# EXPLORING RESPONSIBILITY

4 Responsibility Types

Emotional

Emotional responsibility refers to the recognition that our beliefs, feelings, emotions and behaviors are in our control. While outside factors such as an event, experience or another person may activate our beliefs, feelings, emotions, and behaviors, we have control over how that activating event impacts us (Prendergast, 2014).
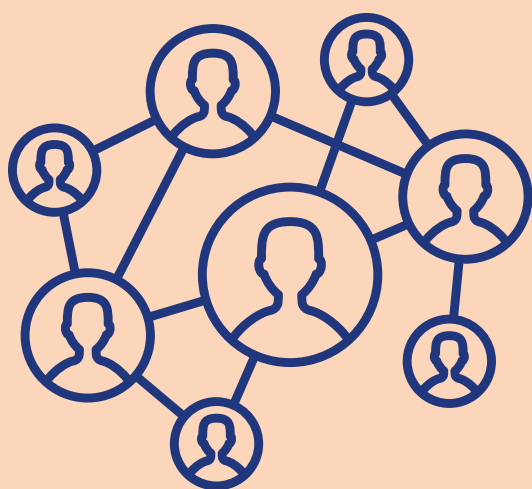
Social

Social responsibility refers to an ethical framework in which individuals and organizations have an obligation to act for the benefit of society as a whole (Wittmann, 2018). When one behaves in a socially responsible way, they deliberately make choices that contribute to the welfare of society overall and abstain from behaving unethically (Planken, 2013).

Digital

Digital responsibility refers to using technology appropriately and constructively for oneself and others. It involves navigating a wide variety of ethical situations that relate to privacy, net neutrality, transparency, and "the digital divide," among other challenges and situations (Sheykhjan, 2017).

Civic

Civic responsibility has consistently been a part of education in the United States, and it is often integrated into academic coursework with a focus on understanding democratic institutions while promoting the skills and behaviors necessary to participate meaningfully in civic life (Wilcox, 2011).

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