



# The Presbyterian Panel

*Listening to Presbyterians*



**REPORT**

## The Social Creed The November 2005 Survey

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## OVERVIEW

### ***What Is the Presbyterian Panel?***

The Presbyterian Panel consists of three nationally representative samples of groups affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.): members, elders (lay leaders) currently on session, and ordained ministers. (The session is the governing body in Presbyterian congregations.) For analysis, ministers are split into two groups based on current call: *pastors*, serving in congregations, and *specialized clergy*, serving elsewhere. New samples are drawn every three years. Panel surveys are conducted quarterly, primarily by mail, but with an online completion option.

For more information on methods used to draw the samples, see the technical appendix in the *Background Report for the 2003-2005 Presbyterian Panel* (see next page for Web availability and ordering information).

The Panel is maintained and directed by the office of Research Services of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). The first Panel was created in 1973 to provide a means for informing leaders of the opinions and activities of the rank and file across the church. Survey topics and questions are usually developed at the request of, and in consultation with, staff or elected members of national church entities. However, ultimate decisions on content of Panel surveys and the disposition of Panel data are those of Research Services. Standards developed by the American Association of Public Opinion Research guide Panel surveys.

### ***Current Survey***

The current survey is the fourteenth (and last) completed by the 2003-2005 Panel. Questionnaires were distributed November 16, 2005. Most panelists received a copy by U.S. mail, but a subset (n = 460, or 16%) who had signed up for the service was notified via email. Non-responders were sent a postcard reminder December 9. Returns were accepted through early February 2006. Response rates for this survey are: members, 39%; elders, 47%; ministers, 53%. All panelists could complete the survey on the Web, and the percentages of respondents who did so are: members, 18%; elders, 16%; pastors, 30%; specialized clergy, 29%.

### ***Sponsor and Topic***

The 216<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (2004) took action (Item 08-18) directing the Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP) to “initiate a survey of key Christian principles to guide 21<sup>st</sup> century Presbyterians and others in addressing major and likely future concerns, such as the lack of health insurance for 44 million Americans, the outsourcing of jobs to countries without human rights or environmental safeguards, and the impact of growing economic inequality on our democracy, using cost-effective measures such as the Presbyterian Panel . . . .” Gwen Crawley, interim director of ACSWP, contacted the Panel Administrator in the summer of 2005 about such a survey. An ad hoc committee of Ms. Crawley, Christian Iosso, and Gary Cook worked with Jack Marcum in constructing the questionnaire. (Subsequently, Dr. Iosso became coordinator of ACSWP.)

### ***This Report***

The first half of this report uses text and graphics to summarize and explicate findings. A data appendix follows with comparative tables that display the percentage distribution of responses to every question for each of the four Panel groups. Results are subject to sampling and other errors. In general, differences of less than 8% are not statistically meaningful.

Some analyses in this report, including those using theological orientation and religious beliefs, rely on responses of panelists to the initial questionnaire they completed in the fall of 2002. For more information on this earlier survey and responses of panelists to these questions, see the *Background Report for the 2003-2005 Presbyterian Panel* (see next page for Web availability and ordering information).

### **A Note on Terminology**

In this report, the term *median* refers to the middle number in an ordered distribution. For example, the median age for a group of people aged 12, 21, 28, 35, and 64 years would be 28 years. The term *mean* refers to the arithmetic average of values in a distribution; in the example, the mean age would be calculated as  $(12+21+28+35+64)/5$ , or 32 years.

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### **Author Note**

Jack Marcum wrote this report and was assisted by the other staff members of the office of Research Services. Jack Marcum developed the questionnaire.

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### **Additional Copies**

Additional copies of this *Report* may be purchased for \$10 from Presbyterian Distribution Services (PDS)—call 800-524-2612 and request item #02056-05289. This *Report* is also available on the Web for free download in Adobe Acrobat format; go to [www.pcusa.org/research/panel/index.htm#2005](http://www.pcusa.org/research/panel/index.htm#2005) and click on the appropriate link. Copies of a four-page *Summary* of results are available for \$2 each directly from Research Services, or for free download from the same Web site. Call for information on quantity discounts on printed copies of either this *Report* or its *Summary* (888-728-7228 ext. 2040).

### **Background Report**

The *Background Report for the 2003-2005 Presbyterian Panel* is available for free download in Adobe Acrobat format on the Web ([www.pcusa.org/research/panel/reports/2003\\_05\\_full\\_bgndreport.pdf](http://www.pcusa.org/research/panel/reports/2003_05_full_bgndreport.pdf)), or may be purchased for \$10 from Presbyterian Distribution Services (PDS)—call 800-524-2612 and request item #65100-02276.

### **Panel on the Web**

A catalogue of Panel topics, and *Summaries* and *Reports* of surveys since 1994, are available on-line at the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Web site: [www.pcusa.org/research/panel/index](http://www.pcusa.org/research/panel/index). A catalogue of all surveys since the first Panel was created in 1973 is available here: [www.pcusa.org/research/panel/catalog.htm](http://www.pcusa.org/research/panel/catalog.htm).

### **Interested in Learning More about Your Congregation?**

- ✓ **10-Year Trend Report for Congregations**—available for free: [www.pcusa.org/tenyeartrends](http://www.pcusa.org/tenyeartrends).
- ✓ Research Services can help you conduct a congregational survey to learn more about your worshipers and identify your congregation's strengths. Call 1-888-728-7228 ext. 2040 and ask about the **U.S. Congregational Life Survey** or visit: [www.USCongregations.org](http://www.USCongregations.org).

## HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Half of pastors but many fewer laity and specialized clergy report that “Biblical teachings about the tithes” have been “very influential” in their own financial and economic life. (p. 1)
- ✓ Religious sources, such as Jesus’s teachings, have had more influence on financial life among panelists with conservative or orthodox Christian beliefs than among those with more liberal views. (p. 2)
- ✓ Majorities believe that government and business decisions on a variety of issues, from workers’ safety and health to substandard salaries, are ethical in nature. (p. 3)
- ✓ Of 18 position statements on social and economic matters, majorities of pastors and specialized clergy believe 14 reflect Presbyterian teachings and practices, compared to eight among laity. (pp. 3-4)
- ✓ Most ministers but only a minority of laity support recent General Assembly calls for a boycott of Taco Bell and the start of a process to consider selective divestment of PC(USA) investments from companies whose sales or operations support the Israeli occupation of Palestine. In general, though, more than two-thirds of panelists believe divestments are appropriate when corporations go against church policy. (p. 5)
- ✓ Majorities believe international corporations “manipulate government(s)” and “exercise tremendous power,” but do not believe they “foster equality among Americans,” “are generous with their profits,” are “overly regulated by government,” or “will behave responsibly.” (p. 6)
- ✓ Most panelists believe labor unions “exercise tremendous power” and “will not behave responsibly,” but on several other items opinion is more divided, with ministers generally having more positive opinions than laity about labor unions, even though fewer ministers benefit from labor union membership. (pp. 6-7)
- ✓ In every group, international corporations in general are viewed more negatively than they were in 1981. (p. 7)
- ✓ Majorities believe that it is appropriate for the federal government to play various roles in American society, from guaranteeing the banking system and a stable currency to protecting workers’ rights, guaranteeing old age and disability insurance, and requiring an adequate minimum wage. (p. 8)
- ✓ Large majorities believe that the tax code needs to be radically simplified and that offshore tax havens should be eliminated, and disagree that corporate taxes should be abolished. (p. 9)
- ✓ Given money to invest, majorities would not put the funds into companies that pollute air and water, pay substandard wages in overseas factories, produce armaments or alcoholic beverages, or help governments suppress religious and civil liberties. (p. 10)
- ✓ Half of elders, but only a third of pastors, would invest in a company that had successfully fought against unionization of its workers. Many more Republicans than Democrats would invest in such a company, and many fewer of those who benefit from union membership than those who do not. (p. 11)
- ✓ Large majorities agree that each nation should develop its own resources “and resist over-dependence on exports or imports of any commodity” and that free trade should be allowed as widely as possible. (p. 12)
- ✓ As they view the economy in light of their faith, three-fourths or more are concerned about energy independence, educational competitiveness, health insurance for all, Social Security for younger generations, and the costs of college education. (p. 12)

# INFLUENCES ON FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE

## **Biblical Influence**

- ✓ Half of pastors (49%) but many fewer specialized clergy and laity report that “Biblical teachings about the tithe” have been “very influential” in their own “financial and economic life.” Combined “very influential” and “influential” responses are: members, 47%; elders, 61%; pastors, 81%; and specialized clergy, 68%. (See Figure 1.)
- ✓ Even more report “Jesus’s teachings” to be “very influential” or “influential” for their financial and economic life: members, 70%; elders, 79%; pastors, 96% (68% “very”); and specialized clergy, 93% (62%).

## **Church Influence**

- ✓ The church has been “very influential” or “influential” for the “financial and economic life” of a majority of panelists: members, 56%; elders, 63%; pastors, 77%; and specialized clergy, 73%.

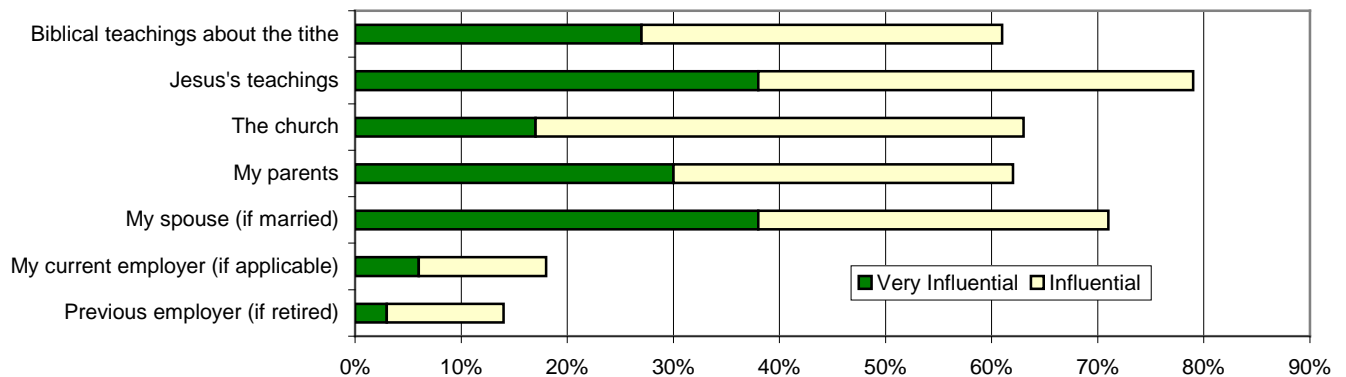
## **Family Influence**

- ✓ Similar majorities in every Panel group report “my parents” have been “very influential” or “influential” in their financial and economic life: members, 61%; elders, 62%; pastors, 65%; and specialized clergy, 61%.
- ✓ Among married panelists, most report “my spouse” has been “very influential” or “influential” for their financial and economic life: members, 64%; elders, 71%; pastors, 72%; and specialized clergy, 75%.

## **Workplace Influence**

- ✓ Relatively few employed laity (members, 15%; elders, 18%) or ministers (pastors, 34%; specialized clergy, 27%) report their current employer has been “very influential” or “influential” in their financial and economic life. Responses are similar for retired persons about their previous employer: members, 15%; elders, 14%; pastors, 17%; and specialized clergy, 17%.

**Figure 1. Influences on Financial and Economic Life: Elders’ Responses**



### **Comparing the Relative Influences of Family and Religion on Financial and Economic Life**

It’s interesting that, among laity, the family is about as influential as the church or biblical teachings about the tithe when it comes to financial and economic life. Even so, one wonders whether the Bible (including Jesus’s teachings contained therein) is even this influential, since very few laity (members, 9%; elders, 15%) listed or summarized a specific Bible verse that had guided their financial and economic life. Among ministers, more select the Bible and the church than family members as being influential, but the gap is only on the order of 5% to 15%, except for Jesus’s teachings, where the gap is closer to 25% to 30%.

## INFLUENCES ON FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE

### Religious Sources Have More Influence on the Financial Life of Panelists With Conservative or Orthodox Beliefs

Some responses about the influence of religious and personal factors on financial and economic life vary among members and pastors according to their theological stance and religious beliefs. These include (all differences are statistically significant,  $p < .05$ , based on a chi-square test):

“Biblical teachings on tithing” are viewed as “very influential” by:

- More of the theologically conservative (31%) than of the theologically moderate (12%) or liberal (6%) members (see Figure 2).
- More of the theologically conservative (74%) than of the theologically moderate (47%) or liberal (30%) pastors (see Figure 2).
- More members who “strongly disagree” or “disagree” (24%) than “strongly agree” or “agree” (9%) that “all the world’s religions are equally good ways of helping a person find ultimate truth.”
- More members who “strongly agree” or “agree” (67%) than “strongly disagree” or “disagree” (12%) that “only followers of Jesus Christ can be saved.”

“Jesus’s teachings” are viewed as “very influential” by:

- More members who “strongly agree” or “agree” (87%) than “strongly disagree” or “disagree” (42%) that “only followers of Jesus Christ can be saved.”

“The church” is viewed as “very influential” by:

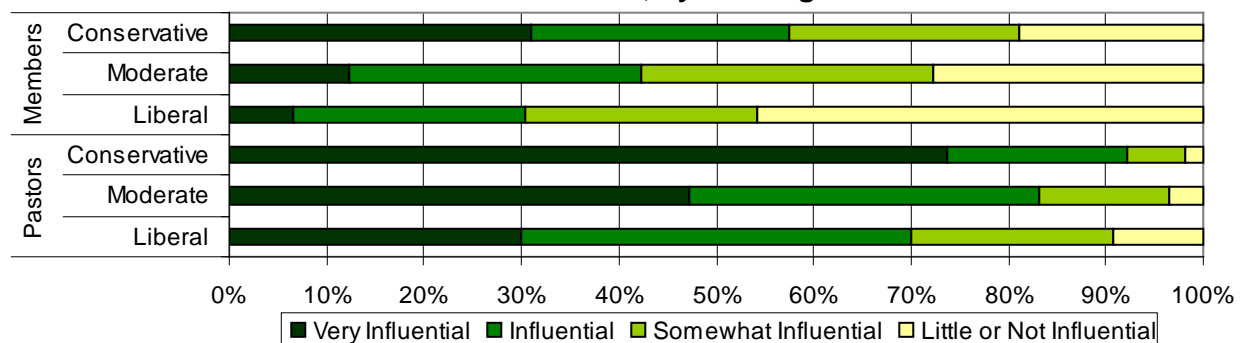
- More pastors who “strongly disagree” or “disagree” (33%) than “strongly agree” or “agree” (22%) that “all the world’s religions are equally good ways of helping a person find ultimate truth.”

“My spouse” is viewed as “very influential” by:

- More pastors who “strongly disagree” or “disagree” (36%) than “strongly agree” or “agree” (25%) that “all the world’s religions are equally good ways of helping a person find ultimate truth.”

In short, the perceived influence of certain religious sources on panelists’ financial and economic life—the Bible, Jesus, the church—tends to be greater among panelists with more conservative or orthodox beliefs. Why might this be so? One could argue that such persons are more traditional in their approach to all of life, and that faith—rather than the modern world—is more central to their understanding of various things, money included. That would also explain why more pastors with orthodox than unorthodox views on the unique nature of Christianity see their spouse as “very influential” on their financial and economic life: They rely more on traditional sources like family as well as faith for guidance, rather than secular sources. It’s too bad for comparative purposes that there wasn’t a question asking how influential various other secular factors are—newspapers, financial magazines and blogs, Web searches, a stockbroker, or money manager.

**Figure 2. Influence of Biblical Teachings on Tithing for Person’s Economic and Financial Life, by Theological Orientation**



## ETHICAL AND CHURCH MATTERS

### ***Business and Government Ethics***

- ✓ Half or more of panelists indicate that they believe it is “definitely” or “probably” an ethical question when government or business makes decisions regarding these eight (of nine) issues:
  - Workers’ safety and health (members, 93%; elders, 95%; pastors, 97%; specialized clergy, 99%)
  - Protecting the environment (88%; 93%; 95%; 99%)
  - Doing business with regimes that violate human rights (87%; 91%; 94%; 97%)
  - Doing business with countries that suppress religious and civil liberties (84%; 89%; 94%; 97%)
  - Substandard salaries paid to unskilled or semi-skilled workers (75%; 80%; 91%; 93%)
  - Providing benefits (in addition to jobs) to communities where companies are located (66%; 69%; 82%; 88%)
  - Plant relocations to other parts of the world (52%; 50%; 72%; 71%)
  - Improving products (51%; 50%; 59%; 65%)
- ✓ For the ninth item, “plant relocations to other parts of the country,” majorities of ministers respond “definitely” or “probably an ethical question” (pastors, 63%; specialized clergy, 71%). Majorities of laity respond “definitely” and “probably *not* an ethical question” (members, 56%; elders, 63%).

#### **Ethical Issues: More Ministers Than Laity Are Definite in Their Opinions**

Lay-clergy variation in opinions for several of the statements in Q5 is largely between the “definitely” and “probably” options. While 93% of members and 97% of pastors think “workers’ safety and health” is either “definitely” or “probably an ethical issue,” the difference is greater (71% and 88%) for the “definitely” responses. A similar pattern is found for “doing business with regimes that violate human rights.” The totals are similar—87% and 94%—but, again, the gap is greater for the “definitely” responses: 59% and 78%.

### ***Issues’ Fit with Presbyterian Teaching and Practices***

- ✓ Of 18 position statements, 65% or more in all Panel groups indicate that these eight “reflect our Presbyterian teaching and practices” either “very closely” or “closely” (see Figure 3, next page):
  - As Creator, God is ultimate owner of all creation, so that humans are stewards of the environment and its resources (members, 84%; elders, 88%; pastors, 97%; specialized clergy, 94%)
  - Each individual has a vocation or calling to use his/her abilities for the common good (86%; 86%; 97%; 94%)
  - Some occupations (crime, torture, terrorism) cannot be justifiable vocations (77%; 77%; 84%; 82%)
  - Since “Judgment begins in the house of God,” the church must set an example for fair treatment of employees and ethical investments of its monies (75%; 77%; 81%; 85%)
  - Children are a blessing from God and require particular protection, including limits on their participation in the workforce (72%; 80%; 88%; 92%)
  - Sharing God’s image is the basis for human equality, so that people have equal rights and equal opportunities under the law (70%; 74%; 85%; 83%)
  - The Sabbath is a day of rest; all people need time for leisure, prayer, and worship (69%; 72%; 78%; 80%)
  - Public education should be provided to all citizens (65%; 70%; 85%; 87%)
- ✓ Statements that a majority of ministers but not laity believe “reflect Presbyterian teaching and practices” either “very closely” or “closely” include:
  - Each person is entitled to a decent family life, sustained by a wage sufficient for one parent to support a family (members, 43%; elders, 43%; pastors, 57%; specialized clergy, 62%)
  - Gambling is to be discouraged (38%; 47%; 68%; 60%)
  - Government must provide for the common welfare as much as the common defense (38%; 40%; 68%; 73%)
  - Advertising based in appeals to vanity and want, as opposed to basic needs, distracts us from prayerful focus on human relationships and the idea of having “enough” (36%; 41%; 70%; 68%)
  - Profit from the production of war materials must be strictly regulated (31%; 34%; 57%; 62%)
  - Progressive taxation reflects the biblical principle of greater obligation on those with greater capacity (29%; 36%; 53%; 55%)

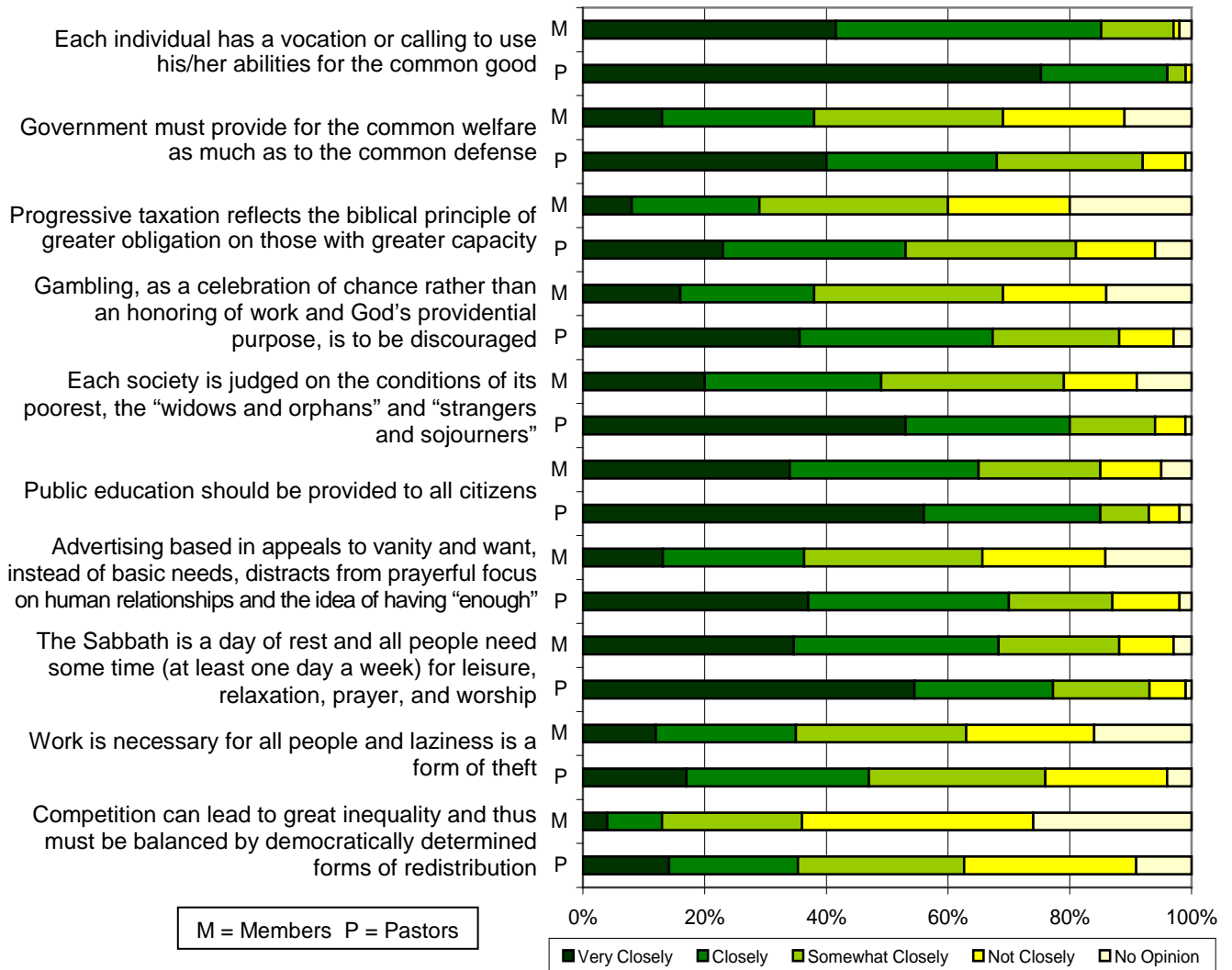


## ETHICAL AND CHURCH MATTERS

### Issues' Fit with Presbyterian Teaching and Practices (cont.)

**Figure 3. Opinions on the Fit between Presbyterian Teaching and Assertions Regarding Selected Social and Economic Issues**

Q2. How closely do you think each of the following statements reflects our Presbyterian teaching and practices?



- ✓ For one statement, “each society is judged on the conditions of its poorest, the ‘widows and orphans’ and ‘strangers and sojourners,’” the share who believe it reflects Presbyterian teaching and practices either “very closely” or “closely” is less than half among members (49%) but a majority for the other groups (elders, 51%; pastors, 80%; specialized clergy, 79%).
- ✓ Only a minority in all Panel groups believe the final three statements reflect Presbyterian teaching and practices either “very closely” or “closely”:
  - Fairly regulated markets are the most efficient distribution mechanisms of goods and services, and efficiency is a virtue (members, 31%; elders, 30%; pastors, 35%; specialized clergy, 33%)
  - Work is necessary for all people and laziness is a form of theft (35%; 38%; 47%; 39%)
  - Competition can lead to great inequality and must be balanced by democratically determined forms of redistribution (whether these lead to greater economic demand and greater growth) (13%; 16%; 35%; 47%)

## ETHICAL AND CHURCH MATTERS

### **General Assembly Positions**

- ✓ Most ministers but fewer laity are aware of two relatively recent General Assembly actions regarding international corporations, and in no group is a majority aware of a third action:
  - A call for a boycott of Taco Bell to protest low wages paid to subcontracted farm workers (familiar: members, 28%; elders, 36%; pastors, 93%; specialized clergy, 78%)
  - A call for a process to consider a phased, selective divestment of PC(USA) investments in corporations whose sales or operations support the Israeli occupation of Palestine (44%; 61%; 98%; 93%)
  - A call for divestment from Talisman Oil Company to protest its support of the Sudanese government's war against people in the southern part of that country (11%; 16%; 38%; 32%)
- ✓ Majorities of ministers who are aware of these actions agree (“strongly agree” or “agree”) with the positions taken by the General Assembly (e.g., for pastors: Taco Bell—63%; Palestine—51%; Talisman—72%). Majorities of laity agree with the Talisman position (elders, 66%), but not the Taco Bell (43%) or Israel-Palestine (38%) ones.

### **How Soon They Forget**

Q9c was also asked of these very same panelists only one year before, and a summary of results was sent to them in May 2005. So, theoretically, all panelists should have been aware of the 2004 action to begin a process that might lead to divestments from companies doing business in Israel-Palestine, especially all of those who returned the previous survey. But when we compare individual responses for panelists who completed both surveys, we discover that awareness, while slightly higher overall in 2005, was far from total. In fact, 54% of members and 35% of elders indicate a lack of awareness of this action on the current survey—including 12% of members and 7% of elders who were aware in late 2004 but apparently had forgotten about it by late 2005. (Ministers were at very high levels of awareness in both surveys.) Clearly, there is a large segment of the church that pays little attention to issues, even controversial issues, facing the PC(USA).

### **Appropriate Church Actions Regarding Economic Issues**

- ✓ Asked about the appropriateness of church bodies taking each of eight actions related to economic issues, majorities in all groups indicate that these six are “very appropriate” or “appropriate”:
  - Encouraging investments in community, cooperative, and church-related enterprises (members, 74%; elders, 81%; pastors, 92%; specialized clergy, 93%)
  - Encouraging Presbyterians to change their lifestyles to bring them more in line with church teaching (for example, on consumption of goods) (73%; 82%; 93%; 96%)
  - Studying the effect of economic trends on family, church, and community life (73%; 81%; 89%; 92%)
  - Considering divestment from companies whose actions go against church policy (69%; 74%; 77%; 85%)
  - Encouraging dialogue between business and labor (67%; 69%; 85%; 82%)
  - Developing and making public theologically/ethically based guidelines for economic behavior (63%; 73%; 86%; 89%)
- ✓ On the other two possible actions, majorities of three groups—members being the exception—also respond “very appropriate” or “appropriate” to the church’s involvement:
  - Urging people to boycott companies whose practices go against church policy (members, 47%; elders, 51%; pastors, 67%; specialized clergy, 78%)
  - Advocating economic policies to the U.S. government (44%; 52%; 75%; 82%)
- ✓ Put together, these results reveal sizable support for the church weighing in on a variety of economic and business matters, with support greatest among specialized clergy and lowest among members.

# INTERNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND LABOR UNIONS

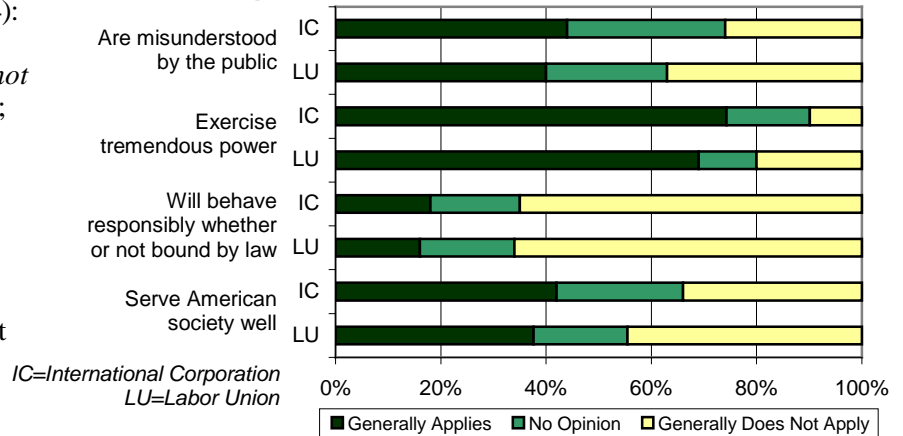
## Evaluating International Corporations

- ✓ In every group, more panelists indicate that each of these statements “generally applies” than “generally does not apply” to international corporations (see Figure 4, below):
  - Exercise tremendous power (generally applies: members, 75%; elders, 81%; pastors, 91%; specialized clergy, 90%; and generally does not apply: 10%; 10%; 4%; 4%)
  - Manipulate government(s) (62%; 54%; 68%; 77%; and 18%; 31%; 18%; 11%)
  - Are secretive about many of their activities (57%; 59%; 65%; 66%; and 21%; 24%; 18%; 20%)
  - Are misunderstood by the public (44%; 51%; 54%; 56%; and 26%; 28%; 26%; 28%)

- ✓ For other statements, more in all groups respond “generally does not apply” than “generally applies” to international corporations (see Figure 4):

- Will behave responsibly whether or not bound by laws (generally does not apply: members, 65%; elders, 60%; pastors, 77%; specialized clergy, 82%; and generally applies: 18%; 25%; 12%; 10%)
- Foster equality among Americans (58%; 65%; 74%; 80%; and 18%; 17%; 10%; 8%)
- Are overly regulated by government (53%; 60%; 72%; 82%; and 19%; 20%; 9%; 5%)
- Are generous with their profits (65%; 66%; 69%; 80%; and 2%; 15%; 10%; 5%)
- Help less-developed countries (44%; 45%; 55%; 70%; and 33%; 40%; 29%; 21%)

**Figure 4. Members’ Opinions on International Corporations and Labor Unions: Selected Items**



- ✓ For the three remaining statements, more laity respond “generally applies” than “generally does not apply,” while the reverse is true for ministers:
  - Create a better future for the world (generally applies: members, 41%; elders, 45%; pastors, 31%; specialized clergy, 22%; and generally does not apply: 32%; 34%; 47%; 59%)
  - Serve American society well (42%; 44%; 37%; 31%; and 34%; 41%; 44%; 55%)
  - Serve their employees well (39%; 46%; 34%; 33%; and 32%; 32%; 45%; 48%)

## Evaluating Labor Unions

- ✓ More panelists report that these statements “generally apply” than “generally do not apply” to labor unions (see Figure 4):
  - Exercise tremendous power (generally applies: members, 69%; elders, 77%; pastors, 58%; specialized clergy, 57%; and generally does not apply: 20%; 17%; 33%; 35%)
  - Manipulate government(s) (55%; 58%; 45%; 45%; and 26%; 28%; 41%; 43%)
  - Serve their members well (53%; 55%; 60%; 66%; and 34%; 36%; 26%; 22%)
  - Enhance the dignity and self-determination of workers (46%; 49%; 68%; 70%; and 38%; 37%; 23%; 17%)
  - Are misunderstood by the public (40%; 42%; 56%; 60%; and 37%; 39%; 29%; 23%)
- ✓ For other statements, more laity indicate that each “generally does not apply” than “generally applies” to labor unions, while the reverse is true for ministers:
  - Are at a disadvantage in relation to corporate power and secrecy (generally applies: members, 32%; elders, 34%; pastors, 47%; specialized clergy, 65%; and generally does not apply: 43%; 46%; 35%; 20%)
  - Serve American society well (38%; 36%; 54%; 62%; and 45%; 51%; 32%; 25%)
  - Foster equality among Americans (34%; 33%; 48%; 54%; and 47%; 52%; 39%; 32%)

## INTERNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND LABOR UNIONS

### **Evaluating Labor Unions (cont.)**

- ✓ A majority in every group responds “generally does *not* apply” to “will behave responsibly whether or not bound by laws” (members, 66%; elders, 71%; pastors, 72%; specialized clergy, 71%). (The “generally applies” totals are 16%, 16%, 13%, and 16%).
- ✓ For all of these statements the remaining responses are “no opinion.”

### **Panelists’ Corporate and Union Connections**

- ✓ Most members (63%) and elders (62%) “receive income from one or more corporations through salary, pension, or investment income,” while a majority of pastors (65%) and specialized clergy (57%) do *not*.
- ✓ Very few panelists report that they personally “benefit from labor union membership in salary, pension, or investment income” (11%; 10%; 8%; 7%).
- ✓ Panelists with union ties often have more favorable opinions about them than other panelists, as these responses from elders show. Labor unions:
  - Serve their members well (74% of elders with union ties respond “generally applies,” compared to 53% of other elders)
  - Serve American society well (72%; 30%)
  - Foster equality among Americans (63%; 29%)
  - Impede efficiency and competitiveness (29%; 56%)

### **Changing Opinions on International Corporations: Comparisons with a 1981 Panel Survey**

Almost 25 years before, a Panel survey asked nearly identical questions about international corporations (called “transnational corporations” in that study). The changes in opinion are striking. On most variables, panelists have more positive views of international corporations than they do now. This pattern is especially strong among laity. For example, while in 1981 two-thirds of members indicated that international corporations “serve their employees well,” the percentage holding that view in 2005 had dropped by almost half. Similarly, the percentage indicating that international corporations “manipulate government(s)” had jumped from 44% to 62% over the same period.

Because pastors held more negative views of corporations in 1981 than laity did, the sharp shift in lay opinions results in a fairly similar pattern of response for both members and pastors in 2005.

	Members		Pastors	
	1981	2005	1981	2005
International [transnational] corporations . . .	<i>Percent Responding “Yes”</i>			
Serve their employees well	68%	39%	62%	34%
Exercise tremendous power	69%	75%	86%	91%
Will behave responsibly whether or not bound by laws	40%	18%	23%	12%
Serve American society well	56%	42%	50%	37%
Manipulate government(s)	44%	62%	63%	68%
Help [under/less] developed countries	56%	33%	38%	29%
Create a better future for the world	55%	41%	34%	31%
Are misunderstood by the public	51%	44%	62%	54%
Are overly regulated by government	39%	19%	16%	9%
Are generous with their profits	20%	12%	9%	10%

### **Appropriate Roles for the U.S. Government**

- ✓ More than two in three in every Panel group describe 10 of 11 socioeconomic roles as either “very appropriate” or “appropriate” for the U.S. government to play in American life. Responses include support for:
  - Guaranteeing the banking system and a stable currency (members, 99%; elders, 99%; pastors, 99%; specialized clergy, 99%)
  - Protecting investors’ rights to accurate accounting information, efficient securities markets, and orderly corporate governance (97%; 97%; 98%; 99%)
  - Protecting citizens from risks and hazards (95%; 95%; 96%; 99%)
  - Stimulating the economy to provide as near “full employment” as possible and minimize depressions (93%; 91%; 93%; 92%)
  - Protecting workers’ rights (91%; 91%; 95%; 97%)
  - Guaranteeing old age and disability insurance (82%; 81%; 91%; 95%)
  - Requiring adequate minimum wages (79%; 78%; 87%; 92%)
  - Guaranteeing medical care (78%; 76%; 86%; 91%)
  - Providing anti-poverty programs to assist those left out by private marketplace (77%; 81%; 89%; 92%)
  - Providing goods and services where market forces do not function or where natural monopolies seem most efficient (e.g., utilities) (74%; 69%; 82%; 86%)
  
- ✓ In contrast, two-thirds or more of panelists believe it is “not very” or “not at all appropriate” for the government to provide “subsidies to large agricultural corporations and other once-established industrial sectors in need of ‘protection’” (members, 68%; elders, 73%; pastors, 73%; specialized clergy, 75%).

### **Views on Government’s Proper Role: A Multivariate Analysis**

Examining the effects of various social, demographic, and religious variables on opinions about government’s role in socioeconomic matters reveals that only certain religious factors, not socio-demographic ones, yield statistically significant associations with such opinions among members.

To reach this finding, responses to the 11 items that comprise Q11 are summed to create an additive scale (on each item, 1=not at all appropriate, 4=very appropriate). The theoretical range is from 11 to 44, with the higher the score, the more appropriate the person views government’s involvement in various issues. This scale is then regressed on a number of demographic and religious factors to see the effects of each such factor after controlling for all of the others. Only three factors reveal statistically significant effects; that is, the results have a high likelihood of being true not just in the Panel sample but in the larger population of members: one’s stand on theological issues (very liberal to very conservative), belief in the equivalency of all religions (strongly agree to strongly disagree), and view of the Bible (belief that the Bible is literally true or that it is not). Specifically, the more theologically liberal someone is, the more appropriate government involvement is viewed; the more one agrees that different religions are equally good, the more appropriate government involvement is viewed; and more of those who do not believe that the Bible is literally true than those who do view government involvement as appropriate.

These findings raise more questions than they answer. Why are only religious factors significant? And, of the religious factors, why these three? Still, it is intriguing that certain aspects of faith, rather than age, gender, or other personal characteristics, are the ones linked to overall opinions on government involvement.

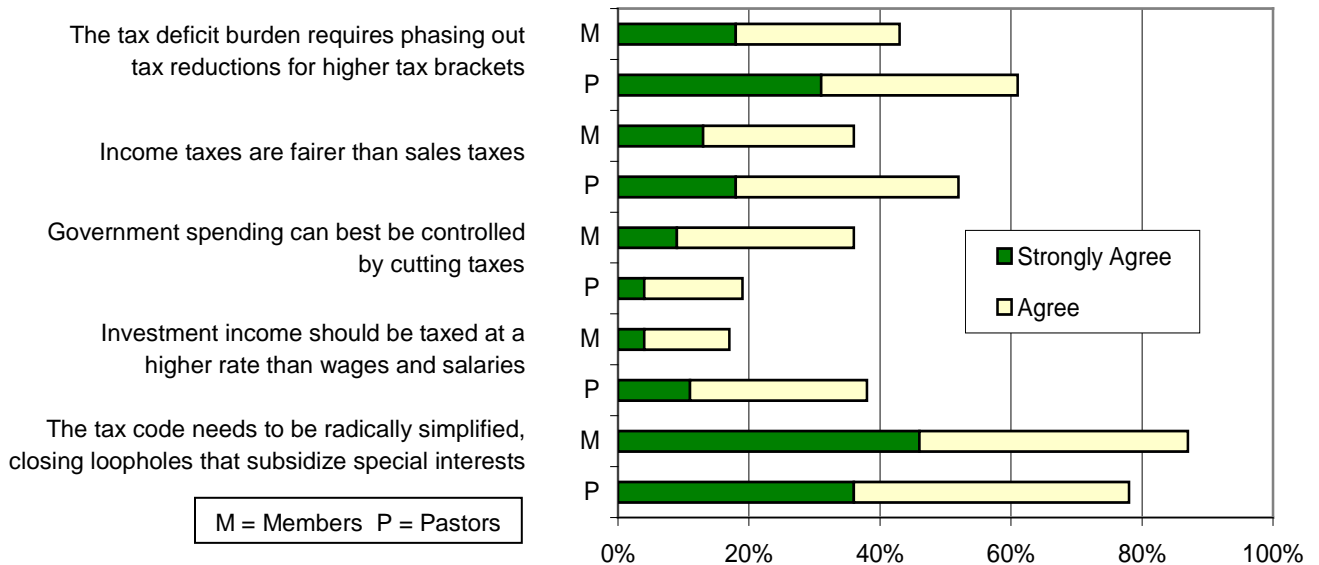
Other variables in the multivariate model (all non-significant) are: Age, belief in life after death, belief that only Jesus has absolute truth, belief that Christians should quit trying to convert other world religions, Bible reading frequency, education, family income, gender, Presbyterian background, had a conversion experience, tried to encourage someone to believe in Jesus, importance of reaching one’s religious beliefs independent of church, marital status, political preference, prayer frequency, time spent at church events outside of worship, and worship attendance frequency. The explained variation, or adjusted  $R^2$ , for this analysis is .198, or 19.8%.

## GOVERNMENT AND TAXES

### Changing the Tax Code

- ✓ Most “strongly agree” or “agree” that “the tax code needs to be radically simplified, dropping all loopholes that subsidize special interests” (members, 87%; elders, 88%; pastors, 78%; specialized clergy, 81%).
- ✓ Of five other possible changes in the tax code, half or more in all groups “strongly agree” or “agree” on two:
  - Off-shore tax havens and tax shelters should be eliminated (members, 73%; elders, 79%; pastors, 82%; specialized clergy, 80%)
  - Luxury taxes should be increased and mortgage interest deductions eliminated on second (and third or more) homes (50%; 56%; 70%; 74%)
- ✓ The number who “strongly agree” or “agree” is smaller for three other possible taxation changes:
  - The deficit burden on future generations requires phasing out tax reductions in upper income brackets (members, 43%; elders, 44%; pastors, 61%; specialized clergy, 74%)
  - Investment (or “unearned”) income should be taxed at a higher rate than wage and salary income, much of which goes to workers without substantial investments (17%; 21%; 38%; 41%)
  - Taxation is generally an unproductive burden on private enterprise, so corporate taxes should be eliminated (11%; 10%; 6%; 5%)

**Figure 5. Opinions on Selected Tax-Related Issues**



### Other Taxation Issues

- ✓ Majorities find property taxes “appropriate ways for cities to fund services” (members, 68%; elders, 71%; pastors, 82%; specialized clergy, 79%).
- ✓ Most ministers but somewhat fewer laity believe:
  - The estate tax should be continued to moderate social inequality across generations (“strongly agree” or “agree”: members, 49%; elders, 48%; pastors, 67%; specialized clergy, 76%)
  - Income taxes are fairer than sales taxes (“strongly agree” or “agree”: 36%; 41%; 52%; 63%).
- ✓ A third of members (36%) and elders (34%) but fewer than one in five pastors (19%) or specialized clergy (14%) “strongly agree” or “agree” that “government spending can best be controlled by cutting taxes.”
- ✓ Political preference is related to opinions on taxation, in predictable ways. For example, among elders, 31% of Democrats but only 13% of Republicans agree that investment income should be taxed at a higher rate.

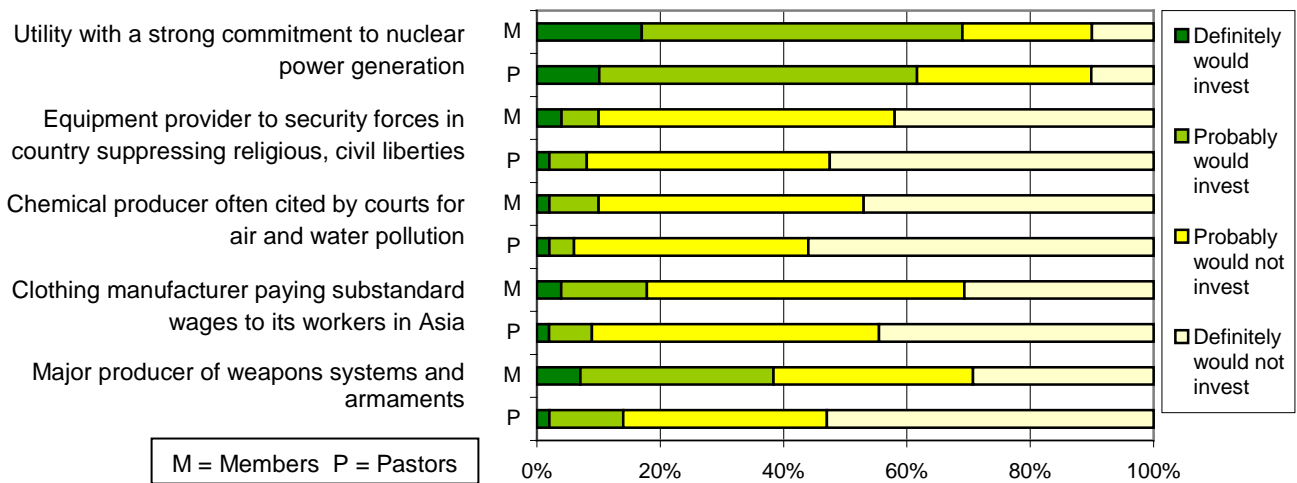
# INVESTING IN AND INFLUENCING CORPORATIONS

## Deciding Where to Invest

Q6: Imagine yourself as having a sizable amount of money to invest in stocks. Your financial adviser has suggested that purchasing stock in any of the following corporations would be a sound and profitable investment with the probability of high returns on your money. From your reading you are informed about each firm's business operations and know the following [eight statements] to be true. Please indicate how this information would affect your decision to invest in each corporation by checking one response for each.

- ✓ When presented with the above hypothetical situation, in only one of the companies would a majority of panelists “definitely” or “probably” invest: “a utility with a strong commitment to nuclear power generation” (members, 69%; elders, 72%; pastors, 61%; specialized clergy, 55%).
- ✓ A majority in all groups would “definitely” or “probably” *not* invest in a corporation that:
  - Provides equipment to the security forces in a country that suppresses religious and civil liberties (members, 90%; elders, 90%; pastors, 91%; specialized clergy, 96%)
  - Is a chemical producer often cited by courts for air and water pollution (90%; 93%; 94%; 98%)
  - Is a clothing manufacturer paying substandard salaries to its workers in Asia (83%; 84%; 92%; 91%)
  - Is a major producer of weapons systems and armaments (61%; 66%; 86%; 87%)
  - Is a major producer of alcoholic beverages (55%; 61%; 74%; 75%)
- ✓ A majority of laity “definitely” or “probably” would, but most ministers would *not*, invest in a company that “controls most of the mining of an important mineral, and is reaping very high profits” (would invest: members, 68%; elders, 64%; would *not* invest: pastors, 51%; specialized clergy, 55%).
- ✓ Half of laity (members, 50%; elders, 52%) “definitely” or “probably” would invest in a company that “has fought successfully against unionization of its workers,” but more ministers would *not* (pastors, 68%; specialized clergy, 73%).

**Figure 6. How Certain Company Characteristics Would Affect Investment Decisions**



### Investing Preferences and Investing Reality: Would More Education Change Behavior?

Most panelists who would shun securities of a serial polluter or anti-union corporation probably have investments in such companies through mutual funds or retirement accounts. Would more education about the holdings of specific funds and the behavior of those companies result in some of these individuals selling their stock or switching to a more socially responsible fund? Perhaps. But many people do not have a lot of options with their retirement accounts. Still, these results suggest that many Presbyterians want to invest in socially responsible ways, and might do it more consistently if more information were available.

## INVESTING IN AND INFLUENCING CORPORATIONS

### How the Existence of Unions Affects Investments

At first glance, the number of panelists who would “definitely” or “probably” invest in a company that “has fought successfully against unionization of its workers” seems high: half of laity, a third of pastors, and one in four specialized clergy. But on second thought, it probably shouldn’t be surprising, given the sharp decline in union membership in recent decades. Responses to a similar question on the 1981 Panel survey, however, reveal that the percentages who would invest in a company actively opposing unions has *decreased* for laity over the last quarter century, and not changed at all for ministers. Perhaps this has something to do with the greater negative views of international corporations in 2005 than in 1981. (See Table 2.)

**Table 2. Likelihood of Investing in a Corporation Actively Opposed to Unionization: 1981 and 2005**

1981: “. . . is a manufacturer which has fought successfully against unionization of its workers”				
2005: “A corporation that has fought successfully against unionization of its workers”				
	Elders		Pastors	
	1981	2005	1981	2005
Probably or definitely would invest	58%	50%	33%	32%
Definitely or probably would not invest	42%	50%	67%	68%

Looking at how other characteristics of panelists are related to their responses to this question (see Table 3) shows that, at least for the more recent survey, political preference and being a union beneficiary are important factors in understanding responses to this question. By a wide margin more Republicans than Democrats would invest in a company that opposed unionization of its workers. Elders and pastors who benefit in some way from union membership are also more likely to invest, although the differences are not as pronounced, especially among pastors.

**Table 3. Likelihood of Investing in a Corporation Actively Opposed to Unionization, 2005, by Political Preference and Union Connection**

	Elders		Pastors	
	Probably or definitely would invest	Probably or definitely would not invest	Probably or definitely would invest	Probably or definitely would not invest
Political Preference:				
Democrat	22%	78%	13%	87%
Republican	72%	28%	62%	38%
Independent/Other	45%	55%	42%	58%
Union Connections:				
Benefit from labor union membership	27%	73%	20%	80%
Do not benefit from union membership	57%	43%	33%	67%

### ***Influencing Corporate Policy***

- ✓ Majorities believe six of seven listed methods “for encouraging changes in the policies of international corporations” are “very effective” or “somewhat effective”: court actions (members, 85%; elders, 87%; pastors, 89%; specialized clergy, 93%); consumer boycotts (70%; 73%; 78%; 83%); stockholders’ resolutions (67%; 71%; 79%; 76%); promoting government intervention (through letter writing, etc.) (57%; 60%; 63%; 72%); efforts of Christian executives within such corporations, influenced by sermons (54%; 58%; 69%; 65%); and demonstrations and other highly visible public actions (53%; 59%; 64%; 70%).
- ✓ Fewer believe “personal appeals to top corporate executives or directors” are “very” or “somewhat” effective (members, 43%; elders, 47%; pastors, 44%; specialized clergy, 45%).



## GLOBALIZATION AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS

### **World Trade**

- ✓ Two-thirds of laity and smaller majorities of ministers “strongly agree” or “agree” that “free trade should be allowed as widely as possible” (members, 66%; elders, 68%; pastors, 58%; specialized clergy, 53%).
- ✓ Nevertheless, larger majorities agree that each nation should develop its own resources “and resist over-dependence on exports or imports of any commodity” (81%; 80%; 71%; 75%).

### **Immigration**

- ✓ Few “strongly agree” or “agree” that “immigration should be encouraged to provide needed workers in developed countries” (members, 19%; elders, 25%; pastors, 26%; specialized clergy, 33%).
- ✓ Instead, majorities “strongly agree” or “agree” that “immigration from poorer countries should be lessened by debt relief, favorable trade terms, and encouragement of local traditions and appropriate technology” (52%; 56%; 68%; 80%).

### **International Standards**

- ✓ Large majorities “strongly agree” or “agree” that the following “should be strengthened”: “international environmental, labor, health, and safety standards” (members, 79%; elders, 81%; pastors, 89%; specialized clergy, 95%) and “international copyright, patent, and intellectual property rights” (78%; 80%; 75%; 78%).
- ✓ Most members (63%) and elders (56%) but fewer than half of pastors (45%) and specialized clergy (43%) “strongly agree” or “agree” that “standards for members in the United Nations should be strengthened so that undemocratic states have less influence.”

### **Social Issues**

- ✓ Almost everyone “strongly agrees” or “agrees” that “trafficking in poor women and children for sexual and other servitude must be abolished” (members, 98%; elders, 98%; pastors, 97%; specialized clergy, 99%).
- ✓ Similar but smaller majorities agree that “the United Nations should be strengthened to help alleviate poverty as well as prevent war” (members, 63%; elders, 63%; pastors, 70%; specialized clergy, 78%).

### **Concern for Economic Issues**

- ✓ As panelists “view the economy in light of your faith,” a majority in at least three Panel groups—often a large majority—is “very concerned” or “generally concerned” about these issues:
  - Energy independence, conservation, and use of renewable resources (members, 89%; elders, 92%; pastors, 90%; specialized clergy, 94%)
  - Educational competitiveness of Americans internationally (78%; 79%; 70%; 76%)
  - Health insurance for all (76%; 82%; 83%; 91%)
  - Social Security for baby boomers and those younger (76%; 80%; 79%; 82%)
  - Costs of college education (76%; 76%; 75%; 77%)
  - Impact of housing costs and wages on family life, (73%; 77%; 86%; 89%)
  - Veterans’ benefits, especially for the disabled (70%; 69%; 65%; 72%)
  - Racial equality and protection from discrimination (70%; 78%; 84%; 89%)
  - Increased distance between the most wealthy and most poor (63%; 69%; 79%; 90%)
  - Global warming, climate change, and environmental sustainability (59%; 66%; 76%; 82%)
  - Public transportation (56%; 55%; 66%; 76%)
  - Non-military assistance to foreign countries (49%; 51%; 64%; 72%)

## GLOBALIZATION AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS

### Faith and Socio-economic Issues by Theological Orientation

When they view various economic and social issues in American society “in light of your faith,” many panelists are “very concerned” or “concerned” about each, as just described. Additional analyses using members’ responses show that the percentages who are concerned are often related in some way to theological stance. In other words, one’s basic faith orientation tends to color opinions in certain ways. (See Table 4.)

In every case, more theological liberals than theological conservatives or moderates are “very concerned” about each issue, from housing costs to health insurance to energy conservation to global warming. These results make intuitive sense, as one expects more liberals to be concerned about social and environmental justice issues.

Similarly, more of the members who “agree” than “disagree” with the statement “all of the world’s different religions are equally good ways of helping a person find ultimate truth” are “very concerned” about many of the same economic issues as viewed through the lens of their faith. Taking a position at odds with the orthodox belief that Christianity is the only way to salvation would seem to mark one as a liberal theologically, so again these results are not unexpected.

It is also interesting to look at the economic issues on which there are no significant differences in opinion by these belief questions: solvency of Social Security, educational competitiveness, veteran’s benefits, and foreign aid. Apparently one’s religious views are less salient when it comes to these topics, at least among Presbyterians.

**Table 4. Percent of Members “Very Concerned” about Various Economic Issues in Light of Their Faith**

	Sig.	Theological Orientation			All Religions Equally Good Ways to Ultimate Truth			
		Conser- vative	Moderate	Liberal	Sig.	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
		<i>Percent Very Concerned</i>			<i>Percent Very Concerned</i>			
Impact of housing costs on wages, family life	a	28%	29%	53%	n.s.			
Health insurance for all	c	32%	42%	76%	b	62%	52%	34%
Energy independence, conservation, use of renewable resources	a	48%	56%	73%	a	69%	62%	47%
Global warming, climate change, environmental sustainability	c	16%	32%	48%	c	34%	41%	20%
Racial equality and discrimination protection	b	22%	25%	54%	n.s.			
Increased distance between the most wealthy and the poor	c	22%	30%	64%	n.s.			
The costs of college education	n.s.				a	54%	44%	33%
Public transportation	a	14%	14%	33%	n.s.			
n		107	100	47		56	54	128

Sig. = significance, based on a chi-square test: a =  $p < .05$ ; b =  $p < .01$ ; c =  $p < .001$ ; n.s. = not significant. Results for other items in this question are not shown because no significant associations were found.

# THE PRESBYTERIAN PANEL

## The November 2005 Survey — The Social Creed

### Appendix

	Members	Elders	Ministers
Number of questionnaires mailed .....	670	1,006	1,164
Number of questionnaires returned.....	262	473	618 *
Percent returned .....	39%	47%	53%

\* 391 pastors; 227 specialized clergy

Q1. How influential in your own financial and economic life have each of the following been?

	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
<b>a. Biblical teachings about the tithe</b>				
Very influential .....	19%	27%	49%	34%
Influential.....	28%	34%	32%	34%
Somewhat influential .....	26%	26%	14%	18%
Only a little influential .....	21%	11%	3%	11%
Not influential .....	7%	3%	2%	3%
<b>b. Jesus's teachings</b>				
Very influential .....	28%	38%	68%	62%
Influential.....	42%	41%	28%	31%
Somewhat influential .....	20%	13%	2%	7%
Only a little influential .....	7%	6%	1%	—
Not influential .....	3%	1%	*	—
<b>c. The church</b>				
Very influential .....	19%	17%	32%	23%
Influential.....	37%	46%	45%	50%
Somewhat influential .....	30%	26%	19%	18%
Only a little influential .....	9%	8%	3%	5%
Not influential .....	4%	2%	1%	3%
<b>d. My parents</b>				
Very influential .....	30%	30%	34%	28%
Influential.....	31%	32%	31%	33%
Somewhat influential .....	18%	16%	19%	19%
Only a little influential .....	11%	12%	8%	12%
Not influential .....	10%	9%	8%	9%
<b>e. My spouse (if married)</b>				
Very influential .....	32%	38%	37%	36%
Influential.....	32%	33%	35%	39%
Somewhat influential .....	16%	13%	13%	13%
Only a little influential .....	10%	8%	7%	9%
Not influential .....	11%	7%	8%	3%
<b>f. My current employer (if applicable)</b>				
Very influential .....	6%	6%	10%	8%
Influential.....	9%	12%	24%	19%
Somewhat influential .....	9%	12%	28%	18%
Only a little influential .....	9%	12%	14%	14%
Not influential .....	67%	59%	24%	40%

\* = less than 0.5%; rounds to zero

— = zero (0.0); no cases in this category

+ = nonresponses of 10% or more on this question (reported percentages for all questions omit nonresponses)

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Q1. How influential in your own financial and economic life have each of the following been?  
(Cont.)

g. Previous employer(s) (if retired)

Very influential .....	6%	3%	7%	3%
Influential .....	9%	11%	10%	14%
Somewhat influential .....	13%	11%	20%	13%
Only a little influential .....	10%	12%	19%	14%
Not influential .....	61%	63%	45%	56%

Q1a. If a specific Bible verse or verses have been important in guiding your financial and economic life, please list it/them here:

One Bible passage written in .....	6%	11%	26%	21%
Two Bible passages .....	2%	2%	7%	4%
Three Bible passages .....	1%	2%	6%	3%
Four Bible passages .....	*	*	3%	1%
Five Bible passages .....	—	*	1%	1%
Six or more Bible passages .....	—	*	1%	*
Other comment .....	*	*	—	1%

Q2. How closely do you think each of the following statements reflect our Presbyterian teaching and practices?

a. As Creator, God is ultimate owner of all creation, so that humans are stewards of the environment overall and of our own resources

Very closely .....	41%	54%	79%	78%
Closely .....	43%	34%	18%	16%
Somewhat closely .....	13%	10%	3%	5%
Not closely at all .....	*	2%	1%	*
No opinion .....	2%	1%	*	*

b. Each individual has a vocation or calling to use his/her abilities for the common good

Very closely .....	42%	44%	76%	74%
Closely .....	44%	42%	21%	20%
Somewhat closely .....	12%	11%	3%	4%
Not closely at all .....	1%	1%	1%	1%
No opinion .....	2%	2%	—	1%

c. Some occupations (crime, torture, terrorism) cannot be justifiable vocations

Very closely .....	49%	53%	60%	56%
Closely .....	28%	24%	24%	26%
Somewhat closely .....	6%	8%	6%	8%
Not closely at all .....	9%	8%	7%	7%
No opinion .....	8%	6%	3%	3%

d. Government must provide for common welfare as much as to the common defense

Very closely .....	13%	13%	40%	43%
Closely .....	25%	27%	28%	30%
Somewhat closely .....	31%	29%	24%	19%
Not closely at all .....	20%	23%	7%	8%
No opinion .....	11%	7%	1%	1%

\* = less than 0.5%; rounds to zero

— = zero (0.0); no cases in this category

+ = nonresponses of 10% or more on this question (reported percentages for all questions omit nonresponses)

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Q2. How closely do you think each of the following statements reflect our Presbyterian teaching and practices?  
(Cont.)

e. Each society is judged on the conditions of its poorest, the “widows and orphans” and “strangers and sojourners”				
Very closely .....	20%	18%	53%	55%
Closely .....	29%	33%	27%	24%
Somewhat closely .....	30%	34%	14%	16%
Not closely at all .....	12%	10%	5%	3%
No opinion .....	9%	5%	1%	2%
f. Public education should be provided to all citizens				
Very closely .....	34%	37%	56%	58%
Closely .....	31%	33%	29%	29%
Somewhat closely .....	20%	18%	8%	7%
Not closely at all .....	10%	8%	5%	4%
No opinion .....	5%	5%	2%	2%
g. Children are a blessing from God and require particular protection, including limits on their participation in the workforce				
Very closely .....	38%	42%	56%	59%
Closely .....	34%	38%	32%	33%
Somewhat closely .....	16%	12%	9%	6%
Not closely at all .....	7%	5%	2%	1%
No opinion .....	6%	3%	1%	1%
h. The Sabbath is a day of rest and all people need some time (at least one day per week) for leisure, relaxation, prayer and worship				
Very closely .....	35%	36%	55%	54%
Closely .....	34%	36%	23%	26%
Somewhat closely .....	20%	18%	16%	10%
Not closely at all .....	9%	8%	6%	9%
No opinion .....	3%	2%	*	1%
i. Sharing God’s image is the basis for human equality, so that people have equal rights and equal opportunities under the law				
Very closely .....	33%	34%	57%	59%
Closely .....	37%	40%	28%	24%
Somewhat closely .....	20%	18%	11%	14%
Not closely at all .....	4%	4%	3%	2%
No opinion .....	6%	3%	1%	1%
j. Since “Judgment begins in the house of God,” the church must set an example for fair treatment of employees and ethical investments of its monies				
Very closely .....	38%	36%	52%	56%
Closely .....	37%	41%	29%	29%
Somewhat closely .....	17%	14%	15%	10%
Not closely at all .....	3%	6%	3%	4%
No opinion .....	6%	2%	1%	1%

\* = less than 0.5%; rounds to zero

— = zero (0.0); no cases in this category

+ = nonresponses of 10% or more on this question (reported percentages for all questions omit nonresponses)

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Q2. How closely do you think each of the following statements reflects our Presbyterian teaching and practices?  
(Cont.)

k. Each person is entitled to a decent level of family life, sustained by a wage sufficient for one a single parent to support a family				
Very closely .....	17%	15%	34%	33%
Closely .....	26%	28%	23%	29%
Somewhat closely .....	27%	31%	27%	26%
Not closely at all .....	19%	20%	13%	8%
No opinion .....	11%	6%	3%	3%
l. Fairly regulated markets are the most efficient distribution mechanisms of goods and services, and efficiency is a virtue				
Very closely .....	9%	7%	12%	13%
Closely .....	22%	23%	23%	20%
Somewhat closely .....	22%	27%	33%	34%
Not closely at all .....	26%	26%	20%	16%
No opinion .....	21%	17%	12%	16%
m. Work is necessary for all people and laziness is a form of theft				
Very closely .....	12%	11%	17%	15%
Closely .....	23%	27%	30%	24%
Somewhat closely .....	28%	31%	29%	33%
Not closely at all .....	21%	20%	20%	22%
No opinion .....	16%	10%	4%	5%
n. Progressive taxation reflects the biblical principle of greater obligation on those with greater capacity				
Very closely .....	8%	9%	23%	26%
Closely .....	21%	27%	30%	29%
Somewhat closely .....	31%	32%	28%	26%
Not closely at all .....	20%	19%	13%	11%
No opinion .....	20%	13%	6%	8%
o. Gambling, as an unproductive celebration of chance rather than an honoring of work and God’s providential purpose, is to be discouraged				
Very closely .....	16%	18%	36%	29%
Closely .....	22%	29%	32%	31%
Somewhat closely .....	31%	28%	21%	25%
Not closely at all .....	17%	16%	9%	12%
No opinion .....	14%	10%	3%	4%
p. Profit from the production of materials for war must be strictly regulated, for the protection of soldiers and civilians, and to encourage more peaceful and productive enterprises (“swords into plowshares”)				
Very closely .....	10%	12%	26%	25%
Closely .....	21%	22%	31%	37%
Somewhat closely .....	25%	31%	26%	19%
Not closely at all .....	24%	24%	14%	13%
No opinion .....	20%	12%	3%	5%

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Q2. How closely do you think each of the following statements reflects our Presbyterian teaching and practices?  
(Cont.)

q. Advertising based in appeals to vanity and want, as opposed to basic needs, distracts us from prayerful focus on human relationships and the idea of having “enough”				
Very closely .....	13%	11%	37%	35%
Closely .....	23%	30%	33%	33%
Somewhat closely .....	29%	33%	17%	15%
Not closely at all .....	20%	15%	11%	12%
No opinion .....	14%	11%	2%	4%
r. Competition can lead to great inequality and thus must be balanced by democratically determined forms of re-distribution (whether or not these lead to greater economic demand and greater growth)				
Very closely .....	4%	4%	14%	16%
Closely .....	9%	12%	21%	31%
Somewhat closely .....	23%	22%	27%	25%
Not closely at all .....	38%	41%	28%	20%
No opinion .....	26%	20%	9%	8%

Q3. Granting that there are differences among international corporations, please indicate whether you feel each of the phrases listed below *generally applies* or *generally does not apply* to international corporations when viewed as a group.

**International corporations . . .**

a. Serve their employees well				
Generally applies .....	39%	46%	34%	33%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	32%	32%	45%	48%
No opinion .....	28%	22%	21%	19%
b. Exercise tremendous power				
Generally applies .....	75%	81%	91%	90%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	10%	10%	4%	4%
No opinion .....	16%	9%	5%	5%
c. Will behave responsibly whether or not bound by laws				
Generally applies .....	18%	25%	12%	10%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	65%	60%	77%	82%
No opinion .....	17%	15%	11%	8%
d. Serve American society well				
Generally applies .....	42%	44%	37%	31%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	34%	41%	44%	55%
No opinion .....	24%	15%	19%	14%
e. Manipulate government(s)				
Generally applies .....	62%	54%	68%	77%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	18%	31%	18%	11%
No opinion .....	21%	15%	13%	11%
f. Foster equality among Americans				
Generally applies .....	18%	17%	10%	8%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	58%	65%	74%	80%
No opinion .....	25%	18%	16%	11%

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Q3. Granting that there are differences among international corporations, please indicate whether you feel each of the phrases listed below *generally applies* or *generally does not apply* to international corporations when viewed as a group.

(Cont.)

**International corporations . . .** (Cont.)

g. Help less developed countries				
Generally applies .....	33%	40%	29%	21%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	44%	45%	55%	70%
No opinion .....	23%	15%	16%	10%
h. Create a better future for the world				
Generally applies .....	41%	45%	31%	22%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	32%	34%	47%	59%
No opinion .....	27%	21%	22%	19%
i. Are secretive about many of their activities				
Generally applies .....	57%	59%	65%	66%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	21%	24%	18%	20%
No opinion .....	22%	17%	17%	14%
j. Are misunderstood by the public				
Generally applies .....	44%	51%	54%	56%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	26%	28%	26%	28%
No opinion .....	30%	22%	20%	16%
k. Are overly regulated by government				
Generally applies .....	19%	20%	9%	5%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	53%	60%	72%	82%
No opinion .....	28%	21%	19%	13%
l. Are generous with their profits				
Generally applies .....	12%	15%	10%	5%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	65%	66%	69%	80%
No opinion .....	23%	19%	20%	14%

Q4. Granting differences among labor unions (especially private and public sector), do you think each of the images below *generally applies* or *does not apply* to such organized groups of employees when viewed as a whole?

**Labor unions . . .**

a. Serve their members well				
Generally applies .....	53%	55%	60%	66%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	34%	36%	26%	22%
No opinion .....	13%	9%	14%	12%
b. Exercise tremendous power				
Generally applies .....	69%	77%	58%	57%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	20%	17%	33%	35%
No opinion .....	11%	6%	8%	8%
c. Will behave responsibly whether or not bound by laws				
Generally applies .....	16%	16%	13%	16%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	66%	71%	72%	71%
No opinion .....	18%	13%	14%	14%

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Q4. Granting that there are differences among labor unions (especially private and public sector), do you think each of the images below *generally applies* or *generally does not apply* to such organized groups of employees when viewed as a whole?

**Labor unions . . .** (Cont.)

d. Serve American society well				
Generally applies .....	38%	36%	54%	62%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	45%	51%	32%	25%
No opinion .....	18%	13%	14%	13%
e. Manipulate government(s)				
Generally applies .....	55%	58%	45%	45%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	26%	28%	41%	43%
No opinion .....	18%	13%	13%	12%
f. Foster equality among Americans				
Generally applies .....	34%	33%	48%	54%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	47%	52%	39%	32%
No opinion .....	20%	14%	13%	14%
g. Impede efficiency and competitiveness				
Generally applies .....	47%	52%	39%	31%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	35%	35%	46%	56%
No opinion .....	18%	14%	14%	13%
h. Enhance the dignity and self-determination of workers				
Generally applies .....	46%	49%	68%	70%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	38%	37%	23%	17%
No opinion .....	16%	14%	10%	13%
i. Are at a disadvantage in relation to corporate power and secrecy				
Generally applies .....	32%	34%	47%	65%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	43%	46%	35%	20%
No opinion .....	24%	20%	18%	15%
j. Are misunderstood by the public				
Generally applies .....	40%	42%	56%	60%
Generally does <i>not</i> apply .....	37%	39%	29%	23%
No opinion .....	23%	19%	15%	17%

Q5. Economic and business decisions are complex, so that ethical issues are not always clear and some consequences are unintended. Nevertheless, for each of the following, indicate whether you feel it should be considered an ethical matter in the decisions made by government and businesses.

a. Workers' safety and health				
Definitely an ethical question .....	71%	77%	88%	95%
Probably an ethical question .....	22%	18%	9%	4%
Probably not an ethical question .....	3%	4%	1%	1%
Definitely not an ethical question .....	2%	1%	*	1%
No opinion .....	3%	1%	2%	—
b. Substandard salaries paid to unskilled or semi-skilled workers				
Definitely an ethical question .....	34%	44%	70%	77%
Probably an ethical question .....	41%	36%	21%	16%
Probably not an ethical question .....	18%	14%	5%	6%
Definitely not an ethical question .....	4%	4%	1%	—
No opinion .....	3%	2%	2%	1%

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Q5. Economic and business decisions are complex, so that ethical issues are not always clear and some consequences are unintended. Nevertheless, for each of the following, indicate whether you feel it should be considered an ethical matter in the decisions made by government and businesses.

(Cont.)	c. Plant relocations to other parts of the country				
	Definitely an ethical question .....	15%	13%	26%	31%
	Probably an ethical question .....	23%	21%	37%	40%
	Probably not an ethical question .....	41%	49%	27%	23%
	Definitely not an ethical question .....	15%	14%	6%	5%
	No opinion .....	6%	3%	3%	1%
	d. Plant relocations to other parts of the world				
	Definitely an ethical question .....	24%	24%	34%	46%
	Probably an ethical question .....	28%	26%	38%	35%
	Probably not an ethical question .....	29%	35%	20%	16%
	Definitely not an ethical question .....	14%	12%	4%	3%
	No opinion .....	5%	3%	3%	1%
	e. Protecting the environment				
	Definitely an ethical question .....	58%	66%	82%	93%
	Probably an ethical question .....	30%	27%	13%	6%
	Probably not an ethical question .....	8%	5%	2%	1%
	Definitely not an ethical question .....	2%	1%	1%	1%
	No opinion .....	3%	1%	2%	—
	f. Improving products				
	Definitely an ethical question .....	23%	25%	23%	29%
	Probably an ethical question .....	28%	25%	36%	36%
	Probably not an ethical question .....	31%	37%	33%	26%
	Definitely not an ethical question .....	12%	10%	6%	6%
	No opinion .....	7%	2%	2%	1%
	g. Providing benefits (in addition to jobs) to communities where companies are located				
	Definitely an ethical question .....	30%	27%	43%	54%
	Probably an ethical question .....	36%	42%	39%	34%
	Probably not an ethical question .....	20%	23%	14%	10%
	Definitely not an ethical question .....	7%	6%	1%	1%
	No opinion .....	7%	2%	2%	1%
	h. Doing business with regimes that violate human rights				
	Definitely an ethical question .....	59%	67%	78%	86%
	Probably an ethical question .....	28%	24%	16%	11%
	Probably not an ethical question .....	2%	6%	3%	3%
	Definitely not an ethical question .....	5%	3%	1%	—
	No opinion .....	6%	1%	2%	—
	i. Doing business with countries that suppress religious and civil liberties				
	Definitely an ethical question .....	56%	64%	76%	85%
	Probably an ethical question .....	28%	25%	18%	12%
	Probably not an ethical question .....	7%	7%	3%	3%
	Definitely not an ethical question .....	3%	3%	1%	1%
	No opinion .....	5%	1%	2%	—

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Q6. Consider the following hypothetical situation. Imagine yourself as having a sizable amount of money to invest in stocks. Your financial adviser has suggested that purchasing stock in any of the following corporations would be a sound and profitable investment with the probability of high returns on your money. From your reading you are informed about each firm's business operations and know the following to be true. Please indicate how this information would affect your decision to invest in each corporation by checking one response for each.

**A corporation that . . .**

a. Controls most of the mining of an important mineral, and therefore is reaping very high profits				
I would definitely not invest .....	8%	11%	12%	16%
I would probably not invest .....	24%	24%	39%	39%
I would probably invest .....	52%	51%	41%	36%
I would definitely invest .....	16%	13%	7%	9%
b. Is a major producer of weapons systems and armaments				
I would definitely not invest .....	29%	32%	53%	58%
I would probably not invest .....	32%	34%	33%	29%
I would probably invest .....	31%	28%	12%	11%
I would definitely invest .....	7%	6%	2%	2%
c. Is a major producer of alcoholic beverages				
I would definitely not invest .....	21%	23%	34%	33%
I would probably not invest .....	34%	38%	40%	42%
I would probably invest .....	38%	34%	24%	22%
I would definitely invest .....	7%	6%	2%	3%
d. Is a clothing manufacturer paying substandard salaries to its workers in Asia				
I would definitely not invest .....	31%	38%	45%	49%
I would probably not invest .....	52%	46%	47%	42%
I would probably invest .....	14%	13%	7%	8%
I would definitely invest .....	4%	2%	2%	1%
e. Provides equipment to the security forces in a country that suppresses religious and civil liberties				
I would definitely not invest .....	42%	51%	52%	60%
I would probably not invest .....	48%	39%	39%	36%
I would probably invest .....	6%	7%	6%	3%
I would definitely invest .....	4%	2%	2%	1%
f. Is a utility with a strong commitment to nuclear power generation				
I would definitely not invest .....	10%	10%	10%	16%
I would probably not invest .....	21%	18%	28%	29%
I would probably invest .....	52%	51%	51%	47%
I would definitely invest .....	17%	21%	10%	8%
g. Is a chemical producer often cited by courts for air and water pollution				
I would definitely not invest .....	47%	53%	56%	65%
I would probably not invest .....	43%	40%	38%	33%
I would probably invest .....	8%	6%	4%	1%
I would definitely invest .....	2%	1%	2%	1%
h. Has fought successfully against unionization of its workers				
I would definitely not invest .....	16%	19%	30%	37%
I would probably not invest .....	34%	28%	38%	36%
I would probably invest .....	39%	41%	28%	24%
I would definitely invest .....	11%	11%	4%	3%

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Q7. In your opinion, how effective is each of the following methods for encouraging changes in the policies of international corporations?

a. Personal appeals to top corporate executives or directors				
Very effective .....	6%	7%	7%	5%
Somewhat effective.....	37%	40%	37%	40%
Somewhat ineffective.....	23%	26%	29%	31%
Very ineffective .....	24%	21%	21%	23%
No opinion .....	10%	6%	6%	2%
b. The efforts of Christian executives within such corporations, influenced by sermons				
Very effective .....	6%	9%	11%	8%
Somewhat effective.....	48%	49%	58%	57%
Somewhat ineffective.....	23%	25%	17%	20%
Very ineffective .....	11%	9%	8%	12%
No opinion .....	12%	8%	5%	2%
c. Consumer boycotts				
Very effective .....	22%	28%	23%	33%
Somewhat effective.....	48%	45%	55%	50%
Somewhat ineffective.....	13%	17%	15%	12%
Very ineffective .....	9%	6%	5%	5%
No opinion .....	7%	4%	3%	1%
d. Demonstrations and other highly visible public actions				
Very effective .....	8%	12%	14%	17%
Somewhat effective.....	45%	47%	50%	53%
Somewhat ineffective.....	28%	25%	24%	23%
Very ineffective .....	13%	11%	10%	7%
No opinion .....	7%	5%	3%	1%
e. Promoting government intervention (through letter writing, etc.)				
Very effective .....	6%	9%	7%	8%
Somewhat effective.....	51%	51%	56%	64%
Somewhat ineffective.....	24%	28%	26%	21%
Very ineffective .....	12%	8%	8%	6%
No opinion .....	8%	4%	3%	2%
f. Stockholders' resolutions				
Very effective .....	21%	23%	27%	24%
Somewhat effective.....	46%	48%	52%	52%
Somewhat ineffective.....	12%	18%	13%	16%
Very ineffective .....	8%	4%	3%	4%
No opinion .....	13%	6%	4%	4%
g. Court actions				
Very effective .....	43%	45%	50%	57%
Somewhat effective.....	42%	42%	39%	36%
Somewhat ineffective.....	4%	7%	6%	3%
Very ineffective .....	2%	2%	2%	1%
No opinion .....	9%	5%	3%	2%

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Q8. Do you or your spouse (if married) currently:				
a. Receive income from one or more corporations through salary, pension, or investment income (not counting mutual funds)?				
Yes .....	63%	62%	34%	40%
No.....	33%	36%	65%	57%
Not sure.....	4%	2%	1%	3%
b. Benefit from labor union membership in the salary, pension, or investment income received from one or more corporations?				
Yes .....	11%	10%	8%	7%
No.....	85%	87%	89%	91%
Not sure.....	4%	3%	3%	2%
c. Receive a salary or a pension from service in the public sector, whether local, state or federal, including educational, military, administrative and elective positions?				
Yes .....	41%	42%	24%	28%
No.....	56%	57%	75%	71%
Not sure.....	2%	1%	1%	1%
d. Work in a business that derives substantial revenue from non-U.S. subsidiaries or a non-US-based parent company?				
Yes .....	5%	4%	1%	5%
No.....	90%	93%	97%	95%
Not sure.....	5%	3%	3%	—
Q9. Listed below are brief summaries of positions related to international corporations that have been adopted by General Assemblies in recent years. In Column A, indicate if you are aware that this is a position of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). In Column B, indicate if you personally agree or disagree with this position.				
a. Called for a boycott of Taco Bell restaurants to protest the low wages its subcontractors have paid to farm workers (boycott now over)				
Yes .....	28%	36%	93%	78%
No.....	72%	64%	7%	22%
+ .....				
Strongly agree .....	13%	13%	33%	37%
Agree.....	25%	30%	30%	32%
Neutral or not sure .....	35%	29%	16%	21%
Disagree .....	18%	18%	14%	7%
Strongly disagree .....	9%	11%	7%	4%
b. Called for divestment from Talisman Oil Company to protest its support of the government of Sudan in its war against people in Southern Sudan (control of company now changed)				
Yes .....	11%	16%	38%	32%
No.....	89%	84%	62%	68%
+ .....				
Strongly agree .....	24%	26%	44%	52%
Agree.....	31%	40%	28%	32%
Neutral or not sure .....	35%	25%	22%	15%
Disagree .....	5%	6%	4%	1%
Strongly disagree .....	4%	3%	3%	1%

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Q9. Listed below are brief summaries of positions related to international corporations that have been adopted by General Assemblies in recent years. In Column A, indicate if you are aware that this is a position of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). In Column B, indicate if you personally agree or disagree with this position.

c. Called for a process to consider a phased, selective sale (“divestment”) of PC(USA) investments in corporations whose sales or operations support the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories				
Yes .....	44%	61%	98%	93%
No.....	56%	39%	2%	7%
+				
Strongly agree .....	11%	14%	28%	35%
Agree.....	15%	24%	23%	27%
Neutral or not sure .....	39%	23%	13%	16%
Disagree .....	12%	17%	17%	11%
Strongly disagree .....	23%	22%	18%	11%

Q10. Below are some statements related to aspects of taxation—how we as citizens share the burden of paying for government and other aspects of our common lives together. For each statement, please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement.

a. The tax code needs to be radically simplified, dropping all loopholes that subsidize special interests				
Strongly agree .....	46%	46%	36%	43%
Agree.....	41%	42%	42%	38%
Neutral or no response .....	8%	9%	14%	11%
Disagree .....	4%	3%	7%	8%
Strongly disagree .....	*	1%	1%	1%
b. Investment (or “unearned”) income should be taxed at a higher rate than wage and salary income, much of which goes to workers without substantial investments				
Strongly agree .....	4%	6%	11%	15%
Agree.....	13%	15%	27%	26%
Neutral or no response .....	24%	20%	20%	22%
Disagree .....	36%	38%	32%	29%
Strongly disagree .....	24%	21%	11%	8%
c. Government spending can best be controlled by cutting taxes				
Strongly agree .....	9%	10%	4%	5%
Agree.....	27%	24%	15%	9%
Neutral or no response .....	22%	21%	16%	14%
Disagree .....	30%	34%	43%	42%
Strongly disagree .....	11%	11%	22%	30%
d. Property taxes are appropriate ways for municipalities to fund services				
Strongly agree .....	11%	9%	12%	11%
Agree.....	57%	62%	70%	68%
Neutral or no response .....	14%	12%	11%	10%
Disagree .....	12%	14%	7%	9%
Strongly disagree .....	6%	2%	1%	2%

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Q10. Below are some statements related to aspects of taxation—how we as citizens share the burden of paying for government and other aspects of our common lives together. For each statement, please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement.

e.	Income taxes are fairer than sales taxes				
	Strongly agree .....	13%	9%	18%	31%
	Agree.....	23%	32%	34%	32%
	Neutral or no response .....	29%	21%	21%	17%
	Disagree .....	28%	30%	23%	17%
	Strongly disagree .....	7%	8%	4%	3%
f.	Luxury taxes should be increased and mortgage interest deductions eliminated on second (and third or more) homes				
	Strongly agree .....	16%	16%	30%	34%
	Agree.....	34%	40%	40%	40%
	Neutral or no response .....	22%	17%	15%	11%
	Disagree .....	16%	20%	10%	12%
	Strongly disagree .....	12%	7%	4%	3%
g.	The estate tax currently affects inheritances over \$1,500,000 (affecting less than 1% of the population) and should be continued to moderate social inequality across generations				
	Strongly agree .....	18%	15%	34%	40%
	Agree.....	31%	33%	33%	36%
	Neutral or no response .....	21%	22%	17%	10%
	Disagree .....	17%	19%	12%	9%
	Strongly disagree .....	13%	12%	5%	4%
h.	Taxation is generally an unproductive burden on private enterprise, so corporate taxes should be eliminated				
	Strongly agree .....	4%	4%	3%	2%
	Agree.....	7%	6%	3%	3%
	Neutral or no response .....	18%	13%	9%	7%
	Disagree .....	47%	49%	42%	37%
	Strongly disagree .....	24%	28%	43%	50%
i.	Off-shore tax havens and tax shelters should be eliminated				
	Strongly agree .....	37%	36%	42%	52%
	Agree.....	36%	43%	40%	28%
	Neutral or no response .....	19%	10%	12%	13%
	Disagree .....	4%	8%	3%	4%
	Strongly disagree .....	3%	2%	3%	2%
j.	The deficit burden on future generations requires phasing out tax reductions for those in upper income brackets				
	Strongly agree .....	18%	20%	31%	41%
	Agree.....	25%	24%	30%	33%
	Neutral or no response .....	23%	22%	19%	13%
	Disagree .....	22%	24%	11%	8%
	Strongly disagree .....	11%	11%	8%	5%

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q11. How appropriate is it for the U.S. government to play each of the following socioeconomic roles in American life?				
a. Guaranteeing the banking system and a stable currency				
Very appropriate .....	71%	72%	74%	71%
Appropriate .....	28%	27%	25%	28%
Not very appropriate .....	*	1%	1%	1%
Not at all appropriate .....	*	*	—	—
b. Protecting citizens from risks and hazards (such as environmental, consumer product, and workplace hazards)				
Very appropriate .....	51%	54%	62%	67%
Appropriate .....	44%	41%	34%	32%
Not very appropriate .....	4%	4%	3%	1%
Not at all appropriate .....	1%	1%	1%	—
c. Stimulating the economy to provide as near “full employment” as possible and to minimize depressions				
Very appropriate .....	38%	37%	35%	44%
Appropriate .....	55%	54%	58%	48%
Not very appropriate .....	6%	8%	6%	8%
Not at all appropriate .....	2%	*	1%	1%
d. Protecting investors’ rights to accurate accounting information, efficient securities markets, and orderly corporate governance				
Very appropriate .....	52%	53%	55%	65%
Appropriate .....	45%	44%	43%	34%
Not very appropriate .....	3%	4%	2%	1%
Not at all appropriate .....	1%	—	—	—
e. Providing goods and services where market forces do not function or where natural monopolies seem most efficient, including transport, education, and utilities				
Very appropriate .....	24%	23%	31%	39%
Appropriate .....	50%	46%	51%	47%
Not very appropriate .....	23%	26%	16%	12%
Not at all appropriate .....	3%	5%	2%	2%
f. Guaranteeing medical care				
Very appropriate .....	36%	33%	47%	61%
Appropriate .....	42%	43%	39%	30%
Not very appropriate .....	16%	19%	10%	8%
Not at all appropriate .....	6%	5%	3%	1%
g. Guaranteeing old age and disability insurance				
Very appropriate .....	42%	34%	47%	61%
Appropriate .....	40%	47%	44%	34%
Not very appropriate .....	16%	17%	8%	5%
Not at all appropriate .....	3%	2%	2%	—
h. Protecting workers’ rights				
Very appropriate .....	40%	38%	54%	61%
Appropriate .....	51%	53%	41%	36%
Not very appropriate .....	6%	8%	5%	4%
Not at all appropriate .....	3%	*	*	—

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Q11. How appropriate is it for the U.S. government to play each of the following socioeconomic roles in American life?  
(Cont.)

i. Providing subsidies to large agricultural corporations and other once-established industrial sectors in need of “protection”				
Very appropriate .....	5%	4%	5%	6%
Appropriate .....	27%	23%	22%	19%
Not very appropriate .....	51%	53%	61%	54%
Not at all appropriate .....	17%	20%	12%	21%
j. Requiring adequate minimum (“living” or “family”) wages				
Very appropriate .....	28%	32%	47%	58%
Appropriate .....	51%	46%	40%	34%
Not very appropriate .....	18%	18%	12%	6%
Not at all appropriate .....	3%	4%	1%	2%
k. Providing anti-poverty programs to assist areas and populations left out (or “left behind”) by the larger private marketplace				
Very appropriate .....	23%	27%	45%	52%
Appropriate .....	54%	54%	44%	40%
Not very appropriate .....	20%	18%	10%	5%
Not at all appropriate .....	3%	2%	1%	2%

Q12. Globalization is both a cultural and an economic phenomenon, aided by technological, military, and political factors. Please indicate your views on each of the trends and proposed responses listed below, by checking the appropriate box:

a. Free trade should be allowed as widely as possible with minimal government interference				
Strongly agree .....	20%	24%	15%	13%
Agree.....	46%	44%	43%	40%
Neutral or not sure .....	20%	20%	24%	24%
Disagree .....	13%	12%	15%	18%
Strongly disagree .....	1%	1%	3%	5%
b. The U.S. and other developed nations must maintain their competitive advantage through high-quality education and technological advances, while other nations provide lower-cost labor, manufacturing, and raw materials				
Strongly agree .....	15%	16%	7%	7%
Agree.....	34%	32%	23%	20%
Neutral or not sure .....	28%	28%	28%	24%
Disagree .....	18%	22%	36%	38%
Strongly disagree .....	4%	2%	6%	12%
c. Each nation or regional group should seek to strengthen its own human resources, public services, and food security, and resist over-dependence on exports or imports of any commodity				
Strongly agree .....	27%	23%	17%	19%
Agree.....	54%	57%	54%	56%
Neutral or not sure .....	14%	12%	17%	13%
Disagree .....	4%	7%	10%	11%
Strongly disagree .....	*	1%	1%	1%

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Q12. Globalization is both a cultural and an economic phenomenon, aided by technological, military, and political factors. Please indicate your views on each of the trends and proposed responses listed below, by checking the appropriate box:

d. International copyright, patent and intellectual property laws should be strengthened and enforced				
Strongly agree .....	27%	34%	22%	26%
Agree.....	51%	46%	53%	52%
Neutral or not sure .....	22%	18%	21%	19%
Disagree .....	*	2%	3%	1%
Strongly disagree .....	*	—	*	1%
e. International environmental, labor, health and safety standards should be strengthened and enforced				
Strongly agree .....	30%	33%	39%	54%
Agree.....	49%	48%	50%	41%
Neutral or not sure .....	17%	13%	8%	4%
Disagree .....	2%	5%	3%	1%
Strongly disagree .....	2%	*	*	1%
f. Trafficking in poor women and children for sexual and other servitude must be abolished				
Strongly agree .....	87%	89%	91%	95%
Agree.....	11%	9%	6%	5%
Neutral or not sure .....	2%	2%	2%	1%
Disagree .....	—	*	*	—
Strongly disagree .....	—	—	1%	—
g. The United Nations should be strengthened to help alleviate poverty as well as prevent war				
Strongly agree .....	30%	33%	40%	52%
Agree.....	33%	30%	30%	26%
Neutral or not sure .....	16%	12%	13%	11%
Disagree .....	11%	13%	11%	7%
Strongly disagree .....	10%	12%	6%	3%
h. Standards for members in the United Nations should be strengthened so that undemocratic states have less influence				
Strongly agree .....	28%	22%	17%	15%
Agree.....	35%	34%	27%	28%
Neutral or not sure .....	26%	29%	32%	33%
Disagree .....	10%	13%	21%	21%
Strongly disagree .....	1%	2%	2%	4%
i. Immigration should be encouraged to provide needed workers in developed countries				
Strongly agree .....	3%	2%	4%	7%
Agree.....	16%	23%	22%	26%
Neutral or not sure .....	40%	38%	48%	40%
Disagree .....	30%	31%	22%	20%
Strongly disagree .....	12%	5%	4%	6%

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Q12. Globalization is both a cultural and an economic phenomenon, aided by technological, military, and political factors. Please indicate your views on each of the trends and proposed responses listed below, by checking the appropriate box:

j. Immigration from poorer countries should be lessened by debt relief and favorable terms of trade, and by encouraging indigenous traditions and appropriate technology				
Strongly agree .....	9%	11%	22%	30%
Agree.....	43%	45%	46%	50%
Neutral or not sure .....	33%	32%	25%	17%
Disagree .....	11%	11%	6%	2%
Strongly disagree .....	4%	1%	1%	1%
k. Trade in weapons should be subject to substantial international taxes to support a multi-national peacekeeping force				
Strongly agree .....	22%	20%	35%	45%
Agree.....	26%	32%	32%	29%
Neutral or not sure .....	34%	28%	20%	20%
Disagree .....	10%	12%	8%	5%
Strongly disagree .....	8%	7%	5%	1%

Q13. As you view the economy in light of your faith, how concerned are you about each of the following issues?

a. Social Security for baby-boomers and those younger				
Very concerned .....	33%	41%	31%	39%
Generally concerned .....	43%	39%	48%	43%
A little concerned.....	18%	16%	16%	15%
Not concerned .....	4%	4%	4%	2%
No opinion .....	1%	—	1%	—
b. Impact of housing costs and wages on family life, including the affordability of childcare (and children)				
Very concerned .....	34%	36%	42%	53%
Generally concerned .....	39%	41%	44%	36%
A little concerned.....	20%	18%	12%	9%
Not concerned .....	7%	5%	2%	2%
No opinion .....	1%	—	1%	—
c. Health insurance for all				
Very concerned .....	43%	50%	59%	72%
Generally concerned .....	33%	32%	24%	19%
A little concerned.....	13%	11%	10%	6%
Not concerned .....	9%	7%	6%	3%
No opinion .....	1%	—	1%	—
d. Educational competitiveness of Americans internationally				
Very concerned .....	44%	40%	27%	35%
Generally concerned .....	34%	39%	43%	41%
A little concerned.....	13%	13%	23%	21%
Not concerned .....	5%	6%	6%	2%
No opinion .....	4%	1%	1%	1%

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q13. As you view the economy in light of your faith, how concerned are you about each of the following issues? (Cont.)				
e. Energy independence, conservation, and use of renewable resources				
Very concerned .....	54%	56%	58%	63%
Generally concerned .....	35%	36%	32%	31%
A little concerned.....	7%	6%	8%	6%
Not concerned .....	1%	1%	1%	—
No opinion .....	2%	—	*	—
f. Global warming, climate change, and environmental sustainability				
Very concerned .....	28%	38%	46%	59%
Generally concerned .....	31%	28%	30%	23%
A little concerned.....	25%	20%	14%	13%
Not concerned .....	15%	14%	8%	5%
No opinion .....	2%	*	1%	—
g. Racial equality and protection from discrimination				
Very concerned .....	29%	38%	50%	57%
Generally concerned .....	41%	40%	34%	32%
A little concerned.....	23%	16%	12%	9%
Not concerned .....	6%	6%	4%	2%
No opinion .....	1%	—	*	—
h. Increased distance between the most wealthy and most poor, making for class divisions and limited opportunities for advancement				
Very concerned .....	33%	41%	56%	69%
Generally concerned .....	30%	28%	23%	21%
A little concerned.....	21%	18%	14%	7%
Not concerned .....	14%	12%	6%	3%
No opinion .....	3%	*	1%	1%
i. The costs of college education				
Very concerned .....	40%	37%	32%	44%
Generally concerned .....	36%	39%	43%	33%
A little concerned.....	16%	18%	19%	21%
Not concerned .....	6%	6%	6%	2%
No opinion .....	1%	*	*	1%
j. Public transportation				
Very concerned .....	17%	20%	26%	36%
Generally concerned .....	39%	35%	40%	40%
A little concerned.....	30%	31%	25%	21%
Not concerned .....	11%	13%	9%	3%
No opinion .....	3%	1%	1%	—
k. Veterans' benefits, especially for the disabled				
Very concerned .....	26%	29%	21%	28%
Generally concerned .....	44%	40%	44%	44%
A little concerned.....	24%	22%	28%	24%
Not concerned .....	3%	7%	7%	3%
No opinion .....	2%	2%	1%	1%
l. Non-military assistance to foreign countries				
Very concerned .....	12%	14%	24%	30%
Generally concerned .....	37%	36%	40%	42%
A little concerned.....	30%	31%	25%	19%
Not concerned .....	14%	14%	9%	6%
No opinion .....	6%	4%	2%	2%

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
<b>Q14. What do you believe are appropriate measures for church bodies to take on economic matters?</b>				
<b>a. Considering divestment from companies whose actions go against church policy</b>				
Very appropriate .....	28%	27%	36%	46%
Appropriate .....	41%	47%	41%	39%
Not very appropriate .....	16%	14%	13%	9%
Not at all appropriate .....	9%	8%	7%	5%
No opinion .....	6%	3%	3%	1%
<b>b. Advocating economic policies to the U.S. government</b>				
Very appropriate .....	11%	15%	30%	37%
Appropriate .....	33%	37%	45%	45%
Not very appropriate .....	35%	32%	15%	13%
Not at all appropriate .....	13%	14%	7%	4%
No opinion .....	8%	3%	2%	1%
<b>c. Encouraging dialogue between business and labor</b>				
Very appropriate .....	17%	22%	38%	44%
Appropriate .....	50%	47%	50%	48%
Not very appropriate .....	19%	20%	7%	4%
Not at all appropriate .....	8%	9%	4%	4%
No opinion .....	6%	2%	2%	—
<b>d. Encouraging Presbyterians to change their lifestyles to bring them more in line with church teaching (for example, on consumption of goods)</b>				
Very appropriate .....	25%	34%	60%	65%
Appropriate .....	48%	48%	33%	31%
Not very appropriate .....	18%	12%	3%	1%
Not at all appropriate .....	5%	4%	1%	2%
No opinion .....	4%	1%	2%	1%
<b>e. Studying the impact of economic trends on family, church, and community life</b>				
Very appropriate .....	20%	27%	44%	52%
Appropriate .....	53%	54%	45%	40%
Not very appropriate .....	16%	14%	6%	5%
Not at all appropriate .....	3%	4%	2%	3%
No opinion .....	9%	3%	3%	—
<b>f. Developing and making public theologically/ethically based guidelines for economic behavior</b>				
Very appropriate .....	16%	21%	44%	56%
Appropriate .....	47%	52%	42%	33%
Not very appropriate .....	19%	17%	7%	6%
Not at all appropriate .....	6%	6%	4%	4%
No opinion .....	12%	4%	2%	—
<b>g. Urging people to boycott companies whose practices go against church policy</b>				
Very appropriate .....	13%	14%	26%	32%
Appropriate .....	34%	37%	41%	46%
Not very appropriate .....	29%	29%	22%	15%
Not at all appropriate .....	16%	16%	8%	6%
No opinion .....	9%	3%	3%	1%

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	Members	Elders	Pastors	Specialized Clergy
Q14. What do you believe are appropriate measures for church bodies to take on economic matters? (Cont.)				
h. Encouraging investments in community, cooperative, and church-related enterprises				
Very appropriate .....	27%	27%	46%	51%
Appropriate .....	47%	54%	46%	42%
Not very appropriate .....	12%	11%	5%	4%
Not at all appropriate .....	4%	5%	1%	3%
No opinion .....	10%	4%	3%	1%
Q15. Please use this space for additional comments.				
Positive comment about questionnaire/content .....	1%	1%	2%	3%
Negative comment about questionnaire:				
too liberal or otherwise biased .....	2%	3%	4%	2%
Negative comment about questionnaire: church should stick to the gospel and not get involved in social/ economic/political/governmental issues .....	2%	3%	1%	2%
Other comments on content of questionnaire .....	2%	5%	6%	4%
Positive comments about experience as a panelist .....	2%	1%	3%	*
Negative comments about experience as a panelist.....	*	*	*	*
Other comments .....	8%	9%	8%	10%
Response from:				
Web .....	18%	16%	30%	29%
Paper .....	82%	84%	70%	71%

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