

| # | Level | Stage | Heinz should steal the drug, because | Heinz should <i>not</i> steal the drug, because |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Pre-Conventional | Obedience | It is only worth \$200 and not how much the druggist wanted for it; Heinz had even offered to pay for it and was not stealing anything else. | He will consequently be put in prison which will mean he is a bad person. |
| | | Self-interest | He will be much happier if he saves his wife, even if he has to serve a prison sentence. | Prison is an awful place, and he would more likely languish in a jail cell than over his wife's death. |
| 2 | Conventional | Conformity | His wife expects it; he wants to be a good husband. | Stealing is bad and he is not a criminal; he has tried to do everything he can without breaking the law, you cannot blame him. |
| | | Law-and-order | His wife will benefit, but he should also take the prescribed punishment for the crime as well as paying the druggist what he is owed. Criminals cannot just run around without regard for the law; actions have consequences. | The law prohibits stealing. |
| 3 | Conventional Post-Conventional | Social contract orientation | Everyone has a right to choose life, regardless of the law. | The scientist has a right to fair compensation. Even if his wife is sick, it does not make his actions right. |
| | | Universal human ethics | Saving a human life is a more fundamental value than the property rights of another person. | Others may need the medicine just as badly, and their lives are equally significant. |

References

1. Kohlberg, Lawrence (1981). *Essays on Moral Development, Vol I. I: The Philosophy of Moral Development*. San Francisco, CA: Harper & Row. ISBN 0-06-064760-4.