Therapy, Inc.
National Association of Social Workers
American Psychological Association
American Physical Therapy Association
American Speech and Hearing Association
Council for Exceptional Children
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy
American Dance Therapy Association
American Art Therapy Association
Australian Music Therapy Association
American Physiological Association
National Education Association
American Correctional Association
National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service
American College of Nursing Home Administrators
Federal Probation Officers Association
American Nurses Association
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy
Music Teachers National Association
American Pharmaceutical Association
The American Humane Association
The American Musicological Association
American Podiatry Association
American Medical Association
American Guild of Organists
National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education
American Association of Workers for the Blind
American Psychoanalytic Association
American Dental Association
American Medical Records Association
Public Relations Society of America
Association for Administrators of Volunteer Services
American College of Hospital Administrators
American Association of School Administrators
American Massage and Therapy Association
Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf
Association of Surgical Technologists
International Transactional Analysis Association
Association of Mental Health Administrators
American Osteopathic Association
American Sociological Association
American Association of Professional Hypnologists
American Optometric Association
Amnesty International
National Association of State Directors of Special Education
Association for the Care of Children in Hospitals
American College of Nurse Midwives
American Association of University Administrators
National Accreditation Council
National Association of Schools of Music
Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy
American Association of University Professors
National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.
American Psychiatric Association
American Association of Correctional Psychologists
Survey III

Dear Colleague:

Your name has been selected randomly from the NAMT Membership Directory. Enclosed, you will find 56 ethical problem situations.

Each situation is followed by four possible solutions. Please circle the letter of the best solution. Also, please rate the importance of each situation on a scale from 1 (Unimportant) to 7 (Extremely Important).

Please return the survey in the enclosed envelope by March 10, 1981. Your assistance with this project is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Cheryl Dileo Maranto, RMT
SURVEY III

1. A music therapy supervisor frequently comes to work late and leaves work early. She asks an intern under her jurisdiction to punch her time card for her. The intern fears retribution if she refuses. The intern will
   a. honor the supervisor’s request 0 responses
   b. report the supervisor to the administration 2
   c. confront the supervisor 14
   d. none of the above 4
Mean Rating 4.95 Range 3-7

2. A music therapy student assigned to a practicum situation becomes the sounding board for discontented music therapists at that facility. The therapists are displeased with the working situation and the administration. The student will
   a. ignore the situation, if positive learning is taking place 7
   b. confront the therapists regarding their unethical behavior 4
   c. consult with the music therapy professor at her university 10
   d. warn other music therapy students to avoid that facility 0
Mean Rating 4.19 Range 2-7

3. A college music therapy professor requires his undergraduate students to participate in a continuing research project as subjects. Students are penalized a letter grade in their coursework if they fail to participate. The professor will
   a. require students to participate, but refrain from penalizing them 2
   b. make participation in the research project optional 20
   c. continue to penalize students for non-participation 0
   d. none of the above 0
Mean Rating 4.8 Range 2-7

4. A university music therapy professor's tenured colleague is clearly incompetent. Music therapy students approach the professor with complaints about the colleague. The professor will
   a. ask the students to take their complaints to the dean 16
   b. defend the colleague 0
   c. ask the students to confront the colleague 5
   d. none of the above 0
Mean Rating 5.28 Range 3-7

5. A music therapist working at a private facility uses her office and hospital equipment for private lessons and therapy for non-patients after work hours.
   a. this practice is ethical if it doesn't interfere with the therapist's daily schedule 7
b. this practice is unethical. The therapist should not maintain a private practice in addition to a full-time job 0
c. this practice is unethical 10
d. none of the above 3

Mean rating 4.66 Range 1-7

6. A music therapist in private practice is asked to conduct a therapy session in a client's home. The therapist will
a. agree to the proposed situation 7
b. seek other arrangements 5
c. use the client's home, if no others will be present 5
d. none of the above 4

Mean Rating 4 Range 1-6

7. A music therapist working with mentally retarded clients often invites clients for dinner in her home. She transports the clients in her car.
a. this practice is ethical 0
b. this practice is ethical depending on administration policy and legal responsibilities 20
c. this practice is unethical
d. none of the above 0

Mean Rating 4.38 Range 2-7

8. A client tells a music therapy intern that he is mistreated by ward personnel at the hospital. The intern has never observed these incidents directly. The intern will
a. ask other clients to verify this report 0
b. ignore the situation 1
c. discuss the matter with his supervisor 20
d. consult an attorney 0

Mean Rating 5.76 Range 4-7

a. this practice is ethical if both persons consent 0
b. this practice is ethical if progress is seen 0
c. this practice is unethical under any circumstances 20
d. none of the above 1

Mean Rating 6.28 Range 3-7

10. A music therapist often works with psychiatric clients in groups. One member of a group verbally assaults other group members. The therapist fears that these assaults will cause emotional strain for the clients involved. The therapist will
a. ask the hostile client to resign from the group 1
b. work with the hostile client on an individual basis 16
c. ask clients to ignore the hostile client 1
d. none of the above 3

Mean Rating 5.28 Range 2-7

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11. A music therapist's colleague is interested in non-traditional forms of treatment, such as herbal medicines and natural cures. The colleague is overheard talking to some clients about the dangers of psychotropic drugs. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation
b. notify the administration
c. confront the colleague
d. none of the above

Mean Rating 5.14 Range 2-7

12. A music therapist in private practice lists his name and title in a box-type ad in the yellow pages of the telephone directory.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is ethical if the ad is dignified
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. none of the above

Mean Rating 3.25 Range 1-6

13. A music therapist in private practice sends brochures describing her services to psychologists in the area. Approximately two months later, he forwards a second brochure.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is ethical, if no fees are given for client referrals
   c. this practice is unethical. Brochures should not be forwarded more than once
   d. none of the above

Mean Rating 3.45 Range 1-6

14. A music therapist works with clients having problems with substance abuse (marijuana, cocaine, LSD). The therapist has used these drugs and feels there is nothing wrong with them. The therapist will
   a. work with clients expressing her views
   b. consult with the music therapy supervisor
   c. work with the clients, but refrain from expressing an opinion
   d. none of the above

Mean Rating 5.5 Range 4-7

15. A music therapist in private practice works with a client who is arrested for assault and battery. The client informs the lawyer of his music therapy sessions. The lawyer asks the music therapist for the client's records. The therapist will
   a. forward the records to the lawyer
   b. consult an attorney regarding confidentiality laws
   c. refuse the lawyer's request
   d. forward the records to the lawyer if the client gives written permission

Mean Rating 6 Range 4-7
16. A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility often conducts group sessions with clients. During the sessions, clients reveal personal information. To protect confidentiality, the therapist will
a. refrain from revealing obtained from the group to persons outside of the group
b. ask members to refrain from revealing group information to persons outside the group
• c. both of the above
• d. none of the above
Mean Rating 6 Range 4-7

17. A client reveals to his music therapist that he is planning to commit suicide. The therapist will
a. refrain from revealing this information since it was obtained in confidence
b. consult an attorney
c. inform hospital officials
• d. none of the above
Mean Rating 6.61 Range 5-7

18. A music therapy intern receives a three-month evaluation from his clinical training supervisor. His university faculty advisor receives a carbon copy. The intern believes the evaluation is unfair and contains several false statements. The intern will
a. confront the supervisor asking for clarification of the false statements
b. go directly to the faculty advisor to explain the situation
• c. do nothing until the final evaluation
• d. write a self-evaluation and forward it to the faculty advisor
Mean Rating 5.71 Range 5-7

19. Several music therapy students at a university have personal and emotional limitations that may hamper their success as music therapists. The music therapy professor advising these students will
a. inform the students that they may not continue in the program
b. confront the students with their problems and suggest help
• c. advise the students against continuing, but let them decide
• d. none of the above
Mean Rating 5.90 Range 4-7

20. A music therapist learns that a colleague allows clients to wander unsupervised outside the therapy building during sessions. The therapist will
a. inform his supervisor
b. supervise the clients himself
• c. ignore the situation
• d. confront the colleague
Mean Rating 5.38 Range 3-7
21. A music therapy intern working with an uncooperative client achieves little progress. The intern will
a. continue to work with the client, hoping that progress will be made 0
b. continue to work with the client, but stop working for progress 0
c. consult with his supervisor and ask to have the client placed with another therapist 0
d. request assistance from the supervisor in working with the client

22. A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility becomes emotionally involved with one of her clients. The therapist will
a. discontinue the therapy 10
b. continue to work with the client, but not reveal her feelings 3
c. reveal her feelings to the client 1
d. none of the above 8

Mean Rating 5.28 Range 4-7

23. A music therapist employed at a community mental health center is attracted to a client. When the client's services are terminated at the center, the music therapist calls the client to request a date.
a. this behavior is ethical 2
b. this behavior is ethical if no therapy is given 3
c. this behavior is unethical 15
d. none of the above 1

Mean Rating 5.47 Range 2-7

24. A music therapist in private practice has an initial consultation with a client. The therapist will
a. guarantee results of therapy 0
b. offer refunds to clients if progress is not satisfactory 0
c. none of the above 21

Mean Rating 4.09 Range 1-7

25. The wife of a music therapist in private practice receives a gift from the family of a client. The wife will
a. accept the gift 9
b. accept the gift, if it is not too expensive 8
c. refuse the gift
d. none of the above 3

Mean Rating 3.28 Range 1-7

26. A music therapist's colleague is very prejudiced regarding his treatment of minorities. The therapist feels that this prejudice is interfering with the colleague's work. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation 0
b. report the situation to the administration 6
c. confront the colleague 16
d. inform the ethics committee of NAMT 2

Mean Rating 5.71 Range 4-7
27. A music therapist in private practice obtains a mailing list from a local organization and mails brochures to the parents of handicapped children.
   a. this behavior is ethical 9
   b. this behavior is ethical if the brochures are dignified 6
   c. this behavior is unethical 5
   d. none of the above 0
Mean Rating 3.57 Range 2-7

28. A music therapist discovers two psychiatric clients having sexual intercourse in a vacant building. The therapist will
   a. ignore the situation 0
   b. notify the ward personnel 20
   c. join them 0
   d. notify the clients; families 0
Mean Rating 4.65 Range 2-7

29. A music therapist in private practice learns that one of her clients receives music therapy from another therapist. The therapist will
   a. ask the client to choose one therapist 3
   b. call the other therapist, explain the situation, and offer to stop work with the client 9
   c. continue to work with the client 1
   d. none of the above 6
Mean Rating 4.61 Range 2-7

30. A music therapist working at a large state facility assists a colleague with a research project. The research is submitted for publication and accepted. The music therapist reads the final paper and discovers that some of the results have been falsified. The therapist will
   a. contact the journal editor 1
   b. confront the colleague and ask him to correct the misinformation 20
   c. notify the hospital administration 0
   d. ignore the problem 0
Mean Rating 5.61 Range 4-7

31. A music therapist working in a prison is planning to conduct a study regarding the use of high intensity stimuli on hearing thresholds. The research may cause some permanent hearing loss in subjects. The therapist will
   a. select clients with life sentences as subjects 0
   b. allow clients to participate on a volunteer basis only after informed consent 9
   c. abandon the research idea 10
   d. offer some type of financial compensation to injured subjects 0
   e. none of the above 2
Mean Rating 5.61 Range 4-7

32. A college music therapy professor publishes a manuscript based on research performed by his students. He fails to give credit to the students involved.
a. this behavior is ethical 0
b. this behavior is ethical if the students are paid 0
c. this behavior is unethical 20
d. none of the above 1

Mean Rating 5.04 Range 3-7

33. A music therapist conducts a research project in which a control group receives no music therapy treatment sessions. The results of the study reveal significant gains for the experimental group. The therapist will
a. utilize a sequential research design in future research projects that permits treatment of the control group 5
b. work with the control group after the experiment 3
c. both of the above 8
d. none of the above 5

Mean Rating 4.28 Range 1-6

34. A music therapist working at a community mental health center has an affair with a married co-worker. This information becomes widely known among staff and clients. The therapist will
a. continue the affair but try to be more discreet 4
b. terminate the relationship 13
c. ask the staff and clients to refrain from gossiping 0
d. resign his position 4

Mean Rating 4.26 Range 2-6

35. A music therapy professor teaching in a small, conservative town is a practicing homosexual. He fears being seen in homosexual establishments. The therapist will
a. refrain from engaging in homosexual activities 4
b. move to a larger, more liberal town 6
c. continue to frequent the homosexual establishments 1
d. none of the above 10

Mean Rating 3.78 Range 1-7

36. A medical doctor at a psychiatric facility informs a music therapist that he often comes to work while high on marijuana and/or cocaine. The therapist will
a. inform the American Medical Association 1
b. inform the administration 6
c. consult her supervisor 13
d. notify the police 0

Mean Rating 3.23 Range 1-7

38. A music therapist learns that several of her professional colleagues are falsifying their time cards. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation 7
b. tell their supervisor 5
c. confront the colleagues 11
d. notify their national organizations 0

Mean Rating 4.38 Range 1-6
39. A music therapist attends a party with coworkers. He overhears a music therapy colleague making derogatory comments about the music therapy profession. The therapist will
a. ignore the comments 8
b. confront the colleague immediately 4
c. confront the colleague at a later time 9
d. none of the above 2
Mean Rating 4.09 Range 1-6

40. A music therapist working in a facility for the retarded uses aversive techniques (physical punishment and electric shock) to eliminate inappropriate behaviors.
a. this practice is ethical 0
b. this practice is ethical if the clients agree 0
c. this practice is unethical 12
d. none of the above 9
Mean Rating 5.95 Range 3-7

41. A music therapist working with coma patients achieves excellent progress. Many persons working in the hospital become interested in the music therapy program, and contact the local news media. The therapist will
a. describe the music therapy program cautiously to the media 1
b. protect the identity and confidentiality of clients 2
c. ask the media to avoid sensational reporting 0
d. all of the above 18
Mean Rating 5.71 Range 4-7

42. A music therapy professor is asked to write a letter of recommendation for a borderline student. The letter is to help the student obtain a clinical training position. The therapist will
a. refuse to write the letter 1
b. write a letter of eligibility, but make no recommendations 15
c. write a positive letter of recommendation 2
d. none of the above 3
Mean Rating 4.90 Range 3-6

43. An incompetent colleague asks a music therapist for a letter of recommendation. The therapist will
a. refuse the request 15
b. write a non-committal letter 3
c. write a negative letter 0
d. none of the above 3
Mean Rating 4.76 Range 3-6

44. A psychology professor at a university offering a music therapy program makes uncomplimentary remarks about the music therapy program to music therapy students enrolled in his classes. The students report these remarks to the music therapy professor. The music therapy professor will
a. confront the psychology professor 18
b. instruct the students to confront the psychology professor 1
c. ask students to drop the course 0
d. none of the above 2
Mean Rating 4.80 Range 2-7

45. A music therapist is hired at a psychiatric facility. She later learns that the treatment philosophy of the facility is very different from her own. The therapist will
a. abide by the treatment philosophy of the facility 7
b. resign her position 6
c. express her own philosophy openly 3
d. none of the above 7
Mean Rating 4.65 Range 1-6

46. A music therapist works in a public school that has deteriorated to a substandard level. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation 0
b. utilize proper channels to remedy the situation 17
c. contact the action reporter of the local television station 0
d. resign her position 6
Mean Rating 5.52 Range 2-7

47. Several music therapists in a region disagree in a matter involving ethics. The therapists have consulted several references unsuccessfully. The therapists will
a. disregard the matter 0
b. consult the Executive Director of NAMT 0
c. consult the closest university music therapy professor 0
d. consult the NAMT Ethics Committee 21
Mean Rating 4.95 Range 2-7

48. A music therapy professor dates, but does not have sexual relations with a music therapy student.
a. this behavior is ethical 1
b. this behavior is ethical if no grades are altered 3
c. this behavior is unethical 13
d. none of the above 3

49. A music therapist fails to renew her registration with NAMT, but continues to use the title, RMT. The therapist will
a. pay the dues or refrain from using the title 17
b. continue to use the title 1
c. use the title only in professional correspondence 2
d. none of the above 1
Mean Rating 4.57 Range 2-7

50. A music therapist prints a brochure describing his services. The cover of the brochure contains the NAMT insignia.
a. this practice is ethical 5
b. this practice is ethical if NAMT receives a copy 6
c. this practice is unethical 5
d. none of the above 4
Mean Rating 3.85  Range 1-7
51. A music therapist in private practice works with clients having low to moderate incomes. Regarding fees, the therapist will
a. charge a set fee for services 3
b. take into account clients' ability to pay 14
c. advertise set prices, but allow exceptions 4
d. none of the above
52. A music therapist in private practice charges an amount for services which represents the cost of those services plus a reasonable profit.
a. this practice is ethical 11
b. this practice is ethical if fees are published 7
c. this practice is unethical 1
d. none of the above
53. A music therapist is asked by a private company to endorse a particular brand of equipment for use in music therapy activities. The therapist will
a. endorse the equipment, but accept no remuneration 5
b. endorse the equipment, and accept a small remuneration 5
c. refuse to endorse the equipment; the practice is unethical 6
d. none of the above 4
Mean Rating 3.6  Range 1-7
54. A music therapist provides free music lessons to the children of a psychologist who refers clients to the therapist.
a. this practice is ethical 3
b. this practice is ethical; no money or commission is given 2
c. this behavior is unethical 12
d. none of the above 3
Mean Rating 3.6  Range 1-7
55. A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure listing his membership, offices and committee assignments in NAMT.
a. this practice is ethical, if NAMT is not identified by name 0
b. this practice is unethical 1
c. this practice is ethical if his registration is current 14
d. none of the above 4
Mean Rating 3.36  Range 1-6
56. A music therapy clinical training supervisor allows new interns to conduct sessions with clients when she is out of town. The supervisor assumes no responsibility for their actions.
a. this practice is ethical 0
b. this practice is ethical if responsibility is assumed 8
c. this practice is unethical since the students aren't adequately supervised 13
d. none of the above 0

Mean Rating 5.71  Range 3-7
Survey IV

1. A music therapy supervisor at a large state hospital frequently comes to work late and leaves work early. She asks an intern under her jurisdiction to punch her time card for her. The intern fears retribution if she refuses. The intern will
   a. honor the supervisor's request
   b. confront the supervisor and refuse the request
   c. report the supervisor to the administration
   d. report the supervisor to NAMT

2. In the situation above, the intern has confronted the supervisor and refused the request. The supervisor threatens the intern's grade if the request is not honored. The intern will
   a. report the supervisor to the administration
   b. report the supervisor to the NAMT Clinical Training Committee
   c. discuss the matter with her university professor
   d. resign from the internship

3. A music therapy intern has become a sounding board for complaints about the music therapy supervisor by music therapy staff members. The intern is trying to remain noncommittal, however, many of the complaints are justified. The intern will
   a. express her feelings about the supervisor openly
   b. confront the staff and ask to be excluded from gripe sessions
   c. tell the music therapy supervisor about the complaints
   d. continue to be noncommittal

4. A music therapist skilled in behavior management techniques attends a party. She is approached by an acquaintance who solicits advice concerning the diagnosis and management of a problem child. The therapist will
   a. inform the acquaintance that it is inappropriate to discuss these matters at a party, and give the woman her phone number at work
   b. answer the woman's questions
   c. inform the woman that she is not qualified to discuss matters of diagnosis, and suggest names of qualified professionals
   d. none of the above

5. A music therapist's colleague exhibits questionable competence. The colleague appears skilled with certain types of clients, but not others. The therapist will
   a. ignore the situation. Not all therapists are capable of working with all clients
   b. suggest that the colleague take refresher courses
c. speak to the music therapy supervisor
d. suggest that the therapist limit his work to
those areas where he is competent

6. A music therapist working at a private institution
uses her office for private lessons and therapy for
non-patients after work hours.
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is ethical if it does not interfere
      with the therapist's regular clients
   c. this behavior is unethical; the therapist should
      not maintain a private practice in addition to a
      full-time job
   d. this behavior is unethical

7. A music therapist working at a large state hospital
often visits patients during weekends and non-
working hours.
   a. this behavior is ethical if she receives
      permission from the administration
   b. this behavior is ethical under any circumstances
   c. this behavior is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

8. A music therapist working at a large state facility
often gives extra music therapy sessions (on an
individual basis) in her office after work hours.
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is ethical if ward personnel are
      notified
   c. this behavior is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

9. An unmarried music therapist working at a facility
for the retarded often invites clients home for
the weekends and holidays.
   a. this behavior is ethical if the administration
      approves
   b. this behavior is ethical if separate sleeping
      arrangements are provided
   c. this behavior is unethical
   d. none of the above

10. A music therapist working in an institution for
the retarded often invites clients for dinner in
her home.
    a. this behavior is ethical
    b. this behavior is ethical depending on administration
       policy and legal responsibilities
    c. this behavior is both ethical and therapeutic
       for clients
    d. this behavior is unethical

11. A music therapist working at a private hospital
"borrows" hospital equipment for use in her thesis
project.
    a. this behavior is ethical if the equipment is not
       removed from the premises
    b. this behavior is unethical because the equipment
       is used for personal research
c this behavior is ethical if permission from the administration is obtained
d. this behavior is questionable

12. A music therapist leaves the community mental health center where she has been employed to enter private practice. She would like to continue working with some of her clients in her private practice. As a means of announcing her services, she informs her clients, and distributes printed brochures to them.
a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical if she receives permission from the administration
c. this behavior is unethical under any circumstances
d. none of the above

13. A music therapist working in a large state hospital works with clients having problems with substance abuse (marijuana, cocaine, LSD). The therapist has used these drugs and feels there is nothing wrong with them. The therapist will
a. ask to have another therapist assigned to these clients
b. work with the clients and express her views openly
c. consult with the music therapy supervisor
d. work with the clients, but not express her views

14. A music therapist attending a party is asked to amuse guests with hospital stories. The therapist will
a. tell the stories, but not reveal clients' names
b. refuse to tell the stories
c. tell the stories
d. none of the above

15. A music therapist attending a party is asked by the host to conduct a music guided imagery session with guests. The therapist will
a. conduct the sessions with volunteers
b. conduct the sessions and distribute business cards afterwards
c. refuse to conduct the session
d. none of the above

16. A music therapist working at a psychiatric facility attends a party. Upon arrival, she notices a former client also in attendance. The therapist will
a. ignore the former client and leave the party at once
b. acknowledge the client but not mention their former association
c. show recognition of the client, and inquire about his condition
d. none of the above

17. A music therapist having dinner at a public restaurant

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notices a former psychiatric client also having dinner. The therapist will
a. wave to the client and smile
b. ignore the client and leave the restaurant at once
c. acknowledge the client if he acknowledges her
d. none of the above

18. A music therapist having dinner at a public restaurant is approached by a former client who proceeds to tell the therapist about his recent problems in great detail. The therapist is not alone. The therapist will
a. invite the former client to have dinner
b. pretend she does not remember the client
c. leave the restaurant at once
d. none of the above

19. A music therapist in private practice is considering sharing office space with a psychologist. The therapist will
a. abandon the idea; the behavior is unethical
b. arrange to use the office at different times
c. refrain from accepting clients referred from the psychologist
d. none of the above

20. A music therapy intern receives a three-month evaluation from her clinical training supervisor. Her university professor has received a copy of the report. The intern believes the evaluation contains several false statements and is unfair. The intern will
a. confront the supervisor and ask for clarification and an explanation of the false statements
b. go directly to the faculty advisor and explain the situation
c. do nothing until he receives the final evaluation
d. write a self-evaluation and forward a copy to the university professor

21. A music therapist working at a large state institution has assisted a colleague with a research project. The research was submitted for publication and accepted. The music therapist reads the final paper and discovers that some of the results have been falsified. The therapist will
a. contact the journal editor
b. confront the colleague asking him to correct the misinformation
c. notify the hospital administration
d. ignore the situation if the therapist is not co-author

22. A music therapist in private practice finds it difficult to work with clients of different races and socioeconomic backgrounds. To discourage these
clients from engaging his services, he charges them inflated fees.
  a. the practice is ethical and realistic
  b. the practice is unethical; the therapist should be reported to NAMT
  c. the practice is unethical; but the therapist should not be reported
d. none of the above

23. A client tells a music therapy intern that he is mistreated by attendants at the hospital. The intern has never observed these incidents directly. The intern will
  a. ask other clients to verify the reports
  b. ignore the situation; there are no observable data
c. talk to his supervisor
d. confront the attendant

24. A music therapist accidentally leaves her client files open overnight. Upon entering her office the following day, she discovers her files out of order. The therapist will
  a. consult with the other therapists who use the office
  b. ignore the situation
  c. inform her supervisor
d. "a" and "c" above

25. A music therapist inadvertently observes an attendant striking a client. The therapist will
  a. confront the attendant immediately
  b. go directly to the administration
c. talk to his supervisor
d. confront the attendant when they are alone

26. A client overhears a music therapist discussing another client. The information overheard could be damaging to the client if revealed. The therapist becomes aware that the client has overheard the information. The therapist will
  a. ignore the situation and hope for the best
  b. confront the client and ask him to not reveal the information overheard
c. consult with the music therapy supervisor
d. confront the client about whom the information was revealed and suggest changing hospitals

27. A psychiatric client is exhibiting an unwarranted hostility towards his music therapist. Attempts by the therapist to understand the nature of the hostility are unsuccessful. The client threatens the life of the therapist in a group session. The therapist will
  a. discuss the client's hostility with the group
  b. consult with the supervisor and ask to have the client transferred to another therapist
c. notify the police
d. none of the above
28. A music therapist's colleague demands strict discipline from clients. The colleague makes sarcastic, degrading remarks to clients. The therapist has confronted the colleague to no avail. The therapist will
   a. consult the music therapy supervisor
   b. go directly to the hospital administration
   c. report the colleague to NAMT
   d. discuss the matter with the clients involved

29. A client with the diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia accuses a therapist of incompetence and mistreatment in a group situation. The client is very agitated. The therapist will
   a. ask the client to leave the session
   b. attempt to quiet the client and change the conversation
   c. ignore the accusations
   d. ask the attendants to remove the client from the group

30. A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility feels that many of her clients are overmedicated, fatigued, and indifferent to therapy sessions. The clients are not aware of the drugs they take. The therapist will
   a. maintain records regarding these behaviors
   b. report the situation at the next team meeting
   c. ignore the situation
   d. "a" and "b" above

31. A college friend of a music therapist is hospitalized at the psychiatric facility where the therapist works. The therapist is concerned about the friend's progress and condition. The therapist will
   a. avoid seeing the client
   b. consult with the friend's therapist regarding his progress
   c. ask for the friend to be transferred to another facility
   d. none of the above

32. A music therapist working at a psychiatric facility has a number of celebrities among his clients. The therapist will
   a. reveal the identities of clients only to close friends
   b. reveal the identities of clients only to his spouse
   c. spread the information widely; the public will know eventually
   d. not discuss his clients with anyone

33. A relative of a music therapist is hospitalized in the psychiatric facility where the therapist works. The therapist is aware of the relative's progress, although he does not work directly with the relative. The relative's spouse calls the therapist daily to check on the relative's progress. The therapist will
   a. give no information to the spouse
34. A music therapist accidentally discovers a colleague "praying" with a client for the healing of the client's illness. The therapist will
a. ignore it
b. confront the colleague privately
c. confront the colleague immediately
d. report the situation to the supervisor

35. A medical doctor at a psychiatric facility informs a music therapist that he often comes to work while high on marijuana and cocaine. The therapist will
a. inform the American Medical Association
b. inform the administration
c. consult her supervisor
d. notify the police

37. A colleague informs a music therapist that he smokes pot in the privacy of his home to unwind. The therapist will
a. ignore it
b. join him
c. inform the police
d. inform the music therapy supervisor

38. A music therapist discovers that a colleague sells marijuana and harder drugs. The therapist will
a. confront the colleague
b. ignore it
c. notify the police
d. inform her supervisor

39. A music therapist learns that a colleague is abusing prescription drugs. The drugs make him drowsy and indifferent to his work. The therapist will
a. confront the colleague
b. ignore the situation
c. inform his supervisor
d. notify NAMT Ethics Committee

40. A music therapist learns that a colleague allows clients to wander unsupervised outside the therapy building during music therapy sessions. The therapist will
a. warn the colleague of the dangerousness of this situation
b. supervise the clients himself
c. ignore the situation
d. none of the above

41. A colleague of a music therapist is experiencing some difficult problems in his personal life. The colleague is despondent. The therapist will
a. offer to counsel the colleague
b. suggest that the colleague receive professional help
c. suggest that the colleague resign until the condition improves
d. "cover" for the colleague
42. A music therapist working in a community mental health center has a good relationship with one of his out-patients. The client requests the therapist to visit her home occasionally not only for social reasons, but also for minimal therapy. The therapist will
   a. agree to visit, but only if the visits are for therapy
   b. take the opportunity to pursue a new friendship, disregarding the minimal therapy requested
   c. refuse the request, explaining that the relationship should remain within the therapeutic setting
   d. none of the above

43. A music therapist is asked to conduct a talk-show program and conduct therapy sessions with persons who call in to the show. The therapist will
   a. accept the offer, but only if the therapist is not paid for services
   b. accept the offer, and identify clients by first names only
   c. refuse the offer; the practice is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

44. A music therapist's colleague is cancelling most of his music therapy activities. The colleague tells the therapist that he is tired of working with psychiatric clients. The therapist will
   a. inform her supervisor
   b. confront the colleague suggesting that he resign
   c. ignore the situation
   d. notify NAMT

45. A music therapy professor receives a telephone call from a student's parent. The parent requests information from the professor concerning the student's academic status and grades. The professor will
   a. give the parent the information
   b. refer the parent to the dean
   c. inform the parent that legally he cannot reveal the information
   d. none of the above

46. A music therapist working at a community mental health center is having an affair with a married co-worker. This information becomes widely known among clients and staff. The therapist will
   a. continue the affair and try to be more discreet
   b. confront the colleagues and clients and ask them to stop gossiping
   c. resign his position
   d. terminate the relationship

47. A music therapy intern working with an uncooperative client has tried many approaches, but has made little progress. The intern will
a. discontinue the therapy  
b. continue to work with the client, but stop working for progress  
c. request assistance from the supervisor  
d. continue to work with the client hoping that progress will be made  

48. A male client of a female music therapist reveals that he is in love with her. The therapist will  
a. ask the client to reconsider his feelings and continue the therapy sessions  
b. after consultation with her supervisor, terminate the relationship  
c. explain to the client that progress can be made only if the relationship remains a professional one  
d. ignore the situation  

49. A female music therapist working in a psychiatric facility is becoming emotionally involved with a client. The therapist will  
a. discontinue the therapy  
b. continue to work with the client, but not reveal her feelings  
c. continue to work with the client and reveal her feelings  
d. wait to reveal her feelings until the client is discharged  

50. A music therapist meets with the treatment team and the mother of one of her clients. Due to lack of progress, the team recommends that the client be placed in another facility. After the meeting, the mother asks the music therapist for his opinion and recommendations. The therapist will  
a. support the recommendation of the team  
b. disagree with the team's recommendation  
c. offer to continue working with the client on an out-patient basis  
d. refuse to discuss the situation  

51. A music therapist's former client requests a job reference. The therapist feels that he cannot provide a reference because of the client's instability. The therapist will  
a. tell the client "no" and explain why  
b. tell the client "yes" and explain his reservations  
c. tell the client "no" and explain that it involves revealing confidential information  
d. give an unreserved "yes"  

52. A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility becomes interested in conducting a case study on a client. In order to conduct the study, the client will have to be excluded from certain scheduled activities for several weeks. The therapist will  
a. abandon the idea unless the study can be conducted along with scheduled activities  
b. conduct the study with the approval of the administration and client
c. ask the staff to excuse the client from activities stressing that the client will benefit from the study
d. none of the above

53. Two music therapists conducting group sessions jointly begin to have serious personal conflicts. This becomes a hindrance to their professional work. The therapists will
   a. reschedule their activities and avoid working together
   b. continue to work together, but ignore each other
   c. agree to be cordial to each other and avoid showing their feelings
   d. resign their positions

54. A university music therapy professor's tenured colleague is clearly incompetent. Music therapy students approach the professor with complaints about the colleague. The professor will
   a. defend the colleague
   b. refuse to discuss the situation
   c. suggest the students take their complaints to the dean
   d. none of the above

55. Music therapy students frequently go to the chairman of the music department with complaints about the music therapy program. The chairman will
   a. ask the students to come to him only if they have been unsuccessful in talking to the music therapy professor
   b. listen to the students' complaints and talk to the music therapy professor
   c. send the students to the academic vice-president
   d. none of the above

56. A music therapy professor often receives unsolicited complaints from students about various faculty members. The professor will
   a. confront the colleagues with the complaints
   b. inform the department chairman
   c. refuse to discuss the problems
   d. ask the students to confront the persons involved

57. A music therapy professor learns that a colleague often has affairs with students attending the university. The professor will
   a. confront the colleague
   b. inform the Rank and Tenure Committee
   c. inform the administration
   d. ignore the situation

58. A music therapy professor learns that a music therapy student is having an affair with a colleague. The professor will
   a. confront the student
   b. confront the colleague
   c. ignore the situation
   d. inform the administration
59. A music therapy professor has an affair with a colleague in his department. Some of the students have seen them together. The professor will
a. resign his position
b. ignore the students
c. discontinue the affair
d. continue the relationship, but be more discreet

60. A music therapy professor is invited to a student's party. Upon arrival, he discovers that drugs are being used. The professor will
a. leave immediately
b. lecture to the students about the dangers of drugs
c. join the party
d. refuse to provide letters of recommendation to students involved

61. A client in a residential facility often makes racial slurs and uses obscene language in therapy sessions. The language and comments are insulting both to the therapist and clients. The therapist fears that this behavior is interfering with group functioning. The therapist will
a. instruct the clients to ignore the inappropriate behavior
b. set limits for the client and enforce them
c. work with the client on an individual basis
d. place the client in another group

62. A client makes insulting remarks regularly to his music therapist. The therapist becomes angry with the client because of this. The therapist will
a. confront the client with his behavior
b. ask that the client be transferred to another therapist
c. ignore the remarks
d. show his anger to the client

63. A music therapy student working in a practicum setting notices nonprofessionals treating clients with disrespect and verbally abusing them. The student will
a. ignore the situation and complete the requirements
b. confront the staff involved
c. report the staff to their superiors
d. talk to the music therapy professor

64. A music therapy student completing practicum requirements observes a staff member striking a client. The student will
a. confront the staff member immediately
b. confront the staff member privately
c. inform the supervisor
d. talk to the music therapy professor

65. A music therapist attending a party with co-workers overhears a music therapy colleague making derogatory comments about the music therapy profession. The therapist will
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a. ignore the remarks
b. confront the colleague immediately
c. confront the colleague at a later time
d. none of the above

66. A music therapist lives near a former handicapped client. The client asks to accompany the therapist for grocery shopping. The therapist will
   a. agree to take the client
   b. refuse to take the client
   c. refer the client to an appropriate agency
d. none of the above

67. A music therapist has a friend whose daughter is mentally retarded. The daughter attends a school that does not have a music therapy program. The friend asks the therapist to work with her daughter on an individual basis. The therapist will
   a. work with the child after obtaining approval from the school
   b. refuse the request because of the friendship involved
   c. agree to work with the child
d. refer the child to another music therapist

68. A music therapist works with a group of former psychiatric clients on an outpatient basis. After the sessions, the music therapist frequently drives several clients home.
   a. this behavior is ethical if the therapist has car insurance
   b. this behavior is unethical
   c. this behavior is ethical if the clients benefit
d. this is not an ethical problem

69. A music therapist is asked to direct psychodrama sessions at the institution where he works. The therapist has completed one university course in psychodrama. The therapist will
   a. accept the offer
   b. refuse the offer
   c. serve as co-director of sessions along with qualified personnel
d. obtain permission from his supervisor and conduct the sessions

70. A music therapist in private practice is invited to a client's home for a holiday meal. The therapist will
   a. refuse the request
   b. accept the offer
   c. explain that ethically he cannot accept the invitation
d. none of the above

71. A music therapist taking an extended field trip with epileptic clients is asked by the physician to administer anti-convulsive medication. The therapist will
   a. refuse the request
   b. administer the medication
c. require written authorization and administer the medication
d. none of the above

72. A music therapist supervises a clinical training program where several interns have completed approximately one-half of their training. The therapist receives an excellent job offer from another facility. The job requires the therapist to start immediately. The therapist will
a. take the new position if another qualified therapist can be hired to replace him
b. accept the offer and begin immediately
c. refuse the job offer
d. none of the above

73. A music therapist's client is arrested for assault and battery. The lawyer through talking with his client learns that he has been receiving music therapy and asks the therapist for the client's records. The therapist will
a. honor the request
b. consult with an attorney regarding confidentiality laws
c. refuse the request
d. honor the request with the client's written permission

74. A student assigned to a practicum situation becomes the sounding board for discontented music therapists at that facility. The therapists are displeased with the working conditions and the administration. The student will
a. ignore the situation if positive learning is taking place
b. confront the therapists regarding their unethical behavior
c. warn other music therapy students to avoid that practicum site
d. consult with the music therapy professor

75. A music therapy intern disagrees with methods used by her clinical training supervisor. The intern feels that the supervisor's treatment of clients is demeaning and disrespectful. The intern will
a. ignore the situation
b. consult with the other interns
c. confront the supervisor and ask about treatment methods
d. report the supervisor to NAMT Ethics Committee

76. A music therapist's colleague is interested in non-traditional forms of treatment, such as herbal medicines and natural cures. The therapist is overheard talking to clients about the dangers of psychotropic drugs and the advantages of proper diet. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation
b. notify the administration
c. talk to the clients
  d. confront the colleague

77. A music therapist learns that several of her colleagues are falsifying their time cards. The therapist will
  a. ignore the situation
  b. tell their supervisor
  c. confront the colleagues
  d. notify their national organizations

78. A music therapist observes a cafeteria worker stealing food from the institution and loading it in his car. The worker is using a retarded client to help him. The therapist does not think that confronting the worker will help. The therapist will
  a. tell his supervisor
  b. ignore it
  c. talk to the client involved
  d. tell the worker's supervisor

79. A music therapy intern working with emotionally disturbed adolescents is experiencing difficulties with behavior management. One day, one of the larger boys strikes her. The therapist will
  a. strike the client in self-defense
  b. notify the police and file charges
  c. talk to the client about his behavior
  d. none of the above

80. A severely retarded, psychotic client acts out violently in a group music therapy situation and begins to throw metal chairs. The therapist will
  a. remove the other clients from the room and call ward personnel
  b. leave the child alone in the room
  c. clear the room of furniture
  d. physically restrain the client

81. A severely retarded client exhibits slapping behavior when he is angry. The client slaps other clients. The therapist will
  a. call ward personnel and wait for them to come
  b. separate the client from the others
  c. ignore the behavior
  d. physically restrain the client

82. A very large retarded client physically attacks another client in a group setting. The therapist will
  a. attempt to separate them
  b. call for ward personnel
  c. ask other clients to help separate them
  d. none of the above

83. A very large retarded client physically attacks a therapist during a session. The therapist will
  a. strike the client in self-defense
  b. run
  c. try to protect herself while not injuring the client
  d. none of the above
86. A music therapist is considering letting a client stay with him in his home until the client can locate a job. The client has no family. The therapist will
   a. let the client stay with him temporarily
   b. refer the client to services or agencies that can help him
   c. consult his supervisor
   d. none of the above

87. Music therapy interns living on the grounds of a large state hospital work with a professional musician hospitalized for alcoholism. The client is about to be discharged and asks to cook dinner for them in their apartment. The interns will
   a. honor the request
   b. suggest that the client take them to a restaurant
   c. honor the request, but have their supervisor present
   d. refuse the request

88. A music therapist's client is a professional musician hospitalized for alcoholism. The client is about to be discharged and begins to look for a job. He asks the music therapist to lend him his car so that he can attend an audition. The therapist will
   a. accompany the client after work hours
   b. lend the client the cab fare
   c. let him use the car
   d. none of the above

89. A client tells an intern that she is pregnant. The intern will
   a. tell the music therapy supervisor
   b. keep the information confidential
   c. ask the client for permission to tell medical personnel
   d. none of the above

90. A researcher has reason to believe that a coauthor is falsifying data. The researcher will
   a. confront the coauthor and ask him to withdraw from the project
   b. withdraw his own name from the project
   c. say nothing
   d. none of the above

91. In the situation above, the researcher confronts the coauthor. The coauthor denies falsifying the data. The researcher will
   a. withdraw his name from the project
   b. notify the journal editor
   c. notify the administration
   d. notify NAMT Ethics Committee

92. A music therapy student completing practicum requirements hears a great deal about the incompetence of certain music therapists from other music therapy staff. He also learns of the therapists' disrespect for the administration. The student will
a. confront the music therapists  
b. write to NAMT  
c. ignore the situation  
d. talk to his university professor

93. The music therapy student in the situation above talks to his university professor regarding the situation. However, none of the information he gives the professor regarding the incompetence of the music therapists was gained by direct observation. The professor will  
a. ignore the problem  
b. call NAMT  
c. ask members of the region to assist in gathering data about the incompetent therapists  
d. none of the above

94. A practicum student is experiencing a very unpleasant learning situation. The institution where he works is undergoing federal investigation. The music therapists spend a great deal of time complaining about the situation. The student has little time to work with clients. The student will  
a. confront the therapists  
b. ask to be placed in a different setting  
c. ignore it  
d. consult with his university professor

96. A music therapist observes a colleague using obscene and suggestive language during a therapy session. The therapist will  
a. report the incident to the supervisor  
b. confront the colleague  
c. ignore the situation  
d. none of the above

97. An intern's clinical training supervisor is involved in a research project. The supervisor has neglected his clients and has asked the intern to take on additional duties until the project is finished. The intern feels that this is placing undue stress and demands on him. The intern will  
a. inform the administration  
b. confront the supervisor  
c. conduct entertainment-type activities with the extra groups  
d. none of the above

98. An intern's supervisor has been engaged in a research project which was not approved by the administration. The supervisor asks the intern to cover for him while he conducts the research. The intern will  
a. refuse the request  
b. inform NAMT  
c. honor the request  
d. inform his university professor

99. A music therapy intern completing clinical training takes photographs of his mentally retarded clients for his personal album.
a. this behavior is ethical if the pictures are for a personal scrapbook
b. this behavior is ethical because the clients enjoyed it
c. the behavior is unethical because no permission was obtained
d. the behavior was unethical under any circumstances

100. A music therapist's colleague is extremely prejudiced regarding his treatment of minorities. The therapist feels that this prejudice is interfering with his work. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation
b. report the situation to the music therapy supervisor
c. confront the colleague
d. write to NAMT

101. A music therapy professor uses graduate students enrolled in his classes as research assistants. The procedure of the study calls for giving deceptive test scores to music therapy students to determine how this knowledge will effect their performance on a second test. The assistant will
a. go along with the experiment since the professor is responsible for the ethics of the research
b. confront the professor and explain his objections to the experiment
c. go directly to the dean
d. report the situation to NAMT

102. A music therapist reads about a deaf child who has considerable singing ability. The music therapist feels that working with such an unusual (and perhaps, landmark) case will help him attain status in the profession, as well as add to the music therapy literature. The therapist will
a. call the parents of the client and offer to work with him at no charge
b. observe the child in his school without telling the parents
c. send the family a brochure describing his services
d. reconsider the motivation for wanting to work with the client

103. The colleague of a music therapist makes critical comments about other professionals regularly. The therapist will
a. ask the colleague to refrain from making critical comments
b. inform the colleague's superior
c. ignore the remarks
d. none of the above

104. A music therapist working in an institution for the retarded receives a hand-made Christmas gift from one of her clients. The therapist will
a. refuse the gift
b. accept the gift and display it in her office
c. accept the gift, but warn the client about giving
d. accept the gift and give the client extra sessions
105. A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility has made considerable progress with a client. The client's family expresses their appreciation to the therapist by giving her a substantial Christmas gift. The therapist will
a. refuse the gift graciously
b. accept the gift and thank the family
c. accept the gift and give the client extra sessions
d. none of the above

106. A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility has a client who owns a large business in the community. Upon leaving the facility, the client offers the therapist discounts on any item in his stores. The therapist will
a. accept the offer for discounts
b. express his thanks to the client, but not pursue the offer
c. conduct business with the client, but accept no discount
d. none of the above

107. A music therapist has a client whose father is an automobile mechanic. The father offers to complete some needed repairs on the therapist's car for free. The therapist will
a. accept the offer and become a regular customer
b. accept the offer, only if in an emergency
c. refuse the offer graciously
d. accept the offer, but pay for services

108. The superintendent of an institution employing a music therapist has been embezzling funds intended for residents. The music therapist overhears the superintendent discussing this with another individual. The therapist will
a. confront the superintendent, knowing that she will probably lose her job
b. notify the state authorities
c. call the action reporter of the local television station
d. ignore it

109. A music therapist in private practice works with a woman who has emotional problems. The therapist frequently asks questions concerning the client's marriage, sex life, etc. The therapist will
a. refrain from asking questions if the information is not pertinent to therapy
b. continue to ask the questions; the information will be kept confidential
c. continue to ask questions, but do not include the information in the client's file
d. none of the above
111. A music therapist in a prison setting becomes certain that a client has been imprisoned unjustly. The therapist will
a. inform the warden
b. notify the press and media
c. ignore the situation
d. consult an attorney

112. A music therapist working in a psychiatric setting feels that one of her clients does not need hospitalization. The therapist will
a. talk to the client's family
b. present her opinion to the treatment team
c. notify the superintendent
d. ignore the situation

113. A music therapist discovers two adult psychiatric clients having sex in a vacant building. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation
b. notify the ward personnel
c. join them
d. none of the above

114. A music therapist gives permission for several of her clients in a group session to use the restroom. The therapist is unable to accompany them. The clients do not return promptly. The music therapist discovers the clients having sex. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation
b. notify her supervisor
c. consult an attorney
d. reprimand them

115. A music therapist working in a prison setting wishes to conduct a study regarding the use of high intensity stimuli on hearing thresholds. The research may cause some permanent hearing loss in subjects. The therapist will
a. select only those clients with life sentences as subjects
b. allow clients to participate on a volunteer basis only after informed consent
c. abandon the research idea
d. offer some type of financial compensation to injured subjects

116. A music therapist in private practice needs a secretary. One of her clients has the skills needed. The therapist will
a. hire the client but discontinue therapy
b. hire the client and continue therapy
c. hire the client and not allow her access to files
d. none of the above

117. A music therapist in private practice advertises
for a secretary in the newspaper. A former client applies for the position and has the skills needed. The therapist will
a. refuse to hire the former client
b. hire the former client but not discuss former therapy
c. hire the former client, but not allow her access to her files
d. none of the above

118. A university music therapy professor is informed of some music therapy job openings in the region. The professor will
a. notify all qualified therapists seeking employment
b. notify therapists currently employed
c. notify only the best therapists
d. none of the above

119. A university music therapy professor needs to establish clinical training facilities in his area. He puts extreme pressure on a former student to accept a position at a nearby hospital. The student could then establish a clinical training program and accept the professor's students for clinical training. The professor will
a. refrain from placing undue pressure on the therapist
b. let the student decide on his own
c. neither of the above

120. A music therapist works in a treatment center without air conditioning. During the summer, working conditions are difficult. The therapist decides to wear shorts and warm weather clothes to work. The clothes she chooses are somewhat provocative. The therapist will
a. take vacation time during the summer
b. wear cool clothes
c. dress modestly and avoid excess activity
d. none of the above

121. A college music therapy professor is interviewing for a position at a university. The university offers the candidate a substantial salary. However, the therapist prefers another university. The therapist will
a. inform the preferred university of the salary offer
b. allow the universities to bid for him
c. interview at the preferred university, but make no mention of former salary offers
d. none of the above

122. A college music therapy professor is asked to provide names of music therapists to potential employers. The professor will
a. provide names of employed music therapists
b. provide names of unemployed music therapists
c. refer employed therapists with their permission only
d. none of the above
123. A college music therapy professor interviews for a faculty position at a university in a large city. The university agrees to pay his expenses for the interview. While in the city, he also interviews at another university. The therapist will
   a. allow one university to pay for both interviews
   b. interview only at the university paying his expenses
   c. ask the university to prorate the costs and assume the remainder of the costs himself
   d. none of the above

124. A music therapist accepts a position at a university and signs a contract. Shortly afterwards, he receives a more attractive offer. The therapist will
   a. ask to be released from his contract
   b. refuse the second offer
   c. break the contract
   d. none of the above

125. A music therapist working in a small school accepts a position in a large state hospital. She agrees to start work at the hospital after notice is given to her present employer. After the therapist gives notice, the hospital tells her that it has hired another therapist. The therapist will
   a. do nothing
   b. write to NAMT
   c. consult an attorney
   d. talk to the hospital about the problem

126. A college music therapy professor interviews for positions at other universities on a regular basis, even though he is not interested in relocating. The therapist will
   a. continue to interview at other universities but refrain from discussing the matter with his university
   b. refrain from interviewing indiscriminately
   c. this is not an ethical problem
   d. none of the above

127. A wife of a music therapist in private practice receives a gift from the family of a client.
   a. this situation is ethical
   b. this situation is ethical if the gift cost less than $100
   c. this situation is unethical; the gift should be returned
   d. this is not an ethical problem

128. A college music therapy professor needs to borrow money to pay bills but has little credit. One of his student's families is wealthy and offers to lend him the money. The professor will
   a. accept the offer; he needs the money
   b. refuse the offer
   c. accept the offer and treat the student impartially
   d. this is not an ethical problem
129. The wife of a music therapy professor is interested in obtaining a degree in music therapy. The university employing her husband is the only school in the area. The therapist will
a. teach his wife, but be careful to show no partiality
b. accept his wife as a student but not require her to attend class
c. refuse to accept his wife as a student

130. A college music therapy professor teaching in a small town is asked to join a rock band. The therapist will
a. refuse the offer; it will detract from the profession
b. accept the offer
c. accept the offer if the band will give free concerts at hospitals occasionally
d. none of the above

131. A music therapist belonging to a charitable organization is asked to allow the use of his name in soliciting funds. The therapist will
a. honor requests such as these
b. honor the request, but not allow the use of his professional title
c. refuse the request
d. this is not an ethical problem

132. A college music therapy professor who belongs to a charitable organization is asked to solicit funds for the organization. The therapist wants to solicit donations from faculty colleagues and families of students. The therapist will
a. solicit the students' families
b. solicit the faculty only
c. solicit both groups
d. none of the above

133. A music therapist in private practice is considering doing business with one of her clients who has a car repair business. The therapist will
a. do business with the client
b. find another shop
c. do business with the client if no discount is taken

134. A music therapist has been hired at an institution having a treatment philosophy different from his own. The therapist will
a. abide by the treatment philosophy of the facility
b. resign her position
c. express her own philosophy freely
d. none of the above

135. A physical therapist working in an institution with a music therapist commits serious breaches of ethics. The therapist has confronted the physical therapist about this unsuccessfully. The therapist will
a. report the individual to institution authorities  
b. contact the state physical therapy association  
c. contact the national physical therapy association  
d. none of the above  

136. A music therapist conducts a newspaper interview regarding music therapy. In the article, the therapist is listed as having a Ph.D., whereas the therapist has only a bachelor's degree. The therapist will  
a. ask the newspaper to correct the information in a future issue  
b. ignore it  
c. this is not an ethical problem  
d. none of the above  

137. A music therapist in private practice purchases some adaptive prosthetic equipment for a client. The therapist receives a professional discount on the equipment. The therapist will  
a. bill the client for the equipment at no profit  
b. bill the client for the equipment at the retail cost  
c. this is not an ethical problem  
d. none of the above  

138. A music therapist in private practice has supplied a client with various music therapy materials. The therapist will charge the client for the materials. On the client's bill, the therapist will  
a. show separate fees for equipment and services  
b. list costs of materials and services together  
c. this is not an ethical problem  
d. none of the above  

139. A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility often conducts group sessions. During the sessions, clients reveal personal information. To protect confidentiality, the therapist will  
a. not reveal the information obtained from the group to persons outside the group  
b. ask members of the group to refrain from revealing information to persons outside the group  
c. both of the above  
d. none of the above  

140. A music therapist in private practice discovers that one of her new clients receives music therapy from another therapist. The therapist will  
a. ask the client to choose a therapist  
b. call the other therapist, explain the situation, and offer to stop work with the client  
c. continue to work with the client  
d. none of the above  

141. A client reveals in confidence to his music therapist that he plans to commit suicide. The therapist will  
a. notify the music therapy supervisor  
b. tell the client's parents  

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c. refrain from revealing the information
d. inform the client that he must reveal the information and obtain his permission if possible

142. A client tells his music therapist that he wants to murder a person outside of the hospital. The therapist will
   a. inform the police
   b. warn the individual in danger
   c. refrain from revealing the information
   d. notify hospital officials

143. A client of a music therapist in private practice informs his therapist that he is planning to murder a certain individual. The therapist will
   a. notify the police
   b. notify the person in danger
   c. consult an attorney
   d. refrain from revealing the information

144. A music therapist in private practice uses videotaping of clients as part of therapy. The videotape will
   a. be part of the therapist's records
   b. be part of the therapist's records if clients are identified
   c. be part of the therapist's records if clients give permission to be taped
   d. all of the above

145. A music therapist in private practice is considering using the den of her home for therapy sessions. The therapist will
   a. use the den
   b. seek other arrangements
   c. use the den and ask family members not to interrupt
   d. this is not an ethical problem

146. A music therapist in private practice is asked to conduct therapy sessions in a client's home. The therapist will
   a. agree to the arrangements
   b. use the client's home if family members will not be present
   c. seek other arrangements
   d. use the client's home if the family will participate

147. A music therapist in private practice works with a difficult client. The client is making little progress. The therapist is considering seeking advice from another therapist. The therapist will
   a. refrain from consulting; it is unethical
   b. consult with another therapist, but refrain from mentioning the name or identifying data of the client
   c. ask the consulting therapist to work with the client without the client's permission
   d. none of the above
148. A music therapist in private practice has achieved little success with a client. The therapist feels that he can no longer help the client and refers him to another therapist. The client agrees to terminate the relationship, but refuses the referral. The therapist will
a. continue to work with the client, but not work for progress
b. insist that the client see the new therapist
c. do nothing; it's the client's decision
d. ask the new therapist to call the client

149. A music therapist working in a psychiatric facility is conducting a research project for her thesis requirement. The project involves the testing of clients. The hospital administration has approved the research project. The therapist will
a. conduct the research during work time, cancelling her normal activities with clients
b. consult with her supervisor and obtain permission to test clients during work hours
c. this is not an ethical problem
d. none of the above

150. A music therapist learns that a colleague in private practice is having sexual relations with a client. The therapist reports the colleague to the NAMT Ethics Committee. The therapist will
a. reveal the identity of the client involved
b. conceal the identity of the client
c. reveal only the conditions involved
d. "b" and "c" above

151. A music therapist conducting a research project administers projective tests and interprets results. The therapist will
a. refrain from practices outside her area of competence
b. interpret the tests
c. seek the consultation of qualified personnel
d. "a" and "c" above

152. A college music therapy professor requires his undergraduate students to participate in an ongoing research projects as subjects. Students are penalized one letter grade for their course if they fail to participate. The professor will
a. require students to participate, but refrain from penalizing them
b. make participation in the study optional
c. continue to penalize the students
d. none of the above

153. A music therapy college professor conducting a study rewards students by increasing their final grades by ten points.

a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is unethical
c. this practice is ethical if the dean approves
154. A music therapist engaged in a research project tested clients from several facilities. The therapist finds that subjects from a particular facility perform more poorly than other subjects. The therapist is aware of the poor quality of the music therapy program at this facility. The therapist will
a. reveal the facts about the inferior music therapy program in his research report
b. disguise the names of the facilities involved, but report the results
c. abandon the research
d. utilize double blind procedures in future projects

155. A music therapist working in an institution is planning on going into private practice. She sends brochures to several agencies announcing her services. In the brochure, she mentions her association with her present employer
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is unethical
c. this is not an ethical problem
d. none of the above

156. A client of a music therapist working at a community mental health center requests private music therapy sessions apart from the center. The therapist will
a. work with the client and charge for services
b. work with the client, but charge no fee
c. refuse to work with the client
d. none of the above

157. Several music therapy students have personal and emotional limitations which may hamper their future success as music therapists. Their music therapy professor will
a. tell the students they may not continue in the program
b. confront the students with their problems and suggest help
c. inform students that they will fail if they do not drop out of the program
d. advise the students against continuing, but let them decide

158. The music therapy professor in the situation above has advised students against continuing in the program, but the students decide to continue. The professor will
a. threaten the students with failure
b. consult their parents
c. inform the students that he will not recommend them for clinical training or employment
d. do nothing

159. A music therapy professor has been asked to write a letter of recommendation for a questionable student. The letter is to help the student obtain a clinical
training position. The professor will
a. refuse to write the letter
b. write a letter of eligibility but make no recommendations
c. write a positive letter of recommendation
d. none of the above

160. A client of a music therapist in private practice wishes to change therapists. The client asks the therapist to forward his records to the new therapist. The therapist will
a. refuse to forward the confidential information
b. edit the records and send them
c. send the records with the client's written permission
d. send a photocopy of the records with the client's written permission

161. A music therapist refers a client to another music therapist for a particular service. When the service has been rendered, the second therapist will
a. return the client to the first therapist
b. continue working with the client
c. ask that both therapists work with the client
d. none of the above

162. A music therapist entering private practice announces her services to other professionals by means of a brochure. She also contacts professionals by phone and offers a fee for each client referred to her
a. this practice is common among professionals and is ethical
b. this practice is called fee-splitting and is unethical
c. this practice is unethical because the client is not informed that he is paying the original therapist
d. this practice is ethical because the client will benefit from music therapy

163. A psychologist contacts a music therapist in private practice announcing a testing service. The psychologist offers a fee for each client referred for testing. The therapist will
a. avoid the situation
b. refer clients for testing
c. refer the clients, but accept no fee
d. accept the fee and use it to purchase therapy equipment

164. A music therapist in private practice with physically handicapped clients often recommends the use of certain prosthetic devices to enhance success in playing instruments. The therapist refers the clients to a certain manufacturer in the area. The therapist receives a commission for each client referred. The therapist will
a. accept the commission and use it to purchase equipment
b. refuse the commission but continue to refer clients
c. forward the commission to clients
d. avoid dealing with the manufacturer

165. A music therapist working with deaf clients has developed a device that helps clients sing on pitch. The therapist secures a patent on the device, but will not allow it to be produced commercially. 
   a. the practice is ethical; the therapist has a right to dispose of his own product if he wishes 
   b. the practice is unethical if the therapist makes a profit on the device 
   c. the practice is unethical if the therapist will not allow others to benefit 
   d. this is not an ethical problem

166. A music therapist develops a music braille technique that is superior to other techniques on the market. The therapist will
   a. publish the method and hope for profits 
   b. present the method to other therapists through demonstration and lectures at national conferences 
   c. reserve the method for use by his own clients 
   d. "a" and "b" above

167. A music therapist forms a corporation known as "Music Heals."
   a. this practice is ethical 
   b. this practice is ethical if the name is copyrighted 
   c. this practice is misleading and unethical 
   d. this is not an ethical problem

168. A music therapist fails to renew her registration with NAMT but continues to use the title, RMT. The therapist will
   a. pay the dues or refrain from using the title 
   b. report the classmate to the university music therapy professor 
   c. report the classmate to NAMT 
   d. ignore the situation

169. A music therapist learns that a former classmate who completed degree requirements, but not internship, is using the title, RMT. The therapist will
   a. confront the former classmate 
   b. report the classmate to the university music therapy professor 
   c. inform NAMT 
   d. ignore the situation

170. A music therapist's colleague asks for a letter of recommendation. The therapist respects the colleague's ability, but does not share the same philosophy regarding treatment. The therapist will
   a. forward a noncommittal letter 
   b. write a letter of recommendation and identify the different treatment philosophies 
   c. refuse to write the letter 
   d. write a letter of recommendation
171. An incompetent colleague asks a music therapist for a letter of recommendation. The therapist will
   a. refuse the request
   b. write a noncommittal letter
   c. write a negative letter
   d. none of the above

172. A music therapist working with coma patients is having excellent results. Many persons in the hospital become interested in the music therapy program and contact the local news media. The therapist will
   a. ask the media to avoid sensational reporting
   b. protect the identity and confidentiality of clients
   c. describe the music therapy program with caution
   d. all of the above

173. A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure to announce his services. He mentions in the brochure that his fees are the lowest in the area.
   a. this practice is ethical, if true
   b. this practice is unethical
   c. this practice involves competitive advertising
   d. "b" and "c" above

174. A music therapist in private practice lists his name and title in the yellow pages of the telephone directory.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is unethical
   c. this practice is ethical if box-type ads are not used
   d. this is not an ethical problem

175. A music therapist in private practice is listed in his office building directory as a registered music therapist.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is unethical
   c. this practice is misleading
   d. this is not an ethical problem

176. A music therapist in private practice lists his name and professional title on his personal and professional letterhead and on his business cards.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is unethical
   c. this practice is misleading
   d. this is not an ethical problem

177. A music therapist in private practice moves to a new location. As a means of announcing her new location, she sends announcements to other music therapists, professionals in related fields, friends, and relatives.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is unethical
   c. this practice is ethical if announcements are dignified
d. none of the above

178. A music therapist in private practice announces his services through a dignified newspaper ad.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is unethical
   c. this practice is ethical if no claims are made
   d. this is not an ethical problem

179. A music therapist in private practice agrees to appear on television and radio shows to talk about his work.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is ethical if no solicitation of clients occurs
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

180. A music therapist in private practice works with clients from low to moderate income backgrounds. Regarding fees, the music therapist will
   a. charge a set fee for services
   b. take into account clients' ability to pay
   c. advertise set prices, but allow exceptions
   d. none of the above

181. A music therapist in private practice uses non-sexual touching as part of therapy. The therapist will
   a. refrain from using these methods in compromising situations
   b. refrain from using these methods
   c. inform clients of these methods prior to therapy
   d. none of the above

182. A music therapist engages in sexual relationships with clients when she feels that it will be beneficial to clients.
   a. this practice is ethical if both parties consent
   b. this practice is ethical if the therapist charges no fee
   c. this practice is unethical under any circumstances
   d. none of the above

183. A music therapy professor teaching at a university in a small city is a practicing homosexual. The professor occasionally encounters a music therapy student in the homosexual establishments. The professor will
   a. refrain from frequenting these bars
   b. ignore students
   c. ask students to refrain from revealing his sexual preference
   d. none of the above

184. A music therapy professor teaching in a small, conservative town is a practicing homosexual. It is possible if he is seen in homosexual bars, his sexual preference will become widely known. The professor will
a. avoid public homosexual bars
b. continue to frequent the bars openly
c. move to a larger city
d. none of the above

185. A music therapist in private practice is planning to move to a new city. The therapist will
a. notify clients and make referrals
b. notify clients, but make no referrals
c. refrain from notifying clients
d. this is not an ethical problem

186. A music therapist in private practice becomes emotionally involved with a client. The therapist will
a. explain the situation to the client, but let the client decide
b. explain the situation to the client and terminate the relationship
c. terminate the relationship with no explanation
d. refer the client to another therapist and continue the personal relationship

187. A client of a music therapist in private practice asks to read his file. The therapist will
a. allow the client to read his file, but guard the confidentiality of others mentioned in it
b. refuse the request
c. adhere to the state laws regarding confidentiality
none of the above

188. A music therapist working at a state hospital works with many clients in groups. One of the group members asks to read his file. The therapist will
a. allow the client to read his file, but guard the confidentiality of others mentioned in it
b. refuse the request
c. adhere to hospital policy in the matter
d. "a" and "c" above

189. A music therapist would like to tape record therapy sessions for certain clients. The therapist will
a. abandon the idea
b. obtain permission from clients
c. tape clients secretly
d. this is not an ethical problem

190. A music therapist would like to videotape clients to assess progress, but feels the camera would inhibit their spontaneity. The therapist will
a. tape clients secretly
b. tape clients only with their permission
c. abandon the idea
d. none of the above

191. A music therapist in private practice is asked to allow music therapy practicum students to observe sessions. The therapist will
a. ask students to observe secretly through a one-way mirror
b. obtain clients' permission
c. refuse the request
d. this is not an ethical problem

192. A music therapist working in a state facility would like to invite a music therapy class to observe her sessions. The therapist will
a. obtain permission from clients
b. obtain permission from the administration
c. contact the families of clients
d. none of the above

193. A music therapist is hired to replace an incompetent therapist. The therapist will
a. widely discuss the colleague's incompetence
b. refrain from making comments about the former therapist
c. defend the colleague's reputation
d. none of the above

194. A college music therapy professor is hired to replace a colleague who has resigned. He and the colleague have widely divergent views regarding music therapy. The professor will
a. completely disregard the colleague's views and ask continuing students to do the same
b. continue to teach the colleague's philosophy
c. refrain from discrediting the colleague, but teach his own philosophy
d. none of the above

195. A music therapy professor has had disagreements with a colleague regarding the capabilities of a student. The music therapist has made numerous attempts to resolve their differences, but has been unsuccessful. The professor will
a. ignore the colleague's views
b. discuss the situation with the students involved
c. seek mediation from a third party
d. none of the above

196. A psychology professor at a university having a music therapy program makes occasional uncomplimentary remarks about the music therapy program to music therapy students enrolled in his classes. The students report these comments to the music therapy professor. The professor will
a. confront the colleague
b. instruct the students to retaliate verbally
c. ask the students to drop the course
d. send a letter to the colleague with carbon copies to the deans involved

197. A music therapist serves as a practicum supervisor and clinical training director. The therapist evaluates students regularly. The therapist will
a. forward evaluations to the music therapy professor
b. share evaluations with students
c. keep of file of the evaluations
d. all of the above

198. A music therapist's colleague is having problems with his administration. The therapist is interested in obtaining the colleague's position should he resign. The therapist will
a. submit an application for the position before the colleague resigns
b. ask for an interview with the administration before the colleague resigns
c. wait for the colleague to resign before applying for the position
d. none of the above

199. A music therapist is asked to include subliminal messages in the tapes and recordings used for psychiatric clients. The therapist will
a. agree to the request
b. refuse the request
c. obtain clients' permission
d. none of the above

200. A music therapy student completing practicum requirements keeps a log of music therapy sessions. In the log, the student includes clients' names, and identifying data. The student keeps this log in his student locker or at home. The student will
a. continue to keep the log
b. use only first names in the log, and exclude identifying data
c. keep the log in a secure place
d. all of the above

201. A music therapist in private practice chooses a series of goals, objectives and activities for a client. The therapist will
a. review the literature for the best available procedures
b. in the absence of literature, choose a method that is consistent with generally accepted practice
c. inform the client of alternative procedures
d. all of the above

202. A music therapy college professor has an affair with a married colleague. They appear together in public places often. The therapist will
a. refrain from frequenting public places
b. resign his position and continue the affair
c. continue the affair openly
d. none of the above

203. A music therapist is asked to conduct therapy sessions in the home of a client. The therapist will
a. conduct the sessions
b. refuse the request
c. conduct the sessions, but charge a higher fee
d. none of the above
204. A music therapist is falsely accused of rape by a mildly retarded client. The music therapist is employed at a state facility. The therapist will
a. seek legal advice
b. resign his position
c. confront the client
d. none of the above

205. A music therapist in private practice wishes to have her name and title lettered on her office door.
   a. the practice is ethical
   b. the practice is ethical if the lettering is dignified
   c. the practice is unethical
   d. none of the above

206. A college music therapy professor wishes to move to a certain city. The university in this city offers a music therapy program and it is rumored that the professor will be leaving shortly. The professor will
   a. submit an application to the university
   b. call the university and request an interview
   c. wait until the present faculty member resigns before applying
   d. contact the music therapist and ask for his advice about applying for the position

207. A music therapist in private practice has an initial interview with a new client. The therapist will
   a. conduct activities with the client
   b. use the first session to consult with the client
   c. ask the client to observe some therapy sessions
   d. none of the above

208. A music therapist attending a treatment team meeting is asked her opinion regarding the diagnosis of a client. The therapist will
   a. refrain from offering a diagnosis
   b. express her opinion as requested
   c. report only the client’s behavior in music therapy sessions
   d. "a" and "c" above

209. A music therapist in private practice schedules clients for therapy sessions more often than is needed to obtain maximum therapeutic benefit.
   a. this practice is ethical if the clients can afford the extra sessions
   b. this practice is ethical and may prevent malpractice suits
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

210. A psychiatrist refers a client to a music therapist in private practice. The psychiatrist has not yet given the client a formal diagnosis. The music
assessment reveals some information that may be useful to the psychiatrist. The therapist will
a. refrain from forwarding this information
b. forward the information with a proposed diagnosis
c. forward the materials
d. none of the above

211. A psychologist working in a large state hospital refers a client to a staff music therapist. After assessing the client, the therapist feels that he will not benefit from music therapy. The therapist will
a. work with the client, but use only entertainment activities
b. inform the psychologist that music therapy won't be beneficial
c. refer the client to another music therapist
d. none of the above

212. A psychologist refers a client to a music therapist for movement therapy. The client tells the therapist that he has a circulatory disorder. The therapist will
a. inform the psychologist that movement therapy may be harmful
b. continue with the movement therapy
c. seek medical consultation
d. "a" and "c" above

213. A psychologist refers a client to a music therapist. The therapist feels that another therapist would be more qualified to work with the client. The therapist will
a. contact the colleague and refer the client to him
b. suggest the music therapy colleague to the psychologist
c. work with the client himself
d. none of the above

214. Several music therapists are interested in forming a music therapy corporation.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is ethical if the therapists have maintained their professional registrations
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

215. A music therapist in private practice charges an amount for services which represents the cost of those services plus a reasonable profit
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is ethical if fees are published
   c. this behavior is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

216. A music therapist is asked by a private company to endorse a particular brand of equipment for use in music therapy activities. The therapist will
   a. endorse the equipment, but accept no remuneration
b. endorse the equipment and accept a token payment

c. refuse to endorse the equipment; the practice is unethical

d. none of the above

218. A music therapist owning stock in a manufacturing company encourages clients to purchase the company's products.

a. the practice is ethical if the equipment is of high quality

b. the practice is ethical if the therapist obtains discounts for clients

c. this practice is unethical

d. none of the above

219. A music therapist provides free music lessons to children of a psychologist who refers clients to the music therapist.

a. the practice is ethical

b. the practice is ethical since no money or commission is given

c. this practice is unethical

d. this is not an ethical problem

220. Several music therapists in partnership pool fees and moneys received, and divide the moneys among themselves according to a set scale.

a. this practice is ethical

b. this practice is ethical if permitted by law

c. this practice is unethical

d. this is not an ethical problem

221. A music therapist enters into an agreement with an organization serving the handicapped to provide services to members.

a. the practice is ethical

b. the practice is ethical if no ethical standards are violated

c. the practice is unethical

d. this is not an ethical problem

222. A music therapist prepares numerous articles for non-music therapy publications, and participates in seminars, lectures, and civic programs regarding music therapy.

a. this behavior is ethical

b. this behavior is ethical if the therapist's motivation is to educate the public rather than to obtain publicity for himself

c. the practice is unethical

d. none of the above

223. A music therapist announcing his services in a printed brochure includes his degree title, BMT.

a. this practice is ethical

b. this practice is ethical if such usage does not imply superior qualifications to practice therapy

c. the practice is unethical

d. none of the above
224. A music therapist with a Ph.D. in music education wishes to have business cards printed with the title, Dr. and his name. The therapist will
a. utilize his professional title also
b. refrain from using the title Dr.
c. follow laws of the state regarding use of the title
d. "a" and "c" above

225. A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure listing his membership, offices, and committee assignments in NAMT.
a. this practice is ethical, if NAMT is not identified by name
b. this practice is unethical
c. the practice is ethical if his registration is current
d. this is not an ethical problem

226. The brochure describing music therapy services used by music therapists in private practice includes a statement of the charge for the initial evaluation
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if a sliding scale is used
c. the practice is unethical
d. none of the above

227. A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure containing a statement which indicates that favorable results will follow a course or series of treatments.
a. this is ethical if the claims are true
b. this practice is ethical
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

228. A music therapist prints a brochure describing his services. In the brochure, he places the NAMT insignia.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if NAMT receives a copy
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

229. A music therapist in private practice is interviewed by members of the media regarding his practice. The therapist is appreciative of the publicity and takes the reporters to dinner.
a. the practice is ethical
b. the practice is ethical if no confidential information is revealed
c. the practice is unethical
d. none of the above

230. A music therapist in private practice obtains a mailing list from a local organization and mails
brochures describing his services to parents of handicapped children.
a. this practice is ethical  
b. this practice is ethical if the brochures are dignified  
c. the practice is unethical  
d. none of the above  
231. A music therapist in private practice sends brochures describing his services to professionals in the area. Approximately two months later, he forwards a second brochure.  
a. this behavior is ethical  
b. this behavior is ethical if no fee is given for referrals  
c. this behavior is unethical; communications with professionals should be for one time only  
d. this is not an ethical problem  
232. A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure describing his services. The brochure contains testimonials from former clients, as well as endorsements from colleagues.  
a. these materials are acceptable  
b. these materials are acceptable, if accurate  
c. these materials are unethical  
d. this is not an ethical problem  
233. A music therapist invents and manufacturer new equipment for use by music therapists. In the brochure describing the equipment, he uses his professional title and NAMT insignia.  
a. this practice is ethical  
b. this practice is ethical if NAMT members receive discounts  
c. this practice is unethical  
d. this is not an ethical problem  
234. A college music therapy professor publishes a manuscript based on research performed by students. He fails to give credit to the students involved.  
a. this behavior is ethical  
b. this behavior is ethical if the students are paid  
c. this behavior is unethical  
d. this is not an ethical problem  
235. A music therapist working in the public schools is asked to teach piano to a handicapped client in one of her classes by the client's parent. The therapist will  
a. teach the client at the client's home  
b. recommend another therapist  
c. teach the child but accept no pay  
d. none of the above  
236. A music therapy student spends practicum hours at a social club for former psychiatric clients. While attending his university, he notices a client working at the library. The client asks the student to keep his psychiatric problems from the university personnel.
The student will
a. talk to the music therapy professor
b. honor the client's request
c. ask for another practicum assignment
d. inform the university personnel office

237. A music therapist working in the public schools is asked by the juvenile courts to supply information on one of her clients. The therapist will
a. cooperate and supply the information; it's in the client's best interest
b. refuse to cooperate
c. supply minimal information
d. none of the above

238. A music therapist works in a school that has deteriorated to a substandard level. The therapist will
a. ignore the situation
b. utilize proper channels to remedy the situation
c. contact the action reporter of the local television station
d. resign her position

239. A music therapy college professor runs for public office in his state. In the publicity materials for his campaign, he includes a statement of his former work with the handicapped, and his affiliation with NAMT.
   a. this behavior is ethical if the professor represents only himself, and not his professional organization
   b. this behavior is ethical if his relationships with the handicapped are not exploited
   c. this behavior is unethical
   d. "a" and "b" above

240. A music therapist working in a state facility for the mentally retarded often has clients' foster grandparents visiting and participating in activities. On occasion, the therapist asks a grandparent to supervise the clients and conduct the activities.
   a. this practice is ethical if the grandparent agrees
   b. this practice is ethical and beneficial for clients
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. "a" and "b" above

241. Music therapists employed at a state facility are granted educational leave to attend a seminar. The therapists attend an hour of the seminar and then leave to conduct personal business.
   a. this practice is ethical if the seminar is boring
   b. this practice is ethical if traveling expenses are not claimed
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem
242. A music therapist violates the copyright law by duplicating music for use in therapy sessions.
   a. this practice is ethical if the materials are used for clients only
   b. this practice is ethical if the materials are not sold
   c. this practice is unethical and illegal
   d. "a" and "b" above

243. The supervisor of a music therapy department at a large state facility is asked by a therapist in his department to provide a letter of recommendation to a prospective employer. The therapist requesting the letter is extremely competent, and the supervisor is reluctant to lose him to another facility. The supervisor will
   a. write a letter of recommendation, but understate the therapist's capabilities
   b. write a negative letter of recommendations
   c. write a non-committal letter
   d. none of the above

244. A music therapy supervisor is asked to provide a letter of recommendation for a less than capable employee. The supervisor would like the therapist to leave because there are many competent therapists available for the position. The superior knows that the therapist will not be hired elsewhere if he writes a negative letter. The therapist will
   a. write a positive letter
   b. write a negative letter
   c. write a non-committal letter
   d. none of the above

245. A music therapy supervisor in a state facility interviews a therapist for a vacancy in the department. The candidate has scored high on the civil service register and must be offered the position. The supervisor would like to hire another individual, so he provides false information about the position to the candidate.
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is justified because of the problems caused by civil service
   c. this action is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

246. A music therapist interviewing for a position offers to accept a lower salary than specified in advertisements. By this maneuver, she hopes to win the position from the other candidates.
   a. this action is ethical if the other candidates are informed openly so they can submit bids
   b. this action is both ethical and competitive
   c. this action is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

247. A music therapist interviews for a job at a state
facility. The music therapist knows the other candidates for the position and in her interview, makes uncomplimentary remarks about them
a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical if the remarks are true
c. this behavior is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

248. A music therapy supervisor is asked to release an employee from his contract. If this is done, the music therapy program will be understaffed, and the clients will receive inferior services. The supervisor will
a. release the individual from his contract
b. ask the individual to remain until a replacement is found
c. inform the employee that legal action will be taken if he leaves
d. none of the above

249. A music therapist changes jobs every one or two years to obtain increasingly larger salaries.
a. this practice is ethical, providing services are rendered adequately
b. this practice could be detrimental to the profession
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

250. A music therapist has applied to several facilities for employment. She accepts a position at a facility for the retarded. The therapist will
a. notify the other facilities of her acceptance of employment
b. wait to be contacted by the other facilities
c. ignore it
d. none of the above

251. A music therapy supervisor has hired a music therapist over other applicants. The supervisor will
a. notify the other applicants
b. wait to be contacted by the other applicants
c. ask the therapist hired to notify the applicants
d. none of the above

252. A music therapist working in the public schools has been unable to resolve a professional problem by appealing to her superiors. She is considering sending a letter to the Board of Education. She will
a. notify her superiors
b. obtain permission from her superiors
c. abandon the idea
d. none of the above

253. A music therapy professor revises his music therapy curriculum. He will
a. inform students as soon as possible
b. publish the revisions in the college catalogue
inform students of all NAMT requirements
d. all of the above

254. A music therapist in the public schools works with a client who comes to school with cuts and bruises. The therapist suspects some sort of abuse by the parents. The therapist will
a. report the situation to the police
b. report the situation to the protective services department of the state
c. consult with her supervisor
d. confront the parents

255. A retarded client tells a music therapist that she has sexual relations with her mother's male friends when at home. The details she provides concerning the experiences make her story convincing. The client reveals that the men pay her for sex. The therapist will
a. confront the mother
b. notify the police
c. talk to the client's social worker
d. ignore the situation

256. A music therapist in private practice consults with a new client. The therapist will
a. initiate the discussion about payment of fees
b. wait until a later time to discuss payment of fees
c. wait until asked by the client to discuss the matter
d. "a" and "c" above

257. A music therapist in private practice will
a. refrain from guaranteeing results of therapy
b. offer refunds to clients if they are not satisfied with therapy
c. inform clients about the limits of confidentiality
d. "a" and "c" above

258. A music therapist in private practice publishes her fees for an initial evaluation in a brochure describing her services.
a. the practice is ethical
b. the practice is ethical if fees are competitive
c. the practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

259. A music therapist in private practice develops a brochure describing her services which contains a statement of the range of fees for specifically described services. The statement is neither ambiguous nor deceptive.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if fees are competitive
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

260. A music therapist in private practice develops a brochure describing her services. The brochure contains a statement of specified hourly rates. The therapist also states that the total fees will
vary depending depending on the number of hours needed for therapy.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if fees are competitive
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

261. A music therapist in private practice publishes a brochure describing her services. The brochure contains a statement of credit arrangements available to pay fees.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if fees are competitive
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

262. A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure describing her services. The brochure contains statistical data documenting her past performance as a music therapist as well as prediction of future successes.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if data are accurate
c. this practice is unethical
d. none of the above

263. A music therapist in private practice prints a brochure describing her services. The brochure contains a statement regarding the quality of services available and several self-laudatory statements.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is unethical
c. this practice is misleading
d. this is not an ethical problem

264. A music therapist in private practice claims partnership with a famous therapist in the same city. However, the two therapists are merely friends and have no official partnership.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is misleading
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

265. Several music therapists in a region disagree in a matter involving ethics. The therapists have consulted several references unsuccessfully. The therapists will
a. disregard the matter
b. consult the Executive Director of NAMT
c. consult the closest music therapy professor
d. consult the NAMT Ethics Committee

266. A music therapist in private practice announces her services in the yellow pages of the telephone directory. She uses a box type ad to do so.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if the ad is dignified
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem
267. A music therapist conducts a research project in which a control group receives no treatment sessions. The results of the experiment reveal significant gains for the experimental group. The therapist will
a. utilize a sequential design in future projects that permit treatment for the control group
b. work with the control group after the study is completed
c. both of the above
d. none of the above

268. A music therapist chairs a NAMT committee. The therapist includes this information on her business stationery.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is unethical
   c. this practice is ethical if the information is accurate
   d. none of the above

269. A music therapist's client attempts to kiss her. She will
   a. allow the kiss
   b. avoid working with the client
   c. explain that kissing is inappropriate between therapist and client
   d. this is not an ethical problem

270. A music therapist working at a state facility is the victim of an attempted rape by a client. The therapist will
   a. avoid working with the client
   b. resign her position
   c. ask that the client be transferred to another facility
   d. none of the above

271. A music therapist in private practice is elected to an office in NAMT. The therapist raises her fees for services and announces her new position in her brochure.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is ethical if claims are true
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. none of the above

272. A music therapist develops a therapeutic device that could be very beneficial to handicapped clients. The therapist patents the product, but refuses to have it manufactured until he can contract with a company that will provide large royalties
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is ethical if he holds the patent
   c. this behavior is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

273. A researcher deliberately excludes data from a research report. The data excluded could modify the results of the experiment significantly.
   a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical if authors concur
c. this behavior is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

274. A music therapy college professor becomes friends with a colleague. The colleague has emotional problems and threatens the life of the therapist. The therapist will
a. report the colleague to the department chairman
b. ignore the situation
c. inform the police
d. none of the above

275. A music therapist in private practice conducts an initial consultation with a client. The therapist informs the client of the nature and possible effects of treatment.
 a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is both ethical and necessary
c. this practice is unethical
d. this is not an ethical problem

276. A music therapist employed at a community mental health center is attracted to a client. When the client's services are terminated, the therapist calls the client to request a date.
 a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical if no therapy is discussed
c. this behavior is unethical
d. none of the above

277. A music therapy professor dates, but does not have sexual relations with a music therapy student.
 a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical if no grades are involved
c. this practice is unethical
d. none of the above

278. A music therapy college professor dates a former student. The student asks the professor for a letter of recommendation. The professor will
 a. write the letter and identify their relationship
b. refuse to write the letter
c. write a non-committal letter
d. none of the above

279. A music therapy college professor dates a former student.
 a. this behavior is ethical
b. this behavior is ethical if no grades are involved
c. this behavior is unethical
d. none of the above

280. A music therapist in private practice becomes famous for his work with handicapped clients. The therapist is contacted by mail regarding a client he has never seen. He is asked to give advice to the client's family regarding treatment. The therapist will
 a. give the information requested
b. provide the information requested, but charge no fee
c. refuse to render services by correspondence
d. none of the above

281. A music therapist in private practice communicates with a former client by mail. The correspondence centers around the client's continuing progress.
   a. this practice is ethical
   b. this practice is ethical if no fees are charged
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

282. A music therapy clinical training director accepts gifts and money from interns.
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is ethical if the supervisor earns them
   c. this practice is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

283. A music therapy clinical training supervisor allows new interns to conduct therapy sessions when she is out of town. The supervisor assumes no responsibility for their actions.
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is ethical if responsibility is assumed
   c. this behavior is unethical since students do not receive appropriate supervision
   d. none of the above

284. A music therapy clinical training supervisor has a sexual relationship with an intern
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is ethical if both persons consent
   c. this behavior is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

285. A music therapy intern discovers that another intern is having an affair with the clinical training supervisor. The intern will
   a. inform NAMT
   b. confront the individuals involved
   c. ignore the situation
   d. none of the above

286. A music therapy supervisor has an affair with a therapist on his staff.
   a. this behavior is ethical
   b. this behavior is ethical if neither is married
   c. this behavior is unethical
   d. this is not an ethical problem

287. A music therapy researcher uses animals in his work. The researcher will
   a. house, feed, and provide comfort and sanitary conditions for animals
   b. acquire animals lawfully and abide by laws governing the use of animals
c. supervise students working with animals
d. all of the above

288. A music therapist in private practice works with a client having severe financial problems. The client is unable to continue therapy because of the inability to pay. The therapist will
a. allow the client to continue therapy without charge
b. discontinue work with the client
c. charge a token fee
d. none of the above

289. A music therapist works with psychiatric clients. One member of a group verbally assaults other group members. The therapist fears that this will cause emotional strain for clients. The therapist will
a. ask the assaultive client to resign from the group
b. work with the client on an individual basis
c. ask clients to ignore the inappropriate behaviors
d. none of the above

290. A music therapist works with psychiatric clients in groups. One member of the group has a history of violence and aggressive behaviors. The therapist fears that he may injure other group members if angered. The therapist will
a. allow the client to attend group sessions
b. work with the client on an individual basis
c. warn the other group members about his behavior
d. none of the above

291. A music therapist working in a facility for the retarded uses aversive techniques (physical punishment and electric shock) to eliminate inappropriate behaviors.
a. this practice is ethical
b. this practice is ethical if the clients agree to it
c. this practice is unethical
d. none of the above
Dear Friend:

I've enclosed a document containing 291 ethical problem situations. Each problem is followed by four possible solutions, or four ethical judgments. Please circle the best response to each situation. Also, please rate the importance of each problem from 1 (Unimportant) to 7 (Extremely Important). You can place the rating directly to the left of the 4 solutions. Additionally, please add any ethical problems or topics not included in this document that you consider important.

Your responses to the ethical problems will be combined with responses from other experts. Data from the responses will be used in my dissertation project. The situations will appear in a programmed text on ethics to be published this summer.

Please return the document in the enclosed envelope by March 15. I must submit the data by April 6.

Your help is greatly appreciated. Thank you.

With love and gratitude,

Cheryl
VITA

Cheryl Dileo Maranto was born March 12, 1950 in Bayonne, New Jersey. She received a Bachelor of Music in Music Therapy degree in 1971 from Loyola University in New Orleans. She completed clinical training at Central Louisiana State Hospital, Pineville, in December, 1971. She began work on a Master of Music in Music Therapy degree at Loyola University in 1972. Concurrently, she worked full-time as a psychiatric music therapist at Belle Chasse State School, Belle Chasse. This school is a residential facility for mentally retarded clients. In 1973, she became supervisor of the Behavior Development Program at Belle Chasse. This involved coordinating training for severely and profoundly retarded residents. In August, 1975, she received her master's degree from Loyola University. In September, 1975, she was appointed Assistant Professor and Director of Music Therapy at the University of Evansville, Evansville, Indiana. Duties at the University of Evansville included the developing and coordinating of a NAMT approved undergraduate program in music therapy. In 1977, she returned to New Orleans to begin doctoral studies. From 1978 to 1981, she served as Lecturer in Music Therapy at Loyola University, New Orleans.
Orleans, in addition to consultant work at Brentwood School, and Montessori School of Metairie.

In 1972, she was registered by the National Association for Music Therapy, Incorporated. She held various positions of leadership from 1975-1978, including serving as President of Indiana Music Therapists. In 1978, she was appointed Coordinator of the Council on Professional Services of NAMT. This involved the coordination of five national committees: Research, Publications, Public Relations, Employment Relations, and International Relations. In 1980, she became a member of the Executive Board of NAMT.

She has presented papers at eight national and regional conferences of NAMT. She is the co-author of a book on music therapy studies, and of seven articles, two book reviews and a videotape on music therapy.

She became a candidate for the Ph.D. in Music Education degree at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, in 1980.
EXAMINATION AND THESIS REPORT

Candidate: Cheryl Dileo Maranto

Major Field: Music Education

Title of Thesis: Ethics in Music Therapy: A Programmed Text

Approved:

Robert F. Shambaugh
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Date of Examination: 29 April 1981