

Moral Injury in the helping professions

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Training Objectives

01

Define moral injury: who, what, why, when, how.

02

Identify moral injury's impact on systems and services.

03

Strategies to reduce moral injury in social services fields.

Moral Injury

- A profound change in or betrayal of **sense of right and wrong**; injury to one's moral conscience resulting from an act of perceived moral transgression.
- A deep psychological, spiritual, and social impact that occurs when a person perpetrates, fails to prevent, witnesses, or is the victim of acts that transgress deeply held **moral beliefs and expectation**.
- An injury to an individual's **moral conscience and values** resulting from an act of perceived moral transgression.
- When people feel they have violated their **conscience or moral compass** when they take part in, witness, or fail to prevent an act that disobeys their own moral values or personal principles.

Moral Injury

Definitions

**Acts of
commissi
on**

Doing something we
believe we should
not have done

**Acts of
omission**

Failing to do
something we
believe we should
have done

Betrayal

Often by an
individual or
organization with
more power



Moral Distress



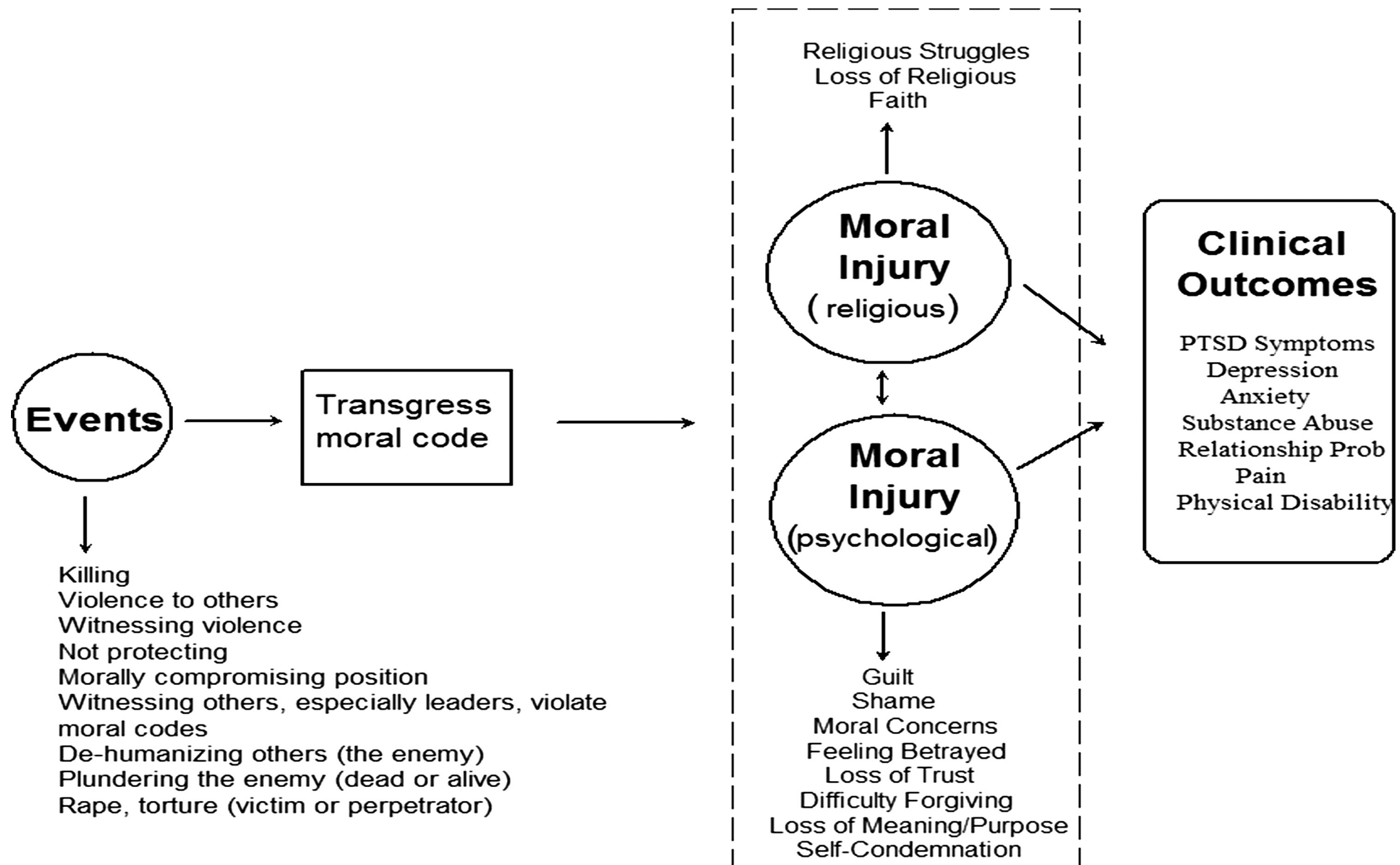
Moral Anguish



Moral Conflict



MORAL INJURY



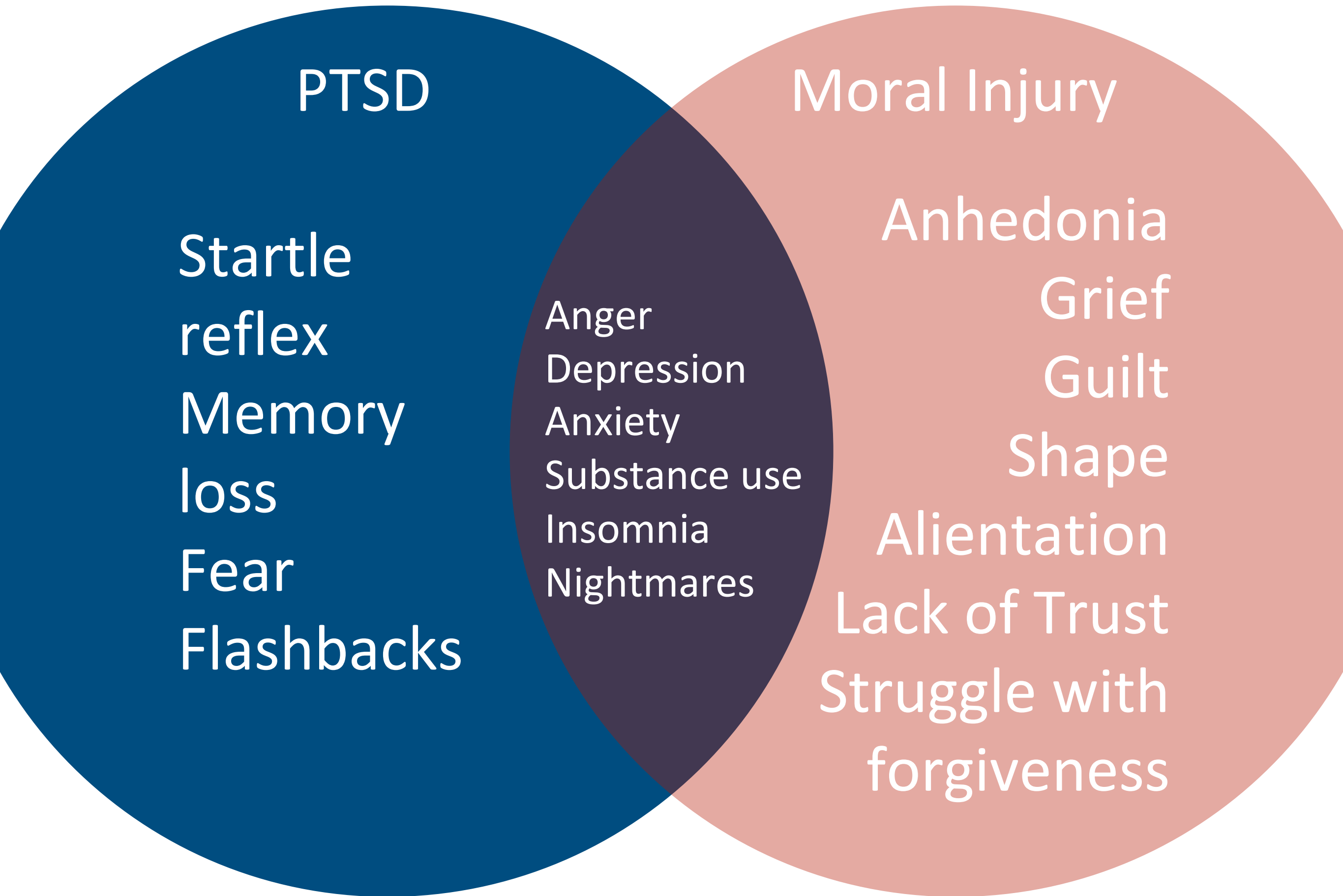
Association of Military Surgeons of the United States 2018. the Oxford University Press,
Standard Journals Publication Model

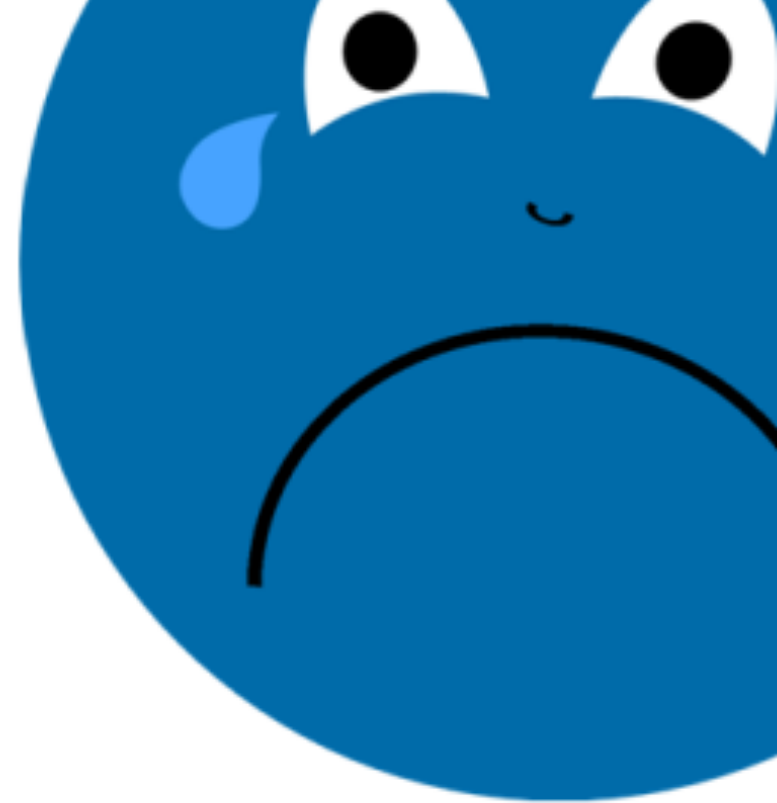
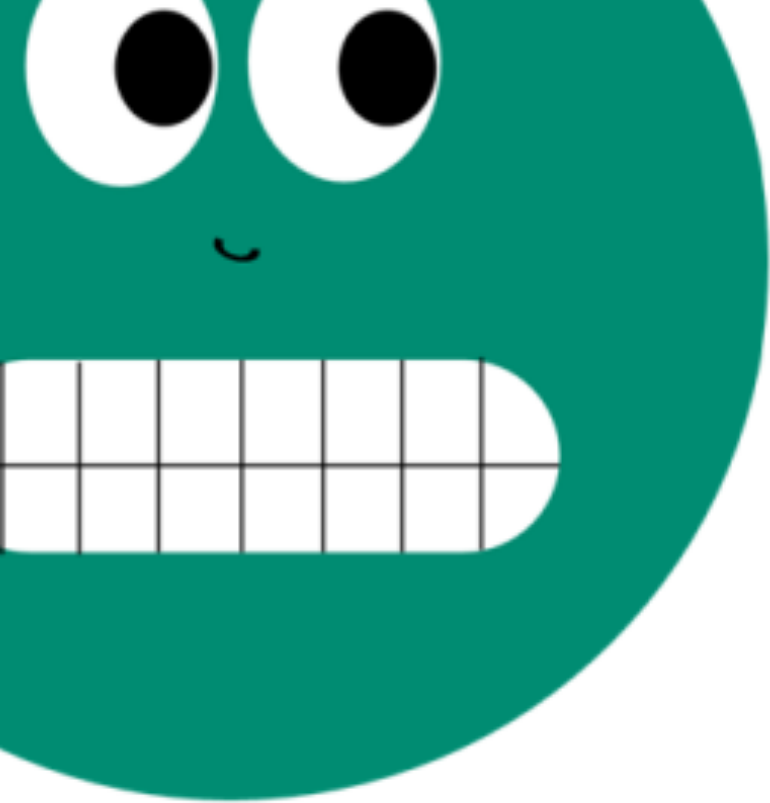
Moral Injury is Not

Post-Traumatic stress disorder is the result of a threat to one's own or a loved one's physical safety causing symptoms of anxiety.

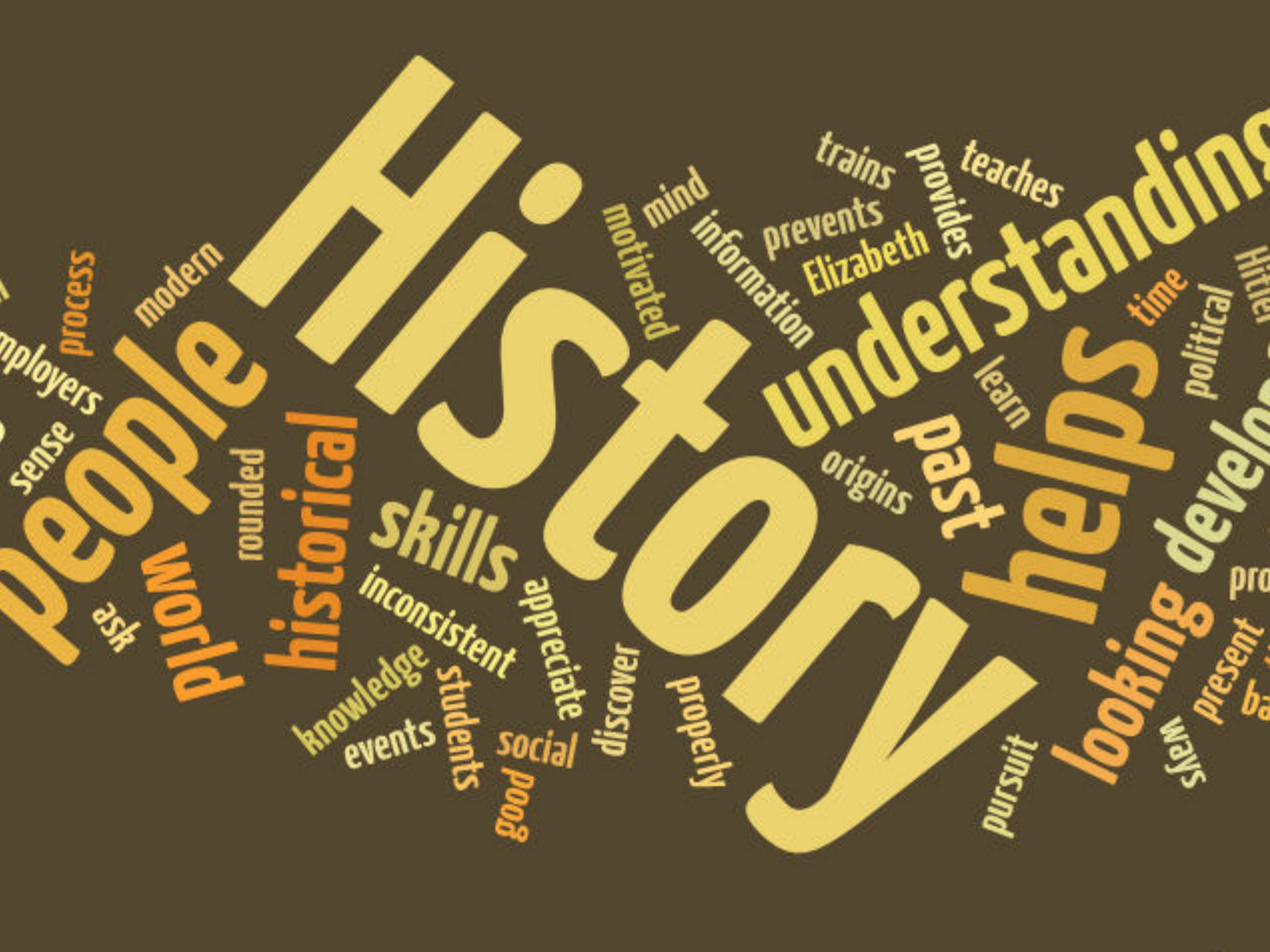
Secondary traumatic Stress Syndrome: is the emotional duress that results when an individual hears about the firsthand trauma experiences of another.

Occupational burnout is a syndrome: resulting from chronic work-related stress, with symptoms characterized by "feeling of energy depletion or exhaustion; increased mental distance from one's job, or feelings of negativism or cynicism related to one's job.



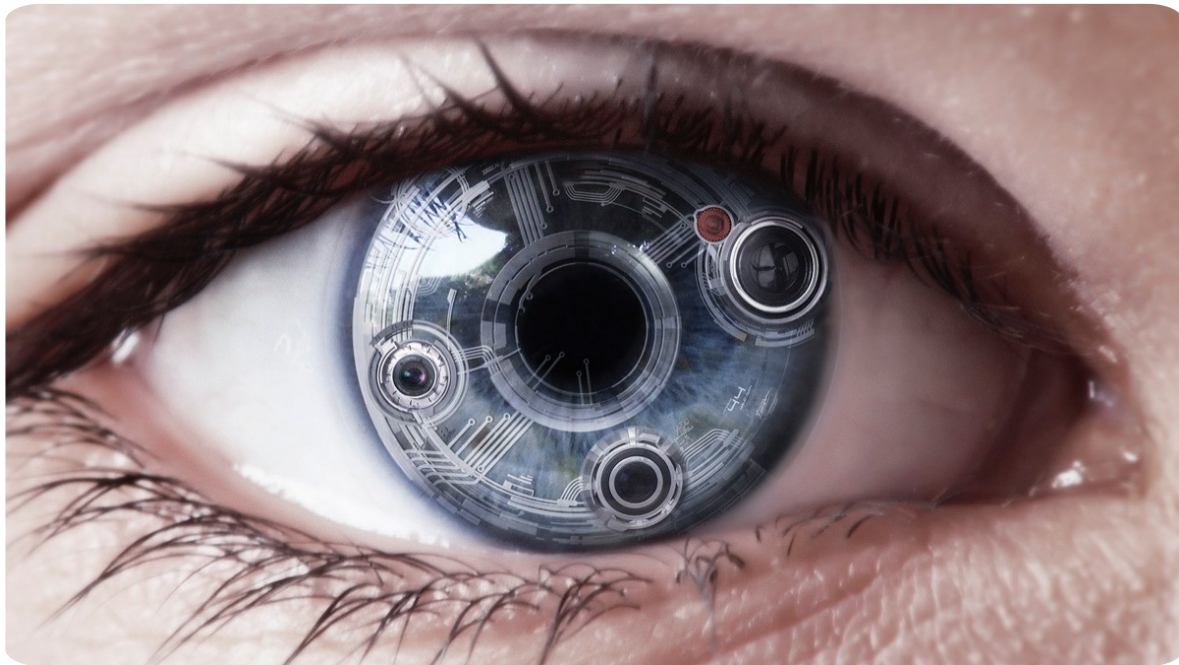






How has culture influenced your attitudes toward providing services, your attitudes toward a certain population/group, or your attitudes toward those receiving services?


Influences



- Race, ethnicity, country of origin
- Gender, sex, sexual orientation
- Religious beliefs, spiritual practices, foundation of beliefs
- Education (formal vs. informal), cognitive ability
- Governmental knowledge, experience, understanding, relationship
- Socioeconomic status, relationship with money, family money, resources access



For the purpose
of this
presentation

- **White supremacy** the belief that white people constitute a superior race and should therefore dominate society.
 - **Systemic racism** is a form of racism that is embedded as normal practice within society or an organization and interchangeable with **institutional racism**.
 - **White privilege** is the societal privilege that benefits white people over non-white people.
- 

“Whatabout”



White Fragility

discomfort and defensiveness on the part of a white person when confronted by information about racial inequality and injustice











GEORGE FLOYD

Ramarley Graham

Oscar Grant

ANTHONY ASHFORD

Brandon MICHAEL BROWN

tin Glenn — BRIAN KEITH DAY

INIC
INSON

Torrey
Robinson

Natasha Mckenna

ASSHAMS PHAROAH MANLEY

Victor
Duffy Jr.

TAMIR RICE

DERRICK AMBROSE

JUNIO
PRO

KEITH







Do I go to work?

Do I go to the
streets?

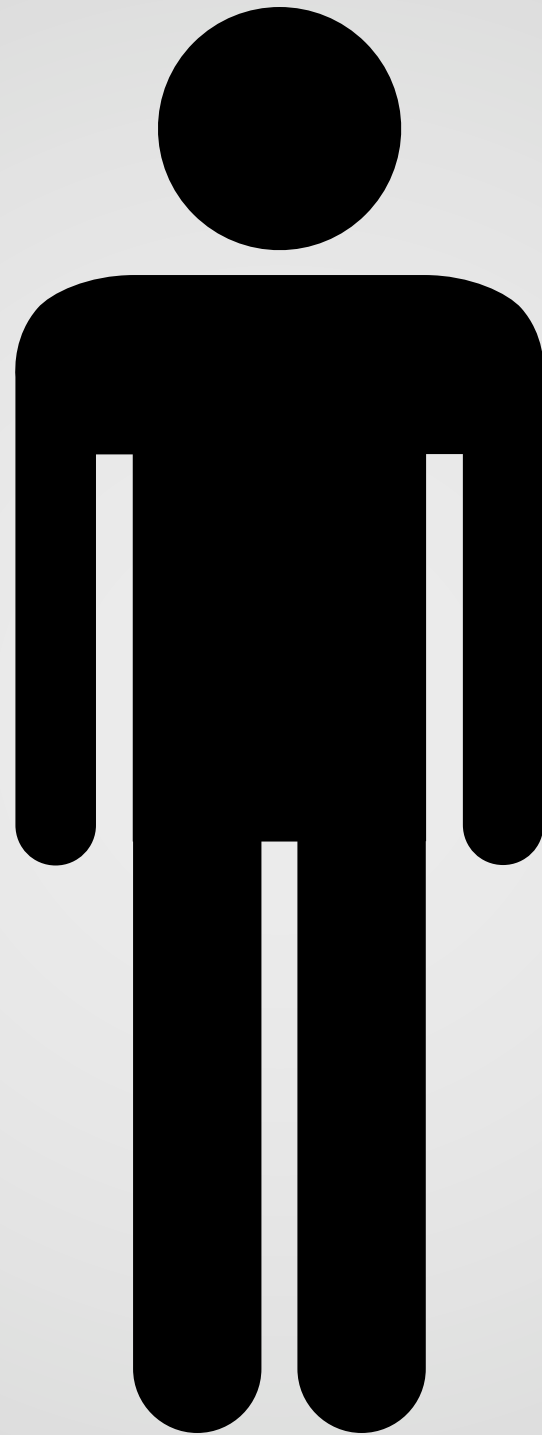
Do I put my life on the line?

Do I keep my head down and
pass?

**What groups do you belong to:
professional, personal, social?**











VOICE OF:
DARNELLA
WITNESS



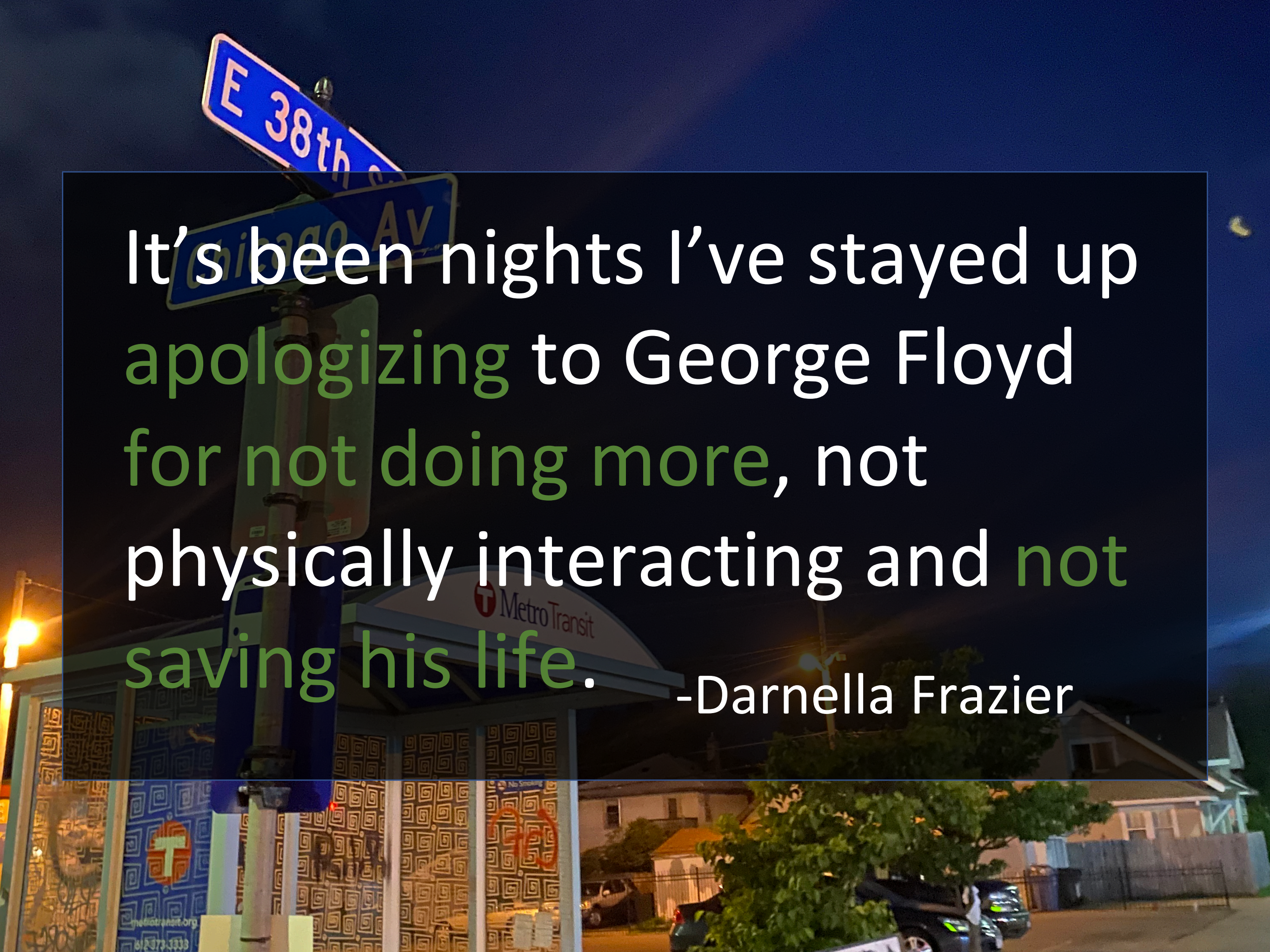
Was talking With Mom
& She Said “I Watched Trial Of Policeman Who Killed George
Floyd,& Cried”.

I Said

“Mom,I Know This Is Gonna Sound CRAZY,But..
I Kept ThinkingMaybe If I’d Been There,...I Could’ve Helped



— Cher (@cher) April 3, 2021



It's been nights I've stayed up
apologizing to George Floyd
for not doing more, not
physically interacting and not
saving his life.

-Darnella Frazier

a Georgetown Law study found that, compared to white girls of the same age, adults perceive that...

- ▶ Black girls need less nurturing
- ▶ Black girls need less protection
- ▶ Black girls need to be supported less
- ▶ Black girls need to be comforted less
- ▶ Black girls are more independent
- ▶ Black girls know more about adult topics
- ▶ Black girls know more about sex



When was a time you saw a situation totally different than someone else? Anyone else? Everyone else?

What influences the different perspectives?



ROBERT THOM



CHARLES JOHNSON



**Sickle cell disease
is 3 times more
prevalent than
cystic fibrosis...**

**...yet receives the same level of
research funding as CF.**

er-person funding for sickle cell dis

\$842

l per-person funding for cystic fibro

\$2807

The birth rate of sickle cell
disease is
1 in 365
black individuals

The birth rate of cystic fibrosis is
1 in 2500
white individuals

**Black women are 3-4
times more likely to
experience a pregnancy
related death than white
women**

The mortality rate of black newborns in hospital shrunk by between 39% and 58% when black physicians took charge of the birth.

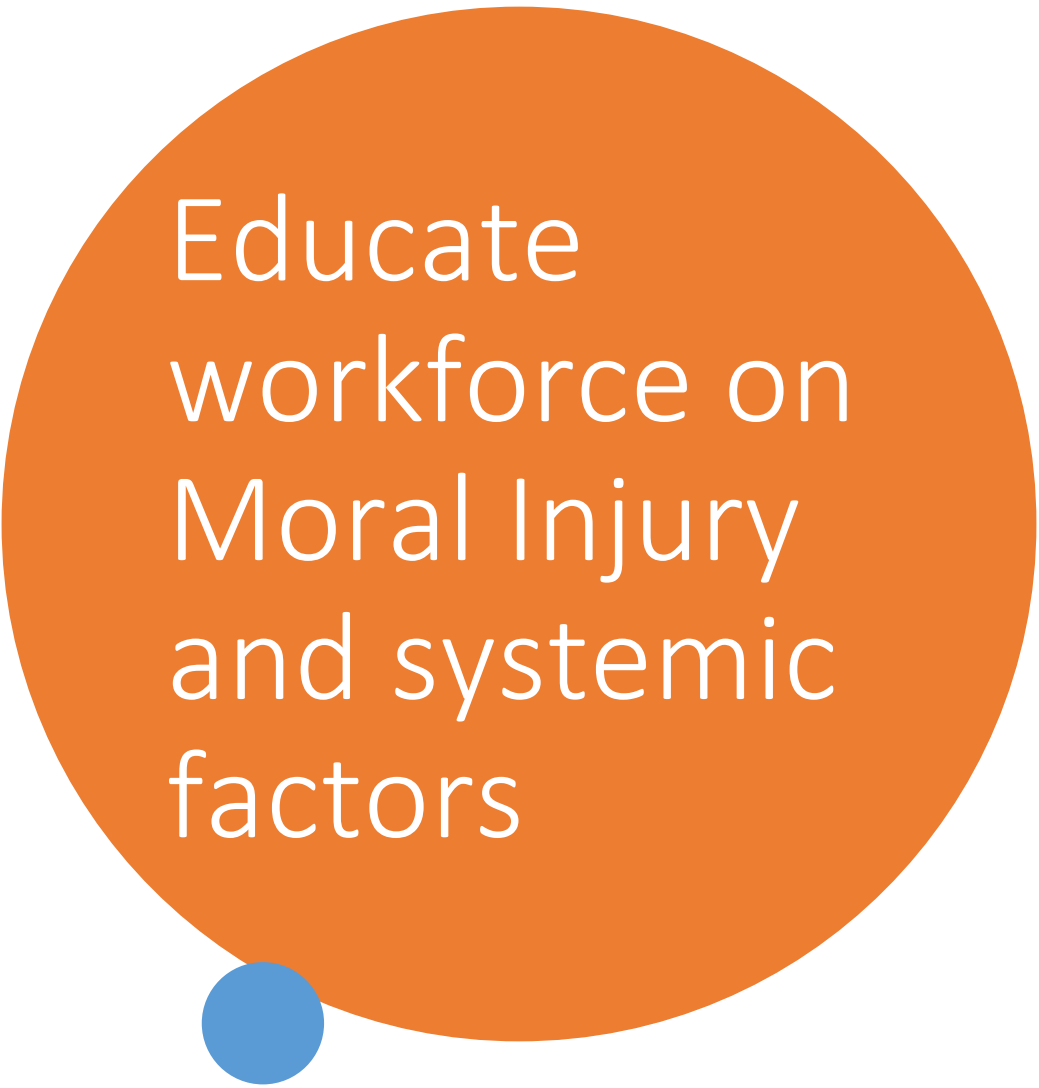

The mortality rate for white babies was unaffected by the doctor's race.





How do we confront moral injury?






Educate workforce on Moral Injury and systemic factors

- Name what is being experienced by the workforce.
- Remove the blame from the workforce.
- Bring attention to the policies, practices, statutes, and laws that contribute.



Ethical Decision-Making framework

"In order to perform **effectively**, the social worker uses a combination of **art and science**. It is recognized that a worker brings certain **intangibles** to the practice situation that affect process and outcome - the **art** encompassed in building relationships, creative thinking, courage, energy, using sound judgment, and committing to appropriate values. At the same time, the social worker must combine his or her artistic abilities with the **profession's knowledge and scientific base**. Without art, the knowledge base is of little value. But without the knowledge, the art is of limited effectiveness. The social worker merges his or her art and science into a practice framework" (p.45).





Anti-oppressive work



**Actively confronting and mitigating
dominant culture biases**



How might the discoveries from these reflections and the discussion today influence your work in communities other than your own?



Thank you!

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