

ETHICS DASHBOARD

PROJECT SUMMARY

ETHICS DASHBOARD

SUMMARY-GOALS 1/2

The Ethics Dashboard is a teaching/learning aid for students in applied ethics courses—service courses taught for students in a variety of programs other than Philosophy. The lack of philosophical/theoretical background and experience in applying moral theory to practice raises several challenges:

1. Focus - When engaging ethical questions about examples and cases, students tend to focus on economic, legal, political, practical or other issues rather than the ethics. The app will help students narrow their focus to the moral puzzles.
2. Gut reactions – There is a tendency to leap to a moral conclusion without being able to articulate the reasons for that conclusion other than a 'gut' feeling. The app will require a systematic analysis of the ethics.

ETHICS DASHBOARD

SUMMARY-GOALS 2/2

3. **Comparative Analysis** – Students often alter facts about a case to suit different ethical approaches in a way that results in false contrasts/comparisons. The app will assist students by ensuring relevant similarities are maintained when considering an ethical issue from different theoretical approaches.
4. **Detailed Examination** – A strong analysis demands a level of detail that is often not included in a final paper; hence, students often skip the work and try to fake-it. The app requires detailed input and streamlines inputs by sharing relevant information between ethical approaches.
5. **Plagiarism Prevention** – The app will generate a report that students will use to write case analyses and other papers. The report is equivalent to 'showing your work' in math, and as a result, will discourage plagiarism.

USER INTERFACE

FRONT END

ETHICS DASHBOARD

ETHICAL ISSUE

OPTION 1

OPTION 2

OPTION ...

START
HERE

STAKEHOLDER 1

STAKEHOLDER 2

STAKEHOLDER 3

STAKEHOLDER 4

STAKEHOLDER 5

STAKEHOLDER ...

UTILITARIANISM

Option ? will produce the greatest happiness and is therefore the morally correct option.

VIRTUE ETHICS

The virtuous option is option ?.

CARE ETHICS

Option ? responds to the needs identified.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS



DEONTOLOGY

The moral law dictates that option ? is the morally correct choice.

ETHICS DASHBOARD

DECISION/ACTION UNDER CONSIDERATION

Describe the ethical issue or dilemma you would like to analyze. Remember, ethical values are things that are important because they are right or wrong – lying, courage, loyalty, theft, etc.

ETHICAL ISSUE:

I am the engineer who is asked to create the VW defeat device. It will make it possible for vehicles to pass emissions tests designed to protect the environment. I'm not sure I should do it because it seems wrong to cheat.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company above my personal concerns and do my job – create the device.

OPTION 2

I can betray the company, go to the press and blow the whistle.

OPTION 3

I can stand up to my superiors, say no and organize colleagues to prevent the cheat device.

OPTION 4 - CLICK TO
ADD...

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS



ETHICS DASHBOARD

THE NEXT STEP

ETHICS

I am the person who was asked to create the VW defeat device.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company...

OPTION 2

I can betray the company...

UTILITARIANISM

Option ? will produce the greatest happiness and is therefore the morally correct option.

VIRTUE ETHICS

The virtuous option is option ?.

STAKEHOLDER 1

STAKEHOLDER 2

STAKEHOLDER 3

STAKEHOLDER 4

STAKEHOLDER 5

STAKEHOLDER 6

CARE ETHICS

Option ? responds to the needs identified.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS



DEONTOLOGY

The moral law dictates that option ? is the morally correct choice.

ETHICS DASHBOARD

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Stakeholders are persons or groups that will be impacted by the decision/action taken. List the stakeholders and what they want in the simplest terms – wealth, social status, etc. Note: It's good to start with the decision-maker as the first stakeholder and then work out from there.

STAKEHOLDER 1

INTERESTS

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat device.

Professional success, job security, a clear conscience

STAKEHOLDER 2

INTERESTS

The decision makers at VW who asked the engineer to create the device

Increase Profit, Satisfy Consumer needs

STAKEHOLDER 3

INTERESTS

Consumers – vehicle buyers

A 'green' vehicle, a clear conscience, social status

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

STAKEHOLDER 4–CLICK TO ADD ... as many as necessary—it could be lots!



ETHICS DASHBOARD

ETHICAL ISSUE

I am the engineer who is asked to create the VW defeat device.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company...

OPTION 2

I can betray the company...

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to

**ANALYZE THE
OPTIONS**

who asked...

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers – vehicle buyers...

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW Owners/Shareholders

STAKEHOLDER 5

Everyone who breaths air - who will experience the...

STAKEHOLDER ...

UTILITARIANISM

Option ? will produce the greatest happiness and is therefore the morally correct option.

VIRTUE ETHICS

The virtuous option is option ?.

CARE ETHICS

Option ? responds to the needs identified.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS



DEONTOLOGY

The moral law dictates that option ? is the morally correct choice.

UTILITARIANISM 1/7

Utilitarianism is a consequentialist theory – meaning that the moral worth of an action is determined by the consequences of the action. The first step is to consider the consequences, both short-term and long-term, for the options you've identified.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company...

Short term – personal guilt but I keep my job – the consumers are betrayed – the environment is damaged
Long term - If the device is discovered I will likely lose my job and possibly my career – VW's reputation, and business, will be damaged.

OPTION 2

I can betray the company, go to the press ...

Short term – I will have done the right thing, but I will likely lose my job and possibly my career. The device will not be built and that will have a negative impact on VW's ability to produce certain types of vehicles.
Long term – I will feel good knowing that I did the right thing – consumers will not be betrayed – the environment is protected

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS



UTILITARIANISM 2/7

Provide reasons why you have included each stakeholder. Move stakeholders up or down to rank according to the degree of impact. (Stakeholder 1 experiences the highest impact) Note: You may want to removed stakeholders if you can't identify how they will be impacted or if there is very little impact. Also, you may add stakeholders at any time.

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

The engineer is directly, and significantly, impacted by the issue. They could lose their job at VW, lose industry friends and suffer career set backs.

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Defend the inclusion of Stakeholder 2 – Rank by degree of impact

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers – vehicle buyers...

Defend the inclusion of Stakeholder 3 – Rank by degree of impact

STAKEHOLDER ...

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS



UTILITARIANISM 3/7

The Greatest Happiness Principle, actions are right if they promote happiness (pleasure) and wrong if they promote unhappiness (pain). Consider the *relative* stakeholder pleasures or pains for the options you identified. Identify the pleasures as higher or lower by ticking the box.

OPTION 1 - I can put loyalty to the company first ...

Short-term consequences

STAKEHOLDER 1



The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

Pleasure ☒ Pain

Guilt

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Pleasure ☒ Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers...

Pleasure ☒ Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW Owners/Shareholders...

Pleasure ☒ Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

Aggregate of short-term outcomes:

Pleasure ☒ Pain

Long-term outcomes:

Pleasure ☐ Pain

OPTION 2

Short-term outcomes:

Pleasure ☐ Pain

Long-term outcomes

Pleasure ☐ Pain

UTILITARIANISM 4/7

The Greatest Happiness Principle, actions are right if they promote happiness (pleasure) and wrong if they promote unhappiness (pain). Consider the *relative* stakeholder pleasures or pains for the options you identified. Identify the pleasures as higher or lower by ticking the box.

OPTION 1 - I can put loyalty to the company first ...

Long-term consequences

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

Pleasure ☐ — ☒ — Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Pleasure ☐ — ☒ — Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers...

Pleasure ☐ — ☒ — Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW Owners/Shareholders...

Pleasure ☐ — ☒ — Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

Aggregate of short-term outcomes:

Pleasure ☐ — ☒ — Pain

Long-term outcomes:

Pleasure ☐ — ☒ — Pain

OPTION 2

Short-term outcomes:

Pleasure ☐ — ☒ — Pain

Long-term outcomes

Pleasure ☐ — ☒ — Pain

UTILITARIANISM 5/7

The Greatest Happiness Principle, actions are right if they promote happiness (pleasure) and wrong if they promote unhappiness (pain). Consider the *relative* stakeholder pleasures or pains for the options you identified. Identify the pleasures as higher or lower by ticking the box.

OPTION 2 - I can betray the company ...

Short-term consequences

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

Pleasure  Pain

Clear conscience, job loss...

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Pleasure  Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers...

Pleasure  Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW Owners/Shareholders...

Pleasure  Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

Aggregate of short-term outcomes:

Pleasure  Pain

Long-term outcomes:


Pleasure  Pain

OPTION 2

Short-term outcomes:

Pleasure  Pain

Long-term outcomes

Pleasure  Pain

UTILITARIANISM 6/7

The Greatest Happiness Principle, actions are right if they promote happiness (pleasure) and wrong if they promote unhappiness (pain). Consider the *relative* stakeholder pleasures or pains for the options you identified. Identify the pleasures as higher or lower by ticking the box.

OPTION 2 - I can betray the company ...

Long-term consequences

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

Pleasure  Pain

A clear conscience...

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Pleasure  Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers...

Pleasure  Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW Owners/Shareholders

Pleasure  Pain

Explanation

Pleasure: High ☐ Low ☐

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

Aggregate of short-term outcomes:

Pleasure  Pain

Long-term outcomes:

Pleasure  Pain

OPTION 2

Short-term outcomes:

Pleasure  Pain

Long-term outcomes

Pleasure  Pain

UTILITARIANISM 7/7

The last thing to consider is the type of pleasures contributing to the greatest happiness. It isn't just how many stakeholders experience higher pleasures – you have to judge how much the higher pleasure should be worth in your final analysis.

OPTION 1

Aggregate of short-term outcomes:



Pleasure  Pain

Higher 0 Lower 6

Long-term outcomes:

Pleasure  Pain

Higher 1 Lower 5

OPTION 2

Short-term outcomes:

Pleasure  Pain

Higher 2 Lower 4

Long-term outcomes

Pleasure  Pain

Higher 5 Lower 1

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

ETHICAL DECISION/ COURSE OF ACTION

Sum up your analysis. Eg. Although Option 1 produces pleasures in the short-term, they are lower pleasures. Option 2 results in less overall pain and higher pleasures to the stakeholders most impacted by the issue. Option 2 will produce the greatest happiness and is therefore the right option.

ETHICS DASHBOARD

ETHICAL ISSUE

I am the engineer who is asked to create the VW defeat device.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company...

OPTION 2

I can betray the company...

UTILITARIANISM

Option 2 will produce the greatest happiness and is therefore the morally correct option.

VIRTUE ETHICS

The virtuous option is option 2.

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers – people who are fooled by the...

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW – the company and everyone who works there.

STAKEHOLDER 5

Everyone who breaths air - who will experience the...

STAKEHOLDER ...

CARE ETHICS

Option 2 responds to the needs identified.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

DEONTOLOGY

The moral law dictates that option 2 is the morally correct choice.

DEONTOLOGY 1/8

A deontological approach to ethical decision making begins with reasoning our way to understanding the moral law that should govern the decision. Kant called these moral laws categorical (universal, timeless) imperatives (must do's that are not optional). To begin, consider the reasons supporting each option.

OPTION 1: I can put loyalty to the company...

What is your motivation?

- ☒ Serves your interests
- ☒ Serves the interests of someone else you want to impress
- ☐ It will look good
- ☒ It will pay off in the long run
- ☐ Everybody wins
- ☒ It costs very little
- ☐ Revenge
- ☐ Other
- ☐ It's the right thing to do

OPTION 2: I can betray the company, go to the...

What is your motivation?

- ☐ Serves your interests
- ☐ Serves the interests of someone else you want to impress
- ☐ It will look good
- ☐ It will pay off in the long run
- ☐ Everybody wins
- ☐ It costs very little
- ☐ Revenge
- ☐ Other
- ☐ It's the right thing to do

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

This reasoning is consistent with [hypothetical/categorical] reasoning and therefore [cannot/may] support a moral action.

OPTION 2

This reasoning is consistent with [hypothetical/categorical] reasoning and therefore [cannot/may] support a moral action.

DEONTOLOGY 2/8

HYPOTHETICAL IMPERATIVES

A hypothetical imperative is a command in a conditional form

- E.g. If you want to do well on the midterm you must study!

You study because you have a goal or a desire – to do well on the midterm. Hypothetical imperatives are commands that tell us what we should do, but they do not express moral laws.

You selected the following reasons to support OPTION 1:

- ☒ Serves your interests
- ☒ Serves the interests of someone else you want to impress
- ☐ It will look good
- ☒ It will pay off in the long run
- ☐ Everybody wins
- ☒ It costs very little
- ☐ Revenge
- ☐ Other
- ☐ It's the right thing to do

These motivations are consistent with hypothetical reasoning and therefore cannot be a universal law of moral action.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

This reasoning is consistent with *hypothetical* reasoning and therefore cannot support a moral action.

OPTION 2

This reasoning is consistent with [*hypothetical/ categorical*] reasoning and therefore [*cannot/may*] support a moral action.

DEONTOLOGY 3 / 8

A deontological approach to ethical decision making begins with reasoning our way to understanding the moral law that should govern the decision. Kant called these moral laws categorical (universal, timeless) imperatives (not optional). To begin, consider the reasons supporting each option.


I can put loyalty to the company...

What is your motivation?

- ☒ Serves your interests
- ☒ Serves the interests of someone else you want to impress
- ☐ It will look good
- ☒ It will pay off in the long run
- ☐ Everybody wins
- ☒ It costs very little
- ☐ Revenge
- ☐ Other
- ☐ It's the right thing to do

I can betray the company, go to the press ...

What is your motivation?

- ☐ Serves your interests
- ☐ Serves the interests of someone else you want to impress
- ☐ It will look good
- ☐ It will pay off in the long run 
- ☐ Everybody wins
- ☐ It costs very little
- ☐ Revenge
- ☐ Other
- ☒ It's the right thing to do

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

This reasoning is consistent with *hypothetical* reasoning and therefore cannot support a moral action.

OPTION 2

This reasoning is consistent with [*hypothetical/categorical*] reasoning and therefore [*cannot/may*] support a moral action.

DEONTOLOGY 4/8

CATEGORIACAL IMPERATIVES

The fundamental principle of our moral duties is a categorical imperative.

- It is an imperative because it is a command addressed to agents who could follow it but might not
- It is categorical in virtue of applying to us unconditionally – in all times and all places

Unlike hypothetical imperatives, categorical imperatives are not relative to a desire or goal

You selected the following reasons to support OPTION 2:

- ☐ Serves your interests
- ☐ Serves the interests of someone else you want to impress
- ☐ It will look good
- ☐ It will pay off in the long run
- ☐ Everybody wins
- ☐ It costs very little
- ☐ Revenge
- ☐ Other
- ☒ It's the right thing to do

This motivation is consistent with categorical reasoning and therefore may support a universal law of moral action; however, the law must be defined, universal and consistent.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

This reasoning is consistent with *hypothetical* reasoning and therefore cannot support a moral action.

OPTION 2

This reasoning is consistent with *categorical* reasoning and therefore may support a moral action.

OPTION ...

DEONTOLOGY 5/8

TESTING CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVES

Describe the moral issues governing the decision described in Option 2.

Cheating is wrong and should be exposed. Blowing the whistle is the right thing to do because I will be revealing the truth about what is going on.

Define the moral law(s) that govern the actions you will take if you choose Option 2.

Moral Law 1: Cheating is wrong.

Moral Law 2: Revealing the truth is right.

Moral Law 3: Honesty is right.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS



DEONTOLOGY 6/8

TESTING CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVES

Moral Law 1: Cheating is wrong

TEST IT'S UNIVERSALIZABILITY: Can you restate the law as a universal law of moral action? Yes ☒ No ☐

Cheating is wrong in all circumstances, times and all places.

*if the moral law cannot be expressed as a universal law of moral action it fails the universalizability test.

TEST IT'S CONSISTENCY: Could you live in a world where everyone followed this law? Yes ☒ No ☐

I could live in a society where the moral wrongness of cheating informed everyone's idea of right and wrong.

*If you could not live in a world where everyone (including you) followed this law, it fails the consistency test.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 2

Moral Law 1: Cheating is Wrong

Universal - Yes

Consistent - Yes

Moral Law 2: Revealing the Truth is Right

Universal - Yes No

Consistent - Yes No

Moral Law 3: Honesty is Right

Universal - Yes No

Consistent - Yes No

DEONTOLOGY 7/8

TESTING CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVES

Moral Law 2: Revealing the Truth is Right

TEST IT'S UNIVERSALIZABILITY: Can you restate the law as a universal law of moral action? Yes ☒ No ☐

Revealing the truth is right in all circumstances, times and all places.

*if the moral law cannot be expressed as a universal law of moral action it fails the universalizability test.

TEST IT'S CONSISTENCY: Could you live in a world where everyone followed this law? Yes ☐ No ☒

A world governed by this moral law would be untenable. Concealment is necessary to form relationships, engage in contracts and protect valuable things.

*If you could not live in a world where everyone (including you) followed this law, it fails the consistency test.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 2

Moral Law 1: Cheating is Wrong

Universal - Yes

Consistent - Yes

Moral Law 2: Revealing the Truth is Right

Universal - Yes

Consistent - No

Moral Law 3: Honesty is Right

Universal - Yes No

Consistent - Yes No

DEONTOLOGY 8/8

TESTING CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVES

Moral Law 3: Honesty is Right

TEST IT'S UNIVERSALIZABILITY: Can you restate the law as a universal law of moral action? Yes ☒ No ☐

Honesty is right in all circumstances, times and all places.

*if the moral law cannot be expressed as a universal law of moral action it fails the universalizability test.

TEST IT'S CONSISTENCY: Could you live in a world where everyone followed this law? Yes ☐ No ☒

There might be circumstances where being honest would do more harm than good.

*If you could not live in a world where everyone (including you) followed this law, it fails the consistency test.



DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 2

Moral Law 1: Cheating is Wrong

Universal - Yes

Consistent - Yes

Moral Law 2: Revealing the Truth is Right

Universal - Yes

Consistent - No

Moral Law 3: Honesty is Right

Universal - Yes

Consistent - No

ETHICS DASHBOARD

ETHICAL ISSUE

I am the engineer who is asked to create the VW defeat device.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company...

OPTION 2

I can betray the company...

UTILITARIANISM

Option 2 will produce the greatest happiness and is therefore the morally correct option.

VIRTUE ETHICS

The virtuous option is option 2.

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers – people who are fooled by the...

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW – the company and everyone who works there.

STAKEHOLDER 5

Everyone who breaths air - who will experience the...

STAKEHOLDER ...

CARE ETHICS

Option 2 responds to the needs identified.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

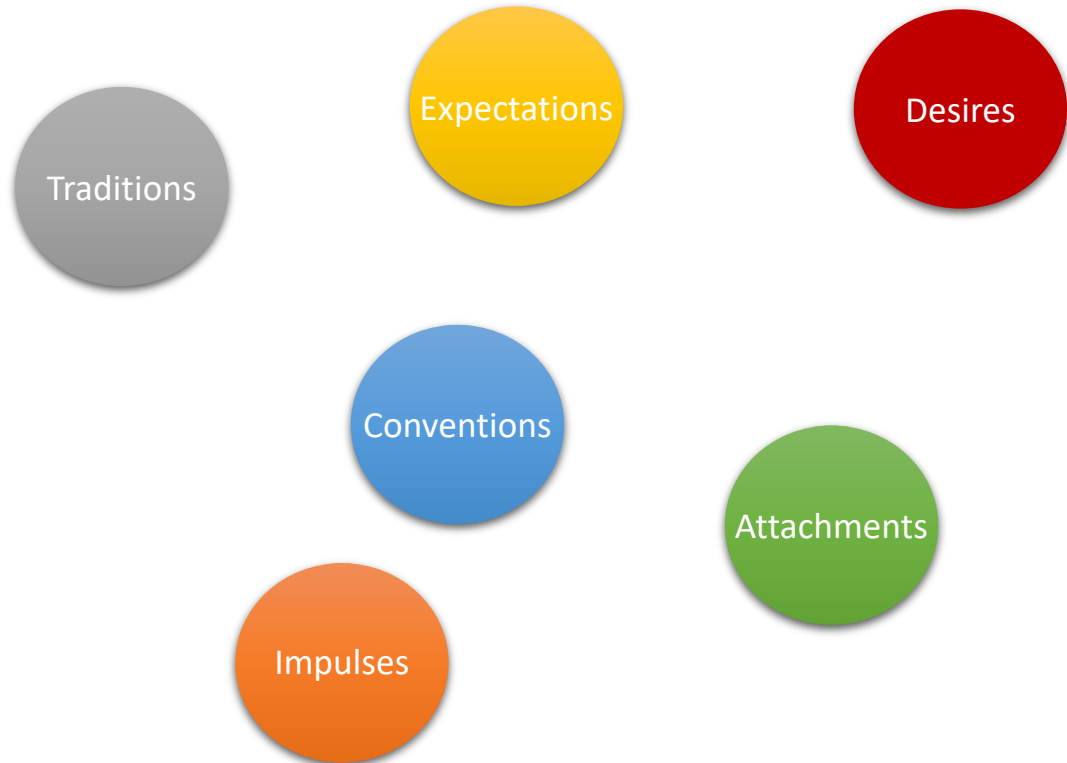
MY PROGRESS

DEONTOLOGY

The moral law dictates that none of the options are clearly morally correct.

VIRTUE ETHICS 1/4

Virtue ethics is a theory that focuses on the character of the decision maker. Building a virtuous character requires practicing the virtues until the moral agent knows the right thing to do in the right time in the right place in the right way. To begin, one must achieve a stable equilibrium of the soul by balancing various influences – both internal and external that might interfere with good judgment. Move the cursor to balance the balls.



DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS



VIRTUE ETHICS 1/4

Virtue ethics is a theory that focuses on the character of the decision maker. Building a virtuous character requires practicing the virtues until the moral agent knows the right thing to do in the right time in the right place in the right way. To begin, one must achieve a stable equilibrium of the soul by balancing various influences – both internal and external that might interfere with good judgment. Move the cursor to balance the balls.



DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

CONGRATULATIONS!

Your soul is now in a stable equilibrium which is essential to understanding virtue. However, this achievement is fleeting. Life will constantly challenge your ability to balance the many influences that will make it difficult to see the virtuous path.

VIRTUE ETHICS 2/4

Virtue ethics is a theory that focuses on the character of the decision maker. Building a virtuous character requires practicing the virtues until the moral agent knows the right thing to do in the right time in the right place in the right way. To begin, identify the relevant virtues and vices and indicate where each action falls on the virtue continuum.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company...

VICE (EXCESS) - VIRTUE (MEAN) - VICE (DEFICIENCY)

Blind Devotion ————— Loyalty ————— Disloyalty

OPTION 2

I can betray the company, go to the press ...

VICE (EXCESS) - VIRTUE (MEAN) - VICE (DEFICIENCY)

Over-Sharing ————— Honesty ————— Dishonesty

OPTION 3

I can stand up to my superiors, say no and organize ...

VICE (EXCESS) - VIRTUE (MEAN) - VICE (DEFICIENCY)

Rashness ————— Courage ————— Cowardice

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTIONS RANKED BY
MOST VIRTUOUS

O 3: COURAGE

Virtue ————— Vice

O 2: OVER-SHARING

Virtue ————— Vice

O 1: BLIND DEVOTION

Virtue ————— Vice

VIRTUE ETHICS 3/4

Consider the context. The virtues are practiced (and understood) in the context of a community. Identify the relevant virtues and vices relevant to the stakeholder interests you've listed.

STAKEHOLDER INTEREST #1 Wealth (10)

VICE (EXCESS) - VIRTUE (MEAN) - VICE (DEFICIENCY)

Greed — Frugality — Generosity

STAKEHOLDER INTEREST #2 Prestige (7)

VICE (EXCESS) - VIRTUE (MEAN) - VICE (DEFICIENCY)

Vanity — Self Confidence — Modesty

STAKEHOLDER INTEREST #3 Integrity (3)

VICE (EXCESS) - VIRTUE (MEAN) - VICE (DEFICIENCY)

Righteous Indignation — Integrity — Wickedness

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

INTERESTS RANKED BY
MOST VIRTUOUS

SI 2: INTEGRITY

Virtue — Vice


SI 2: PRESTIGE

Virtue — Vice

SI 1: GREED

Virtue — Vice

VIRTUE ETHICS 4/4

The Virtuous action is the one that balances the interests of the stakeholders in light of the relevant virtues. Note: This is just a rough approximation of how Virtue Ethics can be applied to a particular case. Practicing the virtues is a life-long endeavor – meaning that you would evaluate success/failure in consideration of the consequences, re-evaluate your decisions and refine your understanding of the virtues until virtuous actions flow from your character. 

OPTIONS RANKED BY MOST VIRTUOUS

O 3: COURAGE

Virtue —  — Vice

O 2: OVER-SHARING

Virtue —  — Vice

O 1: BLIND DEVOTION


Virtue —  — Vice

INTERESTS RANKED BY MOST VIRTUOUS

SI 3: INTEGRITY

Virtue —  — Vice

SI 2: SELF-CONFIDENCE

Virtue —  — Vice

SI 1: GREED

Virtue —  — Vice

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

ETHICAL DECISION/ COURSE OF ACTION

Sum up your analysis. Eg. Wealth and prestige were desired by the most stakeholders, but they were not the most virtuous goals. Balancing the options and interests of stakeholders shows that the right thing will be a combination of courage, integrity and self-confidence. The virtuous option is Option 3.

ETHICS DASHBOARD

ETHICAL ISSUE

I am the engineer who is asked to create the VW defeat device.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company...

OPTION 2

I can betray the company...

OPTION 3

I can stand up to my super..

UTILITARIANISM

Option 2 will produce the greatest happiness and is therefore the morally correct option.

VIRTUE ETHICS

The virtuous option is Option 3.

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers – people who are fooled by the...

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW – the company and everyone who works there.

STAKEHOLDER 5

Everyone who breaths air - who will experience the...

STAKEHOLDER ...

CARE ETHICS

Option ? responds to the needs identified.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

DEONTOLOGY

The moral law dictates that none of the options are clearly morally correct.

CARE ETHICS 1/4

Care ethics we come to understand the right thing to do by considering how we can care for others. There are three main features of care. **Attentiveness:** Being aware of needs in others. **Competence:** The ability to deliver what is needed. **Responsiveness:** Empathy for the position of others in need of care.

OPTION 1 - I can put loyalty to the company first ...

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

Attentiveness



Competence



Responsiveness



STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Attentiveness



Competence



Responsiveness



DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

Duty of Care



OPTION 2

Duty of Care



OPTION 3

Duty of Care



CARE ETHICS 2/4

Care ethics we come to understand the right thing to do by considering how we can care for others. There are three main features of care. **Attentiveness:** Being aware of needs in others. **Competence:** The ability to deliver what is needed. **Responsiveness:** Empathy for the position of others in need of care.

OPTION 1 - I can put loyalty to the company first ...

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...



Attentiveness

High ————— Low

Competence

High ————— Low

Responsiveness

High ————— Low

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Attentiveness

High ————— Low

Competence

High ————— Low

Responsiveness

High ————— Low

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

Duty of Care

High ————— Low

OPTION 2

Duty of Care

High ————— Low

OPTION 3

Duty of Care

High ————— Low

CARE ETHICS 3/4

Care ethics we come to understand the right thing to do by considering how we can care for others. There are three main features of care. **Attentiveness:** Being aware of needs in others. **Competence:** The ability to deliver what is needed. **Responsiveness:** Empathy for the position of others in need of care.

OPTION 2 - I can betray the company ...

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

Attentiveness

High — ☒ — Low

Competence

High — ☒ — Low

Responsiveness

High — ☒ — Low

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Attentiveness

High — ☒ — Low

Competence

High — ☒ — Low

Responsiveness

High — ☒ — Low

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

Duty of Care

High — ☒ — Low

OPTION 2

Duty of Care

High — ☒ — Low

OPTION 3

Duty of Care

High — ☒ — Low

CARE ETHICS 4/4

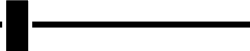
Care ethics we come to understand the right thing to do by considering how we can care for others. There are three main features of care. **Attentiveness:** Being aware of needs in others. **Competence:** The ability to deliver what is needed. **Responsiveness:** Empathy for the position of others in need of care.

OPTION 3 - I can stand up to my superiors, say no ...

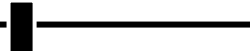
STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

Attentiveness

High —  Low

Competence

High —  Low

Responsiveness

High —  Low

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

Attentiveness

High —  Low

Competence

High —  Low

Responsiveness

High —  Low

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

OPTION 1

Duty of Care



High —  Low

OPTION 2

Duty of Care

High —  Low

OPTION 3

Duty of Care

High —  Low

ETHICS DASHBOARD

ETHICAL ISSUE

I am the engineer who is asked to create the VW defeat device.

OPTION 1

I can put loyalty to the company...

OPTION 2

I can betray the company...

OPTION 3

I can stand up to my super..

UTILITARIANISM

Option 2 will produce the greatest happiness and is therefore the morally correct option.

VIRTUE ETHICS

The virtuous option is Option 3.

STAKEHOLDER 1

The engineer asked to design the VW defeat...

STAKEHOLDER 2

The decision makers at VW who asked...

STAKEHOLDER 3

Consumers – people who are fooled by the...

STAKEHOLDER 4

VW – the company and everyone who works there.

STAKEHOLDER 5

Everyone who breaths air - who will experience the...

STAKEHOLDER ...

CARE ETHICS

Option 3 responds to the needs identified.

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

DEONTOLOGY

The moral law dictates that none of the options are clearly morally correct.

MY PROGRESS

ETHICAL ISSUE & OPTIONS

6/10

Comments Summary:

This summary lists all comments posted in-text by the marker.

STAKEHOLDERS

7.5/10

Comments:

VIRTUE ETHICS

Comments:

0/15

DEONTOLOGY

0/15

Comments Summary:

UTILITARIANISM

12/15

Comments Summary:

CARE ETHICS

Comments:

12.5/15

DASHBOARD

UTILITARIANISM

DEONTOLOGY

VIRTUE ETHICS

CARE ETHICS

MY PROGRESS

TOTAL: 38/80
48%

Issue & Options:	6/10
Stakeholders:	7.5/10
Utilitarianism:	12/15
Deontology:	0/15
Virtue Ethics:	0/15
Care Ethics:	12.5/15

FUNCTIONALITY

BACK END

ETHICS DASHBOARD

FEATURES AND FUNCTIONALITY

USER ACCOUNTS

- Initially, there will be up to 120 users that will need access throughout a single term.
 - Users need to be grouped into their respective classes
 - Each user should be able to create up to 4 Dashboards
- Individual users need to have access to works in progress, and the option to submit their work for evaluation after they complete:
 - Ethical Issue and Options
 - Stakeholders
 - Utilitarianism
 - Deontology
 - Virtue Ethics
 - Care Ethics
- After submission, the marker/professor able to post in-text comments for all sections, and post marks on the 'My Progress' screen
 - Marks for each section, a running total and a summary containing all comments is available to students at all times on the 'My Progress' screen
- Once marks are final – the professor submits all marks to Moodle (integration?)

ETHICS DASHBOARD

FEATURES AND FUNCTIONALITY

REPORTS

Student Generated Reports

- Students should be able to download selected sections into a text document containing both their inputs and marker comments
 - This text will be used to produce various types analytical assignments
 - For example: Students may be asked to do a comparative analysis of a case from the perspective of Utilitarianism and Care Ethics

Marker/Professor Generated Reports

- Markers/Professors should be able to download text reports and an Excel document with student's marks for each class

DATABASE

The database should securely store and collate all inputs from students and markers in all classes detached from individual identities.

- It should be indexed in such a way that it can be used to support more sophisticated versions

ETHICS DASHBOARD

FEATURES AND FUNCTIONALITY

FUTURE ITERATIONS

- Longer term plans include:
 - a mobile version of the app
 - the integration of more game-like inputs
 - an AI capable of providing immediate feedback to students as they work through a case
 - eventually, the AI should be capable of taking on all evaluative tasks for case analysis