

VAW often = intimate partner violence or sexual violence



Target

5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicators -

5.2.1

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2

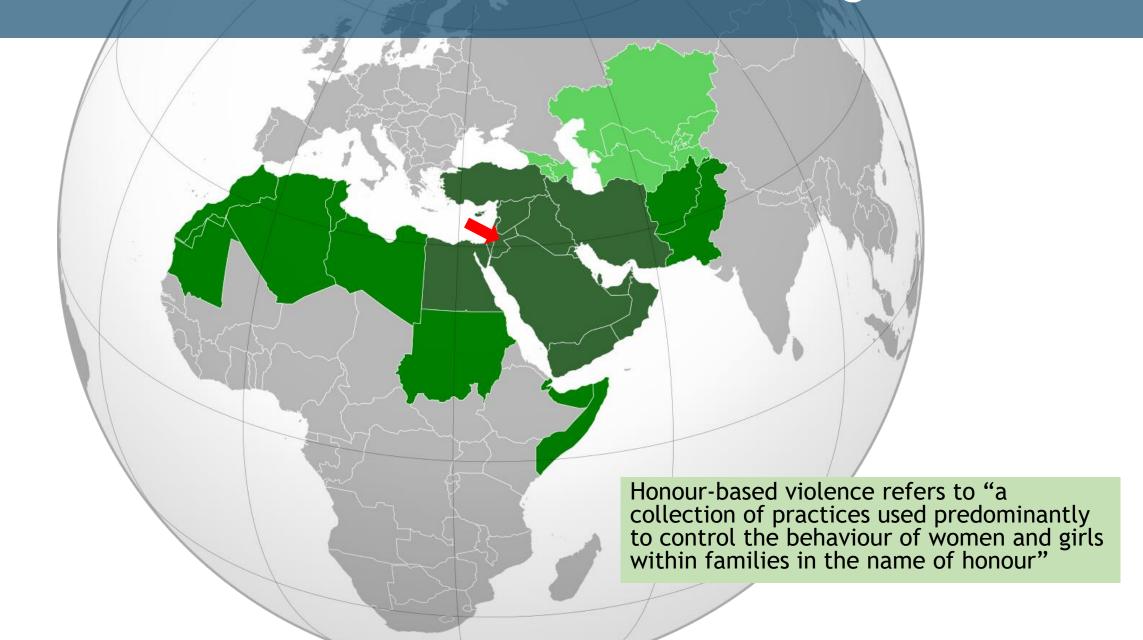
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence



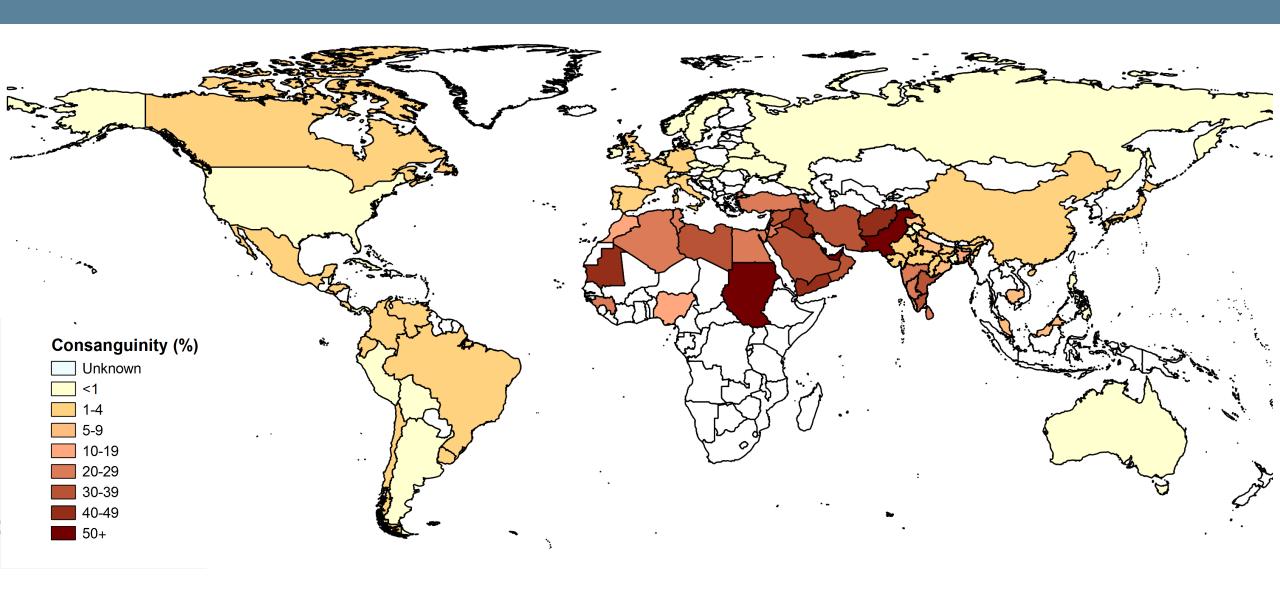
Key facts

 Violence against women – particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence – is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights.

Honour cultures are common in the MENA region

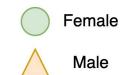


...as are high levels of consanguinity

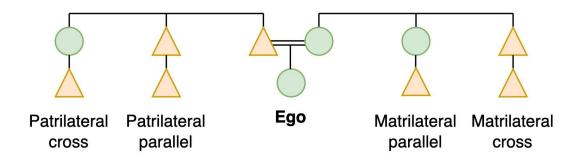


Cousin marriage and VAW

1. Cousin marriage is protective against IPV (Dyson & Moore 1983)



2. Cousin marriage increases conflict over marriage choice leading to natal family violence (Tillion 1983)



Three research questions

Is cousin marriage protective of IPV but a risk factor for NFV

- Women are better acquainted with their husbands
- More likely to reside near natal family

BUT

- Under the control of relatives
- Potential risk of inbreeding depression

Does this depend on the type of cousin

 Cousin on the father or mother's side may alter the strength of kin support How do other common risk factors associate with the two types of violence

- Wealth
- Number of children
- Polygyny





Data & summary stats

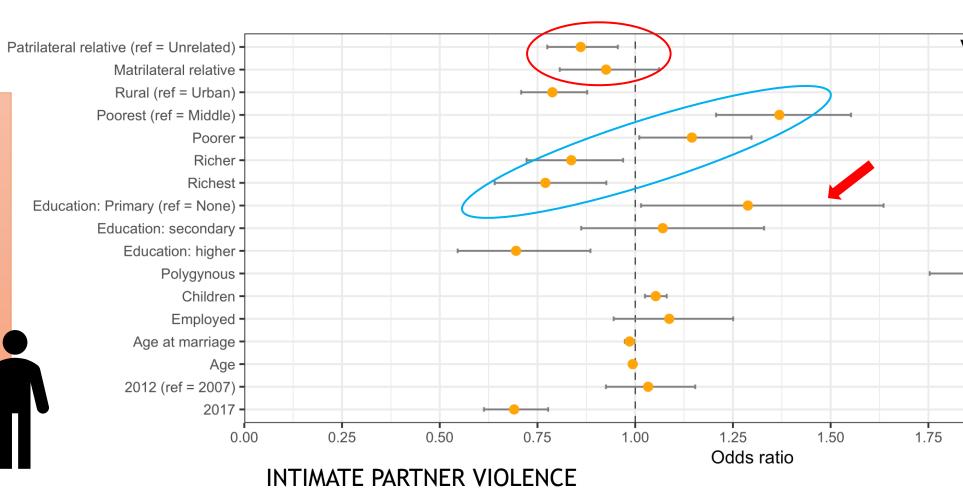




- ~16,000 ever-married women
- 2007, 2012, 2017
- 17.7% reported IPV, 11.5% reported natal family violence
- 34.9% married consanguineously
 - Preference for patrilateral cousins (68%)

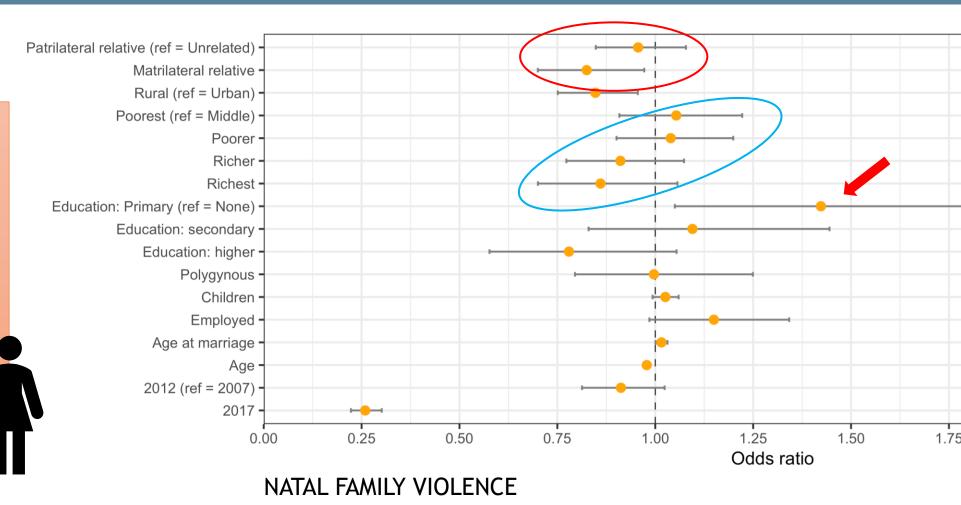
Patrilateral but not matrilateral cousin marriage is associated with a reduced risk of reporting IPV

Being married to a patrilateral relative was significantly associated with a 14% reduction (OR = 0.86, 95% CI [0.78-0.96]), compared to women married to unrelated individuals



Matrilateral but not patrilateral cousin marriage is associated with a reduced risk of reporting NFV

Being married to a matrilateral relative was significantly associated with a 18% reduction (OR = 0.82, 95% CI [0.70-0.97]), compared to women married to unrelated individuals



Implications

Difficulty in Importance of **Importance** distinguishing of looking asking between at the about different types specific family violence of VAW marriage practices



Two Bedouin girls at a wedding

Thank you!

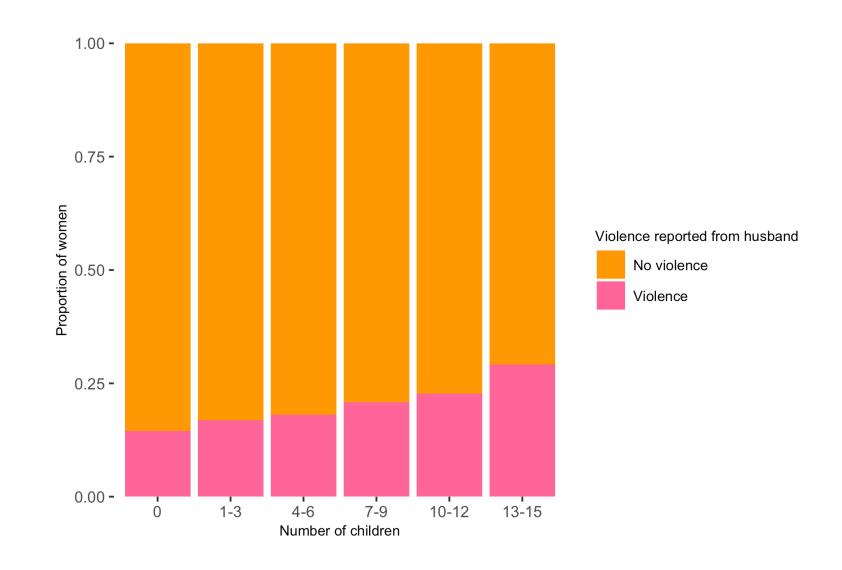


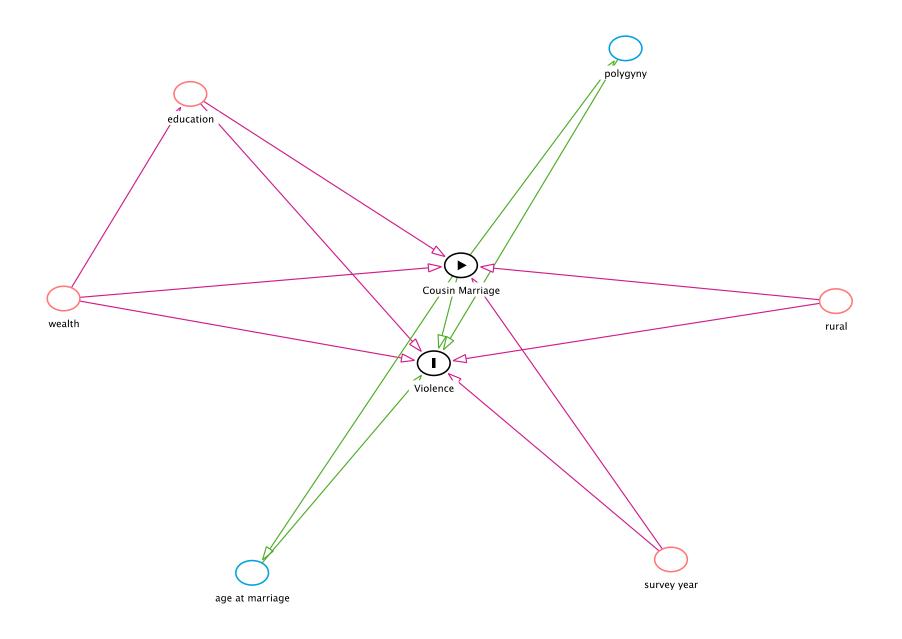


	Violence from husband % (n)		Justification of violence % (n)				
		Mother	Father	Sister	Brother	Any natal family member*	
2007	19.60	7.14	6.97	1.48	7.26	16.41	76.66
	(675)	(246)	(240)	(51)	(250)	(565)	(2640)
2012	19.44	4.50	6.33	0.81	7.98	15.17	44.84
	(1366)	(316)	(444)	(64)	(560)	(1065)	(3151)
2017	14.83	1.58	2.52	0.20	2.40	5.00	26.77
	(1016)	(105)	(167)	(13)	(159)	(332)	(1834)
Total	17.65	3.90	4.98	0.74	5.67	11.47	44.02
	(3057)	(667)	(851)	(128)	(969)	(1962)	(7625)

	Double first cousins	Patrilateral parallel cousin	Patrilateral cross cousin	Patrilateral second cousin	Matrilateral parallel cousin	Matrilateral cross cousin	Matrilatera I second cousin	Unrelated
2007	4.20	10.43	4.15	10.35	4.94	3.29	4.76	57.88
	(457)	(1134)	(451)	(1126)	(537)	(358)	(518)	(6295)
2012	1.52	9.28	4.88	8.90	5.69	3.37	3.38	62.98
	(172)	(1054)	(554)	(1010)	(646)	(382)	(384)	(7150)
2017	3.86 (567)	6.84 (1004)	3.04 (446)	5.48 (805)	3.48 (511)	2.48 (364)	2.75 (404)	72.08 (10588)
Total	3.24	8.65	3.93	7.97	4.59	2.99	3.54	65.10
	(1196)	(3192)	(1451)	(2941)	(1694)	(1104)	(1306)	(24033)

Women who report violence have more children















Los Angeles Times

ORLD & NATIO

After woman's brutal killing by her father, Jordan asks at what price 'honor'?

