

**Individual differences and support for group violence:
The role of disinhibition, boldness, and meanness**

The need to integrate research from social psychology and individual differences in order to examine motivation to support collective action was emphasized by Duncan (2012). She identified numerous personality characteristics linked to action on behalf of one's group. Collective action (CA) can be defined as action directed at improving the conditions of one's group. Violent CA, is an action that 'involves the use of physical force with the intention to physically hurt other people or damage property' (Saab et al., 2016). Empirical studies in the area of violent CAs remain scarce. Group identification, injustice appraisal, and group efficacy are important factors that explain motivation to engage in CA (e.g., van Zomeren et al., 2012). **However, the role of individual differences in shaping the willingness to engage in CA has been less explored.**

Based on the theorizing of Duncan, **the general scientific goal of the project is to integrate** results of the research from the area of violent behaviors, conducted from the perspective of personality trait analyses and social psychology. To date, **dispositional factors related to antisocial and aggressive behaviors are not often included in the research on violent CAs**, although results on the self-reported scales of antisocial tendencies have been linked to variables important for understanding social behaviors, such as **SDO, prejudice, perceived intergroup threats, dehumanization, support of political issues, and sexist and violent attitudes**. The presented project aims at the integration of the different psychological perspectives to more fully understand the motivation to accept, support, and join violent group actions.

We also would like to go beyond the models proposed by Duncan, and **extend her reasoning in two novel ways: by analyzing additional personality traits and by examining the role of perceived group norms and self-interest in the personality-CA relationship**. In the presented project, we concentrate on the three personality characteristics **related to aggressive behaviors and violent actions (i.e., disinhibition, boldness, and meanness)**. Based on the results of research and clinical studies on antisocial behavior, **inclusion of traits, such as disinhibition, boldness, and meanness, could complement current models of radical group actions**. Those constructs are part of the triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy that was recently developed (Patrick et al., 2009). **Disinhibition is understood as weak impulse control and externalization**. Research has shown that disinhibition is linked to impulsivity and hostile tendencies. **Boldness is understood as fearless dominance or daringness**. Previous studies found that boldness is associated with narcissism and thrill seeking. **Meanness is understood as callousness or cold-heartedness**. It is associated with Machiavellianism and low empathy.

We will explore the role of those traits in predicting the willingness to support and join violent CAs. We concentrate on three moderators of the connection among disinhibition, boldness, and meanness and violent actions: (1) group consciousness (i.e., group identification, group emotions, group efficacy); (2) perception of group norms (i.e., violence as a prescribed and justified means to achieve the group's goals); and (3) perception that working with a group and engaging in group violence could result in personal gains.

Our project will combine the experimental approach (two studies in which we assume a participation of 192 people in a 3 x 2 scheme), correlational approach (cross-cultural study with over 1000 participants, and two national representative surveys with 1,000 people in each study), and field research (four studies during actual demonstrations and mass gatherings with 200 people in each study). As for the measurement of key variables, the following scales will be used. **Triarchic measure of psychopathy**, with three sub-scales: disinhibition, boldness, and meanness. **Group identification scale**, which offers a hierarchical 2-dimensional model within which these components are organized. **Group effectiveness, perceived injustice, violent collective actions, willingness to fight for one's group, and acceptance of violent social change**—all measures of these variables will be based on the measures previously used to examine various faces of CA and violent behaviors.