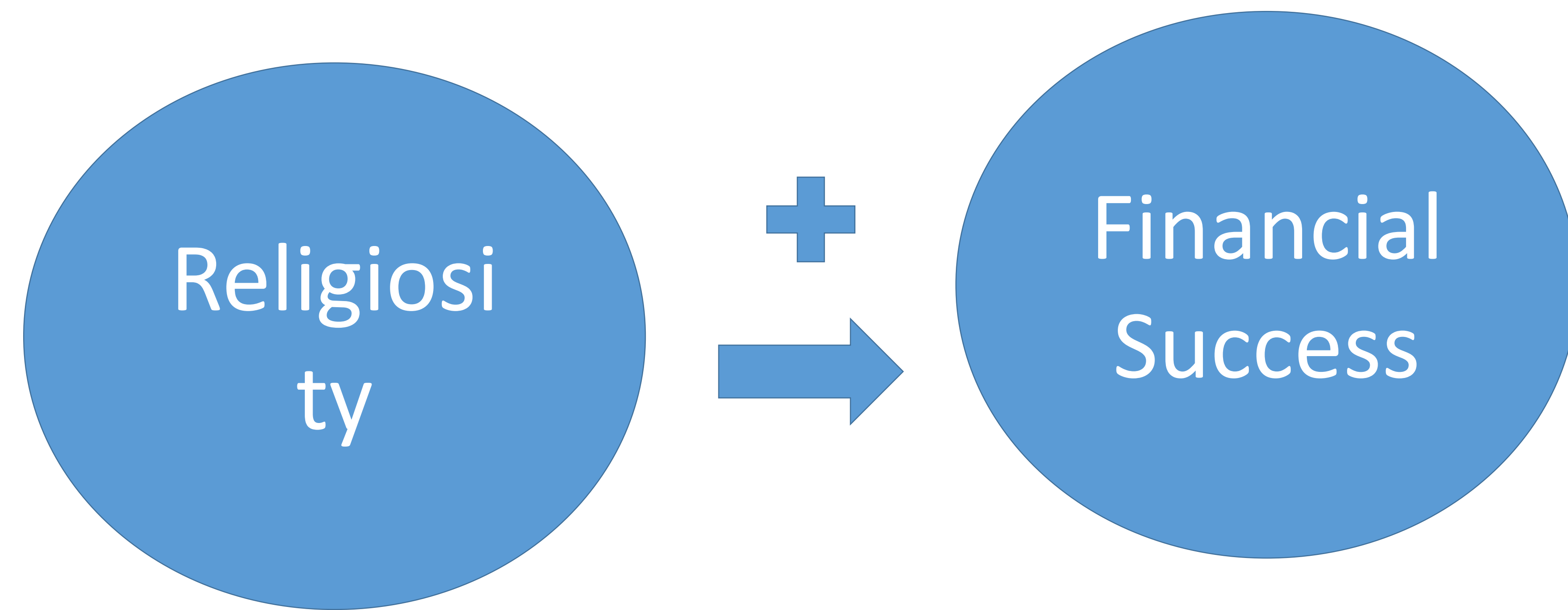


Money and Religion: Does one's religiosity correlate to financial aptitude and decision making?

Blake McCoy
Furman University

Conceptual Method



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.

Data Collection Methods: Online, self-administered survey. Use of secondary data via GSS Data 2000.

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

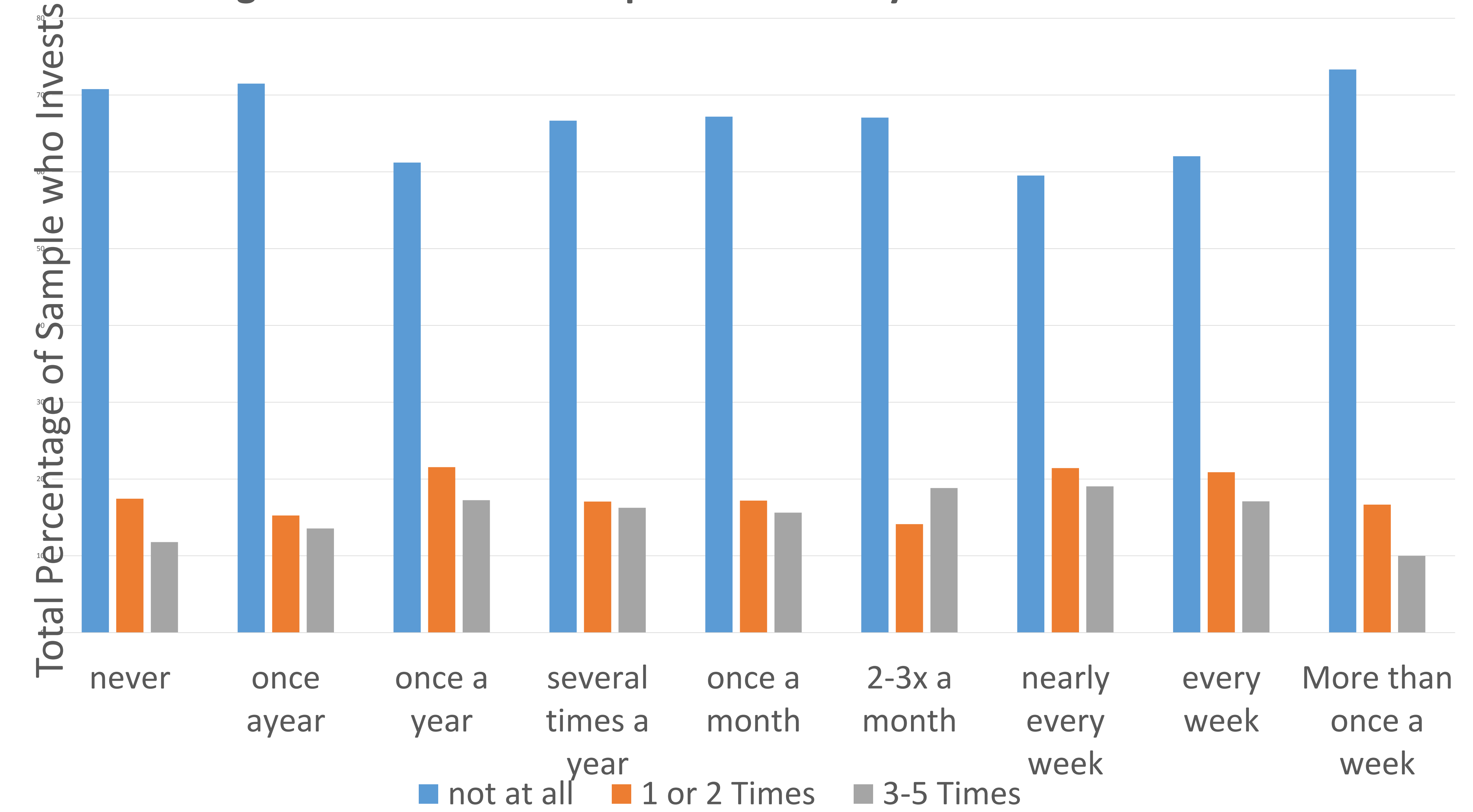
- Measured by income, money invested, and money invested using an online conduit

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

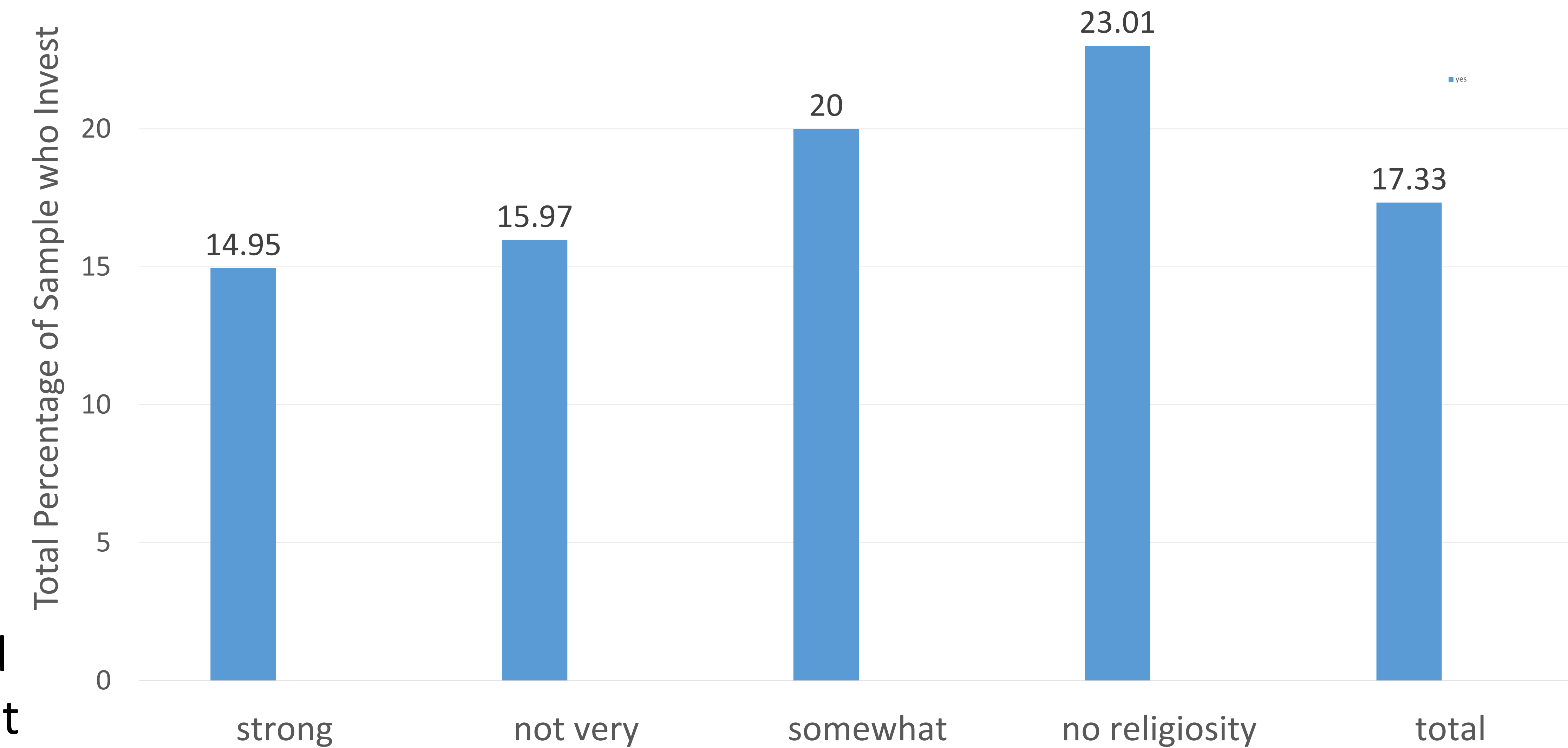
Conclusions

- 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.

Religious Attendance compared to Money Invested in General.



Strength of Affiliation Compared to Using the Web to Invest Money



Does one's religiosity affect fiscal decision making ability?

