Ethics requires self-knowledge on the part of the ethical agent. This self-knowledge can be broken down into three categories. Knowing one's own ethical orientation means understanding whether you subscribe to deontological ethics, consequentialist ethics, virtue ethics, the ethics of care or some combination of the above. Knowing one's values means understanding how your values translate into ethical principles. Knowing one's countertransference issues means understanding the concordant and complementary identifications with either the client or a caregiver. Consistent caring is possible only by using a combination of empathy and unconditional positive regard for the clients. Finally, school-based practitioners must be completely familiar with their professional code of ethics as well as the relevant laws that govern their professional practice in the schools.

This chapter explains ethical theories, principles, and issues of relevance in health and social care, including some recent trends in contemporary policy and practice with ethical implications. The first section separates ethics from morality. It examines the distinctions between normative and non-normative ethics, virtue ethics, ethics, and law. Examples of ethical challenges are identified, highlighting issues common to health
and social care. Finally, the changing nature of professional roles and relationships, the role of protocols in relation to professional autonomy, lack of trust, changing social trends, potentially infinite demand for finite resources, increasing ethnic diversity, policy drivers towards quality and targets, and risk assessment and risk management are explored.

Personal information and the professional relationship: issues of trust, privacy and welfare
Cynthia Bisman

This chapter explores the meaning and value of privacy in professional relationships. Rights of privacy allow for individual choice in deciding whether to share personal information with others. This provides individuals with some control over the flow of information about themselves, and confers on privacy a particular authority in protecting individual identity and sense of self. Grounding privacy and professional relationships within an ethical and moral framework clarifies how they contribute to social welfare and the social good. Virtue ethics can inform an understanding of privacy as a personal right and a public interest, and allows us to see how professional relationships without privacy protections may exacerbate inequalities and oppression while rendering impossible the job of the professional. Relational theory and the ethics of caring are presented as some of the current instructive approaches to understanding professional relationships. Finally, the chapter emphasises the importance of confidentiality as a foundational component of professional relationships, and discusses the responsibilities of professionals with respect to informed consent and autonomy.

Relationship and rehabilitation in a post-‘what works’ era
Aaron Pycroft

This chapter explores the meaning and value of privacy in professional relationships. Rights of privacy allow for individual choice in deciding whether to share personal information with others. This provides individuals with some control over the flow of information about themselves, and confers on privacy a particular authority in protecting individual identity and sense of self. Grounding privacy and professional relationships within an ethical and moral framework clarifies how they contribute to social welfare and the social good. Virtue ethics can inform an understanding of privacy as a personal right and a public interest, and allows us to see how professional relationships without privacy protections may exacerbate inequalities and oppression while rendering impossible the job of the professional. Relational theory and the ethics of caring are presented as some of the current instructive approaches to understanding professional relationships. Finally, the chapter emphasises the importance of confidentiality as a foundational component of professional relationships, and discusses the responsibilities of professionals with respect to informed consent and autonomy.
The research illustrates how substance misuse and mental health problems are not being addressed satisfactorily by the criminal justice system, as it is failing to keep pace with our understanding of these issues. The author argues for the development of therapeutic and social-work oriented knowledge in working with people in the criminal justice system. Complexity theory, Mimetics and Virtue ethics are identified as areas with the potential to develop interventions. If engagement with people with mental health problems and substance misuse is to be successful, there needs to be an increased awareness in our understanding of the factors that affect human behaviour.