Money and Religion: Does one’s religiosity correlate to financial aptitude and decision making?

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Conceptual Method

Religiosity \[\rightarrow\] Financial Success

Hypothesis

The increase of religiosity will correlate to an increase of financial aptitude.

Sample & Data Collection Methods

Population: General Social Survey (GSS) Data 2000 (650 sample) and random Furman Students (37 students)

Sample Methods: I issued an email to over 200 random Furman students, as well as using GSS Data.


Definition of Measures

Independent Variable: Religiosity
• Measured by frequency of religious fervor and services attended in a week

Dependent Variable: Financial Aptitude and Well-Being
• Measured by income, money invested, and money invested using an online conduit

Controls: Gender, Age, Education Level, and Relationship Status.

Conclusions

• With the Furman sample, we see a correlation between religiosity and financial success. Students feel that religiosity is influential in fiscal decision making.

• With the GSS Data, we see a larger correlation between non-religiosity and financial behavior/aptitude. Meaning, those who are more frequent investment behavior tend to be less religious.