

Ethics and Criminal Justice for Substance Abuse Counselors

1. One of the major conflicts in providing treatment in the criminal justice system is the conflict between public safety/security issues and clinical needs of clients.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. In practicing this theory of ethics, the counselor would cite the moral worth of always maintaining discretion and protecting a client's confidentiality.
 - a. Utilitarian
 - b. Social Justice
 - c. Care-Based
 - d. Contractual

3. This theory is the basis for the practice of situational ethics, as each client situation may be different.
 - a. Utilitarian
 - b. Social Justice
 - c. Care-Based
 - d. Communitarian

4. This theory suggests that relationships need to be considered in the ethical decision making process.
 - a. Utilitarian
 - b. Social Justice
 - c. Care-Based
 - d. Contractual

5. This theory differs from utilitarian because one individual does not determine the greatest good. Everyone in the community is part of the reasoning process.
 - a. Utilitarian
 - b. Social Justice
 - c. Care-Based
 - d. Communitarian

6. Most criminal justice programs have a basis in this theory, which states that the institution exists for the good of society and not the individual.
 - a. Utilitarian
 - b. Social Justice
 - c. Care-Based
 - d. Contractual

7. Police officers and probation officers do not have a code of ethics.
- True
 - False
8. _____ ethics are individual characteristics and ideals of the person, such as integrity and honesty.
- Principle
 - Virtue
 - Universal
 - Contractual
9. _____ ethics are based on a set of obligations that define correct behavior.
- Principle
 - Virtue
 - Universal
 - Contractual
10. This is the principle that promotes acting in the best interest of clients.
- Discretion
 - Justice
 - Autonomy
 - Beneficence
11. _____ is the principle that states we as counselors have knowledge and skills.
- Discretion
 - Justice
 - Beneficence
 - Competence
12. This is the principle of supporting clients' independence, freedom of choice and self-determination.
- Discretion
 - Justice
 - Autonomy
 - Beneficence
13. This is the principle of non-discrimination.
- Discretion
 - Justice
 - Autonomy
 - Beneficence

14. This theory upholds the privacy of the client and their communication with a counselor.
- Discretion
 - Justice
 - Nonmaleficence
 - Beneficence
15. This principle is the principle of “do no harm”.
- Discretion
 - Justice
 - Nonmaleficence
 - Beneficence
16. Codes of ethics are a key ingredient in ethical decision-making.
- True
 - False
17. A _____ occurs when there is a conflict between two or more ethical principles and/or an ethical principle and a legal mandate/policy.
- discretion
 - dilemma
 - diplomacy
 - design
18. It is not critical to have a formal ethical decision-making process.
- True
 - False
19. The following are limits of codes of ethics, except:
- Develop plan
 - Implement plan
 - Principles not virtues
 - Consult appropriate code
 - All the above.
20. Self-reflection is also an important part of the process.
- True
 - False

21. There are certain characteristics that must exist in the client/counselor relationship for treatment to be effective, except:
- Self competence
 - Discretion
 - Focus on the client's needs/welfare
 - Professional boundaries
22. Not All codes of ethics include competency as an ethical mandate.
- True
 - False
23. Biases can also occur from values, prejudices and beliefs counselors hold.
- True
 - False
24. It is the Clients' responsibility to maintain as much privacy as possible in order to ensure this effectiveness, and also to make sure the counselor understands whatever limits there are to confidentiality.
- True
 - False
25. In applying ethical decision-making to client welfare there are some questions that counselors need to address. One is "When do they become your client?"
- True
 - False
26. The client-counselor relationship is not a mutual relationship.
- True
 - False
27. Social contact with a client is not the same as a relationship but unethical behavior can occur in a social contact.
- True
 - False
28. Self-Disclosure is permitted when it's not a *current, unresolved* issue for the counselor.
- True
 - False