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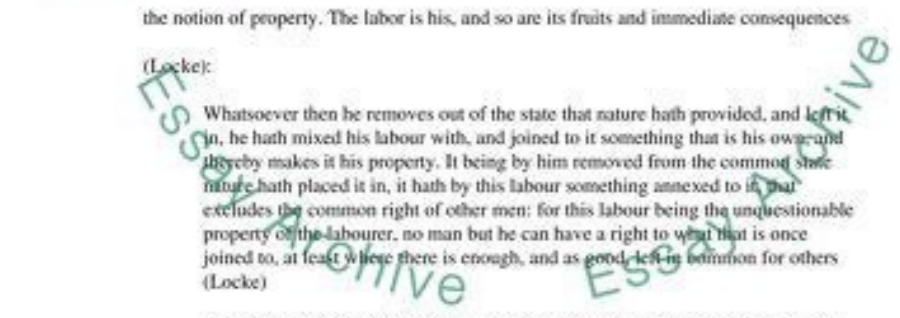


Question 4

Locke shows in Part V of the Second Treatise that in essence, the right to property springs from natural law, and is **entitled** in so many words by God himself. He begins by saying that all of the **earth** after all is given to men so that he may **enjoy** it in his home and his sustenance, and in so far that he enjoys all the fruits of the earth without **interference**, he shares all of the earth with his fellow men as common property. **Then** he goes on to say that as it may, the work of the hands of men in his own capacity, and the fruits of his own labors must be his own property. The distinction is that whatever it is that he fashions out of the common lot in nature, removed from that which nature provides in common with all other men, is his. This is the spring of the notion of property as it is envisioned by Locke. **It is** by his labor that he has the right to the property in that property, as something that is in the natural state of things too. **It** is the labor that he does to the work that he undertakes on nature and its constituents that creates ownership and the notion of property. The labor is his, and so are its fruits and immediate consequences (Locke):

Whatever then he removes out of the state that nature hath provided, and left in, he hath mixed his labour with, and joined to it something that is his own, and thereby makes it his property. It being by him removed from the common state that nature hath placed it in, it hath by this labour something annexed to it, that excludes the common right of other men: for this labour being the unquestionable property of the labourer, no man but he can have a right to what once joined to, as food, clothes, and a dwelling, are necessary to others (Locke)

Locke further explains that this is so, without the common explicit consent of all men, as something that is self-evident. For instance he notes that even if let us say a



Written Response to Ethical Dilemma  
Psy 455

In class, we discussed *eight* steps in making ethical decisions. Based on the attached scenario, use the steps to decide upon a course of action. However, you will omit two steps (know the applicable laws/regulations and obtain consultation) from the paper. **Type your responses using the outline of the six steps listed below to organize your paper.** (You can still obtain consultation from classmates if you wish, just do not write it up.) **Make sure you answer or address all questions. You should actually use the headings below in your paper to organize your responses so I know you're addressing all steps.**

Outline for Paper: Steps in Making Ethical Decisions

- 1. Identify the problem or dilemma.**  
You only have the brief scenario to give you information. Therefore, simply identify whether the conflict is an ethical, legal, professional, and/or moral issue. Give a brief rationale (1 or 2 sentences) as to why the conflict is each of the issues you identified.
- 2. Identify the potential issues involved.**  
Evaluate the rights, responsibilities, and welfare of all those affected. What are the critical issues?
- 3. Review the relevant ethics code.**  
List all specific APA ethics code general principles and ethical standards that apply. Specify which are the **primary** ethical standard(s) and which are the **relevant** ones.
- 4. Consider possible and probable courses of action.**  
Brainstorm at least three (3) possibilities and list them.
- 5. Enumerate the consequences of various decisions.**  
Describe the possible consequences (pros and cons) of each possible choice listed in step #4.
- 6. Decide on what appears to be the best course of action.**  
After carefully considering all the information, describe what you believe to be the best course of action and why. (Do not simply write that the person in the scenario should not have done so and so. What is the best course of action now, based on what has already happened in the scenario?)

Artikel  
**Ethical dilemmas in structured professional judgements**

**Ethical issues in risk assessments in forensic psychiatry: What does a prediction based on group data say about an individual in his specific context?**

Susanne Kerner, Harry Reintrens in *Netherlands Journal of Forensic Psychiatry*

The narrative constructs the identity of a character, what can be called his or her narrative identity, in constructing that of the story told. It is the identity of the story that makes the identity of the character. (Paul Ricoeur)

1. Introduction

Discussions about the quality of care in forensic psychiatry often concern the quality of risk assessment decisions in relation to the safety of society. In the Netherlands forced admission to a psychiatric hospital, i.e. or hospitalizing without (TBS), is focused on treating inpatients who have committed serious crimes.<sup>1-3</sup> In this treatment each patient is offered an 'opportunity' to learn from his past, to change his risk behaviours and to return to society if his or her risk behavior has been evaluated by forensic professionals as reduced sufficiently. (Mentoren for forensic professionals use 'Which forensic questions (TBS?)' is competent enough to permit leave? Who should the hospital order be extended to and who can rehabilitate? It is therefore important to accurately assess risk behaviors of patients to get an estimate of the potential danger to society.

In forensic psychiatry, it is crucial to weigh 'off' interests concerning such safety questions. It is (at least) about the interest of the patient and the interests of society, including victims and their family members. Obviously interests of the patient and society may conflict. An ongoing ethical dilemma for a professional is: what do you consider as more important in your decisions: the safety of society or the liberty of a patient? And how can one assess whether someone is (still) dangerous? Making assessments in terms of possible future violent behavior entails a great responsibility.

In forensic psychiatry there are several procedures to achieve accurate assessments of possible criminal behaviour, but it remains difficult to predict a possible new offence.<sup>4,5</sup> A distinction is usually made between an unstructured clinical evaluation, an actuarial or statistical prediction and a structured professional judgement.<sup>6,7</sup> The quality of risk assessment is not only in the interest of a safe society, but also in the interest of the patient whose freedom is being curtailed.

In this essay we explore to what extent these different risk assessment

## Ethical Dilemma

There are situations when there is not simple choice between right or wrong. Dilemmas are complex when managers have no clear guidelines either in law or in religion. Managers are in fix, predicament, mess, perplexity, difficulty. Choice one is faced is clearly of the "right versus right sort".

An **ethical dilemma** is a complex situation that will often involve an **apparent mental conflict between moral imperatives, in which to obey one would result in transgressing another**. In other words, ethical dilemmas are **complex judgements on the balance between the economic performance & social performance of an organisation**.

An ethical dilemma exists when one is faced with having to make a choice among following alternatives –

- a) **Significant value conflicts among differing interests.**
- b) **Real alternatives that are equally justifiable, &**
- c) **Significant consequences on "stakeholders" in the situation**

### Four common Ethical Dilemmas

- Truth versus loyalty
- Individual versus community
- Short – term versus long – term
- Justice versus mercy

### Examples of Ethical Dilemmas

#### Accounting:

Your supervisor enters your office and asks you for a check for \$150.00 for expenses he tells you he incurred entertaining a client last night. He submits receipts from a restaurant and lounge. At lunch your supervisor's girlfriend stops by to pick him up for lunch and you overhear her telling the receptionist what a great time she had at dinner and dancing with your supervisor the night before. What do you do?

Ford and Woodrow D. Processes of reasoning can be taught, and school is an appropriate place to teach them. If the facts are not known to us, we must investigate everything that surrounds the dilemma to ensure we are acting on the right information. Resolve conflicts among values, rules, etc. The framework includes six steps: Determine whether there is an ethical issue or/and dilemma. Is there a conflict of values, or rights, or professional responsibilities? Ethical Reasoning Can Be Taught: Ethical reasoning is a way of thinking about issues of right and wrong. « Previous Page Next Page » Chapter 3: Ethical Dilemmas and the Process of Effective Resolution With values as focal point, the National Association of Social Workers has created a framework that is used by social workers to address ethical dilemmas. Take a look at the video on Causing Harm--"Causing harm explores the different types of harm that may be caused to people or groups and the potential reasons we may have for justifying these harms." From "Ethics Unwrapped", McCombs School of Business, University of Texas-Austin. These consequences may not be readily apparent, but they require a critical analysis of the consequences of your decision. Does academic dishonesty relate to unethical behavior in professional practice? (1999) Ethics and the university, New York: Routledge, p. making a judgment Emphasize process vs. Implement options after considering steps 1-7. We may also assess whether the decision we are considering is rational from another perspective we have not considered. Science and Engineering Ethics, 10(2), 311â€³324. Can you support or justify your action plan with the values/principles on which the plan is based? Who are the decision-makers? Additional insights about mastery of ethical decision-making can be found at ETH2228 - SECTION 6: BEST PRACTICE MODELS OF ETHICAL DECISION MAKING from YourCEUS.com. Continuing Education for Social Workers. Develop an action plan that is consistent with the ethical priorities that have been determined as central to the dilemma. Have you conferred with clients and colleagues, as appropriate, about the potential risks and consequences of alternative courses of action? Professional and legal obligations will likely allow us to easily decide on a course of action to take in an ethical dilemma. Teaching for Ethical Reasoning in Liberal Education. Knowing the impact of the decision made to secondary participants may be particularly important for a decision made with utilitarian underpinnings; where the rights of those who are not part of the majority may not be considered. But these decision-making processes will go a long way towards helping all of us make informed decisions that can justify consequent actions. To help with this, try asking the following questions: Would the action taken be well received if it was on the front page of a newspaper? (2000), Ethical Decisionâ€³Making Models: A Review of the Literature. Springer, Dordrecht Cottone, R. Journal of Counseling & Development, 78: 275-283. defensibility test: Could I defend my choice of this option before a congressional committee or committee of peers? organization test: What does my company's ethics officer or legal counsel say about this? Liberal Education 96.3 (2010): 32-37. Richardson (2013) Ethical Decision Making: A Review of the Empirical Literature, In: Michalos A., Poff D. If the decision is not job-related, would the agency you would like to work for still hire you if it knew all the facts surrounding the dilemma and the decision you would make? J. Determine the ethical values of each participant. However, while professional and legal obligations may not always require a course of action that coincides with these obligations, our awareness of any professional and legal obligations must be known to allow us to be fully cognizant of the consequences of our actions should we choose to ignore professional or legal obligations. colleague test: What do my colleagues say when I describe my problem and suggest this option as my solution? If the answer is yes, then this should give weight to the decision you are about to make. Consideration of the possible negative and positive outcomes of each possible option. Some simple guiding questions in applying the concept of beneficence to ethical dilemmas include: Who benefits? Establish the interested participants involved. When considered, the value of loyalty may not compare with equality, depending upon the ethical dilemma. Is there any way to have more support next time? Additional Approaches to Ethical Decision Making Shaun Taylor's presentation: Geoethics Forums (PowerPoint 2007 (.pptx) 380kB Jun11 14), given at the 2014 Teaching GeoEthics workshop, provided a simple model to help students engage Ethical Decision-Making that includes a) the context/facts of the situation, b) the stakeholders, c) the decision-makers, d) these inform a number of alternate choices, e) that are mediated through the evaluation of impacts and negotiations among the parties, that lead to f) selection of an optimal choice. For a more expansive introduction to beneficence, see the essay on The Principles of Beneficence in Applied Ethics from the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. The framework concludes with a follow-up to determine the effectiveness of the course of action taken by the officer. professional test: What might my profession's governing body for ethics say about this option? Are there any cautions you can take as an individual (and announce your policy on question, job change, etc.)? Use some of the following tests: harm test: Does this option do less harm than the alternatives? Make a choice based on steps 1-5. This is also true in ethical dilemmas that we face. Make a decision and act. We may also settle on an option, and rely on an ethical theory to assist us in articulating the reasoning behind the option we have chosen. E. and Claus, R. These are a series of basic questions that should be asked when confronted with ethical dilemmas. For example, "there's something about this decision that makes me uncomfortable" or "do I have a conflict of interest?". What are the risks? A 7-Step Guide to Ethical Decision-Making The following is a summary of: Seven-step guide to ethical decision-making (Davis, M. In this module, we provide some guiding principles, and pathways to help guide ethical decision-making. They have identified five sources of ethical standards (the utilitarian approach, the rights approach, the fairness or justice approach, the common good approach, and the virtue approach Their framework for Ethical Decision making includes: Recognize the Ethical Issue, Get the Facts, Evaluate Alternative Actions, Make a Decision and Test it, Act and Reflect on the Outcome. (2004). Rank the values or ethical principles which – in your professional judgement - are most relevant to the issue or dilemma. What reasons can you provide for prioritizing one competing value/principle over another? Consider options that would be ethically sound. In comparison, Evans and MacMillan (2014) have developed a framework involving 10 steps to make ethical decision-making efficient and practical. Avoid acting on rumours and gossip by verifying information through factual information and evidence. Check the facts. Who is impacted? Identify the key values and principles involved. What meanings and limitations are typically attached to these competing values? J. & Passow, H. These may include friends, families, or employees that are related somehow to the primary participants in the ethical dilemma. We must be sure what our professional and legal obligations are. The Markkula Center for Applied Ethics, Santa Clara University provides additional context and advice for ethical decision-making. R. However, another participant may value equality as the more important value. Develop a list of options. A participant in an ethical dilemma may value loyalty as the most important value. For example, persons involved, laws, professional codes, other practical constraints Identify relevant factors (internal and external). Review steps 1-6. Is there any way to change the organization (for example, suggest policy change at next departmental meeting)? While this should be a consideration, keep in mind that often the right decision may be the least popular in public opinion. When considering options, normative ethical theories may assist us in determining the consequences of actions, or the duties we may be obligated to follow that fall outside of the laws, rules, and procedures. the reason that, although parents and religious schools may teach ethics, they don't always teach ethical reasoning. conclusion Uncertainty is OK Description then prescription Teaching Activity: GeoEthics Forums--The Grey Side of Green (a guide for ethics decision making) Daniel Vallero also addressed ethical decision making in his presentation at the 2014 Teaching GeoEthics workshop, and defines this 6-step approach to ethical decision making: State or define the problem/issue Gather information ("facts") from all sides Delineate all possible resolutions. And, like learning to play baseball or play the violin, it's important to practice early and often. publicity test: Would I want my choice of this option published in the newspaper? See the article by: Sternberg, Robert J. Try to predict what may otherwise be unintended consequences of your decision. State the problem. Consider normative ethical theories as an aide to determine a course of action. Test the options. If the decision is job-related, would the agency or company you work for still hire you if it knew you would make this decision? & Sanchez, E.H. J Bus Ethics (2015). Determine your legal obligations and duties. It is rooted in medical research, the central tenet is "do no harm" (and corollaries remove harm, prevent harm, optimize benefits, "do good"). A related guide to ethical decision making can be found at Kansas University Internatinoal Center for Ethics in Business. These are often complex situations with no clear-cut resolution, and without a right or wrong answer. Often the primary participants are easy to identify and it is the secondary participants that are often not considered. Many problems disappear upon closer examination of the situation, while others change radically. Advances in Business Ethics Research (A Journal of Business Ethics Book Series), vol 2. Reviews of the literature on ethical decision-making can be found at: O'Fallon, M.J., and Butterfield, K.D., 2005, A Review of the Empirical Ethical Decision-Making Literature: 1996-2003, Journal of Business Ethics vol 59 #4, p. doi:10.1002/j.1556-6676.2000.tb01908.x The American Counseling Association has published their A Practitioner's Guide to Ethical Decision Making (Acrobat (PDF) 20kB Jun18 18) (1995) authored by Holly Forester-Miller, Ph.D. and Thomas Davis, Ph.D. Assessment of Ethical Reasoning, Values, Moral Thinking Assessment--Measuring Students' Moral Development – from the Illinois Institute of Technology, Center for the Study of Ethics in the Professions (suggestions on types of graded assignments, advice on grading assignments, assessment of program effectiveness, and a bibliography) Assessment and Evaluation – from the National Academy of Engineering, Online Ethics Center for Engineering and Science – recommended criteria and rubrics for assessing student learning and an annotated bibliography! Ethical Reasoning Value Rubric – from the Association of American Colleges and Universities Ethics Assessment Rubric – from the University of Minnesota-Duluth, School of Business Ethical Reasoning in Action: Validity Evidence for the Ethical Reasoning Identification Test (ERIT)-Smith, K., Fulcher, K. So, let's get started: Beneficence Beneficence is the concept that scientific research should have as a goal the welfare of society. 375-413; Robert C. D., Harding, T. (eds) Citation Classics from the Journal of Business Ethics. Reflect on the outcome of this ethical decision making process. How would you evaluate the consequences of this process for those involved: client(s), professional(s), and agency(ies)? There may be several options to consider, and each option ought to be considered critically by determining what harm it would cause and what values the person being harmed holds. The participant should consider the positives and negatives of the decision and determine the risks and benefits associated with each option, as well as the benefits of each action, with these values in mind. S., Finelli, C. doi:10.1007/s10551-015-2841-8 Carpenter, D. Determining ethical values is important to allow us an understanding of what is truly at stake. To investigate all cases, officers must rely on facts to guard against misinformation and cognitive biases. This framework is specific to law enforcement officers and addresses the consideration of laws, regulations, policy, and procedures that other frameworks assume will be followed, but in law enforcement are very important to avoid charges and allow cases against suspects to proceed. Facts are important in law enforcement. Who are the stakeholders? It is important to know who will be impacted by the course of action that we decide upon. Implement your plan, utilizing the most appropriate practice skills and competencies. How will you make use of core social work skills such as sensitive communication, skillful negotiation, and cultural competence? reversibility test: Would I still think this option was a good choice if I were adversely affected by it? As a simple alternative to these frameworks, students should consider the following framework: Establish the facts surrounding the ethical dilemma. 166-167. An exploratory study. Be imaginative, try to avoid "dilemma"; not "yes" or "no" but whom to go to, what to say. Taylor provides guidance for what makes a good ethical dilemma discussion, including: Trust, respect, disagreement without personal attacks Being judgmental vs. Apply different values, rules, principles, regulations to the different options. A Seven Step Process for Making Ethical Decisions--An example from the "Orientation to Energy and Sustainability Policy" course at Penn State. How can you reduce the likelihood that you will need to make a similar decision again?

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