

## Methods to Address Ethics in Engineering Applications A brief introduction on using Virtue Ethics in engineering applications

*Tools for your personal and professional life* 

# There are several moral theories that can be used to apply ethics in engineering

#### Utilitarianism

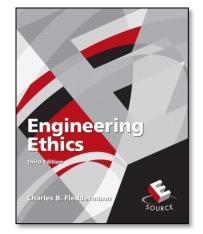
Seeks balance between good and bad consequences of an action while accounting for everyone involved (i.e., maximize overall societal well-being, provide benefit to the most people).

### Duty Ethics / Rights Ethics

Duties & rights exist regardless of consequences (e.g., the duty not to hurt others, the right to life and freedom).

### Virtue Ethics

Individual character traits are the foundation of ethical behavior.



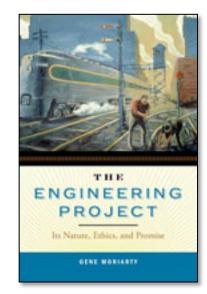
Source: Fledderman, Engineering Ethics, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed. 2007 2 Source: Dictionary.com 2

# All moral theories have valid applications, but let's use a Virtue Ethics approach.

Overreliance on rules and principles of ethics, such as rulebased codes of ethics or utilitarianism, tends to discount intuition and empathy, and often results in unlivable conditions, hypocrisy, or abandonment of morals

In practice, it has been found that most engineers don't explicitly follow a code or system of ethics in moral situations, instead they rely on their intuition and character

Perhaps if we really want to learn to be ethical, virtue ethics is the best place to start



## How do we apply Virtue Ethics as Engineers? What does it look like in day-to-day practice?

Despite our worldwide differences in culture, philosophy and religion, there are **common virtues** 

#### Six classes of virtue universally held across time and culture:

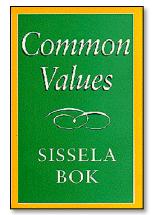
1) Wisdom & Knowledge

- 2) Courage
- 3) Humanity
- 4) Justice

5) Temperance

6) Transcendence





See Bok (2002), Common Values, and Peterson & Seligman (2004), Character Strengths and Virtues 4

# To apply Virtue Ethics in engineering, you can use the following steps ...

# **Step 1:** Does your job conflict with your personal morals?

- If yes, what do you do?
- If no, then what?

# Step 2: Is an ethical code being violated? Which one?

- Is it macro (system/societal) behavior? -Action likely to occur through a large venue
- Is it micro (individual/small group) behavior? - Individual influence is necessary!

## **Step 3:** Are you the person to address it?

- What kind of help (virtues) will you need?
- What are your virtues?

# **Step 4:** What are the venues by which you can act?

- Anonymous feedback? Social activism?
- Through your own action?
- By building consensus?
- By reporting to the "person in charge?"

# **Step 5:** Evaluate Risk/Benefits of Each course of action

- How much risk does each venue offer?
  Course of action?
- How likely is it that action will be taken?
- What ethical value does each course of action deliver?

## These steps can be further explained through case studies

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