The Trifurcated Model of Narcissism: What Do You See When Looking into a Situation Mirror? PRECEISTER OF DEL DATA





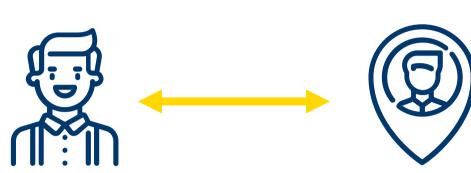
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Background

- Substantial and meaningful fluctuations in narcissism states, conceptualized as trifurcated structure, have been observed.
- Trifurcated Model of Narcissism (TMN): Agentic Extraversion, Self-centered Antagonism & Narcissistic Neuroticsm.
- In the Big 5, interests or motivation differences in state manifestations have been related to differences in situation perceptions.
 - We want to explore the WHY of narcissism state expressions.

Theories informing about the narcissism-situation interaction:

- Self-regular model (SPIN; Grapsas et al., 2020)
- Self-regulatory processing model for narcissism (Morf, 2006)
- Agency model (Campbell et al., 2006)
- Dual-Pathway Model (Back, 2018)



RQ1: How are situation perceptions in situ related to state expressions of different narcissism domains?

H1.1: Perceiving a situation as social is positively associated with an agentic extraversion state.

H1.2: Perceiving a situation as dutiful is positively associated with an agentic extraversion state.

H1.3: Perceiving a situation as adverse is positively associated with a self-centered antagonism state.

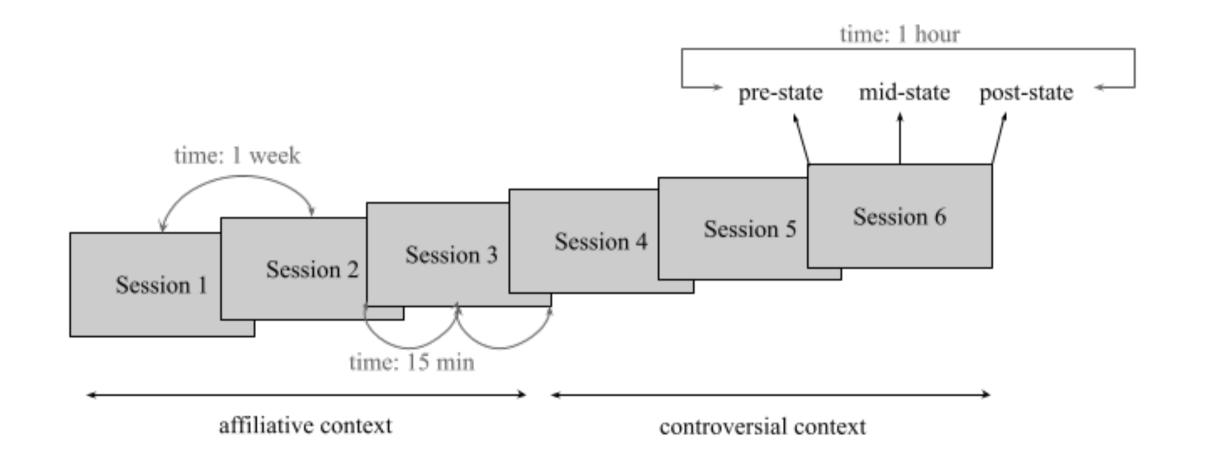
RQ2: How do narcissism states and situation perceptions in situ affect each other over time?

Methods

Sample

- N = 220 participants in the experiment.
- After applying our exclusion criteria, we included a total of 183 participants (72,81%) female, 26.78% male, and 1.1% identifying as other).
- These participants contributed to a total of 3,042 measurement occasions.
- The average age of the final sample was 24.42 years (SD = 3.85).

Procedure



- Participants were randomized to groups of three to four people.
- For six weeks, they met weekly via Zoom.
- Meetings lasted approx. one hour and covered predetermined subjects.
- Initial three encounters = affiliative tasks; last three meetings = tasks that might generate controversy.
- Narcissism state and situation perception measurements were taken before, in the middle of, and after the group sessions.

Measurements

 Narcissism states in three domains: FFNI-SF (Sherman et al., 2015), PNI-54 (Pincus et al., 2009), NARQ-S (Leckelt et al., 2018), NVS (Crowe et al., 2018), NGS (Crowe et al., 2016)

Back, M. D. (2018). The Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Concept. In A. D. Hermann, A. B. Brunell, & J. D. Foster (Eds.), Handbook of Trait Narcissism (pp. 57–67). Springer International Publishing.

Situation perceptions: DIAMONDS (Rauthmann & Sherman, 2018)

Literature

https://doi.org/10.1037/t45461-000

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92171-6_6 Campbell, W. K., Bush, C. P., Brunell, A. B., & Shelton, J. (2005). Understanding the Social Costs of Narcissism: The Case of the Tragedy of the Commons. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 31(10), 1358– 1368. https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167205274855 Crowe, M. L., Edershile, E. A., Wright, A. G. C., Campbell, W. K., Lynam, D. R., & Miller, J. D. (2018). Development and validation of the Narcissistic Vulnerability Scale: An adjective rating scale. Psychological Assessment, 30, 978–983. https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000578 Crowe, M. L., Carter, N. T., Campbell, W. K., & Miller, J. D. (2016). Validation of the Narcissistic Grandiosity Scale and creation of reduced item variants. *Psychological Assessment*, 28, 1550–1560. https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000281 Grapsas, S., Brummelman, E., Back, M. D., & Denissen, J. J. A. (2020). The "Why" and "How" of Narcissism: A Process Model of Narcissistic Status Pursuit. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 15(1), 150–172. https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691619873350 Leckelt, M., Wetzel, E., Gerlach, T. M., Ackerman, R. A., Miller, J. D., Chopik, W. J., Penke, L., Geukes, K., Küfner, A. C. P., Hutteman, R., Richter, D., Renner, K.-H., Allroggen, M., Brecheen, C., Campbell, W. K., Grossmann, I., & Back, M. D. (2018). Validation of the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire Short Scale (NARQ-S) in convenience and representative samples. *Psychological Assessment*, 30, 86–96. https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000433 Morf, C. C. (2006). Personality reflected in a coherent idiosyncratic interplay of intra-and interpersonal self-regulatory processes. Journal of Personality, 74(6), 1527–1556. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.2006.00419.x Pincus, A. L., Ansell, E. B., Pimentel, C. A., Cain, N. M., Wright, A. G. C., & Levy, K. N. (2009). Initial construction and validation of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory. *Psychological Assessment*, 21, 365–379. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0016530 Rauthmann, J. F., & Sherman, R. A. (2018). S8-I - Situational Eight-I - deutsche Fassung. https://www.psycharchives.org/en/item/b269290f-5a32-48d5-93d4-68ddd43b58e1 Sherman, E. D., Miller, J. D., Few, L. R., Campbell, W. K., Widiger, T. A., Crego, C., & Lynam, D. R. (2015). Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory—Short Form. Psychological Assessment, 27(3), 1110—1116.

Results

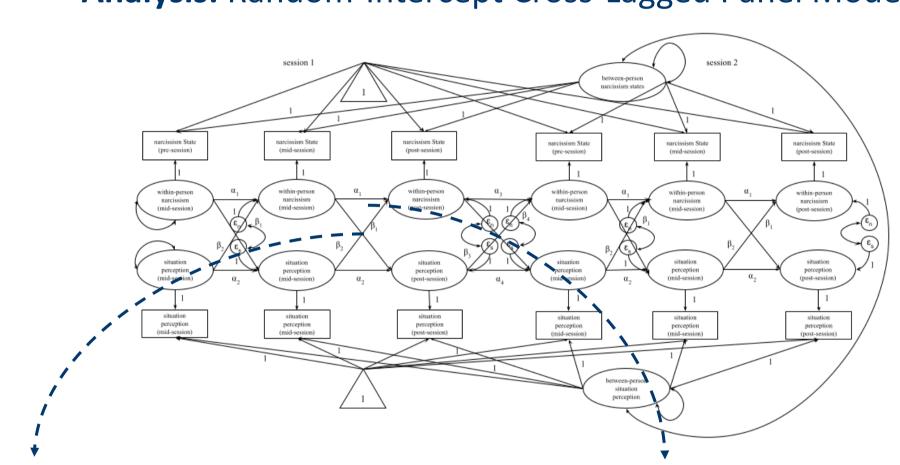
RQ1: Relations between narcissism domains and situation perceptions

Analysis: Multilevel Models

_	Agent	ic Extraversion	on	Self-cente	red Antagoni	sm	Narcissistic Neuroticsim				
	b	Holm- adjusted CI	t	b	Holm- adjusted CI	t	b	Holm- adjusted CI	t		
Duty	< .001/ 0.01	[-0.009; 0.016]	0.42/ 0.93	0.04***/ 0.03***	[0.015; 0.058]	4.67/ 3.37	0.06***/ 0.03***	[0.035; 0.084]	6.63/ 3.39		
Intellect	0.02/<.001	[-0.005; 0.035]	1.88/ 0.15	< .001/ 0.01	[-0.013; 0.016]	0.26/ -1.38	0.02/ < .001	[-0.002; 0.037]	1.76/ 0.17		
Adversity	0.02/ 0.03	[-0.011; 0.054]	1.68/ 1.87	0.06†††/ 0.02	[0.028; 0.085]	3.88/ 1.81	0.10***/ 0.01	[0.047; 0.147]	5.24/ 0.54		
Mating	0.04**/ 0.02*	[0.009; 0.067]	3.50/ 2.31	0.04*/ 0.02	[0.008; 0.067]	3.14/ 1.94	0.08***/ 0.04***	[0.044; 0.109]	5.85/ 4.70		
Postivity	0.05***/ 0.06***	[0.028; 0.079]	5.79/ 6.56	-0.03***/ 0.01	[-0.053; - 0.012]	-4.26/ -0.76	-0.07***/ 0.01	[-0.094; - 0.036]	-5.87/ -1.14		
Negativity	0.01/ 0.02	[-0.014; 0.028]	0.76/ 1.74	0.05***/ 0.03**	[0.025; 0.070]	5.47/ 2.75	0.13***/ 0.10***	[0.107; 0.154]	14.24/ 10.74		
Deception	0.02/ 0.01	[-0.019; 0.064]	1.30/ 0.38	0.07*/ 0.04	[0.014; 0.126]	3.00/ 1.62	0.14***/ 0.06**	[0.083; 0.188]	6.16/ 2.80		
Sociality	$0.02^{\dagger\dagger\dagger a}/~0.01$	[0.012; 0.028]	4.12ª/ 1.03	-0.01*a/ -0.01	[-0.024; - 0.002]	-2.58 ^a / - 1.38	-0.02*/ 0.01	[-0.040; - 0.004]	2.68/ -1.57		
indicated b applied a 9	etter fit. The prereg 0% confidence inte	gistered 95% cor erval as pre-regis	fidence intervalue intervalue $b = estimate$	efficients refer to Model ls were Bonferroni-Holm late (unstandardized) effe -values for the total mode	adjusted to conect; $t = t$ -value. *	trol the family-w <u>pholm-adj.</u> < .05, tw	ise error rate. For the three o-tailed. ** $p_{\text{holm-adj.}} < .01$	ee confirmatory ro, two-tailed. ***p	elations, we		

RQ2: Spill-over effects of situation perceptions on narcissism domains and vice versa

Analysis: Random-Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Models



Cross-Lagged Effects

Table 6. Autoregressive I Situation Perception and I			rceptions and	l Cross-La	gged Effects o	of	
- Common 1 Coopmon und	Agen Extrave	tic	Self-cen Antago		Narcissistic Neuroticism		
	Proximal	Distal	Proximal	Distal	Proximal	Dista	
Cross-effects							
Situation Perception → Narcissism State							
Duty		-	.22**	.10	.03	.18	
Intellect	.22**	05	.21**	03	.03	.15	
Adversity	.11	.12	.08	.09	-	-	
Mating		-	-	-	.06	.05	
Positivity	.19**	.10		-	.05	.06	
Negativity	.12	.21	.16*	.21	.29***	.19	
Deception	-	-	-	-	.02	.12	
Sociality	.16	.57	-	-	.01	.24	
Narcissism State → Situation Perception							
Duty	01	.02	-	-	-	-	
Intellect	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adversity	-	-	-	-	< .001	02	
Mating	.02*	01	< .001	01	-	-	
Positivity	-	-	.01	01	-	-	
Negativity	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deception	.03*	.02	.02	03	-	-	
Sociality	.02*	04**	.01	01	-	-	

p = .01; *** p < .001. The model selection was based on the BIC. a = full coupling; b = single coupling from situation perception to narcissism state; c = single coupling from narcissism state to situation perception.

Autoregressive Effects

	Agentic Ext	raversion	Self-centered	Antagonism	Narcissistic Neuroticism		
	Immediate	Distal	Immediate	Distal	Immediate	Distal	
Autoregressives							
Duty	.41***c	03°	.41***b	03 ^b	.41***b	03 ^b	
Intellect	.22***b	11**b	.23***b	10**b	.23***b	11**b	
Adversity	.31***b	.11*b	.31***b	.11*b	.32***c	.11*c	
Mating	.36***c	.21°	.36***c	.21°	.36***b	.21 ^b	
Positivity	.28***b	$.02^{b}$.29***c	$.02^{c}$.29*** ^b	.02 ^b	
Negativity	.23***b	$.06^{b}$.23***b	$.04^{\rm b}$.19*** ^b	.01 ^b	
Deception	.27***c	.22°	.27***c	.22°	.26***b	0.21^{b}	
Sociality	$.04^{a}$	27***a	.04*c	26***c	.05*b	27***b	

	D		I A		M		0		N		De		S			
	Im	Di														
Autoregressives																
Agentic Extraversion	.44***	.13**	.44***	.13**	.44***	.13**	.44***	.13**	.44***	.14**	.44***	.13**	.44**	.13**	.44***	.16**
Self-centered Antagonism	.32***	.14*	.32***	.14*	.32***	.14*	.32***	.15*	.32***	.14*	.32***	.14*	.32***	.15*	.32***	.15*
Neurotic Narcissism	.38***	.13**	.38***	.13**	.38***	.13**	.38***	.13**	.38***	.13**	.37***	.13**	.37***	.13**	.37***	.13**

Conclusion

Co-Occurences of Narcissism and Situation Perceptions

- H1.1: Perceiving a situation as social is positively associated with an agentic extraversion state.
- H1.2: Perceiving a situation as dutiful is positively associated with an agentic extraversion state.
- H1.3: Perceiving a situation as adverse is positively associated with a self-centered antagonism state.

Exploratory findings

- Duty ← → Antagonism and Narcissistic Neuroticism: No Self-selection; Duty as a potential threat.
- Positivity ← → Agentic Extraversion: Situational environment cooperative to narcissistic goals.
- Negativity \leftarrow Antagonism and Narcissistic Neuroticism: Situational environment uncooperative to narcissistic goals. Deception $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Narcissistic Neuroticism: Emotional instability might lead to the perception of

deception, at the same time people with heightened Narcissistic Neuroticism might engage in

- deceptive practices. • Our data, derived from standardized group settings, supported our pre-registered hypotheses with
- few exceptions. • We could identify additional potentially meaningful within-person associations between situation
- perceptions and narcissism states. • Next to the associations within each situation, we also examined the directionality of the relation
- between situation perceptions and narcissism domain states. Our findings suggest that even though narcissism domain states mostly have negligible effects on
- situation perceptions, more prominent effects can be identified in the reverse direction. • Specifically, perceived intellect, positivity, negativity, and duty all showed spill-over influences on the expression of different narcissism domains at later times.

Situational Influences on Narcissism States

