Religious Identity

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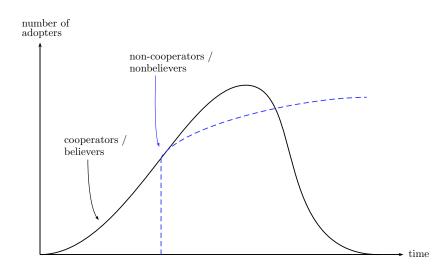
One recent phenomenon incomprehensible to many observers of the Egyptian scene today is the visible presence of a new Egyptian woman: the young urban college student on her way to or from the university campus – carrying her books, wearing eye glasses, alone or in the chatting company of other college women, and completely "veiled" – face and body.

El Guindi (1981)

The Summer of Love 1967



Invasion of Free-Riders



Religious Clubs

Iannaccone (1992 JPE)

Religious identity involves <u>stigmatizing</u> forms of dress, speech, dietary and sexual practices:

- 1. **Selection:** screens out non-cooperators and non-believers,
- 2. **Treatment:** induces substitution from outside activity to group activity.

Sum: Solves collective incentive problems by segregating members from non-members.

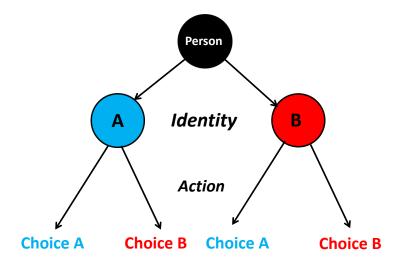
Veiling

Carvalho (2013 QJE)

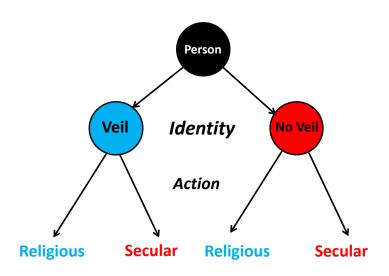


The Economics of Identity

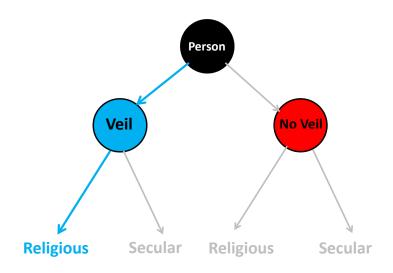
Akerlof & Kranton (2000 QJE, 2010 PUP)



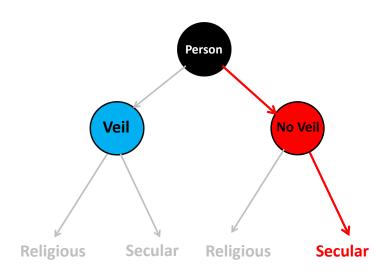
Identity & Behavior



Religious Identity — Religious Behavior



Secular Identity → **Secular Behavior**



A Theory of Veiling

Carvalho (2013 QJE)

- ► Veiling is a **commitment** to religious norms and a **signal** of this commitment.
- ► *Partial integration strategy*: balancing the desire for economic participation and community esteem.
- ► Banning veiling can <u>increase</u> segregation and religiosity.

Evidence: Religious women exhibit higher rates of veiling when they are more exposed to modern influences (Aksoy & Gambetta 2016).

Back to the Economics of Religion

Two domains: economic and social.

► Veiling as a partial integration strategy requires stigma in the social but not economic domain.

It collapses if either:

- (a) Discrimination emerges in education or the labor market.
- (b) Veiling becomes 'normalized' in the social domain.