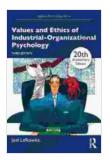
Unveiling the Moral Compass of Industrial-Organizational Psychology: Exploring Ethics and Values

Industrial-organizational (I-O) psychology, a specialized branch of psychology, delves into the intricate relationship between individuals and their work environments. I-O psychologists play a pivotal role in shaping the workplace experience by understanding human behavior in organizational contexts. However, beyond technical expertise, I-O psychologists must navigate a complex landscape of ethical considerations, moral responsibilities, and values that guide their practice.



Ethics and Values in Industrial-Organizational Psychology (Applied Psychology Series) by Skylar Lewis

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In this comprehensive article, we embark on a journey to explore the ethical dimensions of I-O psychology. We will delve into the ethical dilemmas faced by I-O psychologists, unpack the fundamental ethical principles that underpin their work, and highlight the significance of values in shaping ethical decision-making.

Navigating Ethical Dilemmas

I-O psychologists often encounter ethical dilemmas that challenge their moral compass. These dilemmas stem from the inherent tension between organizational goals and individual rights, confidentiality, and potential conflicts of interest.

For instance, an I-O psychologist may be tasked with selecting candidates for a highly competitive position. The psychologist has access to confidential information about the candidates, including their strengths, weaknesses, and personal circumstances. The ethical dilemma arises when the psychologist discovers that one of the candidates has a history of mental health issues. The psychologist must weigh the organization's need for a highly competent employee against the candidate's right to privacy and the potential for discrimination.

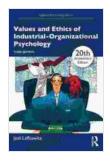
Another ethical dilemma involves conflicts of interest. I-O psychologists may be employed by an organization to conduct an evaluation of its employees or work practices. However, the psychologist may have a personal connection to the organization or its employees. This connection could potentially influence the psychologist's objectivity and compromise the integrity of the evaluation.

Ethical Principles in I-O Psychology

To navigate these ethical dilemmas, I-O psychologists adhere to a set of fundamental ethical principles:

 Beneficence and Non-Maleficence: I-O psychologists strive to maximize benefits and minimize harm to individuals and organizations.

- Respect for Autonomy: Individuals should be treated with respect and their rights to make decisions about their lives should be upheld.
- Justice:



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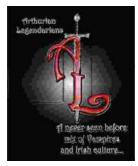
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