

# The Psychology of Online Political Hostility – How Aggressiveness of People Effects Their Online and Offline Comment Towards Political Incidents

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In contemporary society, the widespread influence of the internet and electronic technology has made the online world an indispensable part of daily human life. However, amidst this digitalization, a significant challenge has emerged: the proliferation of hostile online discussion environments. This phenomenon has sparked a fundamental inquiry: why do online interactions consistently exhibit greater hostility than offline communication? What is the relationship between this trend and individuals’ inherent aggressiveness? This paper aims to replicate and analyze data from existing studies investigating the statistical disparities in individual behavior during online and offline political discussions. Additionally, it employs secondary research to explore how individuals’ levels of aggressiveness correlate with the observed differences in online and offline political discourse.

## Table of contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Source . . . . .	3
2.2	Methodology . . . . .	3
2.3	Features . . . . .	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1	Limitation . . . . .	9

4.2 Next step . . . . .	9
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>11</b>

# 1 Introduction <sup>1</sup>

Since as early as 2000, there has been a desire for people to engage in political discussions anonymously through social media platforms (Lincoln 2001). With the rapid expansion and development of the internet, it has become extremely common for individuals to connect to it using electronic devices. By 2024, the registered user base of the leading social media platform, Instagram, had reached an astounding 2.5 billion (Shewale 2024). This staggering number serves as compelling evidence for the global shift into the internet era. However, along with the globalization of the internet, a series of problems arising from online interactions have become increasingly apparent, with one of the most notable being the toxic atmosphere prevalent in online discussions. Nowadays, online discussions are rife with users launching vicious attacks against each other, and according to a survey conducted in the United States, politics is one of the most contentious topics that easily sparks heated debates (Maeve 2017). Furthermore, apart from the chaos caused by personal attacks among individual users, online trolling has also become a tool for manipulating public opinion. For instance, researchers have found that during elections, social media users engage in partisan attacks that completely overshadow substantive issues, leading to a wave of partisan confrontation (Rossella Rega and Stanziano 2023). Today, online political hostility has been identified as a "key question for achieving impact on online harassment" (Nathan 2019).

Scholars have begun to analyze the reasons behind people's more hostile behavior in online communication and the psychological factors behind it. Some analysts suggest that when individuals communicate without facing someone directly, but rather in an anonymous or difficult-to-trace environment, even those who are usually friendly may find it challenging to control their emotions, especially on controversial topics (Baek and Carpini 2012). The lack of regulators and accountability mechanisms in online discussions seems to be one of the reasons for this hostility. Additionally, the flat structure of social media allows people from different social backgrounds to participate in discussions on the same political issues. Therefore, compared to offline communication, online communication is more likely to result in disagreements over political discourse, and individuals with conflicting views are more likely to encounter each other (Brundidge 2010). In general, the characteristics of the internet and social media amplify people's emotions and increase the likelihood of political disagreements occurring.

The article "The Psychology of Online Political Hostility: A Comprehensive, Cross-National Test of the Mismatch Hypothesis" analyzes the differences in people's behavior in online and

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<sup>1</sup>Rstudio (R Core Team 2022) was used for producing the code and this paper. A series of R packages were used: (Kassambara 2023), (Xie 2023), (Zhu 2021), (Firke 2023), and (Wickham et al. 2019).

offline political discussions and draws some conclusions. They collected data through online surveys in the United States and Denmark from 2018 to 2021, totaling approximately 4800 responses, and conducted a series of analyses. They found that people perceive differences between online and offline political discussions but do not necessarily believe that online political discussions are more hostile than offline ones. Furthermore, in self-assessments, people believe that they exhibit similar levels of aggression in online and offline environments and do not perceive offline political discussions to be more peaceful than online ones (Alexander and Petersen 2021). We noticed that their survey questionnaire, in addition to investigating online and offline discussions on political topics, also asked respondents to assess their own personalities, such as “I consider myself a calm person” or “I am an aggressive person.” Therefore, we decided to replicate this article and conduct secondary research based on the data they collected.

Based on the psychological viewpoints mentioned earlier and the survey results of Bor Alexander and Michael Bang Petersen, we have made an assumption: individuals with more aggressive personalities are more likely to exhibit different behaviors in online and offline political discussions, because in the unregulated world of the internet, they are more likely to display aggression beyond offline discussions. Our study primarily focuses on two aspects: (1) comparing political discussions in online and offline environments and (2) evaluating differences in the level of aggression among individuals. In summary, our article will first discuss the data sources and analysis methods used in the original paper. Then, we will conduct secondary analysis on the data from the original paper to discuss whether our hypothesis, “individuals with more aggressive personalities are more likely to exhibit different behaviors in online and offline political discussions,” holds true.

## **2 Data**

### **2.1 Source**

The paper used for replication is from the “American Political Science Review,” which analyzed and compared the level of aggressiveness in people’s online and offline political discussions, using surveys as a means of data collection (Alexander and Petersen 2021). Our replication aims to address a new question stemming from the original paper: whether individuals with more aggressive personalities exhibit greater differences in behavior between online and offline political discussions.

### **2.2 Methodology**

This paper will replicate the survey data originally collected for the study by Bor Alexander and Michael Bang Petersen. They selected the United States and Denmark as the source of the original data, considering them to be two countries with stark differences in many aspects,

thus likely to produce more credible original data (Alexander and Petersen 2021). The United States was characterized as a high-polarization, high-conflict, low-trust, and low-participation country, while Denmark was described as a low-polarization, low-conflict, high-trust, and high-participation country (Nelson Michelle R. 2002). Surveys were disseminated across multiple public platforms to collect feedback from users of different platforms, aiming to obtain the most authentic responses, as some social platforms may censor highly aggressive political discourse.

## 2.3 Features

As mentioned before, the researchers constructed a questionnaire to assess the hostile and aggression level. To reduce errors, many questions in the survey were time-bound within the past thirty days to prevent significant distortion of subjects' memories over time, which could affect the experimental results. Additionally, to better capture the intensity of emotions, questions were structured not as simple yes-or-no queries but rather required subjects to select a numerical value within a range that best corresponded to their situation. For instance, for the question "I have trouble controlling my temper," participants could choose any number within the range of 1 to 7, with higher numbers indicating a greater alignment with the description provided in the question. Using this method, the researchers collected over 4,200 responses, gathered in the United States in 2018, 2019, and 2021, as well as in Denmark in 2019. Given that our paper primarily focuses on (1) comparing political discussions in online and offline environments and (2) evaluating differences in the level of aggression among individuals, we needed to collect data on `hostile_online`, `hostile_offline`, and `aggression` from the original dataset. However, the data collected in the United States in 2019 did not include information related to aggression. As a result, we did not utilize this portion of the data in our analysis, opting instead to use the remaining dataset. Similarly, we also removed data with "NA" in any of the three content to minimize the error.

In the source dataset, the values for `hostile_online`, `hostile_offline`, and `aggression` are calculated as the averages of numerical responses given by participants to a series of questionnaire questions. For example, if a participant responds to 12 questions related to aggression with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 1, 1, 1, and 1, their aggression value would be calculated as  $(0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0) / 12 = 1.75$ . The reason for subtracting one from each answer before calculation is because the response range is between 1 and 7, but for more precise results, we shift the range to 0-6 for calculation purposes. The calculation process for `hostile_online` and `hostile_offline` follows the same steps.

## 3 Result

First, we integrated all the data together, retaining only the values of `hostile_online`, `hostile_offline`, and `aggression` for each dataset. To understand how aggression affects an individ-

ual’s behavior in online and offline political discussions, we calculated the difference between hostile\_online and hostile\_offline for each dataset. Since the dataset was consisted with over 3200 entries, we display a preview of the first ten rows in (Figure 1). We have constructed (Figure 2), (Figure 3) and (Figure 4) using these data.

NO.	hostile_offline	hostile_online	aggression	online_offline
1	0.056	0.0	0.083	-0.056
2	0.000	0.0	0.056	0.000
3	0.333	0.3	0.792	-0.033
4	0.889	0.9	0.847	0.011
5	0.000	0.0	0.125	0.000
6	0.000	0.0	0.181	0.000
7	0.000	0.0	0.278	0.000
8	0.056	0.0	0.319	-0.056
9	0.056	0.0	0.597	-0.056
10	0.000	0.0	0.403	0.000

Figure 1: Summary of Agression and Hostile Behavior Measures in Offline and Online Political Discussions.

The relationship between the level of aggression and the hostile level during offline political communication was demonstrated in (Figure 2). The scatter plot reveals an interesting trend: despite some scattered points, there appears to be a slight upward trend, indicating a weak positive correlation. Additionally, we’ve incorporated a best-fit line to underscore this observed trend. This trend suggests that as individuals’ aggression levels increase, their hostility in offline political discussions also tends to rise. Notably, the majority of data points cluster in the lower aggression and hostility regions, implying that most participants perceive themselves as having moderate temperaments and exhibit less hostility during offline political exchanges.

The relationship between the level of aggression and the hostile level during online political communication was demonstrated in (Figure 3). Similar with (Figure 2), the scatter plot reveals a upward trend, indicating a weak positive correlation. This trend suggests that as individuals’ aggression levels increase, their hostility in online political discussions also tends to rise.

Interestingly, we find that quite a few people perceive themselves are very aggressive, where their aggressive level is between 0.75 and 1.0. However, they only gain 0.0 to 0.25 hostile level for either online or offline discussions. At the same time, there’s only 3 people rate themselves as low aggressive level (0.0 - 0.25) but retain high hostile online or offline scores (0.75 - 1.0).

The relationship between level of aggression and the difference between online and offline hostile scores was demonstrated in (Figure 4). The calculation of differences involves subtracting the offline hostile score from the online hostile score. Consequently, if the offline hostile score

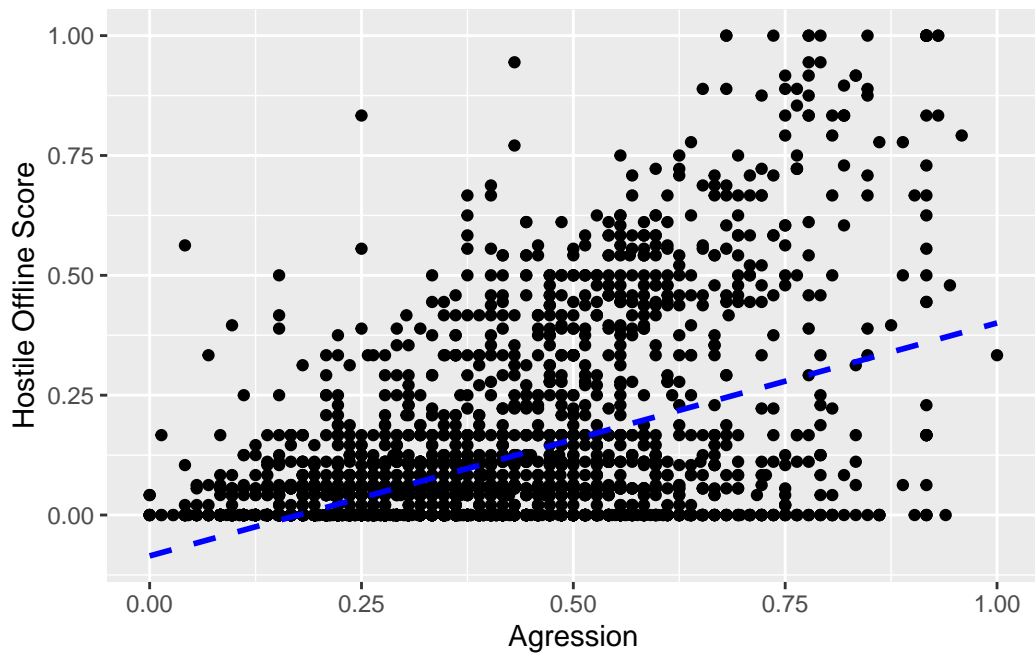


Figure 2: Scatter Plot of Aggression versus Hostile Offline Scores

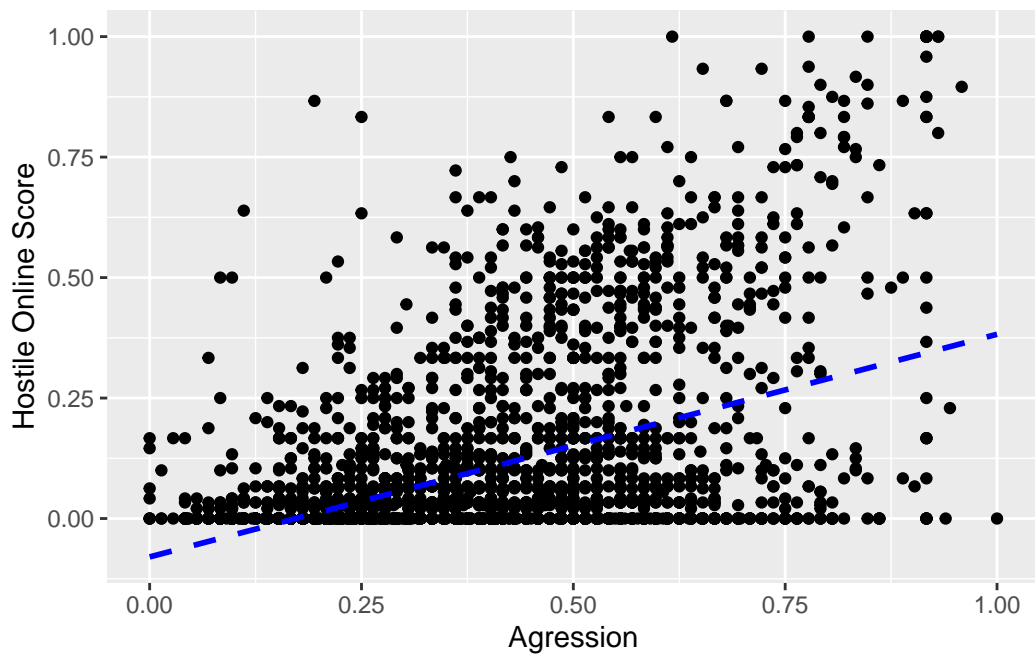


Figure 3: Scatter Plot of Aggression versus Hostile Online Scores

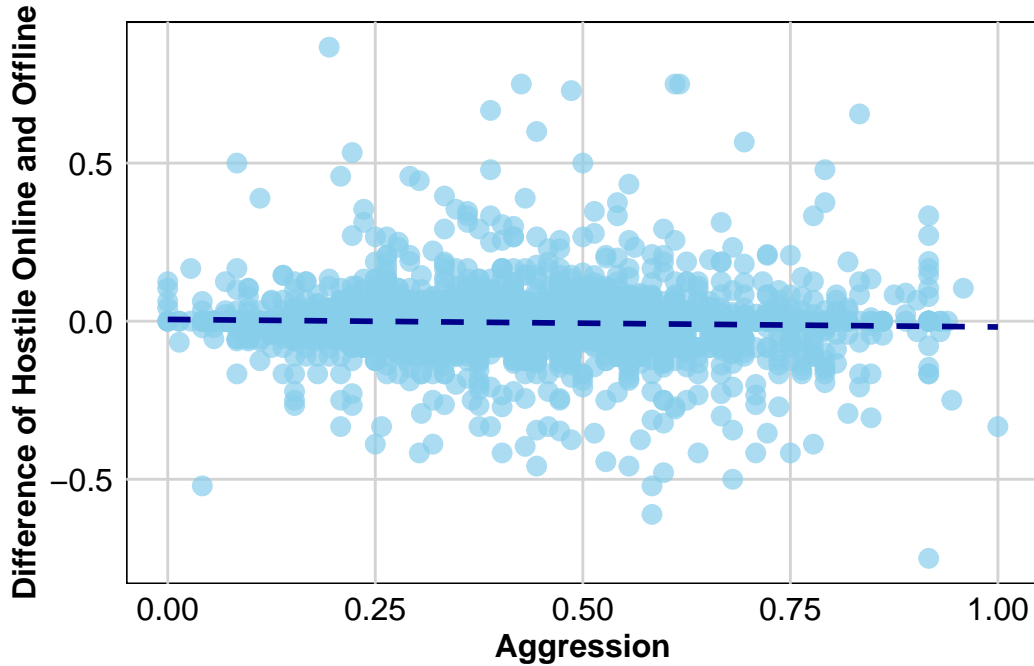


Figure 4: Scatter Plot of Aggression versus Hostile Online Scores Minus Hostile Offline Scores

exceeds the online score, the difference becomes negative. In (Figure 4), we observe a balanced distribution of points around the y-axis, with values clustering near the  $y=0$  horizontal line. This indicates that most participants perceive a similar level of hostility in their online and offline political discussions. The addition of the best-fit line further emphasizes this point, since it aligns closely with the  $y=0$  line. Overall, regardless of their aggression levels, participants tend to perceive a similar level of hostility in both online and offline political exchanges.

In addition to examining the relationship between aggression levels and the degree of hostility in online and offline discussions, we conducted t-tests to assess the differences in hostility between online and offline political exchanges. This aimed to determine whether there were statistically significant differences in the hostility levels between online and offline political discussions. For a comprehensive analysis, we performed t-tests separately for (1) the overall data on online and offline hostility, (2) data collected exclusively in the United States, (3) data collected solely in Denmark, (4) online hostility in US data compared to Danish data, and (5) offline hostility in US data compared to Danish data. The results of these t-tests are presented in (Figure 5).

Nation	P_Value	T_Value	DF
Total on_off	4.563320e-01	-0.7449	6475.980
US on_off	7.083189e-01	-0.3741	4567.993
DK on_off	3.851272e-01	-0.8687	1905.902
USDK on	5.168918e-10	6.2440	2055.133
USDK off	2.356589e-08	5.6053	2072.120

Figure 5: Summery of T-Test result

In (Figure 5), we observe that the p-values for online and offline hostility levels, whether in the overall dataset or in the individual datasets from the United States and Denmark, far exceed 0.05. This suggests that there is no significant difference in hostility levels between online and offline political discussions. This finding is consistent with the conclusion drawn in the original paper (Alexander and Petersen 2021). However, in the t-tests comparing online/offline hostility levels between the United States and Denmark, we note that the p-values are less than 0.05. This indicates a significant difference in the level of political discussion hostility between the United States and Denmark, both in online and offline settings.

Category	Mean
US_ON	0.1079431
US_OFF	0.1100596
DK_ON	0.0663406
DK_OFF	0.0728657

Figure 6: Summery of Mean Hostile Score for US and DK

In (Figure 6), we present the average hostility levels of political discussions, both online and offline, in Denmark and the United States. It is evident that regardless of whether the discussions are conducted online or offline, the level of political discussion hostility is higher in the United States compared to Denmark. Combining these findings with those presented in Table 2, we can conclude that there is a significant difference in the hostility levels of political discussions between the United States and Denmark, with the United States exhibiting higher hostility levels in both online and offline discussions.

## 4 Discussion

(what did we learn from this study?)



## 4.1 Limitation

This study has room for improvement.

Firstly, as mentioned earlier, the data used in this study comes from the original data of Bor Alexander and Michael Bang Petersen’s research. Although they collected over 4800 survey results from the United States and Denmark, the data from Denmark amounted to only about one thousand, while the data from the United States overwhelmingly dominated with around 3800 responses. Despite the data from the United States being used extensively, the imbalance in sample sizes between the two countries may lead to errors in the overall data results. This is because the United States was characterized as a high-polarization, high-conflict, low-trust, and low-participation country, while Denmark was described as a low-polarization, low-conflict, high-trust, and high-participation country (Nelson Michelle R. 2002), and researchers believed that these opposite characteristics could make the results representative of a wider range of applications. In fact, we also verified this point in the results, in online and offline political discussions, the hostility level of the American sample was significantly higher than that of the Danish sample. Therefore, the unequal sample sizes of the United States and Denmark may bias the research results towards the political discussion environment in the United States.

Secondly, the data collection method, which is questionnaire, may also affect the accuracy of the survey results. Firstly, as a form of survey that allows respondents to fill in voluntarily, the questionnaire can only collect subjective answers from respondents, without objective evaluation. For example, in the question “Are you an even-tempered person,” the respondent may actually have a quick temper, but subjectively believes that they are a calm person, and the questionnaire can only yield “even-tempered” as a result. Although there’s one question asking for comments from the others – “My friends say that I’m somewhat argumentative.”, this is not enough to reflect other people’s objective views. Secondly, although the survey was posted on various websites, not limited to a single social media platform, data was not collected both in online and offline environment, which could introduce sampling bias. Moreover, when respondents see the survey information online and voluntarily participate in the survey, individuals who are more relevant to the survey information and those with specific personalities may be more inclined to participate in the survey, rather than closing the webpage. (Imagine someone who afraid of inconvenience seeing a survey, they are more likely to ignore it than participate in filling it out.) Therefore, when online surveys are sent to people we don’t know, and when only some people choose to take part spontaneously, the survey results might not be very reliable (Andrade 2020).

## 4.2 Next step

In future research, we can make the following improvements in data collection to increase the reliability of the results: Firstly, in addition to the United States and Denmark, we can involve other countries with different political characteristics in the survey and maintain a similar sample size for each country. Secondly, apart from distributing surveys online, we can

also distribute the same questionnaire offline to collect data from both online and offline environments simultaneously. Thirdly, we can try to include more questions that collect objective data and compare others' evaluations of the respondents with the respondents' self-evaluations. If there is a significant difference, we may consider excluding the data.

Furthermore, in this study, we found that the level of aggression does not affect the hostility exhibited by individuals in online and offline political discussions. Therefore, we will explore other factors that may contribute to the difference in hostility between online and offline discussions. Additionally, since we obtained the same results as the original paper, that is there is no significant difference in hostility between online and offline political discussions, we can also investigate the interesting question: if there is no difference in hostility between online and offline discussions, why do people generally perceive online discussions as more hostile? This will be an important direction for our future research.

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