

# Many see clash between Christianity, capitalism

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WASHINGTON (RNS)—Are Christianity and capitalism a marriage made in heaven, as some conservatives believe? Or are they in a strained relationship in need of some serious couples' counseling?

A recent poll found more Americans (44 percent) see the free market system at odds with Christian values than those who don't (36 percent), whether they are white evangelicals, mainline Protestants, Catholics or minority Christians.

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But in other demographic breakdowns, several categories lean the other way. Republicans and Tea Party members, college graduates and members of high-income households view the systems as more compatible than not.

The poll, conducted by [Public Religion Research Institute](#) in partnership with Religion News Service, found although conservative Christians and evangelicals tend to want their clergy to speak out on issues like abortion and homosexuality, they also tend to hold left-of-center views on some economic issues.

“Throughout the Bible, we see numerous passages about being our brother’s keeper, welcoming the stranger, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and healing the sick,” said Andrew Walsh, author of [\*Religion, Economics and Public Policy\*](#) and a religion professor at Culver-Stockton College.

“The idea that we are autonomous individuals competing for limited resources without concern for the welfare of others is a philosophy that is totally alien to the Bible, and in my view, antithetical to genuine Christianity.”

The findings add a new wrinkle to national debates over the size and role of government and raise questions about the impact of the Tea Party’s cut-the-budget pressure on the GOP and its traditional base of religious conservatives.

The poll found stronger religious distinctions over the question of businesses acting ethically without government regulation, and whether faith leaders should speak out about economic concerns such as the budget deficit and the minimum wage.

White evangelicals (44 percent) are more likely than other Christians or the general population to believe unregulated businesses still would behave ethically, and they place a higher priority on religious leaders speaking out about social issues over economic concerns.

Minority Christians, in contrast, believe clergy should be vocal about both areas—particularly on the economic issue of home foreclosures, which 76 percent considered important, compared to 46 percent of the general population.

“Minority Christians have a deep theological tradition of connecting faith and economic justice, and we see that link in the survey,” said Robert Jones, CEO of Public Religion Research Institute. “Because minorities in

the U.S. generally continue to have lower incomes than whites, economic issues are also more salient in these congregations.”

In other findings:

- *Half of women believe that capitalism and Christian values are at odds, compared to 37 percent of men.*
- *A majority (53 percent) of Democrats believe capitalism and Christian values are at odds, compared to 37 percent of Republicans and 41 percent of independents. A majority (56 percent) of Tea Party members say capitalism is consistent with Christian values.*
- *Nearly half (46 percent) of Americans with household incomes of \$100,000 a year or more believe capitalism is consistent with Christian values, compared to just 23 percent of those with household incomes of \$30,000 a year or less.*
- *Most Americans (61 percent) disagree that businesses would act ethically on their own without regulation from the government. White evangelicals (44 percent) are more likely than Catholics (36 percent), white mainline (33 percent) or minority Christians (34 percent) to say unregulated businesses would act ethically.*

“The most idolatrous claim of the Christian right is that the invisible hand of the free market ... is none other than the hand of God,” Walsh said. “And any attempt to regulate the free market, according to this theology, belies a lack of faith in God.”

Jennifer Butler, executive director of the Washington-based group [Faith in Public Life](#), said the fact that religious values seem to trump political or class differences can help groups like hers advocate for the poor.

And in ongoing debates in Washington over the budget and cuts to

domestic spending, that means “making the wealthiest Americans and corporations pay their fair share in taxes” she said.

“People of faith have a unique ability to show political leaders that the economy is a moral issue. Even some members of Congress are beginning to echo our argument that protecting the most vulnerable as we get out of debt is a moral duty.”

The poll was based on telephone interviews of 1,010 adults in April. It has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.