found greater dis inhibition of aggression in males. This evidence shows that males may be more prone to dis inhibition of aggressive behaviour when de-individuated, than females.

**Evidence against:** Meta-analysis of 60 studies of de individuation concludes there is insufficient support for the major claims of de-individuation theory. Postmes and spears found that disinhibition and antisocial behaviour aren't more common in large groups and anonymous settings. Neither was there much evidence that de-individuation is associated with reduced self-awareness increases disinhibition of aggressive behaviour.

**Deterministic:** It believes that if an individual cannot be recognised and loses their individuality they resort to becoming aggressive. This is argued against by Francis et al.

'Social networking' positive effects of de individuation: Francis et al found that desirable effects of de-individuation can be found in cyber space suggesting it doesn’t always provoke aggression. Adolescents reported feeling more comfortable to seeking help with mental health problems under the de-individuation circumstances of internet chat rooms compared to the individuated circumstances of a personal appointment with a health professional.