

Kitchener, 1984. The accompanying principles are provided as standards of good practice. They are not intended to be all-inclusive.

Integrity is foundational to an intellectual community. Members should be conversant with ethical principles and be willing to accept responsibilities for their actions regardless of personal consequences. Members who act with integrity adhere to and are guided by the following principles.

Autonomy

behavior, freedom of choice, and decision making imply that the individual is at liberty to choose their own course of action. The principle of autonomy can be inferred to reflect a freedom to do what one chooses to do as long as such choices do not interfere with the similar freedom of others.

In practice, the principle of autonomy compels ASCA members to support both the mission and goals of the employing institution and the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of the students within that institution.

Members must make every effort to balance autonomy with the developmental and educational needs of students and the protect the safety and welfare of the campus community.

Members having supervisory responsibilities shall clearly define job responsibilities and regularly evaluate performance in accordance with institutional policies for this principle.

Members must maintain and enhance professional effectiveness by improving skills and acquiring new knowledge so that they may better understand and serve both their students and their institution.

Members shall engage in professional opportunities and seek to become active members of their institutional communities and professional associations and/or societies.

Members are expected to understand the limits of their professional competence and to refer students appropriately.

Non-Maleficance

Members should pledge to avoid causing harm to others. The principle of non-maleficance submits that ASCA members recognize that the avoidance or alleviation of harm is generally a stronger ethical obligation than simply

In practice, ethical codes generally do not define what constitutes harm to others or under what circumstances harm is justifiable. An ethical dilemma is created whenever a professional has to choose among comp some degree of harm to the individual. Finally, any such rules, procedures, and standards shall reflect the commitment to equity, fairness, respect, honesty, trustworthiness, and responsibility.

Members shall seek to avoid private interests, obligations, and transactions which are, or appear to be, in conflict of interest with the mission, goals, policies, or regulations of their employing institution and which, in turn, may potentially bring harm to the institution or the community members.

Professionals shall clearly distinguish between those public and private statements and actions which represent their personal views and those which represent the views of their employing institution.

In the event that a member is unable to perform their duties and responsibilities in a fair and just manner, whether due to prior involvement with a party or parties, or other conflicts of interest, they shall remove themselves from the decision making process.

Beneficence

Contributing to the welfare of others, even where such contributions must be balanced with potential discomfort is a critical part of student growth and conduct administration.

In practice, the principle of beneficence obligates ASCA members to treat others courteously and accept students as individuals, each with rights and responsibilities, as we seek to create and maintain a campus climate in which we work towards positive learning and personal growth.

Members shall fully comply with the rules, regulations, and procedural guidelines of the institution in enforcing its standards of conduct.

Members shall not exceed their express authority in taking such actions.

Members shall conduct their professional duties and responsibilities in a manner that complies fully with applicable law and demonstrates equal consideration to individuals regardless of status or position.

Members shall work to protect human rights and promote an appreciation of diversity and pluralism in higher education. Members do not engage in or tolerate harassment in any form nor do they enter into intimate or inappropriate relationships with those for whom they have any disciplinary, supervisory, evaluative, or instructional responsibility.

Justice

"Individuals should be treated the same, unless they differ in ways that are relevant to the situation in which they are involved, Velasquez, 1990.

In practice, the principle of justice commands ASCA members to treat others with respect and fairness, preserving their dignity, honoring their differences, and promoting their welfare (CAS Statement of Shared Ethical Principles, 2015).

Members support adherence to community standards and the necessity of disciplinary interventions when those standards are violated. Such interventions should be just and fundamentally fair while contributing to the educational and personal growth of the student. However, it is understood that in situations where the behavior of a student poses a risk to self or others, justice may well involve a change in the status of that student, consistent with applicable laws and the general mission and policies of the employing institution.

Fidelity

Many ethicists hold that fidelity, or trustworthy conduct, is the foundational principle of all human relationships, and the one upon which every social contract depends. Since ethical principles may at some time come into conflict with one another, there must be a commitment to fidelity resulting in trust in the individual administrator who is to resolve such conflicts. Essentially, without trust or fidelity in professional relationships, growth and development cannot occur.

In practice, the principle of fidelity instructs ASCA members to act in a manner that demonstrates the intention of fidelity (loyal, faithful, honoring commitments) and which therefore builds trust among community members.

Members must ensure that confidentiality is maintained with respect to all privileged communications and to educational and professional records considered confidential. They must inform all parties E1 JTJ(membe)701 0 9nd which

Members need to avoid conflicts of interest.

Members must honor commitments to the employing ins

References

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