

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO COLORADO SPRINGS





Integrating Ethics into Social Work Orientation & Education

Presenter:

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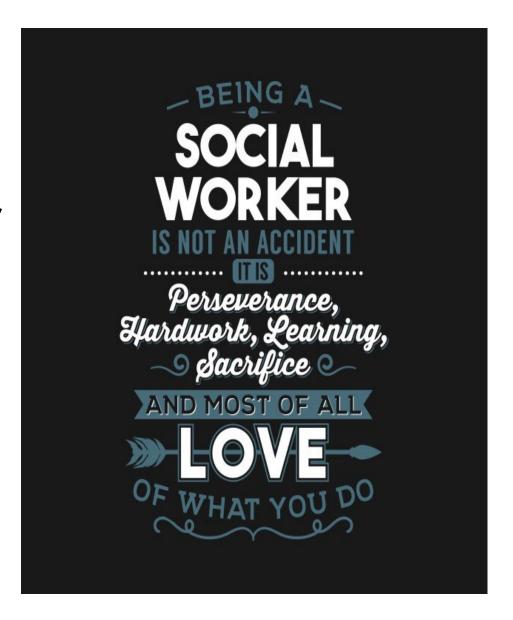
Ethics Roundtable Agenda



- Welcome & Introductions
- Overview of the Practice of Social Work
- CSWE Competencies
- Ethics in Supervision
- Ethics Orientation for New Social Work Students
- Future Plans
- Conclusion
- Questions

Welcome & Introductions

- **Today's Presenter**
 - Mary Fortson-Harwell
- Who's in the audience?
 - Please type your discipline into the chat feature.













The Social Work Profession

"Social workers are people who care about people, who want to make things better, who want to relieve suffering, and who want their work to make a difference."

 The National Association of Social Workers, 2020

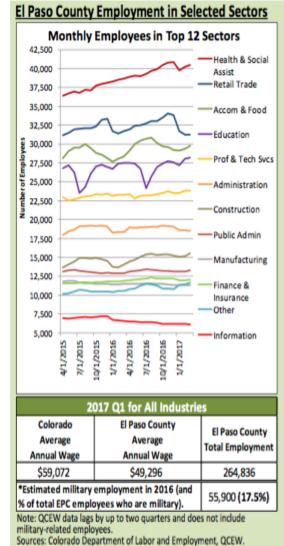




The Need for Social Workers

10-yr job growth predictions (2016-2026) for social work ranges between 15% (Bureau of Labor, 2017a) & 22% (Yates, 2017).

- Over 195,000 social work shortfall predicted by 2030 (Lin, Lin, & Zhang, 2016)
- In CO, ratio of social worker shortage is 42 per 100,000 population...
 - Translates to 2,443 social work jobs in Colorado without qualified social workers to fill them.
- "social workers are the leading providers of behavioral health in the U.S., but in Colorado, 56 of the state's 64 counties have a shortage of mental health professionals" (University of Denver, 2016)



Sources: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, QCEW See military section for military employment sources.





CSWE 9 Competencies

CSWE

Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

- Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice
- Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice
- Engage in Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice
- Engage in Policy Practice
- Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities
- Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities
- Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities
- Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Three-phased Ethics Integration



Three-phased Ethics Integration



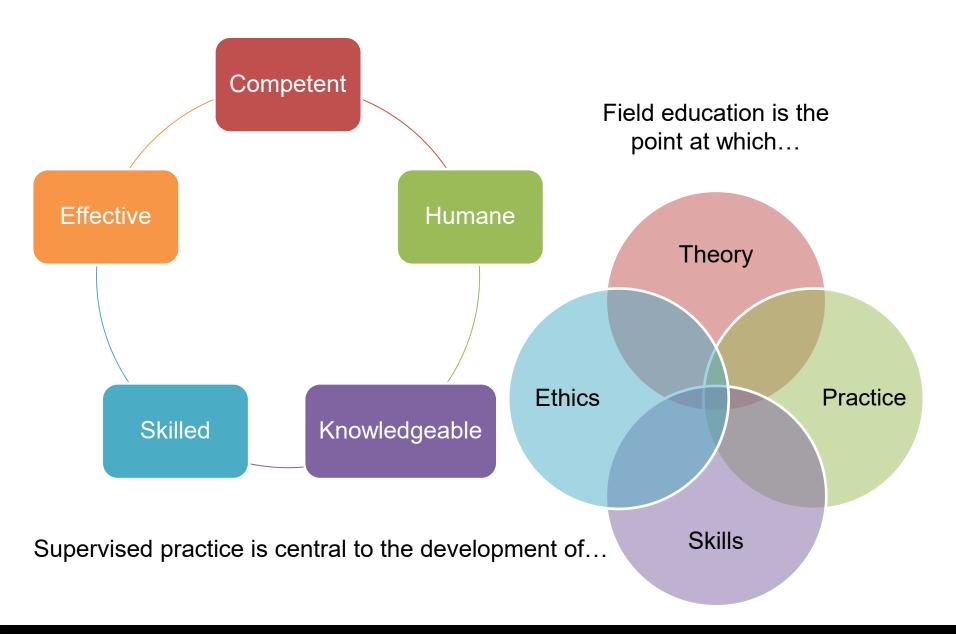


Field Practice

- Field practice (e.g., internships) is considered to be "the signature pedagogy for social work" (CSWE, 2015, p. 12).
- Students develop social work competencies and practice behaviors under the supervision of an experienced social worker









Ethics & the Supervisory Relationship





Creating a Learning Plan



SOCIAL WORK STUDENT LEARNING PLAN/CONTRACT

UCCS Social Work Field Education School of Public Affairs

Student Name	Student UCCS ID
Field Placement Site	Field Instructor Name
Semester/Year	Field Liaison/Director

	Deseties Debautes	Associated Task/Astivity	Timeline	Brannes Tawarda Camantanan	
	Practice Behavior	Associated Task/Activity	Timeline	Progress Towards Competency	
Competency 1 – Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior.					
a.					
	applying the standards of the				
	NASW Code of Ethics, relevant laws and regulations,				
	models for ethical decision-				
	making, ethical conduct of				
	research, and additional codes				
	of ethics as appropriate to				
	context.				
b.	Use reflection and self-				
	regulation to manage personal				
	values and maintain				
	professionalism in practice				
	situations.				
C.	Demonstrate professional				
	demeanor in behavior; appearance; and oral, written,				
	and electronic communication.				
d	Use technology ethically and		+		
u.	appropriately to facilitate				
	practice outcomes.				
e.					
	consultation to guide				
	professional judgment and				
	behavior.				
Competency 2 – Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice.					
a.	Apply and communicate				
	understanding of the				
	importance of diversity and				

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Major Topics for Initial Supervision Meetings (Pearson, 2004)

- Assessment: Assessing supervisees' professional experience, knowledge, and skills
- 2. Goal Setting: Collaboratively setting goals for supervision and the supervisee/supervisor relationship
- 3. Creation of a Contract: Creating, discussing, and signing an official agreement that clearly outlines expectations, tasks, responsibilities, and desired outcomes for supervision
- 4. Ethics Review: Reviewing and evaluating the supervisees' understanding of applicable codes of ethics; for example, the NASW Code of Ethics, in addition to supervisees' experience in ethical decision-making in related practice

Three Critical Topics for Every Supervision Meeting (Pearson, 2004)

- In the beginning stage of supervision, it is important to clarify specific topics and expectation related to supervision meetings. The three critical topics include:
 - Discussing crisis management expectations, procedures, and available resources and assistance, including phone numbers and back-up contacts
 - 2. Discussing any legal and ethical concerns the supervisee may have from the week's activities
 - 3. Discussing the potential impact of cultural factors on any client interactions. This includes asking supervisees to be prepared with relevant information on cultural issues for each client.



Setting and Maintaining Boundaries in Supervision (Cornish, 2018)

- Boundaries must be set and maintained, not only in the therapist/client relationship, but in the supervisor/supervisee relationship.
- Just as clinicians must be equally aware of the power differential within the therapeutic relationship with clients, supervisors must be aware of the power differential with supervisees
- It is unethical for supervisors to provide therapy to supervisees
- Supervisors must set and maintain the distinction between supervision and psychotherapy.



Setting and Maintaining Boundaries in Supervision (Cornish, 2018)

- Maintaining professional and appropriate boundaries requires:
 - 1. Clear and consistent communication
 - 2. The ability to separate issues related to counter transference, the parallel processes, and the supervisee's personal challenges, some of which may require attention outside of the supervisory relationship





Setting and Maintaining Boundaries in Supervision (Cornish, 2018)

- The following are examples of potential issues that may come up in supervision:
 - The supervisee discloses marital problems, which are causing severe distress and intense emotional upset during internship hours
 - The supervisee discloses history of childhood sexual abuse and reports being unable to separate personal feelings from the client's issues with the offending parent
 - The supervisee is receiving numerous phone calls during internship hours about their child, who is having difficulties at school
 - The supervisee discloses that a close family member has been diagnosed with a serious life-threatening condition

Three-phased Ethics Integration







UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO COLORADO SPRINGS





New Social Work Student Ethics Orientation

Presenter:
Mary Fortson-Harwell, PhD, LCSW, BCD



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A VALUE AND AN ETHIC?



Similar but different



University of Colorado

Colorado Springs

- Ethics are deduced from values but
 - VALUES are concerned with is what is good and desirable
 - Serve as ethical guides
 - ETHICS are concerned with what is <u>right and</u>
 <u>correct</u>
 - The behavior that models the value
 - Ethics are deduced from values and must be in consonance with them

Core Social Work Values







SOCIAL JUSTICE



DIGNITY & WORTH OF THE PERSON



IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS



INTEGRITY



COMPETENCE

Ethical Codes

 Define specific rules of conduct to guide practice



- 3 Functions:
 - Safeguard of profession reputation
 - Competent and responsible practice
 - Protect the public from exploitation



NASW Code of Ethics

- The current NASW Code of Ethics is the ethical code most widely used by social workers in the United States. It is divided into four sections:
 - Preamble
 - II. Purpose of the NASW Code of Ethics
 - III. Ethical Principles
 - IV. Ethical Standards

National Association of Social Workers Code of Ethics

PREAMBLE

The primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. A historic and defining feature of social work is the profession's focus on individual well-being in a social context and the well-being of society. Fundamental to social work is attention to the environmental forces that create, contribute to, and address problems in living.

CORE VALUES & ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

The mission of the social work profession is rooted in a set of core values. These core values, embraced by social workers throughout the profession's history, are the foundation of social work's unique purpose and perspective. Core values, and the principles that flow from them, must be balanced within the context and complexity of the human experience.

Value:

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

Value: Social Justice

Ethical Principle: Social workers challenge social injustice.

Value: Dignity and Worth of the Person Ethical Principle:

Social workers respect the inherent dignity and worth

Value: **Ethical Principle:**

Importance of Human Relationships

Social workers recognize the central importance of human relationships.

Value: Integrity

Ethical Principle: Social workers behave in a trustworthy manner.

> Value: Competence

Social workers practice within their areas of competence **Ethical Principle:** and develop and enhance their professional expertise.



The above is an extract of the NASW Code of Ethics approved by the 1999 Delegate Assembly. The complete text, including ethical standards, is available from the National Association of Social Workers. 750 First Street NE, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20002-4211. www.SocialWorkers.org

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TABLE 1: Ethical Codes: A list of professional ethical codes used in different human service disciplines

NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION	CODE
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy	AAMFT – Code of Ethics
American Counseling Association	ACA- Code of Ethics
Association for Counselor Education and Supervision	Ethical Guidelines for Counseling Supervisors
American Mental Health Counselors Association	AMHCA - Code of Ethics
American Psychological Association	Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct
American School Counselors Association	Ethical Standards for School Counselors
Association for Specialists in Group Work	ASGW Best Practice Guidelines (ASGW members must also ascribe to ACA Code of Ethics)
International Association for Marriage and Family Counselors	Ethical Code of the International Association for Marriage and Family Counselors
National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors	NAADAC - Code of Ethics
National Association of Social Workers	NASW - Code of Ethics
National Board for Certified Counselors	NBCC - Code of Ethics
National Organization for Human Services	Ethical Standards for Human Service Professionals
National Rehabilitation Counseling Association	Rehabilitation Counseling Code of Ethics





Values & Ethical Principles

NASW Core Values







Service

Social Justice

Dignity & Worth of the Person







Importance of Human Relationships

Integrity

Competence

DFEI Ethical Principles

- Integrity
- Trust
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Fairness
- Respect
- Rule of Law
- Viability



Ethical Problems



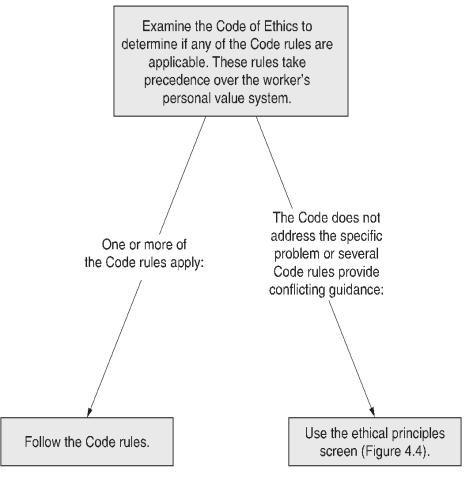
- "Ethical problems raise the question: What is the right thing to do in a given practice situation?" (Dolgoff, Loewenberg, & Harrington, 2012, p. 9)
- How can a professional avoid unethical behaviors in that situation?
 - "Ethical dilemmas occur in situations where the social worker must choose between two or more relevant, but contradictory, ethical directive, or when every alternative results in an undesirable outcome for one or more persons" (Dolgoff, Loewenberg, & Harrington, 2012, p. 9)

Model for Decision Making

- The state of the s
- Identify the problem
- Determine who should be involved
- Review Code of Ethics
- Review applicable laws and regulations
- Consult with Colleagues
- Consider all possible courses of action
- Decide on a course of action
- Take the decided upon steps
- Document and Evaluate



Ethical Rules Screen (ERS)



(Dolgoff, Loewenberg & Harrington, 2012, p 79)





Ethical Principles Screen

Principle of the protection of life

Principle of equality and inequality

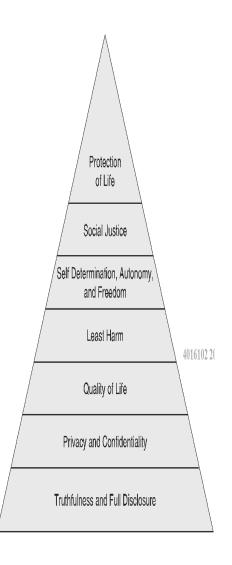
Principle of autonomy and freedom

Principle of least harm

Principle of quality of life

Principle of privacy and confidentiality

Principle of truthfulness & full disclosure



(Dolgoff, Loewenberg & Harrington, 2012, p 80)





Case 1 - Practical Application

- Krystal 25 yr. old in Shelter/Temp Housing
 - Single Parent: Two children ages 3 months and 2 years
 - Minimal support network (no contact with family)
 - Separated from children's father, who was/is abusive
 - Next on list for transitional housing and a unit is opening
 - Rule for transitional housing is that there can be no contact with abusive partner (for safety & funding)
 - Your boss is very strict about the "no contact" rule
 - Today Krystal said she "saw" her children's father but asked you to keep it "confidential" so she does not loose the unit
 - Her treatment team meeting is scheduled for tomorrow a.m.
 - What ethical concerns do you need to consider with this case?



Three-phased Ethics Integration











Questions & Comments?

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