



# EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

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- Growing evidence base of risk factors for violent extremism shows overlaps with different types of violent behaviours like intimate partner violence, mass murder, and sexual assault
- Far-right terrorist manifestos express substantial misogynistic narratives
- Narratives include a strong hatred for feminism, a sense of violated entitlement, perceived threats to masculinity, and a desire for women's subjugation
- Retributive violence as a legitimate and righteous response to male suffering to restore justice





- Histories of domestic abuse as well as harassment of women and violence against women, including intimate partner violence, stalking and sexual assault
- Misogyny may constitute a precursor for different types of violence
- Until recently, research neglected factors related to violence against women and misogynistic ideology as a core part of extremist groups and individuals as well as other perpetrators of mass violence
- Examine common risk and potential protective factors underlying different types of male violence perpetration

**Hypothesised risk- and protective factors for IPV perpetration and violent extremist attitudes**



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### Risk Factors

- Justification of violence against women attitudes
- Violence legitimising norms of masculinity
- Moral neutralisation of violence
- Low self-control
- Violent ideations
- (Intimate partner violence – Victimization)



## **Hypothesised risk- and protective factors for IPV perpetration and violent extremist attitudes**

### **Risk Factors**

- Justification of violence against women attitudes
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### **Protective Factors**

- Social support by adults
- Prosocial behaviour
- Competent conflict coping

	T1: age 17			T1: age 20		
	Men % (n)	Women % (n)	$\chi^2$ (OR)	Men % (n)	Women % (n)	$\chi^2$ (OR)
<b>Perpetration</b>						
Physical	23.5 (65)	20.3 (75)	.92 (-.18)	14.2 (49)	21.2 (92)	6.42** (.49)
Sexual	8.7 (24)	12.5 (46)	2.37 (.41)	4.6 (16)	1 (4)	10.58*** (-1.65)
Monitoring	75.5 (209)	80.0 (295)	1.86 (.26)	53.6 (185)	65.8 (285)	11.94*** (.51)
Psychological				93.6 (323)	88.5 (383)	6.11** (-.65)

	T1: age 17			T1: age 20		
	Men % (n)	Women % (n)	$\chi^2$ (OR)	Men % (n)	Women % (n)	$\chi^2$ (OR)
<b>Perpetration</b>						
Physical	23.5 (65)	20.3 (75)	.92 (-.18)	14.2 (49)	21.2 (92)	6.42** (.49)
Sexual	8.7 (24)	12.5 (46)	2.37 (.41)	4.6 (16)	1 (4)	10.58*** (-1.65)
Monitoring	75.5 (209)	80.0 (295)	1.86 (.26)	53.6 (185)	65.8 (285)	11.94*** (.51)
Psychological				93.6 (323)	88.5 (383)	6.11** (-.65)
<b>Victimisation</b>						
Physical	14.1 (39)	19.2 (71)	2.9 (.08)	32.2 (111)	19.9 (86)	15.9*** (-.65)
Sexual	11.6 (32)	1.4 (5)	30.47*** (-2.25)	6.4 (22)	11.6 (50)	6.11** (.65)
Monitoring	70.0 (194)	76.4 (282)	3.33 (.33)	62.6 (216)	62.8 (272)	.004 (.01)
Psychological				15.9 (55)	16.9 (73)	.12 (.07)



	T1: age 17			T2: age 20		
	M <sub>male</sub> (SD)	M <sub>female</sub> (SD)	t-value/ Cohen's D	M <sub>male</sub> (SD)	M <sub>female</sub> (SD)	t-value/ Cohen's D
<b>Violent extremist attitudes</b>	2.03 (.68)	1.62 (.62)	11.17*** (.62)	1.76 (.64)	1.44 (.52)	9.36*** (.55)
<b>IPV – Physical violence</b>	1.05 (.16)	1.07 (.19)	-1.47 (-.12)	1.04 (.12)	1.07 (.20)	-2.75** (-.20)
<b>IPV – Sexual violence</b>	1.06 (.23)	1.01 (.11)	4.08*** (.33)	1.02 (.10)	1.00 (.03)	3.24*** (.23)
<b>IPV - Monitoring</b>	1.61 (.62)	1.74 (.69)	-2.40* (-.19)	1.40 (.53)	1.55 (.64)	-3.30*** (-.24)
<b>IPV – Psychological violence</b>				1.13 (.27)	1.23 (.36)	-4.17*** (-.30)
<b>IPV – Victimization</b>	1.20 (.42)	1.09 (.23)	6.29*** (.35)	1.24 (.28)	1.22 (.29)	.87 (.06)
<b>VAW attitudes</b>	1.20 (.42)	1.09 (.23)	6.29*** (.35)	1.15 (.35)	1.07 (.22)	4.56*** (.27)
<b>Violent norms masculinity</b>	2.55 (.77)	2.07 (.71)	11.74*** (.65)	2.24 (.78)	1.74 (.65)	11.97*** (.70)
<b>Moral neutralisation violence</b>	2.17 (.53)	1.71 (.43)	17.29***	1.86 (.54)	1.41 (.40)	16.11*** (.94)
<b>Low self-control</b>	2.27 (.43)	2.17 (.42)	4.55*** (.25)	2.12 (.20)	2.00 (.40)	4.89*** (.29)
<b>Violent ideations</b>	1.48 (.62)	1.21 (.38)	9.45*** (.52)	1.26 (.46)	1.08 (.20)	8.69*** (.51)
<b>Social support adults</b>	3.09 (.67)	3.10 (.69)	-.24 (-.10)	3.22 (.66)	3.25 (.67)	-1.00 (-.06)
<b>Prosocial behaviour</b>	3.53 (.68)	3.95 (.54)	-12.33*** (-.69)	3.70 (.58)	3.94 (.51)	-7.54*** (-.44)
<b>Competent conflict coping</b>	3.53 (.78)	3.61 (.03)	-1.82 (-.10)	3.68 (.79)	3.72 (.79)	-.77 (-.05)

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<b>IPV - Monitoring</b>	1.61 (.62)	1.74 (.69)	-2.40* (-.19)	1.40 (.53)	1.55 (.64)	-3.30*** (-.24)
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<b>Competent conflict coping</b>	3.53 (.78)	3.61 (.03)	-1.82 (-.10)	3.68 (.79)	3.72 (.79)	-.77 (-.05)



	Male		
	Age 17	Age 20	t-value/ Cohen's D
<b>Violent extremist attitudes</b>	2.03 (.68)	1.76 (.64)	7.78*** (.33)
<b>IPV – Physical violence</b>	1.05 (.16)	1.04 (.12)	-.88 (-.07)
<b>IPV – Sexual violence</b>	1.06 (.64)	1.40 (.53)	2.55** (.20)
<b>IPV - Monitoring</b>	1.61 (.64)	1.40 (.53)	2.88*** (.22)
<b>IPV – Victimization</b>	1.29 (.31)	1.24 (.28)	.90 (.07)
<b>VAW attitudes</b>	1.20 (.42)	1.15 (.35)	2.98*** (.13)
<b>Violent norms masculinity</b>	2.55 (.77)	2.24 (.78)	9.89*** (.42)
<b>Moral neutralisation violence</b>	2.18 (.53)	1.86 (.54)	13.97*** (.60)
<b>Low self-control</b>	2.27 (.43)	2.13 (.44)	7.88*** (.34)
<b>Violent ideations</b>	1.48 (.62)	1.26 (.46)	8.42*** (.36)
<b>Social support adults</b>	3.09 (.67)	3.22 (.66)	-4.66*** (-.20)
<b>Prosocial behaviour</b>	3.53 (.68)	3.70 (.58)	-5.74*** (-.25)
<b>Competent conflict coping</b>	3.53 (.79)	3.68 (.79)	-4.60*** (-.20)

	Male			Female		
	Age 17	Age 20	<i>f</i> -value/ Cohen's <i>D</i>	Age 17	Age 20	<i>f</i> -value/ Cohen's <i>D</i>
<b>Violent extremist attitudes</b>	2.03 (.68)	1.76 (.64)	7.78*** (.33)	1.62 (.62)	1.44 (.52)	6.64*** (.28)
<b>IPV – Physical violence</b>	1.05 (.16)	1.04 (.12)	-.88 (-.07)	1.07 (.19)	1.07 (.20)	-1.36 (-.08)
<b>IPV – Sexual violence</b>	1.06 (.64)	1.40 (.53)	2.55** (.20)	1.01 (.11)	1.00 (.03)	.70 (.04)
<b>IPV - Monitoring</b>	1.61 (.64)	1.40 (.53)	2.88*** (.22)	1.74 (.70)	1.55 (.64)	2.94** (.17)
<b>IPV – Victimisation</b>	1.29 (.31)	1.24 (.28)	.90 (.07)	1.32 (.30)	1.22 (.29)	3.17** (.19)
<b>VAW attitudes</b>	1.20 (.42)	1.15 (.35)	2.98*** (.13)	1.07 (.22)	1.09 (.23)	-.79 (-.03)
<b>Violent norms masculinity</b>	2.55 (.77)	2.24 (.78)	9.89*** (.42)	2.07 (.71)	1.74 (.65)	11.95*** (.50)
<b>Moral neutralisation violence</b>	2.18 (.53)	1.86 (.54)	13.97*** (.60)	1.71 (.43)	1.41 (.40)	18.02*** (.76)
<b>Low self-control</b>	2.27 (.43)	2.13 (.44)	7.88*** (.34)	2.17 (.42)	2.01 (.40)	10.12*** (.43)
<b>Violent ideations</b>	1.48 (.62)	1.26 (.46)	8.42*** (.36)	1.21 (.38)	1.08 (.20)	8.42*** (.35)
<b>Social support adults</b>	3.09 (.67)	3.22 (.66)	-4.66*** (-.20)	3.10 (.70)	3.25 (.67)	-5.94*** (-.25)
<b>Prosocial behaviour</b>	3.53 (.68)	3.70 (.58)	-5.74*** (-.25)	3.95 (.54)	3.94 (.51)	1.02 (.04)
<b>Competent conflict coping</b>	3.53 (.79)	3.68 (.79)	-4.60*** (-.20)	3.61 (.76)	3.72 (.79)	-3.17** (-.13)



	T1: age 17	
	Men	Women
	Violent extremist attitudes	Violent extremist attitudes
IPV – Perpetration	.25***	.06
IPV – Victimization	.25***	.05
VAW attitudes	.24***	.12**
Violent norms masculinity	.38***	.28***
Moral neutralisation	.52***	.44***
Low self-control	.36***	.27***
Violent ideation	.38***	.26***
Social support adults	-.18***	-.08
Prosocial behaviour	-.11**	-.14***
Competent conflict coping	-.23***	-.21***

	T1: age 17			
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Violent extremist attitudes	Violent extremist attitudes	Intimate partner violence perpetration	Intimate partner violence perpetration
IPV – Perpetration	.25***	.06		
IPV – Victimisation	.25***	.05	.70***	.58***
VAW attitudes	.24***	.12**	.33***	.10
Violent norms masculinity	.38***	.28***	.20***	.29***
Moral neutralisation	.52***	.44***	.31***	.22***
Low self-control	.36***	.27***	.14***	.21***
Violent ideation	.38***	.26***	.35***	.27***
Social support adults	-.18***	-.08	-.15***	-.14**
Prosocial behaviour	-.11**	-.14***	.04	.10
Competent conflict coping	-.23***	-.21***	-.03	-.09



	T2: age20	
	Men	Women
	Violent extremist attitudes	Violent extremist attitudes
IPV – Perpetration	.11*	.12**
IPV – Victimization	.16**	.13**
VAW attitudes	.26***	.21***
Violent norms masculinity	.36***	.26***
Moral neutralisation	.53***	.50***
Low self-control	.32***	.23***
Violent ideation	.32***	.25***
Social support adults	-.12**	-.02
Prosocial behaviour	-.12**	-.05
Competent conflict coping	-.20***	-.08

	T2: age20			
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Violent extremist attitudes	Violent extremist attitudes	Intimate partner violence perpetration	Intimate partner violence perpetration
IPV – Perpetration	.11*	.12**		
IPV – Victimization	.16**	.13**	.62***	.64***
VAW attitudes	.26***	.21***	.06	.20***
Violent norms masculinity	.36***	.26***	.19***	.32***
Moral neutralisation	.53***	.50***	.18***	.30***
Low self-control	.32***	.23***	.08	.23***
Violent ideation	.32***	.25***	.16***	.05
Social support adults	-.12**	-.02	-.22***	-.05
Prosocial behaviour	-.12**	-.05	.05	.20***
Competent conflict coping	-.20***	-.08	-.04	-.17*



## Implications for research, practice and policy

- Violence against women and violence legitimising norms of masculinity may constitute a risk for different types of violence
- Reduction in violent extremist attitudes and relevant risk factors across waves while at the same time an increase in some protective factors, which may explain some of the reduction in violent extremist attitudes
- More research required to better understand the effects of overlapping risk and protective factors underlying different types of violent behaviours
- Important to examine the functional roles of risk and protective factors - *when and for whom* misogyny and support violence against women may be a risk factor



## Implications for research, practice and policy

- Establishing the relevance of overlapping (co-occurring) risk factors for different types of violence may provide evidence for more targeted prevention and intervention programs
- More empirical evidence to support the design of preventative programming by detailing the mechanisms via which such attitudes may increase the risk of violent behaviour
- Preventative programming aimed at challenging misogynistic attitudes may be of substantial benefit in terms of violence and crime prevention
- Shifting away from the prevailing risk-oriented approach and to apply a comprehensive risk-and protective factor paradigm – increase resilience



## Implications for research, practice and policy

- Programs dealing with individuals who are at risk of becoming radicalised and who show high levels of misogyny and violent masculinity could include insights from domestic abuse perpetrator intervention programs
- Histories of domestic abuse, (sexual) harassment of women and interpersonal violence – observable indicators for threat assessment
- Gendered framework to better understand mass violence and violent extremism - gendered socialisation processes in relation to violence perpetration as well as gendered radicalisation processes





**Thank you for listening!**

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