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Consanguineous marriage is a marriage practice that has declined in many parts of the world due to associated taboos and genetic risks; however, in many regions of North Africa, the Near East, and Central Asia, consanguineous marriage and more specifically marriage between first cousins has persisted at significant levels. Anthropologists have observed various reasons for this marital preference including a more harmonious relationship with in laws and a more stable marriage, cultural norms obliging first cousins to marry, and desires to preserve property, power and prestige within a family. In addition, there may be an evolutionary advantage for a father who knows that his wife's offspring will be related to him regardless of whether he is assured paternity or not. The decline of consanguineous marriage in some areas, especially North America and Europe, can be attributed to deleterious effects associated with the increase in homozygous pairs of recessive genes in the offspring of related mates (otherwise known as inbreeding depression). In spite of these harmful effects, cousin marriage persists in certain regions and it is unclear what factors drive this phenomenon. Inspired by the observations of anthropologists and geneticists, I hope to develop a model that will explain this marriage pattern in terms of the cultural transmission of societal norms and the effect of inbreeding depression. This model would take into account the probability of consanguineous marriages, the effect of such marriages on inbreeding, and the transmission of cultural norms that encourage first cousin marriage. Additionally, I hope to understand why societies that encourage consanguineous marriage have remained largely uninfluenced by interactions with cultures where the practice is stigmatized.