

## Virginia Board of Psychology

### Guidance Document on the Practice of Conversion Therapy

For the purposes of this guidance "conversion therapy" or "sexual orientation change efforts" is defined as any practice or treatment that seeks to change an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity, including efforts to change behaviors or gender expressions or to eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of any<sup>i</sup> gender. "Conversion therapy" does not include counseling that provides assistance to a person undergoing gender transition or counseling that provides acceptance, support, and understanding of a person or facilitates a person's coping, social support, and identity exploration and development, including sexual-orientation-neutral interventions to prevent or address unlawful conduct or unsafe sexual practices, as long as such counseling does not seek to change an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity in any direction.

In 18VAC125-20-150 of the *Regulations Governing the Practice of Psychology* ("Regulations"), the Virginia Board of Psychology ("Board") has stated that "[t]he protection of the public health, safety, and welfare and the best interest of the public shall be the primary guide in determining the appropriate professional conduct of all persons whose activities are regulated by the board. Psychologists respect the rights, dignity and worth of all people, and are mindful of individual differences."

One of the standards of practice established in the Regulations is that persons licensed or registered by the Board shall:

*"Avoid harming patients or clients, research participants, students and others for whom they provide professional services and minimize harm when it is foreseeable and unavoidable."*  
18VAC125-20-150(B)(5).

Many national behavioral health and medical associations have issued position and policy statements regarding conversion therapy/sexual orientation change efforts, especially with minors. Such statements have typically noted that conversion therapy has not been shown to be effective or safe.

Consistent with established positions by the American Psychological Association, National Association of School Psychologists, and Virginia Academy of Clinical Psychologists (see below), the Board considers "conversion therapy" or "sexual orientation change efforts" (as defined above) to be services that have the potential to harm patients or clients, especially minors. Thus, under the Regulations governing applied, clinical, and school psychologists and others licensed or registered by the Board, practicing conversion therapy/sexual orientation change efforts with minors could result in a finding of misconduct and disciplinary action against the licensee or registrant.

An email communication to the Board, dated May 7, 2018, stated the position of the Virginia Academy of Clinical Psychologists (VACP).

The following was unanimously approved by the VACP Board of Directors and represents the official position statement of VACP:

- *Significant research by both the American Psychological Association and the American Psychiatric Association substantiates that “conversion therapy” should be prohibited in that it has the potential to be harmful to patients. “Conversion therapy,” or, “efforts to change a person’s sexual orientation” shall mean any practice or treatment that seeks to change an individual’s sexual orientation or gender identity, including efforts to change behaviors or gender expressions, or to eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of the same gender. “Conversion therapy” does not include counseling that provides assistance to a person undergoing gender transition, or counseling that provides acceptance, support, and understanding of a person, or facilitates a person’s coping, social support, and identity exploration and development. This includes sexual-orientation-neutral interventions to prevent or address unlawful conduct or unsafe sexual practices, as long as such counseling does not seek to change an individual’s sexual orientation or gender identity.*
- *It is the stance of VACP that “Conversion therapy” should be considered as a violation of standards of practice in that rendering such services is considered to have real potential of jeopardizing the health and well-being of patients.*

The American Psychological Association has issued several statements related to this subject, including:

“Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual Orientation Distress and Change Efforts” (2010) [<https://www.apa.org/about/policy/sexual-orientation.pdf>] :

... On the basis of the Task Force’s findings, the APA encourages mental health professionals to provide assistance to those who seek sexual orientation change by utilizing affirmative multiculturally competent and client-centered approaches that recognize the negative impact of social stigma on sexual minorities and balance ethical principles of beneficence and nonmaleficence, justice, and respect for people’s rights and dignity. [note: internal footnotes and references deleted for readability]

... Be it further resolved that the [American Psychological Association] concludes that there is insufficient evidence to support the use of psychological interventions to change sexual orientation;

...Be it further resolved that the [American Psychological Association] advises patients, guardians, young people, and their families to avoid sexual orientation change efforts that portray homosexuality as a mental illness or developmental disorder and to seek psychotherapy, social support, and educational services that provide accurate information on sexual orientation and sexuality, increase family and social support, and reduce rejection of sexual minority youth....

The National Association of School Psychologists stated in its Position Statement on “Safe and Supportive Schools for LGBTQ+ Youth” (2017) that:

The National Association of School Psychologists (NASP) believes school psychologists are ethically obligated to ensure all youth with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, and/or gender expressions, are able to develop and express their personal identities in a school climate that is safe, accepting, and respectful of all persons and free from discrimination, harassment, violence, and abuse. Specifically, NASP’s ethical guidelines require school psychologists to promote fairness and justice, help to cultivate safe and welcoming school climates, and work to identify and reform both social and system-level patterns of injustice (NASP, 2010, pp. 11–12). NASP further asserts all youth are entitled to equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from affirming and supportive educational and mental health services within schools. As such, any efforts to change one’s sexual orientation or gender identity are unethical, are illegal in some states, and have the potential to do irreparable damage to youth development (Just the Facts Coalition, 2008 (emphasis added)). The acronym LGBTQ+ is intended to be inclusive of students of diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, and/or gender expressions, and the term youth is inclusive of all children, adolescents, and young adults.

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<sup>i</sup> Because of the evolving nature of terminology in this area, both the American Psychological Association and National Association of School Psychologists have included definitions in their documents related to sexual orientation and gender expression. Of special note, these definitions have made it clear that adhering to a binary construction of gender (male OR female) is inconsistent with evolving descriptions of self and others. For example, in its “Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Nonconforming People,” the American Psychological Association stated in Guideline 1 that “Psychologists understand that gender is a nonbinary construct that allows for a range of gender identities and that a person’s gender identity may not align with sex assigned at birth.” (p. 3) [<https://www.apa.org/practice/guidelines/transgender.pdf>]. Thus, the definition above refers to “any” gender and “in any direction” instead of referring specifically to “same” gender attraction.