1. According to Sherry, there are three reasons why clinical supervisors are vulnerable to experiencing ethical problems or conflicts. Please list them.

2. A **boundary crossing** occurs when a social worker relates to a client in a way that is not thought of as being within the domain of the professional role. A **boundary violation** is a form of boundary crossing that also involves potential or actual exploitation of a client. Not all boundary crossings are boundary violations. Some boundary crossings may potentially benefit a client.

   The following situation is a boundary crossing.

   A social worker was counseling the Petersens, a couple who had been experiencing severe marital conflict. The couple’s main reason for seeking counseling was to help them decide whether or not to seek a divorce.

   The social worker’s husband was a friend of Mr. Petersen, although not a close one. Both men belonged to the same civic organization and saw each other at monthly meetings. The social worker’s husband and Mr. Petersen have similar occupations and had done business with each other. While the social worker had never been introduced to the Petersens, she had known of them since their children attended the same school.

   Is this situation also a boundary violation? Explain why or why not?

3. Licensure and certification involve three assurances to the public. Please list them.

4. Social workers who work in managed care settings face a number of ethical concerns. Client needs are supposed to be the overriding factor in determining the services provided, however, cost-containment procedures may set limits on the type and duration of services.

   Workers employed in a managed care setting have an ethical responsibility to provide competent services. This includes making sure that each client receives the level of care that he or she needs. Workers cannot use the limitations of a managed care plan to shield themselves from the obligation to provide three types of service. Please list them.