

## KEY RESULTS

# PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE THREAT OF RADICALIZATION AMONG MUSLIM MEN AND WOMEN IN INDONESIA

## THE THREAT OF RADICALIZATION

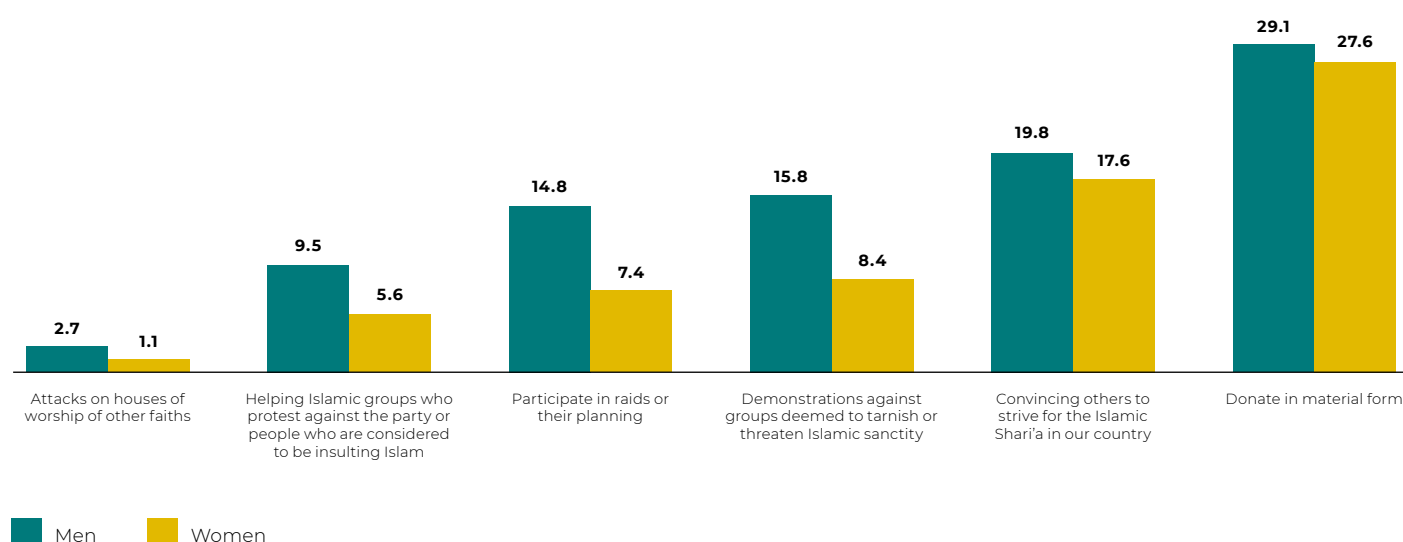
**Approximately 1 out of 3 Muslim women are willing to participate in radical activities through material donations**

Muslim women's willingness to participate in radical activities is higher when it relates to making material donations and convincing persons (acts carried out in private spaces). The difference between men and

women's willingness to participate in radical activities is greater when referring to acts carried out in public spaces (attacks, demonstrations, protests, raids) than compared to activities that take place in the private spaces.

**FIGURE 1**

**WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN RADICAL ACTIVITIES (BY SEX)**



Notes: This graph shows data on whether respondents are willing or have actually participated in radical activities.

**Recommendation 1:** Women should be targeted as peace agents and potential influencers in preventing violent extremism, especially through initiatives that use strategies in the private sphere.

**Recommendation 2:** Initiatives aimed at preventing the engagement of Muslim women in violent extremist activities should prioritize the private spaces in which women are more likely to operate.

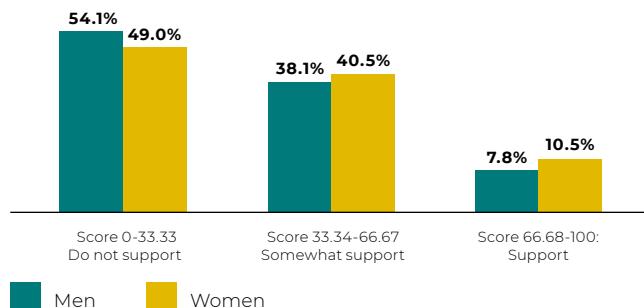
## Muslim women are slightly more supportive of violent extremist groups than Muslim men in Indonesia.

On average, 1 out of 10 Muslim women are supportive of groups known to have perpetrated violent extremist acts, compared to 1 in 13 Muslim men in Indonesia.

**Recommendation 3:** The risk of women being recruited by violent extremist groups, as indicated by their higher support of such groups, should be addressed to prevent violent extremism.

**FIGURE 2**

### ATTITUDES TOWARDS VIOLENT EXTREMIST GROUPS (BY SEX)



Note: The data refers to an index built on Muslim women and men's attitudes of support or not support to Islamic radical organizations known to use violence in achieving their goals (i.e. ISIS, Jamaah Islamiyah, Al Qaeda, HTI, FPI, DI/NII, JAD and Laskar Jihad).

## ABOUT THE SURVEY

**FIGURE 3**

### GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Men	50.4
Women	49.6

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Islam	87.5
Protestant & Kaolin	9.9
Other	2.6

<b>Village/City</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Village	50.2
City	49.8

<b>Region</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Sumatera	23.3
Jawa	54.8
Bali Nusa Tenggara	5.9
Kalimantan	5.9
Sulawesi	7.4
Maluku Papua	2.7

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Jawa	40.2
Sunda	15.5
Madura	3.1
Bugis	2.7
Betawi	2.8
Batak	3.5
Minang	2.7
Other	26.5

This survey is the second of its kind in Indonesia, and the first in the country to provide sex-disaggregated information on the potential for radicalization, measured as the participation or willingness to participate in actions that lead to violence or include violence in the name of religion.

Analysis based on Muslim respondents only.

For more information on the website, please visit the Wahid Foundation website [www.wahidfoundation.org](http://www.wahidfoundation.org)

### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

#### Timeframe

The survey took place 6 – 7 October 2017.

#### Sample

1950 Indonesian citizens in 34 provinces with voting rights in elections.

#### Sampling Method

1500 respondents were selected by *multi-stage random sampling* technique and 450 women respondents were identified as additional sample.

#### Methodology

Face-to-face interview with one interviewer per village. Random quality control is performed over 20% of the total sample.