



*Measuring the **Fortune 100's** commitment to religious inclusion*





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Lead Researchers

Brian J. Grim, Ph.D.
President

Melissa E. Grim, J.D.
Project Director

Research Consultants

Greg Clark, J.D.
Vice President

Kent Johnson, J.D.
Senior Corporate Advisor

Paul Lambert, M.A.
Senior Business Fellow

Research Assistants

Caitlyn Bishop

Brady Early

Gideon Miles

Giulia Nembrini

Media Inquiries

media@religiousfreedomandbusiness.org

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FOREWORD

THE LAW AND THE BOTTOM LINE

In the United States, under the laws¹ enforced by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC):

it is illegal for employers to discriminate against someone (applicant or employee) on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including gender identity, sexual orientation, and pregnancy), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information;

and an employer is required to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious beliefs or practices, unless doing so would cause difficulty or expense for the employer. This means an employer may have to make reasonable adjustments at work that will allow the employee to practice his or her religion, such as allowing an employee to voluntarily swap shifts with a co-worker so that he or she can attend religious services.

Laws concerning accommodation of religion, freedom of speech and protection against oppressive work environments inform companies' minimum requirements for accommodation of religion. As corporate America has become increasingly focused on creating environments where people can bring their whole selves to work regardless of their backgrounds or abilities, some companies are embracing diversity practices that go beyond the minimum legal requirements for accommodation.² This focus on diversity comes in the wake of overwhelming research and evidence showing that a company's bottom line grows when it values each employee's uniqueness and equitably includes diverse perspectives in the workplace.³

Indeed, including religion is a litmus test for whether a company fully embraces diversity, equity and inclusion.

Most of America's Fortune 100 companies have well-developed diversity, equity and inclusion programs, sometimes headed by a senior C-suite director⁴. Many also include company-sponsored employee resource groups (ERGs) that support people from these protected categories.

Of the identities protected by the EEOC mentioned above, one stands out as being under-addressed by America's largest companies: religion. Our content analysis of the main diversity and inclusion landing pages of Fortune 100 companies shows that religion receives less attention than all the other major identity categories: race/ethnicity, women/gender, sexual orientation, veterans/military, dis/ability, age, and family.

Our research, however, also indicates that corporate America is at a tipping point toward giving religion similar attention to that given the other major diversity categories, especially as our nation is becoming more religiously diverse with no one religious denomination holding a majority.⁵ Indeed, including religion is a litmus test for whether a company fully embraces diversity, equity and inclusion.

Brian Grim, Ph.D
 President
 Religious Freedom & Business Foundation

1 These laws apply to all private sector and state/local government employers with at least 15 employees, see: <https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/practices/> and https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/practices/index.cfm#ra_religion. Religious corporations, associations, educational institutions, or societies are exempt from the federal laws that EEOC enforces when it comes to the employment of individuals based on their particular religion https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/practices/inquiries_religious.cfm. 2 See the US Attorney General's 2017 "Memorandum for Executive Departments and Agencies" <https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/file/1001891/download>, and the 1997 "Clinton Guidelines on Religious Exercise and Religious Expression in the Federal Workplace" <https://clintonwhitehouse2.archives.gov/WH/New/html/19970819-3275.html>

2 For instance, see how Microsoft puts the benefits of diversity and inclusion above EEOC compliance on their legal policies page <https://careers.microsoft.com/us/en/legalpolicies>.

3 The business case for diversity, equity and inclusion in the workplace is now overwhelming <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/04/business-case-for-diversity-in-the-workplace/>.

4 Companies Falter in Making Diversity and Inclusion a C-Suite Job: <https://www.wsj.com/articles/companies-falter-in-making-diversity-and-inclusion-a-c-suite-job-11572091208>

5 In U.S., decline of Christianity continues at rapid pace: <https://www.pewforum.org/2019/10/17/in-u-s-decline-of-christianity-continues-at-rapid-pace/>.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CORPORATIONS OVERLOOKING RELIGION

This first-of-its-kind study by the Religious Freedom & Business Foundation (RFBF) establishes a benchmark for annual assessments of the state of corporate America’s inclusion of religion as an integral part of its diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives. Based on a careful analysis (double-blind coding, i.e., counting and categorization) of the main online diversity and inclusion landing pages of Fortune 100 companies, related Employee Resource Group (ERG) data and other criteria, RFBF has ranked companies’ public commitment to inclusive, faith-friendly workplaces. See Methodology and Topline for further details.

The findings are striking. Corporations continue to overlook religious inclusion while emphasizing other diversity classifications by a factor of 34-to-1. Such an oversight can be costly, as seen in various cases ranging from a \$21 million court finding against Hilton for not reasonably accommodating the religious needs of a dishwasher⁶ to Abercrombie & Fitch’s high-profile Supreme Court decision against them for putting their “looks policy” above religious nondiscrimination.⁷ Also, by overlooking religious diversity, companies can seem to devalue what many employees consider to be their core identity, leading to discouragement, disengagement and unproductiveness.

Of the identities protected by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), religion clearly stands out as being significantly under-addressed by America’s largest companies. Our content analysis of the public diversity and inclusion resources of Fortune 100 companies shows that religion receives less attention than all the other major identity categories: race/ethnicity, women/gender, sexual orientation, veterans/military, dis/ability, age, and family.

RFBF’s analysis shows that religion was mentioned by less than half (43%) of company diversity homepages. In fact, 57 of the Fortune 100 presently make no mention of religion or faith. Of the 43 that do mention religion, about half of those only make a single reference, often only as a part of a boilerplate nondiscrimination statement.

The gap between the attention paid by Fortune 100 companies to religion verses other forms of identity is also evident when looking at the types of Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) that Fortune 100 companies sponsor. RFBF’s analysis shows that fewer than 1-in-5 (18%) of companies mention having faith-related ERGs. Only about 1-in-20 of all ERGs (38 of 775) are related to faith, interfaith, religion or specific religions.

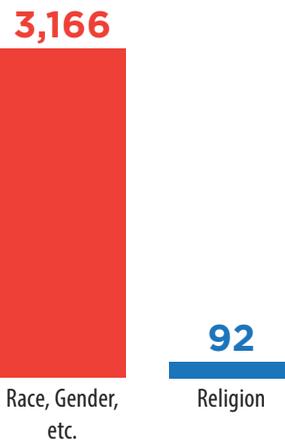
RFBF’s new Corporate Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (REDI) Index ranked the top religion-friendly Fortune 100 companies for the first time. Alphabet/Google, Intel, Tyson Foods, Target, Facebook, American Airlines, Apple, Dell, American Express and Goldman Sachs take the top spots among Fortune 100.

The level of focus companies place on each of the seven EEOC diversity categories is higher among companies that publicly acknowledge religion than among companies that do not. Consequently, companies and workplaces that place focus on religious inclusion are more inclusive as a whole.

We refer to this positive association between companies that place a focus on religious inclusion and their commitment to the other categories of diversity as a “religion dividend.” For example, companies focusing on religion score 69% higher on age inclusion, 63% higher on veterans/military inclusion, 60% higher on dis/ability inclusion,

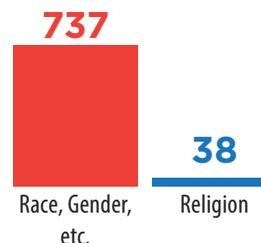
Fortune 100 Diversity & Inclusion Landing Page Analysis

Other protected categories mentioned 34 times more often than religion



Fortune 100 Employee Resource Groups (ERGs)

Groups for other protected categories outnumber faith-oriented groups by about 20-to-1



6 Hilton’s \$21 Million Reason to Honor a Dishwasher’s Religious Schedule Request Religious discrimination is illegal and costly. Suzanne Lucas, Inc.com. <https://www.inc.com/suzanne-lucas/hilton-21-million-reason-to-honor-a-dishwashers-religious-schedule-request.html>

7 Abercrombie loses Supreme Court discrimination case brought by Muslim job applicant By Claire Zillman June 1, 2015, Fortune. <https://fortune.com/2015/06/01/abercrombie-supreme-court-hijab-case/>

and 47% higher on race/ethnicity inclusion. Sizeable religion dividends include companies acknowledging religion scoring 35% higher for women/gender inclusion and 31% higher on family inclusion. While the religion dividend for sexual orientation is only 4%, it is still notable that the relationship is *positive*. This new finding also coincides with previous RFBF global research⁸ showing that religious freedom fosters a positive environment for LGBT people, and that LGBT rights are increasing in countries with higher levels of religious freedom.

Despite corporate America’s general neglect of religion as part of their diversity and inclusion initiatives, there are indications that we are approaching a tipping point where American workplaces are looking to become more faith-friendly. For example: Walmart, the nation’s largest company, has launched its first interfaith ERG in fall 2019. Larger players are beginning to realize that employee retention, productivity and well-being are linked to respecting expressions of faith in some form in the workplace.



Top 10 Fortune 100 Companies

1	Google	5	facebook
		TIE	
2	intel	7	Apple
TIE			
2	Tyson	8	DELL
TIE			
4	TARGET	9	Goldman Sachs
		TIE	
5	American Airlines	9	AMERICAN EXPRESS
TIE		TIE	

⁸ Religious Freedom and LGBT Rights: Do they have common ground? Brian J. Grim, Ph.D. Religious Freedom & Business Foundation, August 2019. <https://religiousfreedomandbusiness.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/COMMON-GROUND-LGBT-Rights-and-Religious-Freedom.pdf>

CORPORATE DIVERISTY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION LARGELY OVERLOOKS RELIGION

Corporate America largely overlooks religion as part of their diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, according to this first of its kind study by the Religious Freedom & Business Foundation (RFBF) of the diversity and inclusion landing pages of Fortune 100 companies.

RFBF’s analysis shows that religion was mentioned on less than half (43%) of the landing pages, and only mentioned a total of 92 times across those pages, as shown in the bar charts. In fact, 57 of the Fortune 100 diversity and inclusion landing pages make no mention of religion or faith at all, and of the 43 that do, about half of those only make a single mention, sometimes only as a part of a boilerplate nondiscrimination statement (see REDI Index Topline on page 13).

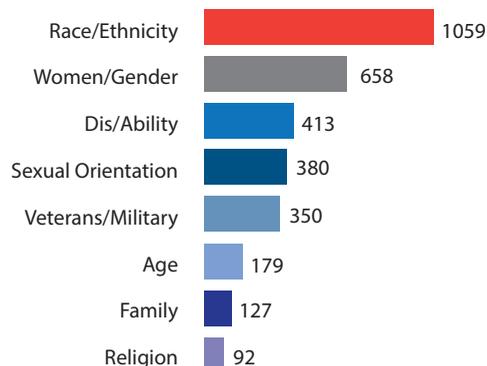
By comparison, almost all (95%) of Fortune 100 diversity pages mentioned race/ethnicity, with a total of 1,058 mentions, which is more than eleven times the number of religion mentions. Women/gender was mentioned on nearly 9-in-10 (87%) pages, with seven times as many mentions (658) as religion. Sexual orientation, veterans/military, dis/ability, and age all had significantly more mentions (76%, 73%, 69% and 67% respectively), with between two and four times as many total mentions (380, 350, 413 and 179, respectively) as religion. Only family had a similarly low share of company mentions (42%) and total mentions (127).

The discrepancy between the attention paid by Fortune 100 companies to religious verses other forms of identity is also evident when looking at the types of Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) that Fortune 100 companies sponsor. RFBF’s analysis shows that fewer than 1-in-5 (18%) companies mention faith-related ERGs on their websites. Moreover, of the 775 ERGs mentioned on Fortune 100 websites, only 38 are related to faith, interfaith, religion or specific religions, as shown in the chart below. That’s a mere 5% of all ERGs.

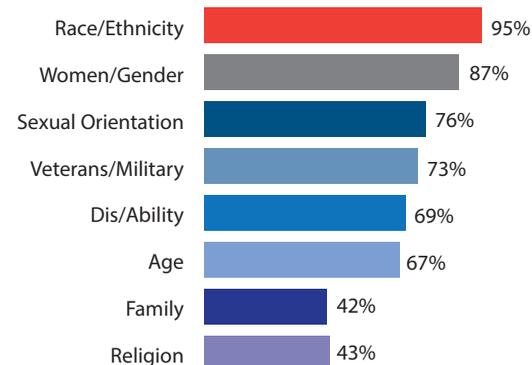
By comparison, 3-in-4 companies have groups based around race/ethnicity, women/gender, sexual orientation, and veterans/military. Significantly more companies also have groups related to dis/ability (66%), age (44%), and family (39%) than have religion-related groups (18%).

Fortune 100 Diversity & Inclusion Landing Page Analysis

Total Number of Times Mentioned



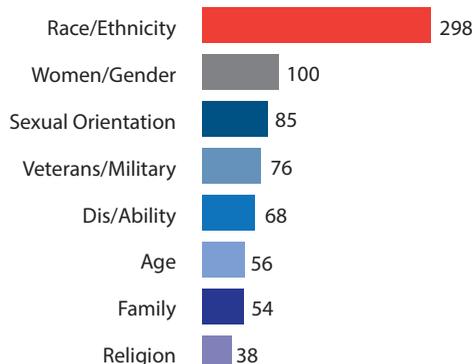
Percentage of Companies Mentioning at All



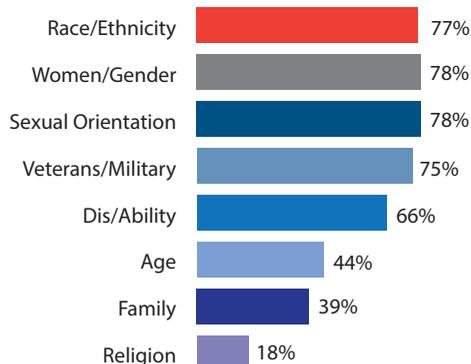
Content analysis of fortune 100 diversity & inclusion landing pages. Notes: Religion includes terms such as spirituality, faith/interfaith and religions. Sexual orientation includes terms related to LGBTQ. Women/Gender includes mentions of gender or women separate from sexual orientation. Family includes pregnancy, childcare, etc. Dis/Ability primarily refers to disabilities that might require accommodations.

Fortune 100 Employee Resource Groups (ERGs)

Total Number of ERGs Mentioned



Percentage of Companies Mentioning ERGs



Content analysis of Fortune 100 diversity & inclusion landing pages as of summer 2019. Note: If Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) were not mentioned on the main landing page, coders sought to find other places on the companies' websites that reported on ERGs.

CORPORATE RELIGIOUS EQUITY, DIVERSITY & INCLUSION (REDI) INDEX

Alphabet/Google, Tyson Foods, Intel, Target, Facebook, American Airlines, Apple, Dell, Goldman Sachs and American Express take the top spots among Fortune 100 companies on the Corporate Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion Index (REDI), as shown in the following table (see Topline for full scores).

Corporate Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (REDI) Index: Top 10 Companies

REDI Rank	Fortune 100 Companies*	REDI	Diversity Landing Page Mentions of Religion-Related Terms (1 pt. each)						Faith- and Belief-Based ERGs (3 pts. each)								Corporate Accountability		
			Video	Images	Boiler Plate	Acco- moda- tion	ERGs	Total Men- tions	Inter- faith	Chris- tian	Muslim	Jewish	Bud- dhist	Hindu	Sikh	Other faiths	Pledge 2 pts.	CRDA 50 pts.	Training 10 pts.
1	Alphabet/Google	19						1	1	1	1	1	1			1			
2	Intel	16		1						1	1	1			1	1			
2	Tyson Foods**	16						10		1	1								
4	Target	14						5		1	1	1							
5	Facebook***	13			1	1	1	7	1										
5	American Airlines Group	13	2	1				1		1	1	1							
7	Apple	12	1	1			1	3			1					1			
8	Dell Technologies	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	1										
9	American Express	9								1	1	1							
9	Goldman Sachs Group	9						3								2			

* U.S. Fortune 100 list as of July 2019. Web pages last accessed November 20, 2019. Full score = 100. For detailed scoring, see Topline.
 ** The score for Tyson Foods reflects the landing page for their main workplace religious engagement initiative, Chaplaincy, which is not covered on their diversity landing page.
 *** RFBF has external information indicating that some companies may already have or have recently added multiple faith-oriented employee resource groups, as Facebook has. However, a search of their broader websites did not return results for these groups and are therefore uncounted in this analysis of the public diversity and inclusion face of the corporations as represented by their main diversity landing pages and ERG pages.

REDI INDEX TOP TEN

The following text is taken directly from company sources (with some light editing) to demonstrate how each company frames the importance of faith in their workplace environment. Links are provided to the company pages.

#1. **Alphabet/Google** scores highest on the REDI because of the number and diversity of faith- and belief-based Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) mentioned on the company’s website. Google’s Inter Belief Network (IBN) aims to create a culture of inclusion, tolerance, and mutual understanding at Google for a diversity of beliefs, where Googlers of all beliefs feel welcome, included, and supported. Google’s Inter Belief Network also aims to ensure that the voices of belief-based communities are represented in Google’s products. IBN consists of multiple member chapters representing specific communities of interest, including but not limited to Buddhists, Christians, Jewglers [Google’s term], and Muslims.

#2. TIE **Intel** strives to provide an environment where employees from diverse backgrounds are valued, respected, challenged, acknowledged, and rewarded so they can achieve their potential and fulfill their career aspirations. Intel encourages employee connection through their network of Intel Chartered Employee Resource Groups. Intel’s groups unite around a significant common affinity or element of their personal identity and are focused on internal and external activities that build an environment of inclusion. Through recruiting, networking, mentoring, resource sharing and sponsored development events, Intel’s Employee Resource Groups are an important part of their culture and aim to show that Intel is a great place to work. Intel’s Employee Resource Groups related to faith and belief include: Agnostics and Atheists at Intel (AAI), Intel Bible-Based Christian Network (IBCN); Intel Jewish Community (IJC), and Intel Muslim Employee Group (IMEG).

#2. TIE **Tyson Foods** believes that when all beliefs and ideas are expressed in the workplace, everyone benefits. At Tyson Foods, faith and spiritual commitments are valued and respected. Tyson Foods’ culture is what they call, “faith-friendly.” Many of their team members come to work with a set of beliefs about themselves, their world and how they should live in it. Tyson

Foods’ welcomes the whole person, when it comes to matters of faith, even those who don’t identify as “religious.” Tyson Foods’ team members’ beliefs matter and their respectful expressions are welcomed. Ninety-eight dedicated chaplains provide compassionate pastoral care to team members and their families, no matter what their religious affiliation or beliefs might be. Some 122,000 Team Members can reach out at any time to a dedicated chaplain when they need to someone to listen to them, encourage them, or even pray with them if they wish. Tyson Foods’ chairman helped coordinate the first group of chaplains, who began their service in October of 2000.

#4. Target aims to foster inclusion among team members of all religions and faiths. Target’s faith-oriented ERGs include their Christian, Jewish and Muslim Networks. These groups are part of Target’s networks that provide community, support and connection to their team members.

#5. TIE American Airlines’ goal is to provide an inclusive environment for all. American Airlines’ Diversity Advisory Council (DAC) leads diversity efforts across the company by fostering company-wide educational, community service and personal enrichment opportunities. The council also supports local Employee Business Resource Groups (EBRGs), which represent many employees and their beliefs, nationalities and backgrounds. Faith-related groups include Christian, Jewish and Muslim Employee Business Resource Groups.

#5. TIE Facebook welcomes employees from all faiths and spiritual groups to practice and celebrate their beliefs. Facebook Resource Groups provide all Facebook employees with a platform to celebrate culture, connect and engage with colleagues, support professional development, community engagement and drive initiatives that support Facebook’s business objectives. Facebook’s Interfaith@Facebook Resource Group is one of several influential networks of people within the company who share similar values of supporting and encouraging diversity.

#7. Apple employees find community and connection in Apple’s Diversity Network Associations, which are employee-led groups that foster a culture of belonging through education, leadership programs, and networking. Today thousands of Apple employees belong to various Diversity Network Associations including a range of faith-based groups.

#8. Dell’s team members come from all backgrounds, religions, nationalities, gender orientations and races. Race, ethnicity and culture (socio-economic status, religion, language) are dimensions of diversity that often create barriers to full equity and inclusion in parts of the world. Dell’s Interfaith Employee Resource Group – along with other ERGs in the company – creates impact by: (a) connecting over 37K+ team members across more than 340+ chapters worldwide, furthering an inclusive work environment; (b) encouraging career progression by providing opportunities to engage with executives and a broad network of peers; (c) giving team members a place to share ideas for market intelligence and product development; and (d) creating a sense of community to build enduring relationships inside and outside of Dell.

#9. TIE American Express’ Employee Networks have brought together people with shared backgrounds and interests to engage with and learn from each other since 1987. Organically grown and employee driven, American Express Employee Networks broaden participants’ community of colleagues, as well as their knowledge of the business by driving employee engagement and promoting a culture of inclusion. With 16 networks and nearly 100 chapters globally, American Express Employee Networks encompass the full spectrum of diversity at American Express including disability, ethnicity, faith, gender, gender identity, generations, sexual orientation and veteran’s status. Faith-oriented groups include:

- Christian Employee Network (SALT) serves as a resource group for the Christian employee community. Its members strive to make a positive difference in the workplace by demonstrating a commitment to the values and leadership principles set forth by the company. SALT is open to all denominations.
- Jewish Employee Network (CHAI), from the Hebrew word meaning “life,” hosts educational and community- oriented events to foster awareness of Jewish culture.
- Muslim Employee Network (PEACE) fosters an environment of awareness, understanding and education through lunch and learns, informational booths and participation in community activities to counter the stereotypes and misinformation surrounding Islam and Muslims.

#9. TIE Goldman Sachs’ employee affinity networks and interest forums – including their Informal Religious Support Groups – are open to all professionals at Goldman Sachs. They offer training and educational programs, create networking forums, host leadership conferences, and sponsor client events. These groups provide an opportunity for Goldman Sachs’ people to share concerns and feedback, and to develop professional relationships with those from other business units and divisions. Additionally, they help their people to identify opportunities for professional development and advancement to help them achieve their full potential.

ABOUT THE REDI INDEX

The REDI is an annual composite 0-100 score calculated by the Religious Freedom & Business Foundation for Fortune 100 companies (and eventually all Fortune 500 companies) formed by adding together the following three weighted measures, also shown in the table below.

1. A content analysis of the company’s main diversity and inclusion landing page online. For comparability across companies, only the main page, and not linked pages, are coded.
2. The number and diversity of faith- and belief-based Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) mentioned on the company’s main public diversity and inclusion landing page – the public face of the company’s diversity and inclusion initiatives – or a separate ERG page (including atheist/agnostic ERGs).
3. Concrete indicators of the company’s accountability related to workplace religious equity, diversity & inclusion and freedom of religion or belief as shown by signing on to the [Corporate Pledge on Religious Diversity & Inclusion](#), providing training for employees and managers on workplace religious equity, diversity and inclusion, and annually completing the [Corporate Religious Diversity Assessment \(CRDA\)](#).

At present, no companies received points on the third component, accountability, and only received scores on the first two components. Although the Corporate Pledge was launched in 2016 and the CRDA in 2019, no Fortune 100 companies have yet completed them or the related training.

Corporate Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (REDI) Index

Coding of Most Relevant Employee Equity, Diversity & Inclusion Landing Page	
Is there a video with religion-related content?	binary, 0-1
Are there images that are obviously religion-related?	binary, 0-1
Is there boilerplate nondiscrimination language mentioning religion?	binary, 0-1
Is there a specific mention of religious accommodation?	binary, 0-1
Are any religion-related ERGs highlighted?	binary, 0-1
How many times are terms related to religion, spirituality, faith and belief mentioned?	count up to 10
Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) Mentioned on the Diversity & Inclusion Landing Page or ERG page	
Interfaith	no=0, yes=3
Christians	no=0, yes=3
Muslims	no=0, yes=3
Jewish	no=0, yes=3
Buddhists	no=0, yes=3
Hindus	no=0, yes=3
Sikhs	no=0, yes=3
Other faiths or beliefs (including atheists and agnostics)	no=0, yes=3
Corporate Accountability on Workplace Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion	
Has the company signed the Corporate Pledge on Workplace Religious Diversity & Inclusion?	no=0, yes=5
How many groups have received in-person training on workplace religious diversity & inclusion this year?	count up to 6
What is the corporation’s the Corporate Religious Diversity Assessment (CRDAtool.com) score?	range, 0-50
Corporate Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (REDI) Index	
	100 max.

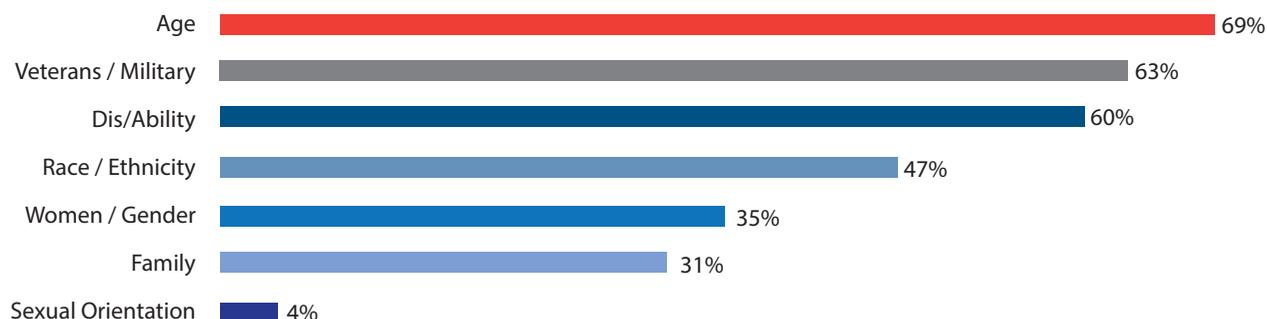
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KEY FINDING: COMPANIES SCORING BETTER ON REDI ALSO SCORE BETTER ON ALL OTHER DIVERSITY AREAS

As part of the initial launch of the Corporate Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (REDI) Index, the Religious Freedom & Business Foundation (RFBF) analyzed the level of attention Fortune 100 companies place not only on religion, but also the following categories: race/ethnicity, women/gender, sexual orientation, veterans/military, dis/ability, age, and family (see “Topline for Diversity Other Than Religion”). RFBF calculated scores for each category by summing of the mentions of each topic on the companies’ diversity and inclusion pages along with the weighted score for the number and diversity of Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) related to each category.

We then calculate the average score for each category among the 48 companies that do not acknowledge religion on their diversity and inclusion or ERGs landing pages as well as for the 53 companies that have some acknowledgement of religion (including images or videos) on their diversity and inclusion or ERGs landing pages. This allows us to then calculate a “religion dividend” (an indication of the positive association of acknowledging religion with the company’s commitment to the other categories of diversity) by subtracting the average category score for the 48 companies not acknowledging religion from the average score for the 53 companies that have some acknowledgement of religion, as shown in the table below. Note that the range of diversity category scores reflect the amount of attention companies pay to each. Therefore, the better gauge of the religion dividend is the percentage increase in the category score.

Religion Dividend



Companies acknowledging religion as part of equity, diversity & inclusion protect all other identity categories better than companies that do not acknowledge religion

	Race/ Ethnicity Avg. Score	Women/ Gender Avg. Score	Sexual Orientation Avg. Score	Veterans/ Military Avg. Score	Dis/Ability Avg. Score	Age Avg. Score	Family Avg. Score
Companies Acknowledging Religion	15.8	8.6	4.8	5.6	5.1	2.9	2.0
Companies Not Acknowledging Religion	10.8	6.3	4.7	3.5	3.2	1.7	1.5
Religion's Dividend (raw)	5.1	2.2	0.2	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.5
Religion's Dividend (percentage)	47%	35%	4%	63%	60%	69%	31%

As part of the initial launch of the Corporate Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (REDI) Index, the Religious Freedom & Business Foundation analyzed the above categories on the landing pages of Fortune 100 companies. The scores are the average sum of the mentions of each topic on the pages along with the weighted score for the number and diversity of Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) related to each category. The average score for the 48 companies not acknowledging religion is then subtracted from the average score for the 53 companies that have some acknowledgement of religion (including images or videos) on their diversity and inclusion landing page or have faith-related ERGs. This allows us to calculate a “religion dividend,” i.e., an indication of the positive association of acknowledging religion with the other categories of diversity.

The level of focus companies place on each of the seven diversity categories is higher among companies that acknowledge religion than among companies that do not. We refer to this positive association between companies that place focus on religious inclusion and their commitment to the other categories of diversity as a “religion dividend.” For example, companies focusing on religion score 69% higher on age inclusion, 63% higher on veterans/military inclusion, 60% higher on dis/ability inclusion, and 47% higher on race/ethnicity inclusion. Sizable “religion dividends” include companies acknowledging religion scoring 35% higher for women/gender inclusion and 31% higher on family inclusion. While the smallest religion dividend is for sexual orientation (scoring 4% higher), it is still notable that the relationship is positive. This also coincides with global RFBF research showing that religious freedom fosters a positive environment for LGBT people, and that LGBT rights are increasing in countries with higher levels of religious freedom.

TIPPING POINT

IMPACT OF ACCENTURE, SALESFORCE, TEXAS INSTRUMENTS AND WALMART

Despite corporate America’s general exclusion of religion as part of their diversity and inclusion initiatives, there are indications that we are approaching a tipping point where American workplaces will become more faith-friendly. Evidence for this includes:

- Walmart, the nation’s largest company, has launched its first ever interfaith ERG in fall 2019. Once the biggest player enters the field, the rest will follow.
- PayPal planned to launch their interfaith ERG in December 2019.
- In addition to what is advertised on company web pages, we have identified many companies that have faith-oriented ERGs, including: Accenture, Aetna, American Airlines, American Express, Ameriprise Financial, AOL, Apple, Blue Cross Blue Shield, Bosch, BNP Paribas, Cargill, CDC, Chrysler, Cisco, Coca Cola, CVS, Dell, Deloitte, Ecolab, EMC, Exxon Mobile, Facebook, Fannie Mae, Fiat, Ford, GE, Google, GTB, HP, Intel, Intuit, IRS, JP Morgan Chase, KeHE, Key Bank, LinkedIn, Maricopa County, Medtronic, Merck, MSN, Northwestern Mutual, Rockwell Automation, Salesforce, Sears, Target, Texas Instruments, Thomson Reuters, Toyota, and Walmart.
- The fastest growing employee resource group at Salesforce is Faithforce.
- Texas Instruments just hosted a forum on religious diversity and inclusion at their global headquarters in Dallas, attracting participants from more than 30 different companies and organizations including American Airlines, American Heart Association, AppDynamics, AT&T, just to list the companies at the beginning of the alphabet that had participants.

Corporate Religious Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (REDI) Index



REDI Rank	Fortune 100 Companies*****	REDI	Diversity Landing Page Mentions of Religion-Related Terms (1 pt. each)						Faith- and Belief-Based ERGs (3 pts. each)								Corporate Accountability		
			Video	Images	Boiler Plate	Acomoda-tion	ERGs	Total Men-tions	Inter-faith	Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Budh-ist	Hindu	Sikh	Other faiths	Pledge 2 pts.	CRDA 50 pts.	Training 10 pts.
-	AmerisourceBergen	-																	
-	Andeavor	-																	
-	Anthem	-																	
-	Archer Daniels Midland	-																	
-	AT&T	-																	
-	Bank of America Corp.	-																	
-	Berkshire Hathaway	-																	
-	Best Buy	-																	
-	Caterpillar***	-																	
-	Centene	-																	
-	Charter Communications	-																	
-	Chevron	-																	
-	Citigroup	-																	
-	Comcast	-																	
-	ConocoPhillips	-																	
-	Delta Air Lines	-																	
-	Disney****	-																	
-	DuPont (Dow)**	-																	
-	Energy Transfer Equity	-																	
-	Exxon Mobil***	-																	
-	FedEx	-																	
-	Freddie Mac	-																	
-	General Dynamics	-																	
-	Home Depot	-																	
-	Honeywell International	-																	
-	IBM	-																	
-	JPMorgan Chase & Co.***	-																	
-	Kroger	-																	
-	Liberty Mutual Insurance Group	-																	
-	Lockheed Martin	-																	
-	Lowe's	-																	
-	Marathon Petroleum	-																	
-	MetLife	-																	
-	Microsoft	-																	
-	Morgan Stanley	-																	
-	New York Life Insurance	-																	
-	PepsiCo	-																	
-	Pfizer	-																	
-	Publix Super Markets	-																	
-	Rite Aid	-																	
-	State Farm Insurance Cos.	-																	
-	Sysco	-																	
-	Time Warner (WarnerMedia)	-																	
-	United Technologies	-																	
-	Valero Energy	-																	
-	Walgreens Boots Alliance	-																	
-	Walmart***	-																	
-	World Fuel Services	-																	

Scores are weighted as indicated; duplicate rankings reflect tie scores. All scores in the first category (Mentions) are based on RFBF content analysis of the company's main diversity and inclusion landing page without following links to added resources. This is to ensure comparability across companies (i.e., comparing what the company puts forth as its main message(s) on diversity, equity and inclusion). Total Mentions do not double count points for Video, Images or Boiler Plate. The second category (ERGs) looks on the company's website more broadly for any mention of faith-related employee resource groups. Regarding the third category (Corporate Accountability), no Fortune 100 companies have yet signed the Corporate Pledge on Workplace Religious Diversity & Inclusion, taken the Corporate Religious Diversity Assessment (CRDA), or completed RFBF training on workplace religious diversity & inclusion. If corporations have evidence of having conducted religion-specific diversity trainings from other training providers, scores can be amended accordingly.

* The scores for Tyson Foods reflect the landing page for their main workplace religious engagement initiative, Chaplaincy, which is not covered on their diversity landing page.

** Dow and DuPont have merged. However, as of this analysis, they still maintain separate diversity and inclusion pages, so each was coded separately.

*** Companies on this list may already have or have recently added faith as one of their employee resource groups, as Walmart has. However, a search of their broader websites did not return results for these groups and are therefore uncounted in this analysis of the public diversity and inclusion face of the corporations as represented by their main diversity landing pages.

**** These companies may have engaged in faith-related initiatives, such as Disney cosponsoring annual religious diversity leadership summits. However, for purposes of coding the company's public face on workplace religious diversity and inclusion, if their corporate diversity landing page makes no mention of such initiative, they are not registered in the scoring.

***** U.S. Fortune 100 list as of July 2019. Web pages last accessed November 20, 2019.

METHODOLOGY

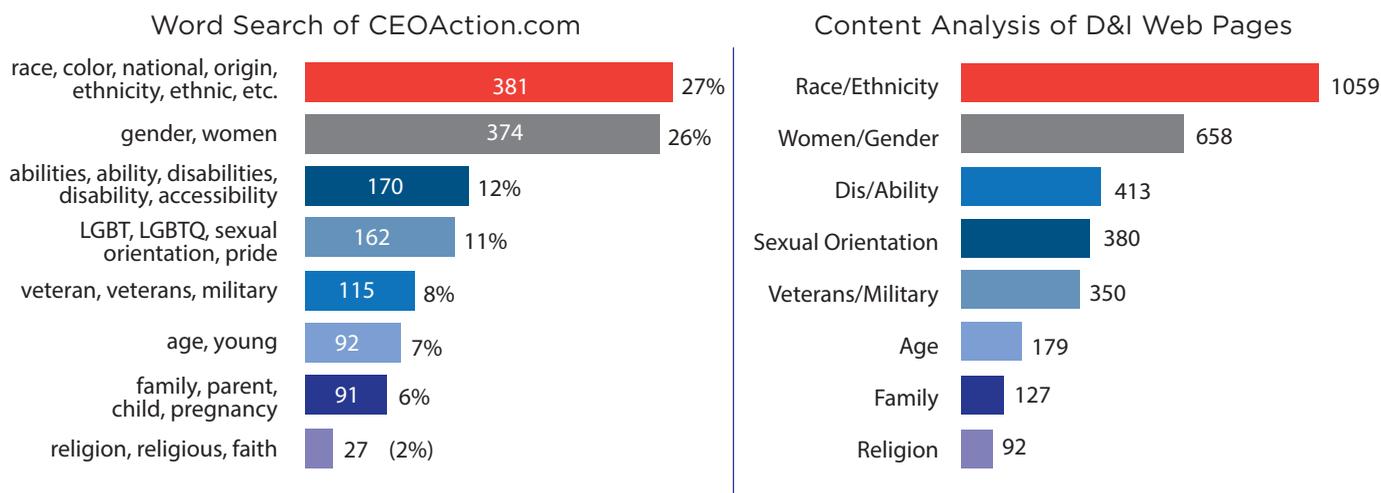
RELIABILITY, VALIDITY AND LIMITATIONS

The Religious Freedom & Business Foundation had a dedicated research team *code*, i.e., categorize and count, protected groups of people referred to on the main workplace diversity and inclusion landing pages of Fortune 100. We coded the content into the following categories: race/ethnicity; women/gender; abilities/disabilities, sexual orientation/gender identity; veterans/military; age; family; and religion. We also identified employee resource groups (ERGs) in each of these companies based on information from their websites and coded them according to the same categories. The links to the pages used are in the appended for Diversity Other Than Religion Topline results. Web pages were coded in summer/fall 2019.

For reliability, we double-blind coded every company with separate coders. Inter-rater reliability was high.

For validity, we compared the results to our separate analysis of the content of CEOAction.com, which has a repository of diversity and inclusion initiatives and ideas from companies represented by some 700 CEOs who have signed the CEO Action Pledge on diversity and inclusion (see following charts). The results are almost identical, indicating that our results are valid since they are mirrored almost exactly in a completely separate data source.

Validity Check: Word Search of CEOAction.com vs. RFBF Content Analysis



Source: Religious Freedom & Business Foundation (RFBF), 2019; comparing RFBF content analysis with word search results from CEOAction.com

Limitations: To ensure comparability across companies, RFBF only looked at the main diversity and inclusion landing page for each company without following any links that took us to a separate page, such as corporate social responsibility reports or more in depth discussion of certain diversity programs. This limited counting additional mentions of the categories coded. This would have further skewed the results because we did not observe religion ever being a topic that had its own separate page, with the exception of Target, which is where information on their faith-oriented ERGs was reported.

For the ERG coding, we searched throughout the companies websites to find the place where ERGs were discussed. We did not, however, use any sources external to the companies own websites.

The main limitation is that no Fortune 100 companies have yet disclosed that they have (a) done specialized training on religious diversity and inclusion or (b) self-reported on their diversity initiatives related to religion using the Corporate Religious Diversity Assessment (CRDA) tool rolled out in February 2019. Because the CRDA is a major part of the index, which includes reporting on programs and policies that are not public, we anticipate that as companies make use of this tool, subsequent years' REDI index will have much more detail on the degree to which corporate America is including religion as part of their diversity initiatives.



RELIGIOUS FREEDOM &
BUSINESS FOUNDATION

FAITH & BUSINESS BUILD A BETTER WORLD

1A Perry Circle • Annapolis, MD 21402
1-410-268-7809

www.religiousfreedomandbusiness.org

