THE ETHICAL SENSITIVITY OF SOCIAL WORKERS

A contribution to a theory of practice

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Set up:

- Focus on ethical agency, of which ethical sensitivity is a part
- Best practice unit (i.e. a community of practice with inquisitive objectives): cooperation of 12 social workers (of 6 different welfare organizations) and 2 researchers (UAS teachers)
- Practice based co-research: involving social workers as reflective and inquisitive professionals with regard to their own practice
- Phenomenological design: focus on (interpreting) experiences

Set up:

- Focus on ethical agency
- Best practice unit
- Practice based co-research
- Phenomenological design

Approach: alternation of reflective writing, group discussion and synthesizing writing

- Write down a case concerning a morally charged situation (a moral dilemma)
- Write about how you knew the charge was of a moral nature
- Several cycles of collectively discussing, analyzing and synthesizing the results

Set up:

- Focus on ethical agency
- Best practice unit
- Practice based co-research
- Phenomenological design

Approach: alternation of reflective writing, group discussion and synthesizing writing

Outcome: elements for a theory of practice concerning the ethical sensitivity of social workers

- All stages of professional performance
 - Professional wisdom: judging, deciding, acting

(cf. Banks & Gallagher, 2009)

- All aspects of ethical language
 - Terms: good, values, rules, virtues, (conflicts of) interests, (choosing between) alternatives, (facing the) consequences (cf. De Jonge, 1995)



[2] Being professionally moved

Being moved:

[1] Break down of flow and virtuosity

[2] Being professionally moved

Being moved:

- Primary signals (during action)
 - Basic: restlessness, ambivalence, discomfort
 - Specific: fear, worry, suspicion

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 - Specific: fear, worry, suspicion
- Secondary signals (after action)
 - Retrospective: disappointment, guilt
 - Prospective: performance anxiety, desperate

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- Primary signals (during action)
 - Basic: restlessness, ambivalence, discomfort
 - Specific: fear, worry, suspicion
- Secondary signals (after action)
 - Retrospective: disappointment, guilt
 - Prospective: fear of failure, desperate

Professionally: (self-) conscious, reflective, regulation (cf. ethics work)

[2] Being professionally moved

Note: positive ethical functions of emotions (Keinemans)

- Informing about the ethical problem (e.g. suspicion)
- Revealing ethical values (e.g. anger)
- Motivating ethical conduct (e.g. touched)

[1] Break down of flow and virtuosity

[2] Being professionally moved

[3] Collegial support

- Asked: giving advises
- Unasked: signaling blind spots

(note: collective sensitivity: diversity)

[2] Being professionally moved

[3] Collegial support

Addendum: conditions for sensitivity

- Responsibility
- Openness
- Contact

Essence: sincere involvement with service users



[2] Being professionally moved

[3] Collegial support

Conditions for sensitivity: sincere involvement

I have become more aware of moral tensions in daily practice. (10 respondents)

- I completely disagree: 0%
- I disagree: 10%
- I agree: 50%
- I completely agree: 40%

For me it has become more clear when and how I notice moral tensions in daily practice. (10 respondents)

- I completely disagree: 0%
- I disagree: 10%
- I agree: 40%
- I completely agree: 50%



The quality of my work has improved by becoming more sensitive to moral tensions in daily practice. (10 respondents)

- I completely disagree: 0%
- I disagree: 0%
- I agree: 50%
- I completely agree: 50%



Challenges for further research concerning ethical sensitivity:

- A remark of one of the participants: more attention should be paid to individual and cultural differences in ethical sensitivity
- Ethical sensitivity is not restricted to dilemmatic situations (cf. Handelsmann, Knapp & Gottlieb, 2009)
- Experiences, ideas and reflections of social workers concerning ethical sensitivity could be confronted with critical approaches of social work and professionalism