

Ethics Takeaways

Chapters 1 and 2

- 1) Mandatory ethics is often referred to as a level of ethical functioning in which the counselor simply acts in compliance with minimal standards.
- 2) Veracity often relates to informed consent and knowledge; autonomy often relates to individual decision-making.
- 3) Community standards may also be referred to as accepted practices.
- 4) While one might think differently, ethical codes tend to be reactive rather than proactive. Additionally, our codes are often broad and general since it covers so many jurisdictions and localities.
- 5) Although the steps of an ethical decision making model are written out in a linear format, the arrival at an ethical decision is not usually NOT linear.
- 6) While counselors convey a message of connection with our clients, being available for every call and visit does not help the client; in fact, this type of behavior actually promotes dependency within the client.
- 7) Countertransference typically rears its head when the client reminds the counselor of someone or something in their life; this can be a constructive or destructive part of the counseling relationship.
- 8) It is also important to note that transference is not always a bad thing and does not always mean that the counseling relationship should end.
- 9) While it may sound odd, a flexible outlook on life is not a factor of social and professional functioning of helping professionals.
- 10) As counselors, our job is not to give advice, but to facilitate the development of options for the client.

Chapter 1 Quiz

http://webquiz-ep.ilrn.com/ilrn/quiz-public?name=ccie07q%2Fccie07q_chp01

Chapter 2 Quiz

http://webquiz-ep.ilrn.com/ilrn/quiz-public?name=ccie07q/ccie07q_chp02