

Handout: Ethical Principles

Principle	Definition	APS Worker Demonstration
Autonomy	<p>Right of individuals to make choices as long as they have decision-making capacity and cause no harm to others. Decisions should be voluntary, intentional and not due to coercion, duress, or undue influence.</p> <p>Right to maintain privacy regarding personal information, interpersonal relationships, physical environment, and lifestyle, as long as it does not infringe on the rights of others</p>	<p>Respect of the client's self-determination.</p> <p>Respect client's right to control information about him/her self.</p>
Beneficence	Right to receive care by others that maintains and/or enhances the client's welfare.	Do good for others. Promote the welfare of others.
Non-Maleficence	Right to receive care by others that maintains and/or enhances the client's welfare.	Do no harm. Promote the welfare of others.
Fidelity	<p>Right to have others show loyalty or commitment to the client when they need help.</p> <p>Right and responsibility of family members to care for and assist one another (e.g. filial piety).</p>	Include and respect ideas of family members and significant others.
Justice	Right to be treated equitably whether they are a caregiver or care receiver.	Fairly distribute benefits (or costs or harms) among individuals.
Veracity	<p>Right to expect others to tell the truth and be responsible for their actions.</p> <p>Right to expect others to expose the deception and irresponsibility of others.</p>	Be accountable and responsible for your actions and expect others to do the same.