

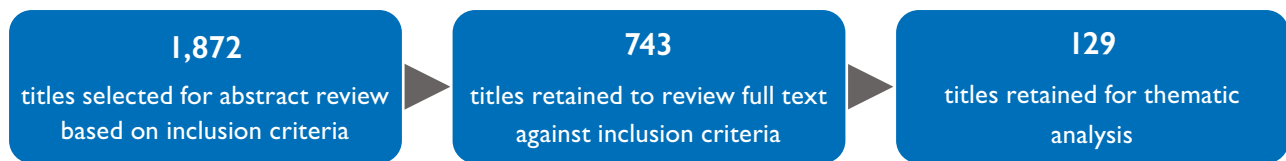
EVIDENCE REVIEW ON THE MOTIVATIONS AND INCENTIVES TO ENGAGE, JOIN OR SUPPORT VIOLENT GROUPS

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INTRODUCTION

USAID’s Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization and Center for Conflict and Violence Prevention partnered with the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), American Institutes for Research (AIR), and Alliance for Peacebuilding (AfP) to co-create and implement a learning agenda that establishes the evidence base for effective approaches to armed conflict and violence prevention (CVP); identifies opportunities for CVP investments that would produce new knowledge; and provides USAID staff with events, tools, resources, and guidance to incorporate learning agenda findings into their work.

AIR examined the LAQs related to conflict and violence prevention. This report presents findings from an evidence review of armed conflict and violence (AC&V) research, intended to map the evidence base for what approaches are effective in reducing the communal, social, and economic incentives motivating involvement with violent actors, and in which contexts, while pinpointing areas that require greater investigation. Using systematic review methodologies to examine evidence produced between 2012 and 2022, AIR identified 1,872 research and evaluation titles for abstract review based on inclusion criteria, retaining 129 of these resources for full thematic analysis and research synthesis.



KEY FINDINGS

Results confirmed previous research findings that there are multiple relationships and pathways into violence – being bystanders to violence in a community, being victims of violence in a community, or direct engagement in violence within a community. This finding held true regardless of violent group or violence type. This finding points to the potential of inserting prevention opportunities with the same populations at risk for violence at different points in their risk development pathway, beginning with

their first exposure to violence as a bystander, and later as a victim, before their vulnerability reaches its peak and they become either more easily pushed into violent groups out of fear of continued victimization or pulled into these groups by a shared sense of identity or social protection. This review also found that while there is more research than ever being done with former or current perpetrators, hopefully increasing our understanding of motivations and incentives to engage in violence, many studies with perpetrators (87%) were rated as producing evidence with questionable or low credibility. Small sample sizes, recall bias, social desirability/redemption bias, and selection bias undermined the credibility of evidence produced in these studies.

There were only four interventions in this largely theoretical corpus. We highlight each of the interventions, where it was tested, beneficiaries, theory of change, and outcomes produced as reported in the intervention's evaluations.

STRATEGY: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WITH POLICE (WILKE, 2020)

Theory of Change: Installing technology to help citizens reach police was theorized to decrease citizen skepticism of police and criminal impunity of gangs, in order to reduce citizen vigilantism and engagement with gangs.

BENEFICIARIES	LOCATION	RESULTS
Entire Community	South Africa	POSITIVE EFFECTS: Residents became more willing to rely on police and less willing to resort to vigilantism. Results point towards increased fear of state punishment for vigilante violence rather than improved service quality as the link between state capacity and engagement in group violence.

STRATEGY: BRINGING IN THE BYSTANDER HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM (EDWARDS, ET AL., 2019)

Theory of Change: Train adolescents in tactics to interfere with the perpetrator-bystander-victim cycle in order to reduce future engagement in group-based sexual violence.

BENEFICIARIES	LOCATION	RESULTS
Youth	United States	MIXED EFFECTS: Students exposed to the BITB-HSC demonstrated significant short-term changes in victim empathy and bystander barriers/facilitators, and long-term changes in rape myths, media literacy, bystander readiness, and knowledge relative to youth in the control condition. Although the BITB-HSC had little long-term impact on actual bystander behavior one year after the intervention, there were reductions in some forms of violence among students in the BITB-HSC condition relative to the control condition.

STRATEGY: RESEARCH AND ACTION ON SOCIAL POLARIZATIONS (BOURGEOIS-GUÉRIN, MICONI, ROUSSEAU-RIZZI, & ROUSSEAU, 2021)

Theory of Change: Train health, social services, and education professionals in violent radicalization assessment when they interact with clients.

BENEFICIARIES	LOCATION	RESULTS
Youth and Adults	Canada	POSITIVE EFFECTS: After the training, participants felt, on average, competent using the assessment to help prevent recruitment into violent radicalization, and this result was consistent across genders. However, the training did spark some conflict among participants, who disagreed upon policy related issues related to the prevention of recruitment into violent groups.

STRATEGY: COUNTER-NARRATIVES (SPECKHARD, SHAJKOVCI, & AHMED, 2018)

Theory of Change: Using counter-narratives to dissuade individuals based in the United States from supporting and volunteering for violent groups in Somalia.

BENEFICIARIES	LOCATION	RESULTS
Youth and Adults – Targeting Somali Americans	United States	MIXED EFFECTS: Participants surveyed after the intervention indicated an unfavorable view of ISIS, asserting that ISIS does not adhere to Quran and Islamic principles, and is in fact a terrorist organization. Moreover, all of the participants in both focus groups during discussions expressed that violence perpetrated by ISIS, namely suicide bombings and violence against civilians and other religious and ethnic groups, is never justified. However, they also found that participants were skeptical about evidence in counter messages that bear the seal of a government entity (for example, U.S. State Dept.), rendering the effectiveness of such counter-messaging partially, or entirely, ineffective due to such symbolic association.

SUMMARY

In this review we confirmed previous research findings that there are multiple relationships and pathways into violence – being bystanders to violence in a community, being victims of violence in a community, or direct engagement in violence within a community (Campie, Tanyu, & Holla, 2020; Eisner, 2021; Gill, et al., 2021; Jensen, Atwell & James, 2020). This finding held true regardless of violent group or violence type. This finding points to the potential of inserting prevention opportunities with the same populations at risk for violence at different points in their risk development pathway, beginning with their first exposure to violence as a bystander, and later as a victim, before their vulnerability reaches its peak and they become either more easily pushed into violent groups out of fear of continued victimization or pulled into these groups by a shared sense of identity or social protection. While this review only identified a handful of studies evaluating outcomes of interventions designed to prevent joining, engaging, or supporting violent groups, there are many evidence-based prevention strategies that theoretically align with our results, intervening with children, youth, and families who are exposed to violence and become victimized. These have been summarized in detail, including implementation guidance by the U.S. Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services (2011). Whether they are actually effective at preventing the joining, engagement, or support of violent groups at a later point in time, with different populations and in different contexts across the world, remains an empirical question that only future longitudinal research can address.

With these findings in mind, recommendations from this review include:

1. Invest in prevention strategies for populations with chronic exposure to violence to reduce the collateral consequences that can push bystanders to violence into violent groups.
2. Invest in prevention strategies that support victims of violence with intensive treatment that reduces their likelihood of both future victimization and future perpetration.
3. Invest in prevention strategies that address root causes of violence that impact motivations and incentives across the social ecology where individuals are exposed to violence and victimized by violence.
4. Develop actionable guidance for researchers working with former or current perpetrators to increase the quality of their studies so that insights from this critical population can be fully leveraged to drive prevention solutions.

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- Zins, J. E., Bloodworth, M. R., Weissberg, R. P., & Walberg, H. J. (2004). The scientific base linking social and emotional learning to school success. *Building academic success on social and emotional learning: What does the research say, 3*, 22.

INCLUDED STUDIES

CITATION	RESEARCH DESIGN	LOCATION
Abbs, L., Clayton, G., & Thomson, A. (2020). The ties that bind: Ethnicity, pro-government militia, and the dynamics of violence in civil war. <i>Journal of Conflict Resolution, 64</i> (5), 903-932.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Global
Abello-Colak, A., & Guarneros-Meza, V. (2014). The role of criminal actors in local governance. <i>Urban Studies, 51</i> (15), 3268-3289.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Colombia
Adam-Troian, J., Çelebi, E., & Mahfud, Y. (2020). "Return of the repressed": Exposure to police violence increases protest and self-sacrifice intentions for the Yellow Vests. <i>Group Processes & Intergroup Relations, 23</i> (8), 1171-1186.	Experimental	France
Aliyev, H. (2021). When neighborhood goes to war. Exploring the effect of belonging on violent mobilization in Ukraine. <i>Eurasian Geography and Economics, 62</i> (1), 21-45.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Ukraine

CITATION	RESEARCH DESIGN	LOCATION
Aliyev, H. (2022). Social sanctions and violent mobilization: lessons from the Crimean Tatar case. <i>Post-Soviet Affairs</i> , 38(3), 206-221.	Experimental	Ukraine
Ash, K. (2022). State weakness and support for ethnic violence in Southern Kyrgyzstan. <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , 59(6), 860-875.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Kyrgyzstan
Atienzo, E. E., Baxter, S. K., & Kaltenthaler, E. (2017). Interventions to prevent youth violence in Latin America: a systematic review. <i>International Journal of Public Health</i> , 62, 15-29.	Systematic review	Argentina, Venezuela, El Salvador, Peru, & Mexico
Bakaki, Z., & Haer, R. (2022). The impact of climate variability on children: The recruitment of boys and girls by rebel groups. <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , 00223433221082120.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Global
Basedau, M., Gobien, S., & Hoffmann, L. (2022). Identity threats and ideas of superiority as drivers of religious violence? Evidence from a survey experiment in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , 59(3), 395-408.	Quasi-experimental	Tanzania
Beber, B., & Blattman, C. (2013). The logic of child soldiering and coercion. <i>International Organization</i> , 67(1), 65-104.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Uganda
Becker, M. H. (2021). Deciding to support violence: An empirical examination of systematic decision-making, activism, and support for political violence. <i>Criminology & Criminal Justice</i> , 21(5), 669-686.	Experimental	United States
Bishop, A. S., Hill, K. G., Gilman, A. B., Howell, J. C., Catalano, R. F., & Hawkins, J. D. (2017). Developmental pathways of youth gang membership: a structural test of the social development model. <i>Journal of Crime and Justice</i> , 40(3), 275-296.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States
Blanco, A., Davies-Rubio, A., De la Corte, L., & Mirón, L. (2022). Violent extremism and moral disengagement: A study of Colombian armed groups. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 37(1-2), 423-448.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Colombia
Blume, L. R. (2021). Narco Robin Hoods: Community support for illicit economies and violence in rural Central America. <i>World Development</i> , 143, 105464.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Costa Rica, Nicaragua, & Honduras
Bosi, L., & Porta, D. D. (2012). Micro-mobilization into armed groups: Ideological, instrumental and solidaristic paths. <i>Qualitative Sociology</i> , 35, 361-383.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Ireland
Bou Nassif, H. (2021). Rethinking Pathways of Transnational Jihad: Evidence from Lebanese ISIS Recruits. <i>Security Studies</i> , 30(5), 797-822.	Quasi-experimental	Worldwide
Bourgeois-Guérin, É., Miconi, D., Rousseau-Rizzi, A., & Rousseau, C. (2021). Evaluation of a training program on the prevention of violent radicalization for health and education professionals. <i>Transcultural Psychiatry</i> , 58(5), 712-728.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Canada
Bradshaw, C. P., Waasdorp, T. E., Goldweber, A., & Johnson, S. L. (2013). Bullies, gangs, drugs, and school: Understanding the overlap and the role of ethnicity and urbanicity. <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i> , 42, 220-234.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Not specified

CITATION	RESEARCH DESIGN	LOCATION
Calderoni, F., Comunale, T., Campedelli, G. M., Marchesi, M., Manzi, D., & Frualdo, N. (2022). Organized crime groups: A systematic review of individual-level risk factors related to recruitment. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews</i> , 18(1), e1218.	Systematic review	Global
Carthy, S. L., Doody, C. B., Cox, K., O'Hora, D., & Sarma, K. M. (2020). Counter-narratives for the prevention of violent radicalisation: A systematic review of targeted interventions. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews</i> , 16(3), e1106.	Systematic review	Global
Carvalho, L. S., & Soares, R. R. (2016). Living on the edge: Youth entry, career and exit in drug-selling gangs. <i>Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization</i> , 121, 77-98.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Brazil
Cavatorta, E., & Groom, B. (2020). Does deterrence change preferences? Evidence from a natural experiment. <i>European Economic Review</i> , 127, 103456.	Experimental	Israel & Palestine
Chalas, D. M., & Grekul, J. (2017). I've had enough: Exploring gang life from the perspective of (ex) members in Alberta. <i>The Prison Journal</i> , 97(3), 364-386.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Canada
Chiluwa, K. (2015). Factors influencing drug trafficking among women in Zambia: A gendered analysis (Doctoral dissertation).	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Zambia
Cortés, J. (2017). <i>The FARC-EP: Beyond the Rifles, Reaching the Hearts of the Colombian Peasants</i> (Doctoral dissertation, MSc thesis, Sociology of development and Change group, Wageningen University, the Netherlands. https://edepot.wur.nl/464324	Non-experimental (Case study)	Colombia
de Oliveira, P. B. R. (2012). <i>The Participation of Women in Drug Trade Networks: life histories and lessons</i> .	Non-experimental (Case study)	Brazil
Decker, S. H., Pyrooz, D. C., Sweeten, G., & Moule, R. K. (2014). Validating self-nomination in gang research: Assessing differences in gang embeddedness across non-, current, and former gang members. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 30, 577-598.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States
Densley, J. A., Adler, J. R., Zhu, L., & Lambine, M. (2017). Growing against gangs and violence: Findings from a process and outcome evaluation. <i>Psychology of Violence</i> , 7(2), 242.	Experimental	England
Descormiers, K. (2013). From getting in to getting out: The role of pre-gang context and group processes in analyzing turning points in gang trajectories.	Non-experimental (Case study)	British Columbia
Devkota, B., & van Teijlingen, E. (2012). Why did they join? Exploring the motivations of rebel health workers in Nepal. <i>Journal of Conflictology</i> , 3(1), 5.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Nepal
Duque, J. D. (2019). An explanation of why individuals join pro-government militias: The case of united self-defense forces of Colombia (auc). <i>PAX et BELLUM Journal</i> , 6(1), 2-14.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Colombia

CITATION	RESEARCH DESIGN	LOCATION
Eastin, J., & Zech, S. T. (2022). Joining the counterinsurgency: Explaining pro-government militia participation in the Philippines. <i>Studies in Conflict & Terrorism</i> , 45(9), 817-841.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	The Philippines
Edwards, K. M., Banyard, V. L., Sessarego, S. N., Waterman, E. A., Mitchell, K. J., & Chang, H. (2019). Evaluation of a bystander-focused interpersonal violence prevention program with high school students. <i>Prevention Science</i> , 20, 488-498.	Experimental	United States
Faulkner, C. M. (2016). Money and control: Rebel groups and the forcible recruitment of child soldiers. <i>African Security</i> , 9(3), 211-236.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Uganda
Finkel, S. E., McCauley, J. F., Neureiter, M., & Belasco, C. A. (2021). Community violence and support for violent extremism: Evidence from the Sahel. <i>Political Psychology</i> , 42(1), 143-161.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Burkina Faso, Niger, & Chad
Foley, E., Ross, L., & Arista, C. (2013). Basketball courts, street corners and empty lots: The spatial dimensions of youth fear and vulnerability to violence. <i>Children, Youth and Environments</i> , 23(1), 43-63.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States
Freng, A., Davis, T., McCord, K., & Roussell, A. (2012). The new American gang? Gangs in Indian country. <i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i> , 28(4), 446-464.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States
Frounfelker, R. L., Frissen, T., Miconi, D., Lawson, J., Brennan, R. T., d'Haenens, L., & Rousseau, C. (2021). Transnational evaluation of the Sympathy for Violent Radicalization Scale: Measuring population attitudes toward violent radicalization in two countries. <i>Transcultural Psychiatry</i> , 58(5), 669-682.	Quasi-experimental	Canada & Belgium
Galehan, J. (2019). Instruments of violence: Female suicide bombers of Boko Haram. <i>International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice</i> , 58, 113-123.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Nigeria
Gómez, Á., Martínez, M., Martel, F. A., López-Rodríguez, L., Vázquez, A., Chinchilla, J., ... & Swann, W. B. (2021). Why people enter and embrace violent groups. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 11, 614657.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Sri Lanka
Haer, R., Faulkner, C. M., & Whitaker, B. E. (2020). Rebel funding and child soldiers: Exploring the relationship between natural resources and forcible recruitment. <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> , 26(1), 236-262.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Global
Haer, R., Hermenau, K., Elbert, T., Moran, J. K., & Hecker, T. (2017). The role of intrinsic and extrinsic rewards in committing violence during combat: A cross-sectional study with former combatants in the DR Congo. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 43(3), 241-250.	Non-experimental (Case study)	DRC

CITATION	RESEARCH DESIGN	LOCATION
Haugstvedt, H. (2022). What can families really do? A scoping review of family directed services aimed at preventing violent extremism. <i>Journal of Family Therapy</i> , 44(3), 408-421.	Systematic review	Eastern Africa, Northern Europe
Hautala, D. S., J. Sittner, K., & Whitbeck, L. B. (2016). Prospective childhood risk factors for gang involvement among North American Indigenous adolescents. <i>Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice</i> , 14(4), 390-410.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States & Canada
Haymoz, S., Maxson, C., & Killias, M. (2014). Street gang participation in Europe: A comparison of correlates. <i>European Journal of Criminology</i> , 11(6), 659-681.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Austria, France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, & Slovenia
Henshaw, A. L. (2016). Where women rebel: Patterns of women's participation in armed rebel groups 1990–2008. <i>International Feminist Journal of Politics</i> , 18(1), 39-60.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Global
Henshaw, A. L. (2016). Why women rebel: Greed, grievance, and women in armed rebel groups. <i>Journal of Global Security Studies</i> , 1(3), 204-219.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Global
Higginson, A., Benier, K., Shenderovich, Y., Bedford, L., Mazerolle, L., & Murray, J. (2015). Preventive interventions to reduce youth involvement in gangs and gang crime in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews</i> , 11(1), 1-176.	Systematic review	Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Jamaica, Peru, & Nicaragua
Hojat, M. (2016). <i>Gang Members' Experiences of Childhood Care and Gang Involvement</i> (Doctoral dissertation, Institute for Clinical Social Work (Chicago)).	Non-experimental (Case study)	N/A
Howell, J. C., Braun, M. J., & Bellatty, P. (2017). The practical utility of a life-course gang theory for intervention. <i>Journal of Crime and Justice</i> , 40(3), 358-375.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States
Hwang, J. C., & Schulze, K. E. (2018). Why they join: pathways into Indonesian Jihadist organizations. <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i> , 30(6), 911-932.	Experimental	Indonesia
Jahnke, S., Schröder, C. P., Goede, L. R., Lehmann, L., Hauff, L., & Beelmann, A. (2020). Observer sensitivity and early radicalization to violence among young people in Germany. <i>Social Justice Research</i> , 33, 308-330.	Experimental	Germany
Jaiyeola, O. (2020). <i>The Role of Bystanders and Enablers in Juvenile Delinquency</i> (Dissertation, Malmö universitet/Hälsa och samhälle). Retrieved from https://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:mau:diva-26933	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Sweden
Jenkins, S. (2020). Understanding Peace and Restraint Amidst Ethnic Violence. <i>Perspectives on Terrorism</i> , 14(6), 180-192.	Experimental	Kenya & Kyrgyzstan

CITATION	RESEARCH DESIGN	LOCATION
Jennifer Philippa Eggert (2023) Female Fighters and Militants During the Lebanese Civil War: Individual Profiles, Pathways, and Motivations, <i>Studies in Conflict & Terrorism</i> , 46:7, 1042-1071, DOI: 10.1080/1057610X.2018.1529353	Non-experimental (Case study)	Lebanon
Jensen, M. A., Atwell Seate, A., & James, P. A. (2020). Radicalization to violence: A pathway approach to studying extremism. <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i> , 32(5), 1067-1090.	Non-experimental (Case study)	United States
Kelly, J. T., Branham, L., & Decker, M. R. (2016). Abducted children and youth in Lord's Resistance Army in Northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): mechanisms of indoctrination and control. <i>Conflict and Health</i> , 10(1), 1-11.	Non-experimental (Case study)	DRC
Kohrt, B. A., Yang, M., Rai, S., Bhardwaj, A., Tol, W. A., & Jordans, M. J. (2016). Recruitment of child soldiers in Nepal: Mental health status and risk factors for voluntary participation of youth in armed groups. <i>Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology</i> , 22(3), 208.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Nepal
Krauser, M. (2020). In the eye of the storm: Rebel taxation of artisanal mines and strategies of violence. <i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i> , 64(10), 1968-1993.	Experimental	DRC
Kutner, S. (2020). Swiping right: The allure of hyper masculinity and cryptofascism for men who join the Proud Boys. <i>International Centre for Counter-Terrorism</i> .	Non-experimental (Case study)	United States
Leander, N. P., Agostini, M., Stroebe, W., Kreienkamp, J., Spears, R., Kuppens, T., ... & Kruglanski, A. W. (2020). Frustration-affirmation? Thwarted goals motivate compliance with social norms for violence and nonviolence. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 119(2), 249.	Experimental	United States
Lenzi, M., Sharkey, J. D., Wroblewski, A., Furlong, M. J., & Santinello, M. (2019). Protecting youth from gang membership: Individual and school-level emotional competence. <i>Journal of Community Psychology</i> , 47(3), 563-578.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States
León, C. E. M. (2021). Migrate, Cooperate, or Resist: The Civilians' Dilemma in the Colombian Civil War, 1988–2010. <i>Latin American Research Review</i> , 56(2), 318-333.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Colombia
Littman, R. (2018). Perpetrating violence increases identification with violent groups: Survey evidence from former combatants. <i>Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin</i> , 44(7), 1077-1089.	Quasi-experimental	Liberia & Uganda
Malone, I. (2022). Economic shocks and militant formation. <i>Research & Politics</i> , 9(2), 20531680221091436.	Non-experimental (Case study)	Global
Manekin, D., & Wood, R. M. (2020). Framing the narrative: Female fighters, external audience attitudes, and transnational support for armed rebellions. <i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i> , 64(9), 1638-1665.	Quasi-experimental	United States & Indonesia
Marston Jr, J. F. (2020). Resisting displacement: Leveraging interpersonal ties to remain despite criminal violence in Medellín, Colombia. <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> , 53(13), 1995-2028.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Colombia

CITATION	RESEARCH DESIGN	LOCATION
Masullo, J. (2020). Civilian contention in civil war: how ideational factors shape civilian collective responses to armed groups. <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> , 54(10).	Non-experimental (Case study)	Colombia
Mazerolle, L., Eggins, E., Cherney, A., Hine, L., Higginson, A., & Belton, E. (2020). Police programmes that seek to increase community connectedness for reducing violent extremism behaviour, attitudes and beliefs. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews</i> , 16(3), e1111.	Systematic review	Review was global, sole eligible study came from USA
McDaniel, D. D. (2012). Risk and protective factors associated with gang affiliation among high-risk youth: A public health approach. <i>Injury Prevention</i> , 18(4), 253-258.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States
Merrin, G. J., Hong, J. S., & Espelage, D. L. (2015). Are the risk and protective factors similar for gang-involved, pressured-to-join, and non-gang-involved youth? A social-ecological analysis. <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i> , 85(6), 522.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	United States
Mguzulwa, S., & Gxubane, T. (2019). The impact of youth gang violence on the educational attainment of male high school learners in Khayelitsha. <i>Social Work</i> , 55(3), 267-283.	Non-experimental (Case study)	South Africa
Miller, E., Levenson, R., Herrera, L., Kurek, L., Stofflet, M., & Marin, L. (2012). Exposure to partner, family, and community violence: Gang-affiliated Latina women and risk of unintended pregnancy. <i>Journal of Urban Health</i> , 89, 74-86.	Non-experimental (Case study)	United States
Mironova, V., & Whitt, S. (2020). Mobilizing civilians into high-risk forms of violent collective action. <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , 57(3), 391-405.	Experimental	Ukraine
Mironova, V., Alhamad, K., & Whitt, S. (2020). Rebel group attrition and reversion to violence: micro-level evidence from Syria. <i>International Studies Quarterly</i> , 64(2), 285-294.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Syria
Nanes, M. (2021). Linking individual and group motives for violent conflict. <i>Research & Politics</i> , 8(4), 20531680211061056.	Quasi-experimental	Iraq
Nuraniyah, N. (2018). Not just brainwashed: understanding the radicalization of Indonesian female supporters of the Islamic State. <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i> , 30(6), 890-910.	Non-experimental (Correlational)	Indonesia
O'Connor, R. M., & Waddell, S. (2015). <i>What works to prevent gang involvement, youth violence and crime. A Rapid Review of Interventions Delivered in the UK and Abroad.</i>	Systematic review	Global
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