**Seminar 3**

**If Ricardo is not responsible for determining allowable access, should he release the names and addresses?**

Ricardo should not release the names and addresses because it would constitute a violation of the privacy of the individuals (Tapuria*et al*., 2020 p.195). He is not authorized to grant access, which means that he cannot distribute any information related to the stakeholders without their consent or permission from the management team.

**Suppose Ricardo was responsible for determining allowable access to the files. What ethical issues would be involved in his deciding whether to grant access to Beth?**

If Ricardo was responsible for determining allowable access to the files, the ethical issues involved in deciding whether to grant Beth access would be accessibility and privacy concerns. Firstly, Beth was granted limited access, which means that Ricardo should determine whether granting her access to the whole system violates accessibility requirements. Similarly, he should consider whether granting Beth access violates the privacy of the individuals she seeks to contact upon obtaining their names and addresses (Tapuria*et al*., 2020 p.195).

**Should Beth be allowed to contact the individuals involved? That is, should the Records department release individuals’ names to a researcher? What are the ethical issues for the records department to consider?**

The department has an ethical obligation to prevent access to the sensitive information of individuals. As such, Beth should not be allowed to contact the individuals involved because it violates the ethical responsibility that the department has to them and can increase the department’s liability for lawsuits. A Records department should not release individuals’ names to a researcher because they are expected to protect the confidentiality of the records they store (Layman, 2020 p.151). The ethical issues for the records department are security breaches, privacy, and confidentiality. This implies that allowing the researcher access to individuals' names and addresses can constitute a breach of sensitive data as well as a violation of the privacy and confidentiality of the individuals.

**Suppose Beth contacts the individuals to ask their permission, and one-third of them respond by giving permission, one-third respond by denying permission, and one-third do not respond. Beth claims that at least one-half of the individuals are needed to make a valid study. What options are available to Beth?**

Suppose that only a third of the contacted individuals consent to the study, Beth has two options. Firstly, she can complete the research based on the individuals that have been granted access to their records. Pursuing this option can result in ethical violations if she accesses files that she has not been granted access to by the records department (Mello and Wang, 2020 p.952). Secondly, she can abandon the research because her target population has not been achieved.