

Church size matters regarding views on racial inequality, study shows

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WACO—Congregational size has an impact on how people view the reasons for racial inequality in America, according to a new study by researchers at [Baylor University](#) and the University of Southern California.

People who attend congregations with average attendance of 2,000 or more worshippers do not tend to attribute social divisions between blacks and whites to discrimination, said Ryon J. Cobb, a postdoctoral fellow in USC's Davis School of Gerontology.



Kevin Dougherty “Size of the congregation matters above and beyond demographic background, religious traditions and political beliefs,” he said. “It’s not just that you attend or that you pray, but where you go.”

Cobb and Baylor University sociologists Kevin Dougherty and Jerry Z. Park, along with doctoral candidate Samuel Perry from the University of Chicago’s sociology department, wrote “Congregational Size and Attitudes toward Racial Inequality among Church Attendees in America,” published in the journal *Religions*.

The research links information from the General Social Survey, a national random sample of American adults, with information from the National Congregations Study, a nationally representative sample of American congregations. Findings are based upon more than 1,700 individuals and their places of worship.

Shifting attitudes

Over the past four decades, the percentage of people attending larger congregations has increased, Cobb noted, and researchers wanted to examine the role of congregational size in shaping attitudes about racial inequality.

Previous research has shown various aspects of Americans' religious lives shape their understanding of socio-economic divisions between blacks and whites in America.

"Large congregations are more likely than smaller congregations to attract members of multiple races," said Dougherty, an associate professor of sociology at Baylor.

Bigger churches do little to challenge prevailing views

"Our research suggests that bigger congregations do little to challenge prevailing views on racial inequality. The larger the congregation, the less likely a congregant is to accept discrimination for the economic gap between blacks and whites. It's hard to solve a social problem when people disagree about its source."

In previous studies, racial background and political party identification were the primary drivers of racial attitudes and awareness of racism, said Park, an associate professor of sociology at Baylor.

"African-Americans and self-identified Democrats tend to agree that lack of

quality education and systemic discrimination explain the socio-economic gap between blacks and whites,” Park said.

“When we account for congregation size, racial identity and political persuasion still remain strong predictors of one’s beliefs about inequality. This suggests that the context of worship matters less since African-American believers in large congregations are more aware of systemic racism than their white counterparts in those same congregations.”

Further research is needed to explore the reasons behind why those in larger congregations view racial inequality differently, Cobb said.