Abstract
This study examines gender, MFQ (Moral Foundations Questionnaire) scores and political partisanship as they relate to moral dilemmas. MFQ scores are the result of a moral foundations questionnaire. Moral dilemmas were posed through two trolley problems in which the answer was to either push, or not push either a lever or a person. Males and the politically non-partisan were more likely to make more utilitarian decisions, associated with lower purity scores with MFQ. Females showed an opposing dilemma solving strategy associating with higher purity scores.

Introduction
Trolley problems are ‘thought experiment’ dilemmas, frequently used to study moral intuition (Foot, 1967). This study examined the relationship between moral dilemmas and gender, MFQ scores and political affiliations respectively. Two trolley problems, each consist of one ‘yes-no’ question: (1) would you push a lever in order to save five lives (but cause one death) and (2) would you push a person in order to save five lives (and cause the death of that person; see Figure 1).

Method
Participants. Introductory Psychology students (n=57) from Kent State University at Geauga in Ohio, and parishioners from 3 Christian congregations: Catholic (n=54), Methodist (n=48), and Non-denominational (n=98). 42.7% of subjects were male.

Procedure: Several questionnaires were administered to students in Introductory Psychology classes, and to religious congregants immediately following Sunday services.

Measures:
• Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ, Graham et al., 2011) 30 items measuring the degree to which Care, Fairness, Loyalty, Respect, and Purity affect one’s judgment of whether or not something is moral.
• Two Trolley Problems: assesses utilitarianism via willingness to sacrifice one individual for many through indirect (top of fig 1) or direct (bottom of fig 1) means.

Results
In order to examine the effect of gender on moral decision-making, a between-subjects variable, dilemma Category, was created. Category consists of 3 decision patterns: yes-yes (push both), yes-no (push only lever), and no-no (push neither). Figure 2 shows the distribution of Category decisions.

A two-way $\chi^2$ test (p < .001) indicated that no-no decisions (push neither) were more likely for females (50.7%) than males (30.2%) (Tkacz et al., 2016). Conversely, yes-yes decisions (push both) were more likely for males (28.3%) than females (13.4%) (See figure 3).

Conclusions
Under a Utilitarian philosophy, the greater good, the correct decision would be to push both the lever and the person. Less than 20% of the overall participants made two utilitarian choices. There are three factors shown that have an impact on utilitarian decision making in dilemmas; Gender, MFQ score and Political Partisanship. Males were more likely to make utilitarian decisions, as were participants not affiliated with political parties along with those with lower Purity scores. Utilitarian decision making appears to be more likely if the participant is less burdened by pre-existing rule sets before facing the moral dilemma questions.

References
• Tkacz, S., Ashburn, S., and Moore, Z. (2017). Trolleyology and Ideology Politics. Poster presented at the 29th meeting of the Association for Psychological Science, Washington, DC.