



## It's not right but it's permitted: Differentiating morality and legality.

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#### Introduction:

# **Hypothesis:**

- Wording effects in moral judgment? (O'Hara et al, 2011, Cushman, 2008).
- Uncontrolled law variable (Turiel, 2007).
- Moral foundation theory (Haidt & Graham, 2007, Haidt & Joseph, 2007).
- Personal/Impersonal transgressions (Greene & Haidt, 2002).
- Wording effects in moral judgments.
- Interaction between Law and Wording.
- Generalization of results across all 5 Moral Foundations.
- Generalization of results in two samples:
  Colombia and USA.

#### Methods:

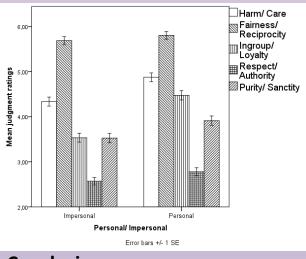
- 528 participants (n USA = 405; n Colombia = 123; males = 260; Mean age = 32,9±12,1).
- Sacrificial dilemmas using 5 Moral Foundations (Graham & Haidt, 2007).

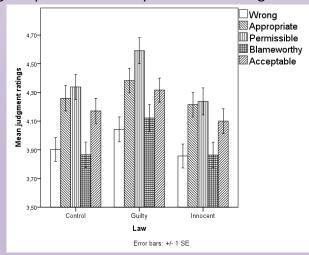
### **Analysis:**

- Repeated-measures MANCOVA (Within variables: Wording and Foundations; Between variables: Law and Personal transgressions).
- Controls: Demographics Political and Religious Preferences and previous knowledge.
- Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons.

#### **Results:**

- Main effect of Moral Foundations and Wording.
- No effect of Law except for Permissibility ratings.
- Personal/Impersonal distinction replicated only in Harm, Ingroup and Purity Foundations.
- No main effect of Country.
- Controlling for: demographics, Political and Religious preferences and previous knowledge.





### **Conclusions:**

- Wording effects: Wrong and Blameworthy vs Appropriate and Acceptable vs Permissible.
- Clear distinction between Law and Morality in *all* Moral Foundations.
- Personal/ Impersonal distinction exists only in 3 out of 5 Foundations: Harm, Respect and Purity.

Puffly. Main references