# Examining the Development of Support for Violence Against Women and Violent Extremist Attitudes

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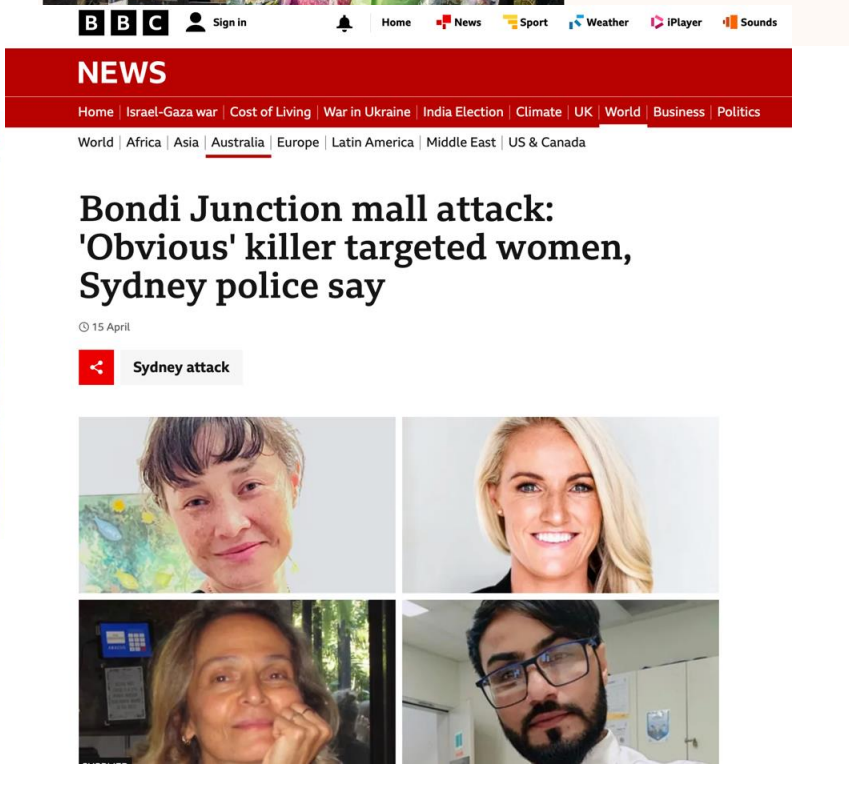
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# Overlaps Between Violent Extremism, Violence against Women and Hypermasculinity

- VAW intersects with violent extremism – 24% of Western lone-actor terrorists had a history in violence against women (Windisch, 2017)
- Almost 50% of male US violent far-right extremists committed domestic homicide (Scaptura et al., 2022)
- Of over 3,000 individuals referred to Prevent in the UK – 21.1% demonstrated a history of intimate partner violence (CT Policing Headquarters, 2022)
- Over 40% of all public mass shootings in the U.S. between 1966 – 2018 were motivated by violent masculine norms and grievances against women (Silva et al., 2018)
- Domestic abuse and intimate partner violence have been identified as a warning sign for potential acts of targeted violence among men (NTAC, 2023)

# Overlaps Between Violent Extremism, Violence against Women and Hypermasculinity

- Far-right, Islamist and Incel ideologies are grounded in patriarchal and misogynistic belief systems
- Threat from newly emergent extreme ideologies and online movements – manosphere, incels and online influencers with an explicitly misogynist focus
- Manosphere – fertile ground for radicalisation among vulnerable boys and men
- Violent attacks against women committed by incels and other misogynistic perpetrators labelled as “misogynistic extremism” (NTAC, 2023)

# Rationale – Developmental Trajectories

Do VAW and VEA co-develop? Do they follow a similar trajectory?

'Parallel Latent Growth Curve Modelling' – joint growth trajectories of attitudes towards violence against women and support for violent extremism

Are violent masculine norms predictive of bivariate trajectories of VAW and VEA?

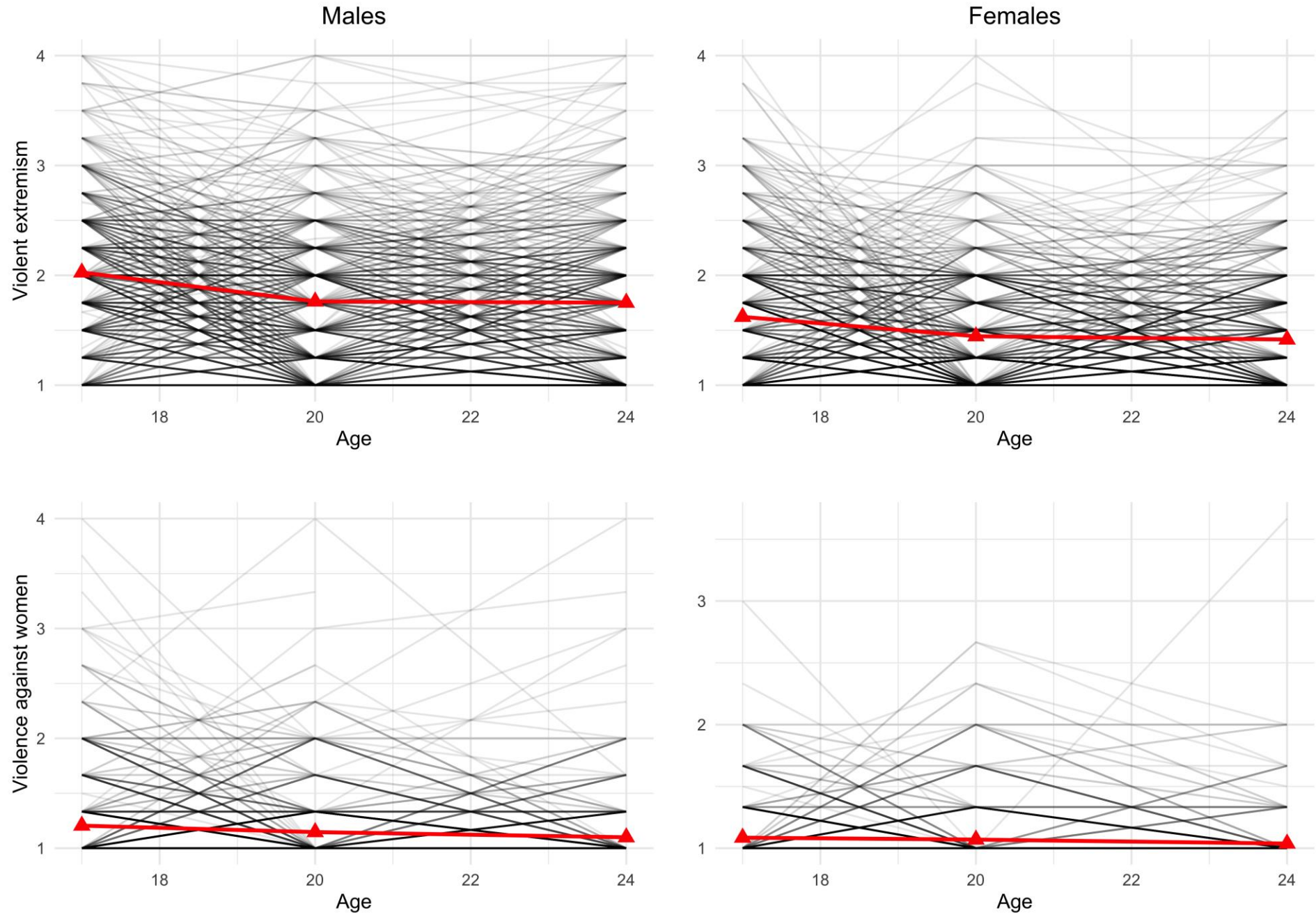
# Study Variables

**Violence legitimising norms of masculinity**
“A man has to be able to hit someone when he is insulted.”

**Support for violence against women**
“A man is allowed to beat his wife/female partner if she doesn’t do what he wants”

**Violent extremist attitudes**
“Sometimes people have to resort to violence to defend their values, convictions or religious beliefs’

| Variable | masc17 | masc20 | masc24 | vaw17 | vaw20 | vaw24 | vea17 | vea20 | vea24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **masc17** | - | | | | | | | | |
| **masc20** | .65*** | - | | | | | | | |
| **masc24** | .53*** | .68*** | - | | | | | | |
| **vaw17** | **.32*** ** | .26*** | .25*** | - | | | | | |
| **vaw20** | .21*** | **.31*** ** | .30*** | .34*** | - | | | | |
| **vaw24** | .17*** | .23*** | **.38*** ** | .28*** | .41*** | - | | | |
| **vea17** | **.39*** ** | .32*** | .30*** | .22*** | .20*** | .15*** | - | | |
| **vea20** | .28*** | **.38*** ** | .32*** | .18*** | **.26*** ** | .20*** | .43*** | - | |
| **vea24** | .12*** | .20*** | **.27*** ** | .09** | .15*** | **.22*** ** | .36*** | .49*** | - |


Males
Females
Violent extremism
Violence against women
Age
Age
Age
Age
1
2
3
4
18
20
22
24

# Analysis

1

Univariate Latent Growth Curve Models of VAW and VEA among men and women

2

Unconditional parallel process LGCM of VAW and VEA

3

Conditional parallel process LGCM with covariates

# Results – Parallel Latent Growth Curve Analysis among Males

# Results Male Sample – PPLGCM

| | Estimate | SE | CI lower | CI upper | p-value | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I(VEA)<-->I(VAW) | 0.068 | 0.013 | 0.043 | 0.093 | <0.001 | 0.599 |
| S(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 | <0.001 | 0.763 |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | -0.005 | 0.002 | -0.008 | -0.001 | 0.016 | -0.382 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VEA) | -0.007 | 0.002 | -0.011 | -0.003 | 0.001 | -0.438 |
| | | | | | | |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VEA) | -0.005 | 0.005 | -0.015 | 0.005 | 0.358 | -0.185 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VAW) | -0.004 | 0.003 | -0.01 | 0.001 | 0.133 | -0.565 |

Notes. Time-varying covariates were constrained to be equal. FIML used for missing data. N=1239, X2=44.235 (p<0.05), robust CFI=0.969, robust RMSEA=0.042, SRMR=0.035.

# Results Male Sample – Conditional PPLGCM

| Time-invariant covariates | b | SE | CI lower | CI upper | p-value | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SES-->I(VEA) | -0.002 | 0.001 | -0.005 | <0.001 | 0.079 | -0.006 |
| SES-->I(VAW) | -0.002 | 0.001 | -0.004 | -0.001 | 0.013 | -0.009 |
| SES-->S(VEA) | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.019 |
| SES-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | <0.001 | <-0.001 | <0.001 | 0.132 | 0.007 |
| **Time-varying covariates** | **b** | **SE** | **CI lower** | **CI upper** | **p-value** | **B** |
| Masculinity-->VEA | 0.126 | 0.016 | 0.095 | 0.158 | <0.001 | 0.126 |
| Masculinity-->VAW | 0.283 | 0.027 | 0.23 | 0.335 | <0.001 | 0.283 |
| **Correlations** | **b** | **SE** | **CI lower** | **CI upper** | **p-value** | **B** |
| I(VEA)<-->I(VAW) | 0.037 | 0.010 | 0.017 | 0.056 | <0.001 | 0.416 |
| S(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | 0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.575 |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | -0.003 | 0.002 | -0.006 | <0.001 | 0.095 | -0.264 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VEA) | -0.004 | 0.002 | -0.007 | <0.001 | 0.042 | -0.301 |
| | | | | | | |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VEA) | -0.002 | 0.005 | -0.011 | 0.007 | 0.653 | -0.106 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VAW) | -0.004 | 0.003 | -0.009 | 0.001 | 0.148 | -0.566 |

Notes. Time-varying covariates were constrained to be equal. FIML used for missing data. N=1239, X2=44.235 (p<0.05), robust CFI=0.969, robust RMSEA=0.042, SRMR=0.035.

# Results Male Sample – Conditional PPLGCM

| Time-invariant covariates | b | SE | CI lower | CI upper | p-value | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SES-->I(VEA) | -0.002 | 0.001 | -0.005 | <0.001 | 0.079 | -0.006 |
| SES-->I(VAW) | -0.002 | 0.001 | -0.004 | -0.001 | 0.013 | -0.009 |
| SES-->S(VEA) | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.019 |
| SES-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | <0.001 | <-0.001 | <0.001 | 0.132 | 0.007 |
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| I(VEA)<-->I(VAW) | 0.037 | 0.010 | 0.017 | 0.056 | <0.001 | 0.416 |
| S(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | 0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.575 |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | -0.003 | 0.002 | -0.006 | <0.001 | 0.095 | -0.264 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VEA) | -0.004 | 0.002 | -0.007 | <0.001 | 0.042 | -0.301 |
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Notes. Time-varying covariates were constrained to be equal. FIML used for missing data. N=1239, X2=44.235 (p<0.05), robust CFI=0.969, robust RMSEA=0.042, SRMR=0.035.

# Results – Parallel Latent Growth Curve Analysis among Females

# Results Female Sample – PPLGCM

| | Estimate | SE | CI lower | CI upper | p-value | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I(VEA)<-->I(VAW) | 0.019 | 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.029 | <0.001 | 0.589 |
| S(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.025 | 0.423 |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | -0.001 | 0.001 | -0.003 | <0.001 | 0.087 | -0.232 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VEA) | -0.001 | 0.001 | -0.003 | <0.001 | 0.067 | -0.437 |
| | | | | | | |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VEA) | -0.004 | 0.004 | -0.012 | 0.004 | 0.337 | -0.322 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | 0.001 | -0.001 | 0.002 | 0.908 | 0.053 |

Notes. Time-varying covariates were constrained to be equal. FIML used for missing data. N=1239, X2=44.235 ($p<0.05$), robust CFI=0.969, robust RMSEA=0.042, SRMR=0.035.

# Results Female Sample – Conditional PPLGCM

| Time-invariant covariates | b | SE | CI lower | CI upper | p-value | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SES-->I(VEA) | -0.001 | 0.001 | -0.002 | 0.002 | 0.966 | -0.001 |
| SES-->I(VAW) | <0.001 | <0.001 | -0.001 | 0.001 | 0.721 | 0.002 |
| SES-->S(VEA) | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.035 |
| SES-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | <0.001 | -0.001 | <0.001 | 0.753 | 0.002 |
| **Time-invariant covariates** | **b** | **SE** | **CI lower** | **CI upper** | **p-value** | **B** |
| Masculinity-->VEA | 0.099 | 0.014 | 0.071 | 0.126 | <0.001 | 0.099 |
| Masculinity-->VAW | 0.200 | 0.023 | 0.155 | 0.244 | <0.001 | 0.200 |
| **Time-invariant covariates** | **b** | **SE** | **CI lower** | **CI upper** | **p-value** | **B** |
| I(VEA)<-->I(VAW) | 0.008 | 0.004 | -0.001 | 0.016 | 0.069 | 0.334 |
| S(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.36 | 0.338 |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | -0.001 | 0.001 | -0.002 | 0.001 | 0.402 | -0.126 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VEA) | <0.001 | 0.001 | -0.002 | 0.001 | 0.717 | -0.175 |
| | | | | | | |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VEA) | <0.001 | 0.004 | -0.008 | 0.007 | 0.946 | -0.045 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | 0.001 | -0.001 | 0.001 | 0.855 | 0.105 |

Notes. Time-varying covariates were constrained to be equal. FIML used for missing data. N=1239, X2=44.235 (p<0.05), robust CFI=0.969, robust RMSEA=0.042, SRMR=0.035.

# Results Female Sample – Conditional PPLGCM

| Time-invariant covariates | b | SE | CI lower | CI upper | p-value | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SES-->I(VEA) | -0.001 | 0.001 | -0.002 | 0.002 | 0.966 | -0.001 |
| SES-->I(VAW) | <0.001 | <0.001 | -0.001 | 0.001 | 0.721 | 0.002 |
| SES-->S(VEA) | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | <0.001 | 0.035 |
| SES-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | <0.001 | -0.001 | <0.001 | 0.753 | 0.002 |
| **Time-invariant covariates** | **b** | **SE** | **CI lower** | **CI upper** | **p-value** | **B** |
| Masculinity-->VEA | 0.099 | 0.014 | 0.071 | 0.126 | <0.001 | 0.099 |
| Masculinity-->VAW | 0.200 | 0.023 | 0.155 | 0.244 | <0.001 | 0.200 |
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| I(VEA)<-->S(VAW) | -0.001 | 0.001 | -0.002 | 0.001 | 0.402 | -0.126 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VEA) | <0.001 | 0.001 | -0.002 | 0.001 | 0.717 | -0.175 |
| | | | | | | |
| I(VEA)<-->S(VEA) | <0.001 | 0.004 | -0.008 | 0.007 | 0.946 | -0.045 |
| I(VAW)<-->S(VAW) | <0.001 | 0.001 | -0.001 | 0.001 | 0.855 | 0.105 |

Notes. Time-varying covariates were constrained to be equal. FIML used for missing data. N=1239, X2=44.235 (p<0.05), robust CFI=0.969, robust RMSEA=0.042, SRMR=0.035.

# Discussion

- Support for VAW and violent extremist attitudes co-develop
- Effects of violent masculine norms on VAW and violent extremist attitudes were observed over time among both genders
- Directionality? Mechanisms? Moderators?
- Incorporating gendered factors into violent extremist risk assessment tools
- Initial evidence to inform programmatic approaches to prevent/ counter gender-based as well as extremist violence



# Thank you

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