**Abstract**

People are selfish, yet morally motivated. Morality is universal, yet culturally variable. Such apparent contradictions are dissolving as research from many disciplines converges on a few shared principles, including the importance of moral intuitions, the socially functional (rather than truth-seeking) nature of moral thinking, and the coevolution of moral minds with cultural practices and institutions that create diverse moral communities. I propose a fourth principle to guide future research: Morality is about more than harm and fairness. More research is needed on the collective and religious parts of the moral domain, such as loyalty, authority, and spiritual purity.

Participants were asked to take a morality survey, where they marked questions as “whether something is right or wrong” and how relevant the question was to moral judgment (1=never, 10=always). These questions were grouped into five categories: harm, fairness, ingroup, authority, and purity. Participants were also coded on their political views in a partially continuous scale as very liberal to very conservative.

Haidt, J. (2007). The new synthesis in moral psychology. *Science*, 316, 998-1002.

SPSS dataset:

* Politics – coding of the participant political views (1=very liberal, 5=very conservative)
* Right\_wrong – number of items marked wrong (low numbers indicate lower morality cues)
* Ratings of how relevant to morality the question was (grouped by topic of question):
  + Harm
  + Fairness
  + Ingroup
  + Authority
  + Purity

**Chapter 7**:

1. Create a scatter matrix of all of the rating variables.
2. Include a correlation table of all of the variables.
3. Which correlations are significant?
4. Which correlation was the strongest?
5. Calculate Spearman’s rho and Kendall’s tau for politics and right wrong variables.

**Chapter 8:**

1. Compute a multiple linear regression with the following:
   1. Use the 5 rating variables to predict the number of questions that were marked as wrong.
2. Screening:
   1. Check for accuracy errors and delete the data points (not people!) for any out of range numbers.
      1. Include SPSS output showing that the data are accurate.
   2. Missing data: fill in any missing data (created from above) with linear trend at point.
      1. Include SPSS output showing you have no missing data.
   3. Outliers
      1. How many high (outlier) residual scores do you have for studentized residuals (traditionally deleted residuals match)?
      2. What is your leverage cut off score?
      3. How many leverage outliers did you have?
      4. What is your Cook’s cut off score?
      5. How many Cook’s outliers did you have?
      6. What is your Mahalanobis df?
      7. What is your Mahalanobis cut off score?
      8. How many outliers did you have for Mahalanobis?
      9. How many total outliers did you have across all three variables?
      10. Delete them!
   4. Multicollinearity
      1. Include a correlation table of your X variables.
      2. Do your correlations meet the assumption for multicollinearity?
   5. Linearity
      1. Include a PP Plot.
      2. Is linearity ok?
   6. Normality
      1. Include a residual histogram.
      2. Is normality ok?
   7. Homogeneity/Homoscedasticity
      1. Include a residual scatter plot.
      2. Is homoscedasticity ok (since this one is more important)?
3. Is the overall model significant?
   1. List the *F* statistic in APA style.
4. Which predictors are significant?
   1. Fill in the following table (use this as an example for homework write ups).
   2. Change the title.
   3. Change the *df* to be the appropriate number.

Table 1

*Relevant Title of Your Table Here in Italics*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictor | Beta | *t* | *p* | *pr2* |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

*Note*. *df =* XX.