

## SECTION 6:

### FOCUS ON ONLY THE FACULTY

### FOR 2003

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#### INTRODUCTION

◆ In this section, the focus is only on the faculty for the 2003 study. ◆ Table 6A presents a summary version of the information for each of the 47 attitudinal questions. ◆ For each question, the percent that agreed with each statement is given. ◆ In addition, the average response (low is positive) and the standard deviation for each question are provided. ◆ The number of responses completes the information for each group for each question. ◆ Questions 30 to 38 are given at the end of the table since their answers should have reflected ◆ to what extent ◆ instead of a SA to SD perspective. ◆ See Table 6B for a clearer understanding of these questions. ◆ Table 6B gives the percentage of respondents who either Strongly Agreed, Agree, gave No Opinion, Disagreed or Strongly Disagreed for each question. ◆

#### ANALYSIS

◆ One can examine the differences in the actual responses in these two tables depending upon his or her interest in the particular question and/or group. ◆ A detailed analysis of the information in this section is beyond the scope of the project.

<b>Q#</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>% Agree</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>n=</b>
1	The corporation has a responsibility to take the lead in solving major social problems such as pollution, discrimination, and safety.	2003	Faculty	67%	2.4	1.2	269
2	The corporation has a responsibility to not become involved in solving social problems unless doing so becomes a cost of doing business or the opportunity to earn a profit.	2003	Faculty	19%	3.8	1.1	269
3	The corporation has the responsibility to get involved in social responsibility projects because outside pressures make such ◆ an involvement a cost of doing business.	2003	Faculty	58%	2.7	1.0	269
4	The corporation has a responsibility to promote equal opportunity in hiring and promotion.	2003	Faculty	95%	1.5	0.7	269
5	The corporation has a responsibility to promote conservation of energy even if						

	doing so means a reduction in profits.	2003	Faculty	68%	2.4	1.1	269
6	The corporation has a responsibility to conserve natural resources, even if doing so means a reduction in profits.	2003	Faculty	73%	2.2	1.1	269
7	The corporation has a responsibility to clean up or avoid causing air, noise, and water pollution even if doing so means a reduction in profits.	2003	Faculty	81%	2.0	1.0	269
8	The corporation has a responsibility to contribute money and management time to civic activities in communities where the firm has plants or offices.	2003	Faculty	80%	2.0	0.9	269
9	The corporation has a responsibility to help minority owned businesses.	2003	Faculty	42%	2.8	1.0	269
10	The corporation has a responsibility to be truthful in advertising.	2003	Faculty	99%	1.2	0.5	269
11	The typical business executive has two sets of ethical standards, one which he/she applies to business activities and another which is applied to his/her private life.	2003	Faculty	38%	3.2	1.2	269
12	Ethical standards in business are lower than in government.	2003	Faculty	15%	3.7	1.0	269
13	Ethical standards in business are lower than in most religious organizations.	2003	Faculty	51%	2.9	1.2	269
14	Ethical standards in business are lower than in the typical American family.	2003	Faculty	36%	3.1	1.1	269
15	The ethical standards used in business are as high as those practiced with family and friends.	2003	Faculty	34%	3.2	1.0	269
16	Occasionally, business people make decisions that are right for business but which are inconsistent with their personal ethical principles.	2003	Faculty	85%	2.1	0.7	269
17	Much advertising done by business is misleading to the consumer.	2003	Faculty	53%	2.8	1.1	269
18	Effective advertising may have to be somewhat misleading.	2003	Faculty	7%	4.1	0.8	269
19	It is in the long run self-interest of business to protect the customer.	2003	Faculty	92%	1.6	0.8	269
20	The average customer is less ethical in dealing with business than the business is in dealing with that customer.	2003	Faculty	20%	3.3	0.9	269
21	No employee should be required to engage in business practices that employee considers unethical.	2003	Faculty	81%	1.9	1.0	269
22	In accepting an employment offer each employee implicitly agrees to abide by the ethical standards of the employer, even if the company standards differ from those of the employee.	2003	Faculty	43%	3.1	1.2	269
23	Wages and salaries should vary according to an employee's productivity.	2003	Faculty	91%	1.8	0.7	269
24	Wages and salaries should vary according to both the employee's productivity and years of service with the firm.	2003	Faculty	54%	2.7	1.1	269
25	Wages and salaries should vary primarily with the employee's years of service with the firm.	2003	Faculty	3%	4.1	0.7	269
	Labor unions serve a useful purpose by						

26	prodding a particular management into fulfilling its responsibilities to labor.	2003	Faculty	54%	2.8	1.1	269
27	The corporation should seek to maximize short run profits.	2003	Faculty	16%	3.9	1.1	269
28	The corporation should seek to earn a satisfactory rate of return for stockholders.	2003	Faculty	95%	1.8	0.6	269
29	The ethical standards in competition are determined by the least ethical competitor. ♦ If one firm engages in unethical conduct, the others will have to follow to survive.	2003	Faculty	7%	4.0	0.8	269
39	All institutions in our society should seek to protect and promote the interests of individuals.	2003	Faculty	43%	2.8	1.1	268
40	Individual freedom may have to be partly restricted in order for organizations to effectively function.	2003	Faculty	69%	2.6	1.1	269
41	Government should redistribute income in order to assure a minimum standard of living for all citizens.	2003	Faculty	35%	3.3	1.3	269
42	Government should provide incentives for business to get involved in solving social problems.	2003	Faculty	74%	2.4	1.1	269
43	Truth in lending regulations are needed to protect the customer.	2003	Faculty	88%	1.9	0.8	269
44	Antitrust laws prohibiting price fixing benefit the customer.	2003	Faculty	82%	2.0	0.9	269
45	Lazy or incompetent employees should be fired.	2003	Faculty	87%	1.8	0.8	269
46	A company should have formal policies to guarantee that every employee has an equal opportunity for promotion, pay increases, and other rewards provided by the firm.	2003	Faculty	91%	1.7	0.8	269
47	The corporation should seek to maximize long run profits.	2003	Faculty	92%	1.6	0.8	269
30	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by peer group pressures?	2003	Faculty	87%	2.0	0.8	252
31	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by prevailing industry practice?	2003	Faculty	91%	1.9	0.6	252
32	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by perceived preference of top executives?	2003	Faculty	89%	1.8	0.7	253
33	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by family experiences?	2003	Faculty	72%	2.3	1.0	254
34	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by church experiences?	2003	Faculty	59%	2.6	1.0	254
35	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by your educational experiences?	2003	Faculty	73%	2.3	0.8	254
36	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by company's ethical code or policy?	2003	Faculty	75%	2.3	0.9	254
37	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by professional ethical code?	2003	Faculty	78%	2.2	0.9	254
38	To what extent are ethical standards influenced by society's moral climate?	2003	Faculty	80%	2.1	0.8	255

**TABLE 6B. PERCENT OF THE FACULTY IN 2003 PROVIDING THEIR DEGREE OF AGREEMENT WITH EACH STATEMENT (1=SA; 5=SD)**

Q#	QUESTION	Year	Type	%SA	%A	%NO	%D	%SD	n=
1	The corporation has a responsibility to take the lead in solving major social problems such as pollution, discrimination, and safety.	2003	Faculty	23	44	9	20	4	269
2	The corporation has a responsibility to not become involved in solving social problems unless doing so becomes a cost of doing business or the opportunity to earn a profit.	2003	Faculty	3	16	7	52	23	269
3	The corporation has the responsibility to get involved in social responsibility projects because outside pressures make such an involvement a cost of doing business.	2003	Faculty	7	51	15	23	5	269
4	The corporation has a responsibility to promote equal opportunity in hiring and promotion.	2003	Faculty	64	31	3	2	1	269
5	The corporation has a responsibility to promote conservation of energy even if doing so means a reduction in profits.	2003	Faculty	23	45	11	18	3	269
6	The corporation has a responsibility to conserve natural resources, even if doing so means a reduction in profits.	2003	Faculty	26	47	7	16	3	269
7	The corporation has a responsibility to clean up or avoid causing air, noise, and water pollution even if doing so means a reduction in profits.	2003	Faculty	35	46	5	12	2	2003
8	The corporation has a responsibility to contribute money and management time to civic activities in communities where the firm has plants or offices.	2003	Faculty	31	49	9	9	1	269
9	The corporation has a responsibility to help minority owned businesses.	2003	Faculty	9	33	31	23	5	269
9	The corporation has a responsibility to help minority owned businesses.	2003	Faculty	9	33	31	23	5	269
10	The corporation has a responsibility to be truthful in advertising.	2003	Faculty	82	17	1	0	0	269
11	The typical business executive has two sets of ethical standards, one which he/she applies to business activities and another which is applied to his/her private life.	2003	Faculty	8	30	12	35	16	269
12	Ethical standards in business are lower than in government.	2003	Faculty	3	12	16	49	20	269
13	Ethical standards in business are lower than in most religious organizations.	2003	Faculty	10	41	12	29	8	269
14	Ethical standards in business are lower than in the typical American family.	2003	Faculty	6	30	22	35	7	269
15	The ethical standards used in business are as high as those practiced with family and friends.	2003	Faculty	4	30	16	45	4	269
16	Occasionally, business people make decisions that are right for business but which are inconsistent with their personal ethical principles.	2003	Faculty	13	72	7	7	1	269
17	Much advertising done by business is misleading to the consumer.	2003	Faculty	7	46	9	32	6	269
18	Effective advertising may have to be somewhat misleading.	2003	Faculty	1	6	6	59	27	269
19	It is in the long run self-interest of business to protect the customer.	2003	Faculty	50	42	5	3	0	269
20	The average customer is less ethical in dealing with business than the business is in dealing with that customer.	2003	Faculty	3	17	34	43	3	269
21	No employee should be required to engage in business practices that employee considers unethical.	2003	Faculty	42	39	6	13	0	269
22	In accepting an employment offer each employee implicitly agrees to abide by the ethical standards of the employer, even if the company standards differ from those of the employee.	2003	Faculty	9	34	9	37	11	269
23	Wages and salaries should vary according to an employee's productivity.	2003	Faculty	39	52	6	3	1	269
24	Wages and salaries should vary according to both the employee's productivity and years of service with the firm.	2003	Faculty	8	46	16	25	5	269
25	Wages and salaries should vary primarily with the employee's years of service with the firm.	2003	Faculty	1	2	8	62	27	269
26	Labor unions serve a useful purpose by prodding a particular management into fulfilling its responsibilities to labor.	2003	Faculty	7	47	17	19	10	269
27	The corporation should seek to maximize short run profits.	2003	Faculty	3	13	9	45	31	269
28	The corporation should seek to earn a satisfactory rate of return for stockholders.	2003	Faculty	30	65	2	2	0	269
29	The ethical standards in competition are determined by the least ethical competitor. If one firm engages in unethical conduct, the others will have to follow to survive.	2003	Faculty	1	6	6	62	25	269
39	All institutions in our society should seek to protect and promote the interests of individuals.	2003	Faculty	12	31	27	27	3	268
40	Individual freedom may have to be partly restricted in order for organizations	2003	Faculty	7	62	10	13	9	269

	to effectively function.								
41	Government should redistribute income in order to assure a minimum standard of living for all citizens.	2003	Faculty	7	28	14	30	21	269
42	Government should provide incentives for business to get involved in solving social problems.	2003	Faculty	15	59	7	14	5	269
43	Truth in lending regulations is needed to protect the customer.	2003	Faculty	33	55	8	3	2	269
44	Antitrust laws prohibiting price fixing benefit the customer.	2003	Faculty	26	56	12	3	3	269
45	Lazy or incompetent employees should be fired.	2003	Faculty	39	48	8	5	1	269
46	A company should have formal policies to guarantee that every employee has an equal opportunity for promotion, pay increases, and other rewards provided by the firm.	2003	Faculty	49	42	5	1	3	269
47	The corporation should seek to maximize long run profits.	2003	Faculty	51	41	5	3	1	269
30	* Ethical standards are influenced by peer group pressures?	2003	Faculty	23	64	8	5	1	252
31	* Ethical standards are influenced by prevailing industry practice.	2003	Faculty	26	65	6	3	0	252
32	* Ethical standards are influenced by perceived preference of top executives.	2003	Faculty	33	56	8	3	0	253
33	* Ethical standards are influenced by family experiences.	2003	Faculty	11	61	14	12	1	254
34	* Ethical standards are influenced by church experiences.	2003	Faculty	8	51	21	17	3	254
35	* Ethical standards are influenced by your educational experiences.	2003	Faculty	8	65	14	12	1	254
36	* Ethical standards are influenced by company's ethical code or policy.	2003	Faculty	11	64	13	10	2	254
37	* Ethical standards are influenced by professional ethical code.	2003	Faculty	15	63	11	10	2	254
38	* Ethical standards are influenced by society's moral climate.	2003	Faculty	20	60	11	8	1	255

Source: ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ 2003 Study of Ethics

\* The actual question on the questionnaire was ♦♦To what extent are ethical standards influenced by ♦♦