

Peer Review

Review of: "The Psychology of Crowd Behaviour"

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This paper deals with a topic of great importance, and sometimes controversial, for Social Psychology: the behaviour of crowds. The theoretical review clearly exposes which have been the controversial points at the theoretical level of the topic in question. It is also particularly relevant to enumerate the practical implications that psychology can contribute to other disciplines on this point, as well as the positive effects (not only negative as has been commonly pointed out in the literature) that being part of crowds can have on people.

The author sets out clearly, concisely, and appropriately the most important points that have been made about the phenomenon of crowd behaviour and gives examples of each of the issues raised.

Some suggestions for improvement:

1. The paragraph on the third and last transformation, called *affective*, is not entirely clear. Although it is true that it is detailed later, I think it would be better to clarify it at this point in order to follow the previous thread and have a better understanding of what is meant.
2. When talking about the social identity model (ESIM), it is stated that 'the necessary conditions for a conflict to arise and escalate between a crowd and another group (such as the police) are two'. Subsequently, the police are also named as the other group with which the crowd commonly interacts. At this point, it would be of great importance whether it would not be more correct to indicate the relationship as being with a group with higher-ranking status and posing a threat to the group. Although it is mostly the police, I think it is also possible that there are other examples where the fundamental issue is the threat to social identity.
3. Although it is not the specific subject of the article, I believe that the point of Crowd Leadership needs to be expanded. This is a topic with great social, cultural, political, and ideological implications, and given the current context, I think it would be important to dwell more on this

point. The social and political scope deserves it. It would also be important to point out other examples besides Trump's leadership as it appears in the text. For example: Bolsonaro in the middle of the pandemic in Brazil or Milei in Argentina (among others).

4. In relation to the above, I think it would be advisable to expand the section on future directions in the study of crowd behaviour at this point. Understanding this type of behaviour in relation to the following of leaders with extreme positioning in Western societies is, in my opinion, one of the greatest current challenges for Social and Political Psychology.

Declarations

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.