SMITH, D. 2023. They didn't think I could be that person online, but I was: a journey in and out of inceldom. Presented at the 18th European congress of psychology: psychology: uniting communities for a sustainable world, 3-6 July 2023, Brighton, UK.

They didn't think I could be that person online, but I was: a journey in and out of inceldom.

SMITH, D.

2023

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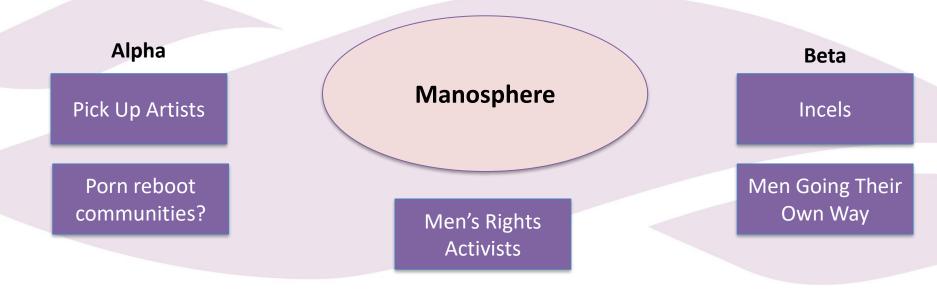




The manosphere

What it is

- Informal coalition: anti-feminist/pro-hegemonic (Ging, 2019) biologically deterministic/essentialist
- The red pill: feminism has empowered women to pursue men out of their league (hypergamy)



Taxonomies of men

- ➤ Natural order: distance from masculine ideal = success in intrasexual competition
- ➤ Chads: high social status and cues of evolutionary fitness 80/20 rule
- ➤ Men can "game" system: pedagogy and practice (O'Neil, 2018): PUAs



Incels

Involuntary celibates

- Beta male identity: bond over a perceived social/biological inferiority
- Cannot change physical appearance: dating = insurmountable vs. unfair
- Black pill: inceldom = permanent
- Radicalisation: Underdogs in "unjust system" – view affirmed (Bates, 2021)



Who they are

- Racially diverse: 55% white (Blake & Brooks, 2023)
- Mental health: approx. 66% suicidal (Daly & Laskovtsov, 2022)
- Psychological diagnoses: > gen pop (Speckhard & Ellenberg, 2022)
- Economically underprivileged, less higher ed (Costello et al., 2022)
- Subgroups: heightcels, facecels, weightcels, racecels etc. (Hintz & Baker, 2021)





Smith et al., (in revision)

The present study

Research questions:

- 1. What draws young men to incel communities?
- 2. Were their emotional needs met by incel communities?
- 3. Why/how do former incels leave their communities?

Method

- 9 members of digital ex-incel support groups (50-150 mins)
- Asked about life before, what they got out of it, changes since
- Data analysed via reflexive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2012)
 - Transcription, reading and familiarization, coding, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining/naming themes, finalising analysis.

Among the first studies to speak with former incels





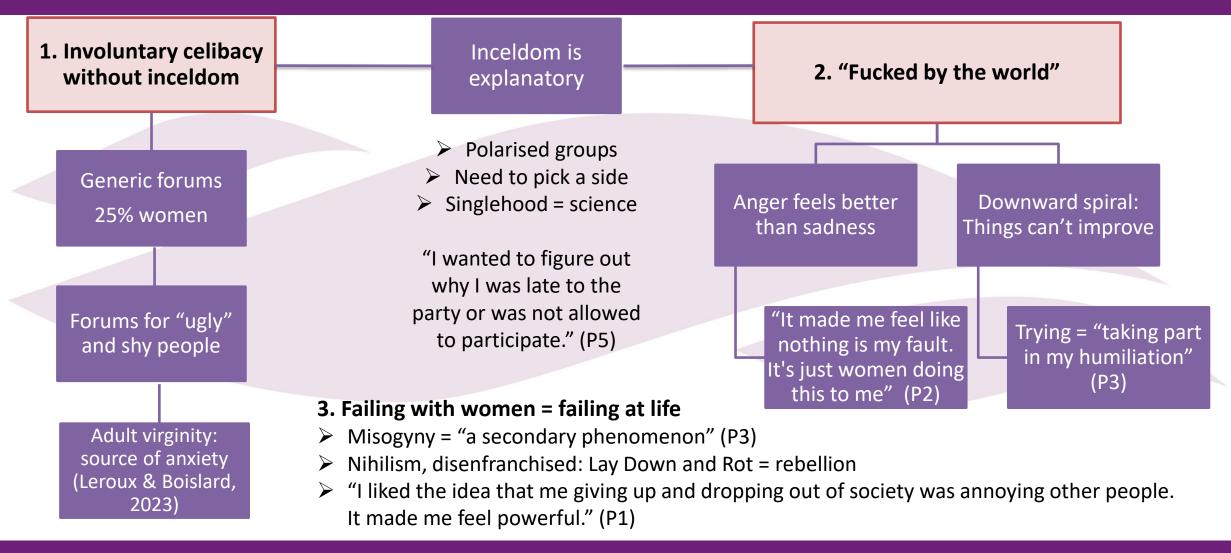
Smith et al., (in revision)

Participant	Age	Region	Incel from	Incel until	Dominant pill
1	23	United Kingdom	2016	2018	Black
2	21	Central Europe	2017	2020	Black
3	23	USA	2018	2020	Black then red
4	28	Eastern Europe	2016	2018	Red
5	29	Canada	2016	2019	Black then red
6	28	USA	2017	2021	Black
7	33	Canada	2010	2011	Black
8	25	Italy	2010	2021	Mixed
9	29	Brazil	2011	2018	Red

Predictors:

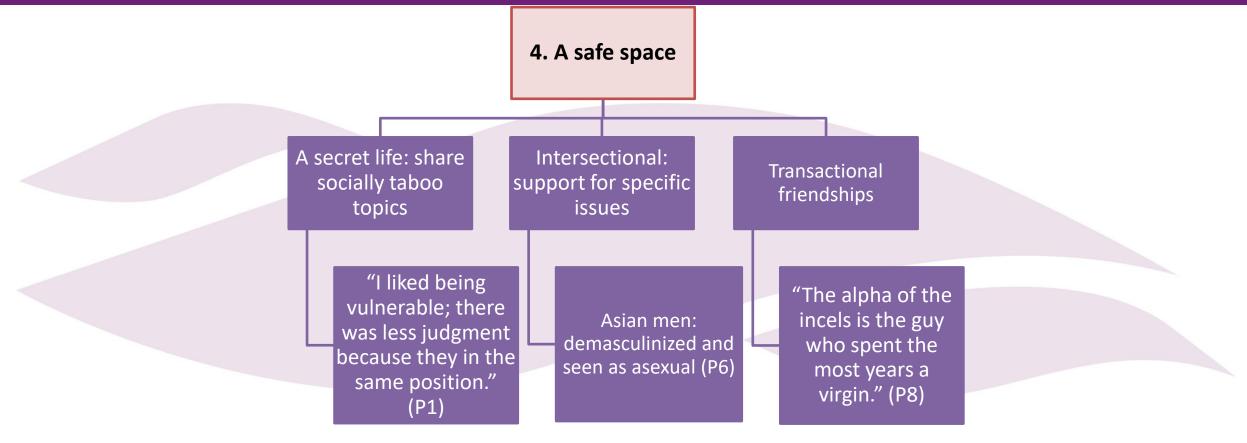
Mental health issues: anxiety/depression/BPD (all), body dysmorphia (P2, P5, P8)
History of bullying, neglect, and abuse (P7, P9)

Joining





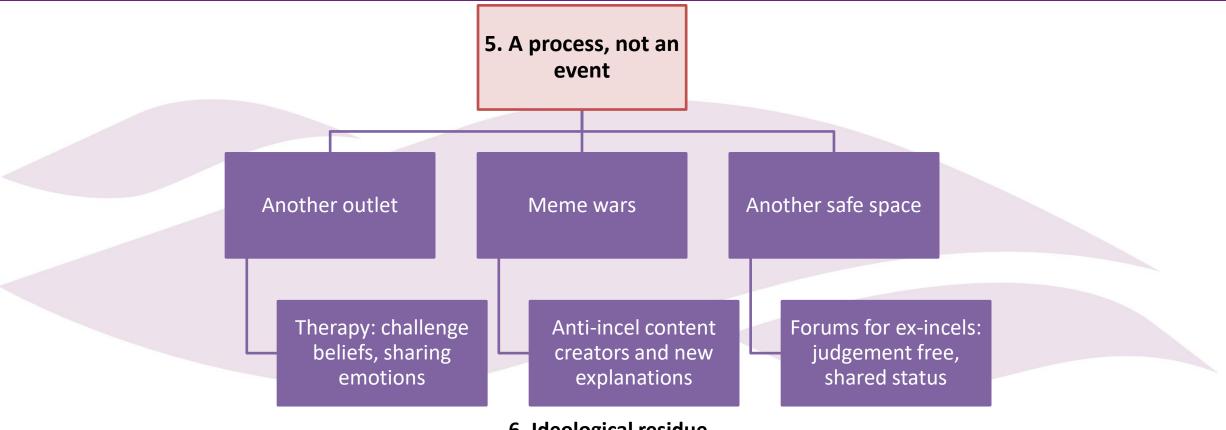
Staying



"You could say "I wanna kill myself" and instead of being met with 'oh no, please don't do it' etc., someone would say 'same'" (P1) "I couldn't have expressed my romantic alienation without risking being branded a creep or a misogynist" (P6)



Leaving



6. Ideological residue

Cognitions and biases remain, e.g., triggered by seeing couples – some visit when low "No matter what I do, I will never be a masculine attractive guy... I am still recovering, and, sometimes, if I have a really bad day, I doubt I'm going to be okay again." (P2)



Discussion

Conclusions

- Philosophical framework outsources explanation
- Short-term relief/long-term hopelessness: group for emotional support
- Leaving: requires support of a community alienation a predictor (Maxwell et al., 2020)
- Modern social networking/video sharing helped to radicalise them <u>but</u> has helped them exit

Implications:

- Education: challenge narratives, online safety
- ➤ Therapy: CBT (Maxwell et al., 2020), online/group (Broyd et al., 2022)
- Mental health in men: incel spaces facilitate/normalise talking about it
- > Socioeconomic insecurity: predicts anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, especially in men (Álvaro et al., 2019)

Limitations:

• Sample bias: Participants i) left, ii) joined forum, iii) wanted to talk about it

Acknowledgments

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Any questions?