

Chapter 02

1. The NASW Code of Ethics comprises all of the following primary facets *except*:

- a. general goals.
- b. ethical principles.
- c. ethical standards.
- d. bylaws.

ANSWER:

d

2. In the NASW Code of Ethics, the phrase "providing help, resources, and benefits so people can achieve their maximum potential" describes the core value of:

- a. social justice.
- b. integrity.
- c. service.
- d. competence.

ANSWER:

c

3. _____ refers to the condition that in a perfect world, all citizens would have identical rights, protection, opportunities, obligations, and social benefits, regardless of their backgrounds and membership in diverse groups.

- a. Social justice
- b. Integrity
- c. Dignity and worth of the person
- d. Social stability

ANSWER:

a

4. The NASW Code of Ethics includes all of the following core values *except*:

- a. social justice.
- b. ethical duty.
- c. integrity.
- d. importance of human relationships.

ANSWER:

b

5. Among the six core values of the NASW Code of Ethics, _____ is described as holding in high esteem and appreciating individual value.

- a. social justice
- b. importance of human relationships
- c. dignity and worth of the person

ANSWER:

c

6. Among the six core values of the NASW Code of Ethics, the _____ is described as valuing the dynamic reciprocal interactions between social workers and clients, including how they communicate, think and feel about each other, and behave toward each other.

- a. social construction of reality
- b. importance of human relationships
- c. dignity and worth of the person

ANSWER:

b

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7. "Maintaining trustworthiness and sound adherence to moral ideals" describes the value of _____ of the NASW Code of Ethics.

- a. integrity
- b. social justice
- c. service
- d. competence

ANSWER: a

8. According to the NASW Code of Ethics, which of the following is *not* part of a social worker's ethical responsibilities to clients?

- a. Informed consent
- b. Privacy and confidentiality
- c. Access to records
- d. Evaluation and research

ANSWER: d

9. According to the NASW Code of Ethics, which of the following is considered a social worker's ethical responsibility to colleagues?

- a. Informed consent
- b. Interdisciplinary collaboration
- c. Integrity of the profession
- d. Public participation

ANSWER: b

10. Social workers' ethical responsibilities to the broader society include:

- a. client records.
- b. billing.
- c. social and political action.
- d. labor-management disputes.

ANSWER: c

11. Applied to social work, the principle of client self-determination means that practitioners are responsible for each of the following *except*:

- a. informing clients about available resources.
- b. helping clients define and articulate their alternatives.
- c. assisting clients in evaluating the consequences of their options.
- d. asking for more information than necessary to understand client background.

ANSWER: d

12. Sanchez is a consultant at a vocational training agency. Desdemona is one of his clients seeking admission into a technical course. Sanchez knows Desdemona is not very adept at technical subjects. Therefore, he does not give her details about her preferred technical courses. Instead, he recommends that she take up a non-technical course, such as sales and marketing, with an agenda to fill up the vacancies in those courses. Sanchez has exhibited a violation of:

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- a. social justice.
- b. integrity.
- c. self-determination.
- d. competence.

ANSWER:

c

13. Under social workers' ethical responsibilities to clients, _____ is the condition of being free from unauthorized observation or intrusion.

- a. privacy
- b. confidentiality
- c. compliance
- d. self-determination

ANSWER:

a

14. _____ is related to the ethical principle that a social work practitioner should not share information provided by a client or about a client unless that practitioner has the client's explicit permission to do so.

- a. Conflict of interest
- b. Confidentiality
- c. Compliance
- d. Self-determination

ANSWER:

b

15. Jan is a social work counselor at a school for children with emotional and behavioral problems. After a particularly difficult day at work, she returns home and discusses the experiences she had that day with her close friend, who is a journalist, over a few drinks. These stories are eventually published in multiple versions in different newspapers and Websites. This is a violation of the principle of:

- a. self-determination.
- b. containment.
- c. confidentiality.
- d. communication.

ANSWER:

c

16. Murphy and Sheldon are co-workers in the same unit. The evening before a presentation, Sheldon accidentally tears a few sheets of Murphy's report while arranging documents for the presentation. Sheldon admits the incident to Murphy. Due to her dislike of Sheldon, Murphy overreacts by disgracing Sheldon in front of the whole office. According to the NASW Code of Ethics, this is a violation of the ethical responsibility to:

- a. clients.
- b. the social work profession.
- c. the broader society.
- d. colleagues.

ANSWER:

d

17. Internet ethics is known as:

- a. netethics.

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- b. interethics.
- c. netiquette.
- d. cybetiquette.

ANSWER:

c

18. A(n) _____ is a computerized system by which subscribers are able to communicate to all other subscribers by sending a transmission to one address.

- a. grouptalk
- b. address book
- c. regroup
- d. listserv

ANSWER:

d

19. A key concern for military social workers is the basic ethical concept of _____ on the part of individual soldiers versus the needs of fellow soldiers and the military operation itself.

- a. self-determination
- b. service
- c. social justice
- d. informed consent

ANSWER:

a

20. _____ is the process of global integration in which diverse peoples, economies, cultures, and political processes are increasingly subjected to international influences.

- a. Economic infusion
- b. Cultural competence
- c. Global stratification
- d. Globalization

ANSWER:

d

21. Which of the following topics is discussed in the section of the text about social workers' ethical obligations to help people at the macro level?

- a. Forming an affirmative action policy
- b. Providing counseling for domestic violence
- c. Researching the instances of child maltreatment

ANSWER:

a

22. Political and civil rights are often referred to as _____ freedoms.

- a. positive
- b. absolute
- c. negative

ANSWER:

c

23. _____ is the transfer of people across international boundaries to enslave them in some way, usually involving forced labor or sexual exploitation.

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- a. Illegal immigration
- b. Human trafficking
- c. Human harvesting
- d. Alien abducting

ANSWER:

b

24. The *Ethics in Social Work, Statement of Principles* was developed by the _____.

- a. Council on Social Work Education
- b. National Association of Social Workers
- c. International Association of Schools of Social Work
- d. United Nations General Assembly

ANSWER:

c

25. Which of the following is true?

- a. Social workers must learn to get rid of all their personal values to be effective generalist practitioners.
- b. The principle of self-determination allows a social work practitioner to bend a client toward the practitioner's values.
- c. If a social worker strongly believes that a client's religious beliefs could be detrimental to the client, the worker must still respect the client's right to make his own decisions.
- d. Personal values of social workers should always take precedence over professional values.

ANSWER:

c

26. The core value of social justice is the provision of help, resources, and benefits so that people can achieve their maximum potential.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

27. The NASW Code of Ethics includes the dignity and worth of the person as one of its core values.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

28. Integrity means having the necessary skills and abilities to work effectively with clients.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

29. Social workers must use critical thinking to resolve ethical issues.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

30. Sexual harassment is a subcategory in the NASW Code of Ethics that is found only under the social workers' ethical

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responsibility to clients.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

31. In the NASW Code of Ethics, social and political action is a subcategory of the ethical standard called social workers' ethical responsibilities to clients.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

32. In the NASW Code of Ethics, supervision and consultation is a subcategory of the ethical standard called social workers' ethical responsibilities to the broader society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

33. In the context of social workers' ethical responsibility to clients, the goal of self-determination involves assisting clients in making the best, most informed choices possible.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

34. Informing clients about available resources and helping them define and articulate their alternatives are part of a social worker's responsibility to clients based on the principle of conflict of interest.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

35. Confidentiality is the condition of being free from unauthorized observation or intrusion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

36. Confidentiality means more than not revealing information about clients to others. It also involves not asking for more information than is necessary, as well as informing clients about the limitations of confidentiality within an agency setting.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

37. The NASW Code of Ethics emphasizes that social workers should not have sexual relationships with current clients, clients' relatives, or others personally involved with clients.

- a. True
- b. False

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ANSWER: True

38. Networking is the establishment of communication and interpersonal interaction among people for the purposes of providing support, exchanging information, or achieving some designated goal.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

39. Internationally, social work organizations are increasingly active in combating human rights violations.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

40. An example of social workers' ethical obligations to help people at the macro level involves implementing a support group for gay and lesbian people in the community.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

41. The United States is the most common destination for victims of human trafficking.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

42. The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, 2003, grants victims immediate permanent residency in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

43. The example of the 18th Street Gang members in Los Angeles stresses how an international perspective helps social workers recognize how artificial it is to see national borders as separations between micro or macro systems.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

44. An ongoing task for social workers is to identify their personal values and distinguish between those and their professional values.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

45. A social worker is allowed to impose his or her own values on a client if it will be beneficial to that client.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER:

False

46. The NASW Code of Ethics has six core values. List them.

ANSWER: The preamble of the NASW Code of Ethics summarizes social work's general goals or mission and identifies its core values. They are:

- Service: Providing help, resources, and benefits so people can achieve their maximum potential.
- Social justice: Upholding the condition that in a perfect world all citizens would have identical rights, protection, opportunities, obligations, and social benefits, regardless of their backgrounds and membership in diverse groups.
- Dignity and worth of the person: Holding in high esteem and appreciating individual value.
- Importance of human relationships: Valuing the dynamic reciprocal interactions between social workers and clients, including how they communicate, think and feel about each other, and behave toward each other.
- Integrity: Maintaining trustworthiness and sound adherence to moral ideals.
- Competence: Having the necessary skills and abilities to work effectively with clients.

47. State the six aims present in the "Purpose of the NASW Code of Ethics."

ANSWER: The second major facet in the Code, the "Purpose of the NASW Code of Ethics," identifies its six major aims:

1. Identifying primary social work values
2. Summarizing broad ethical principles as guidelines for practice
3. Helping determine relevant considerations when addressing an ethical dilemma
4. Providing broad ethical standards to which the public in general may hold the profession accountable
5. Socializing new practitioners to the mission, goals, and ethics inherent in the profession
6. Articulating specific standards that the profession may use to judge its members' conduct

48. List the six categories of ethical standards in the NASW Code of Ethics.

ANSWER: The facet of the NASW Code of Ethics called the Ethical Standards is by far the most extensive. It encompasses 155 specific principles clustered under six major categories. These include social workers' ethical responsibilities to clients, to colleagues, in practice settings, as professionals, to the social work profession, and to the broader society.

49. When confronting an ethical dilemma, it's important to use ethical reasoning to determine the right thing to do. According to Strom-Gottfried, what are the six questions that help in making a decision?

ANSWER: Strom-Gottfried proposes a strategy of asking and answering six questions to help make a decision when confronting an ethical dilemma:

- Who will be helpful?
- What are my choices?
- When have I faced a similar dilemma?
- Where do ethical and clinical guidelines lead me?
- Why am I selecting a particular course of action?
- How should I enact my decision?

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50. Cite an example of a violation of social workers' ethical responsibility to clients.

ANSWER: Students' answers will vary.

Some examples of violations of social workers' ethical responsibility to clients are given below.

When a social worker advises a client about reaching a conclusion without informing the client about all the available options, the worker violating the principle of client self-determination.

When a social worker discusses the details of a client with other people without the consent of the client, the worker is violating of the principle of confidentiality.

When a social worker is associated with a client in any manner that hinders the worker from interacting with the client in a professional manner, the worker is violating the principle of conflict of interest and dual relationships.

When a client involves himself or herself in a sexual relationship with a client, he or she is violating the principle of sexual relationships.

51. Explain dual relationships according to Corey, Corey, and Callanan (2015). What is the Code's stand on such relationships?

ANSWER: According to Corey, Corey, and Callanan (2015), dual or multiple relationships occur when professionals assume two or more roles at the same time or sequentially with a client. This may involve assuming more than one professional role, such as instructor and counselor, or blending a professional and nonprofessional relationship, such as counselor and friend or counselor and business partner. Multiple relationships also include providing counseling to a relative or a friend's relative, socializing with clients, becoming emotionally or sexually involved with a client or former client, combining the roles of supervisor and counselor, having a business relationship with a client, borrowing money from a client, or loaning money to a client.

The Code of Ethics states that social workers should not engage in dual or multiple relationships with clients or former clients where such people have any risk of being harmed. According to Syme (2003), it remains important for the worker to remember that there is always the potential for a conflict of interest and of exploitation of the person seeking help. This makes it critical that whenever there is a possibility of a dual relationship, the practitioner, who is the person who knows the difficulties that could arise in such relationships, must think about and discuss with a supervisor the potential conflicts of interest and exploitation before entering into such a relationship.

52. Jake is Connie's supervisor at the State Department of Corrections in Clinton. They both belong to the state association of correction workers. This association has conferences each year where state workers are asked to present true cases they have had on their jobs. Each year, Connie listens to Jake fabricate stories that he claims are true. She knows Jake never works a complete day, and she knows which cases he is assigned during their staff meetings. She is constantly disgusted with this and finally stands up during Jake's presentation, and shouts "Jake, you cheat, you know you are lying. You are disgraceful."

A. According to the NASW Code of Ethics, was Connie in compliance or violation of the ethical standards?

B. Under which ethical standard of the NASW Code of Ethics does this example fall?

ANSWER: A. Connie was in violation of the NASW Code of Ethics due to her unethical conduct. She did not approach him directly, nor did she use an appropriate channel to help alleviate the problem. This is a violation of the Code.

B. This example falls under the category of social workers' ethical responsibilities to colleagues under the ethical standard of respect.

53. Explain the social workers' ethical responsibility to clients under the principle of conflict of interest.

ANSWER: In the social work context, a conflict of interest is a clash between the responsibilities of the professional role and the potential for personal gain. An example is a hospital social worker who encourages clients to purchase health insurance policies from her spouse, who is an insurance salesman.

The Code of Ethics warns practitioners to be acutely aware and steer clear of any possible conflicts of

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interest that might obstruct professional judgment. The Code emphasizes that clients' best interests must be protected to the maximum extent possible. If these interests are jeopardized, termination of the worker-client relationship and appropriate referral elsewhere may be necessary.

54. Explain the reasons why sexual relationships between social workers and clients are forbidden by the NASW Code of Ethics.

ANSWER: The Code of Ethics uses powerful language to emphasize that workers should not have sex with clients under any circumstances. Parsons explains that the inappropriateness of a sexual relationship between helper and client rests in the fact that the helping relationship is unbalanced in power. Thus, the reciprocal nature characteristic of a healthy intimate relationship is not possible. Corey and his colleagues indicate that harmful effects can range from mistrust of opposite sex relationships to hospitalization and, in some cases, suicide. Other effects of sexual intimacies on clients' emotional, social, and sexual adjustment include negative feelings about the experience, a negative impact on their personality, and a deterioration of their sexual relationship with their primary partner.

55. State the eight dimensions included in social workers' ethical responsibilities as professionals by which they should judge their behavior and responsibility.

ANSWER: Social workers' ethical responsibilities as professionals include eight broad dimensions by which they should judge their behavior and responsibility.

1. They should be competent to do their jobs.
2. They should not practice, condone, facilitate, or collaborate with any form of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, color, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, political belief, religion, or mental or physical disability.
3. They should not permit their private conduct to interfere with their ability to fulfill their professional responsibilities.
4. They should be honest and avoid fraud.
5. They should seek help when personal problems begin to interfere with their professional effectiveness.
6. They should represent themselves and their qualifications accurately.
7. They should never take credit for someone else's work.
8. They should not solicit clients for purposes of personal gain.

56. How can you protect client confidentiality in this electronic age?

ANSWER: Some simple rules to protect client confidentiality are as follows:

1. Keep passwords confidential.
2. Avoid calling up a password on the screen when others are in the room.
3. Avoid writing a password down or making it readily available on some database.
4. Alter passwords every few months.
5. Information conveyed in chatroom conversations and group mailboxes should also be carefully monitored.

57. According to Marson (1998), what are some of the reasons for social workers to use the Internet?

ANSWER: Social workers use the Internet for many reasons, including the following:

- a. Networking: This involves the establishment of communication and interpersonal interaction among people to provide support, exchange information, or achieve some designated goal.
- b. Sharing resource material to improve practice and agency service
- c. Identifying referral services for specific client needs
- d. Seeking out or conducting research: It is easy to consult with colleagues and to exchange documents

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regarding effective practice techniques and research projects.

e. Communicating efficiently: When information must be conveyed quickly, e-mail provides a good alternative.

58. What are the issues and concerns faced by military social workers?

ANSWER: Issues military social workers face include serving during controversial wars, meeting the needs of the individual client while simultaneously meeting the needs of the military unit, the military's particular expectations regarding confidentiality, and personal fears inherent to the specific deployment. A key concern for these social workers in their practice is the basic ethical concept of self-determination on the part of individual soldiers versus the needs of fellow soldiers and the military operation itself.

59. Cite the three areas of rights within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and list examples of each.

ANSWER: Human rights involve the premise that all people, regardless of national origin, are entitled to basic rights and treatment. Within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDR), there are three areas of rights: (1) political and civil rights, (2) social, economic, and cultural rights, and (3) collective rights.

1. Political and civil rights are often referred to as negative freedoms as they require a government to refrain from an overuse of its power against individuals. Examples of these rights are the right to freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial.

2. Social, economic, and cultural rights are referred to as positive freedoms as they require a government to take action for them to be realized for individuals. Examples of these rights are the right to medical care, the right to an education, and the right to a fair wage.

3. Collective rights are rights for groups of people and include the rights to religion, peace, and development.

60. Define human trafficking, and list its three characteristics.

ANSWER: Human trafficking is the transfer of people across international boundaries to enslave them in some way, usually involving forced labor or sexual exploitation; human trafficking may also include infants and children who are purchased for adoption on the black market. Three conditions commonly characterize trafficking. The first involves movement of the victim from one place to another. Second, deception or coercion is involved. Although the migration might be voluntary, the person is not truly aware of what lies ahead. The third element involves being forced into some form of physical labor or sexual activity against the victim's will.

61. According to Healy (2008), explain the four dimensions of international action.

ANSWER: According to Healy (2008), international action has four dimensions: internationally related domestic practice and advocacy, professional exchange, international practice, and international policy development and advocacy.

1. Internationally related domestic practice and advocacy: There are many examples of internationally related domestic practice problems, including refugee resettlement, work with other international populations, international adoption work, and social work in border areas. Domestic responsibilities for social workers include knowledge about people of other national origins in order to conduct culturally competent, effective practice with these people and the support of legislation both nationally and internationally that provides fair and humane treatment to people.

2. Professional exchange: Professional exchange is the capacity to exchange social work information and

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experiences internationally and to use the knowledge and experience to improve social work practice and social welfare policy at home. This includes a range of actions, such as reading foreign periodicals and books in one's field and corresponding with professionals in other countries or hosting visitors.

3. International practice: International practice is the preparation of some professional social workers to contribute directly to international development work through employment or volunteer work in international community development agencies.

4. International policy development and advocacy: International policy development and advocacy is the capacity of the social work profession as a worldwide movement to publicly support values and legislation concerning important social issues.