Most Muslim-majority societies are subject to strict family laws with respect to inheritance and divorce. These laws are reflective of, and carry implications for, the standing of women in these societies. But do these laws matter for how voters decide? In this article, I argue that mass attitudes on family law constitute an issue-based social cleavage in Muslim-majority societies. To test my claims, I examine the influence of family law on voting for Ennahda, the largest conservative party in Tunisia. Findings from analyses of Afrobarometer data on women's inheritance and women's divorce rights indicate that individuals who hold more egalitarian views on women's inheritance rights are less likely to vote for Ennahda, whereas there is no statistically significant relationship between egalitarian views on women's divorce rights and the vote. The literature suggests that issue-based cleavages tend to be non-existent or non-persistent outside of the Western industrialized democracies. Hence, study findings suggest the attitudes on provisions of family law as an alternative source of issue-based cleavages in emerging democracies and regimes with different institutional settings in Muslim-majority societies.

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