Mindful Continuing Education

Ethics for Clinical Social Workers

1. What is the primary mission of the social work profession?

A. To enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people.
B. To promote universal and equitable access to the highest quality care for all people affected by mental disorders.
C. To help clients identify goals and potential solutions to problems that cause emotional turmoil.
D. To promote social justice and well-being among all members of the community

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2. The Code of Ethics serves the following purposes EXCEPT:

A. Establishes a set of specific ethical standards that should be used to guide social work practice.
B. Provides ethical standards to which the general public can hold the social work profession accountable.
C. Articulates standards that the social work profession itself can use to assess whether social workers have engaged in unethical conduct.
D. Provide a set of rules that prescribe how social workers should act in all situations.

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3. Which of the following are unethical, exploitive and harmful to the client according to social work ethics?

A. Boundary crossings
B. Boundary violations
C. Social injustices
D. Conflicts of interest

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4. Social workers must set professional boundaries that are clear, appropriate, and:

A. Balanced
B. Culturally sensitive
C. Action driven
D. Well-documented

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5. Social workers should be aware that posting personal information on professional Web sites or other media could lead to boundary confusion, harm to clients, or:

A. Informed consent concerns
B. Questions about professionalism or expertise

C. Inappropriate dual relationships
D. The spreading of misinformation

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6. Multiple relationships can occur

A. Unexpectedly
B. Only with Supervision
C. Only with Consenting Adults
D. Either Simultaneously or Consecutively

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7. According to Dr. Zur, the following are all examples of dual relationships EXCEPT:

A. Social Dual Relationship
B. Professional Dual Relationship
C. Institutional Dual Relationship
D. Consequential Dual Relationship

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8. Part of informed consent involves assessing clients'

A. Capacity to give consent
B. Ability to pay for services
C. Commitment to therapy
D. Risk of harm to self or others

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9. Social workers should inform participants in family, couples, or group counseling that

A. They will ensure a trauma-free space for each participant.
B. These types of therapeutic situations are most effective for crisis support
C. They cannot guarantee that all participants will honor confidentiality agreements.
D. They will never release information without all members' consent

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10. Risks of texting with a client may include

A. Clinician empowerment
B. Threats to privacy and confidentiality
C. Excessive contact
D. Weakening therapeutic alliance

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11. If a client threatens to kill someone, a social worker is no longer bound to confidentiality because

A. Threats are criminal and should be reported to the police
B. The client must be arrested or admitted to a hospital
C. Disclosure is necessary to prevent serious, foreseeable, and imminent harm to another

D. Informed consent makes this clear upfront

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12. Social workers should provide services

A. To anyone whose values do not conflict with their own
B. To anyone who can reasonably pay for services
C. Only within the boundaries of their education and training
D. To clients who are assigned to them by their supervisor, regardless of the situation

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13. In 1979, a new code was adopted by NASW that set forth principles related to social workers' conduct and comportment as well as their ethical responsibility to clients, colleagues, employers and employing organizations, society and:

A. The social work profession
B. Themselves
C. Students
D. Cultural mores

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14. Social Diversity includes all the below EXCEPT

A. Race & Ethnicity
B. Sexual Orientation & Gender Identity
C. Religious & Spiritual Beliefs
D. Self Reflection & Cultural Humility

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15. Social workers posting personal information on social media (with no privacy settings), may cause

A. Social Injustice
B. Boundary Violation
C. Boundary Confusion
D. Privacy Violation

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16. Which of the following situations is not an example of a boundary violation?

A. Jenny is especially fond of her client and her progress so gifts her with crystal glassware for her engagement
B. Paul shakes hands and briefly converses with his client after he introduces his wife to Paul at the grocery store
C. Caitlin is hesitant to refer her client to another case manager because, "I don't think someone else will get him like I do."
D. Rose accepts an expensive food basket from her grateful client because she is afraid the client will not understand and stop coming to appointments

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17. Ethical standards

A. Cannot guarantee ethical behavior
B. Must be separated from personal values
C. Will lead to appropriate decision making
D. Must be differentiated from social work theory

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18. While some dual relationships are unavoidable, they must be considered thoroughly, as they often lead to a lack of:

A. Thought
B. Benefit
C. Appropriate documentation
D. Objectivity

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19. Information that should be included on a telehealth informed consent form but not on an in-person consent form:

A. Location of client
B. Number of pets owned
C. Emergency contact person
D. Contact phone number

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20. When talking to children about their health, clinicians should disclose information in a way that is:

A. Honest and thorough
B. Comfortable to the clinician
C. Strengths-based and positive
D. Incremental and considerate

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