Relationship between two qualitative variables

Question: Are individuals with bipolar disorder more utilitarian in their moral judgments than healthy controls?

We have a group of individuals with an episode of mania (bipolar disorder) and a control group with similar characteristics (age, gender, etc.) without mental disorders. Each participant received two moral dilemmas (for example, see <http://medina-psicologia.ugr.es/cienciacognitiva/?p=1147#more-1147>): the Switch dilemma (impersonal: switch a lever) and the bridge dilemma (personal: push a person). In each dilemma, the person has to choose between a decision (changing a lever; pushing a person) do nothing.

The data are available at: <http://www.uv.es/mperea/moral_dilemma_bipolar.sav>

1 – Can you display the contingency table for the impersonal dilemma?

2 - Can you see (at first glance) a relationship between the two variables (group [bipolar, control] and decision [switch vs. do nothing])? What would be the expected frequencies if there were no relationships between the two variables?

3 – Which is the value of the coefficient that measures this relationship?

4 – Can you display the contingency table for the personal dilemma?

5 - Can you see (at first glance) a relationship between the two variables (group [bipolar, control] and decision [switch vs. do nothing])? What would be the expected frequencies if there were no relationships between the two variables?

6 - Which is the value of the coefficient that measures this relationship

7-Which are the conclusions of the study (i.e., with both dilemmas: personal and impersonal). What steps would you do now if you would like to do more research on this topic?