

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Title: How Does the Narcissistic Mind Work? The Role of Beliefs About Intelligence in Narcissism

Marcin Zajenkowski¹

1 - University of Warsaw, Poland

Narcissism has been rarely studied in the context of cognitive processes. The existing evidence suggests that the general cognitive bias in grandiose narcissism is associated with high approach motivation for positive-agentive information. One of the agentive attributes important for those with high grandiose narcissism is intelligence. Intelligence is an ability associated with high social status as it leads to success in education, work, income, health, and even lifespan. Moreover, research shows that positive beliefs about intelligence influence self-esteem, well-being, and academic achievement beyond objective intelligence. Our studies indicate that beliefs about intelligence play a crucial role in grandiose narcissism. This type of narcissism consists of two dimensions: agency (the drive for admiration) and antagonism (devaluing others). Narcissistic individuals use perceived intelligence both for self-promotion (agentive narcissism) and to express negative emotions toward others (antagonistic narcissism). The findings suggest that a positive self-view of one's abilities is essential for psychological well-being but may have a narcissistic basis.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

**Title: Upon The Moral Pedestal: How Self-Image
and Self-Beliefs Fuel Social Action**

Constantine Sedikides¹

1 - University of Southampton, United Kingdom

People seem to be engaging in more social action, both online and offline. A proposed theoretical model states that three key psychological factors contribute to social action engagement: moral outrage, moral self-enhancement, and participative efficacy. Moral outrage is often triggered by perceived injustice that harms a third-party victim. Moral self-enhancement involves a sense of moral superiority over other. Participative efficacy entails the belief that one's participation will make a difference in social action. According to the theoretical model, experiencing moral outrage leads to the self-perception that one is morally superior (moral self-enhancement), which, in turn, strengthens the belief that one's contribution to social action will 'make a difference' (participative efficacy). This belief subsequently increases the likelihood of social action engagement. I report several experiments that test and support the model.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Title: Self and other in relationships with narcissists

Anna Czarna¹

1 - Jagiellonian University, Poland

The nature of the narcissistic self has captured the persistent attention of theorists and researchers. We contribute to this literature by investigating whether narcissism (neurotic, antagonistic, and agentic) is related to low self-differentiation. We define the latter construct in terms of weak emotional and cognitive separation from others, especially close others, resulting in emotion dysregulation. We conducted three studies. In Studies 1 (N = 284) and 2 (N = 349) we tested participants individually, whereas in Study 3 we tested (heterosexual) couples (N = 203 couples). Across studies, high neurotic and antagonistic narcissists manifested low self-differentiation. In Study 3, high agentic narcissists manifested high self-differentiation, yet their relationship partners evinced poor self-differentiated selves; additionally, low self-differentiation was linked to poor relationship quality. The findings address and clarify the nature of the narcissistic self and its implications for relational functioning.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

**Title: What Do Narcissists Seek? The Pursuit
of Status, Power, Control, and Respect**

Virgil Zeigler-Hill¹

1 - Oakland University, United States of America

Understanding motivation is crucial to comprehending narcissism. This presentation will explore key motives often associated with individuals who exhibit elevated levels of narcissism and the impact of these motives on their behavior in social contexts. The studies discussed offer valuable insights into how narcissistic traits manifest, particularly in environments perceived as competitive and hierarchical.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Title: Narcissism in India: A Psychological Perspective

Shanmukh V. Kamble¹

1 - University of Karnataka, India

The phenomenon of narcissism in India is a complex reality of social psychology bound by the intricacies of culture, tradition, and modern society. Despite the lack of restraint on narcissism imposed by the Indian collectivist culture, there is now the presence of 'malignant' narcissism among the youth, the elderly, and especially during the times of globalization, urbanization, and active social media usage.

Additionally, family structures impact behavior, as parental pressure coupled with a focus on reputation means children are likely to develop narcissistic patterns of their own. In corporate and political spheres, narcissistic leaders are rewarded for their power-centric behavior, which only serves to increase the prevalence of such leaders. Social media then provides the platform for a proliferation of self seeking and validation grabbing behavior, especially for the youth in urban centers.

Studies have pointed towards the emergence of sensitive passive aggressive individuals practicing covert narcissism, moving away from enacting grandiose forms of overt narcissism. Remarkable individualism and materialism, on the other hand, indicates some form of transformation in the practice of narcissism. These changes should be monitored through further studies on their impact on relationships, leadership, and mental health in India. 3 to 4 studies will be reported here carried out in Indian context on Students, Police Personnels, Prison Inmates and General Population.

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ABSTRACTS

Poster session | 1

Title: Sex Hormones and Narcissism: Exploring Hormonal Influences on Narcissism

Jeremiasz Górnjak¹; Marcin Zajenkowski¹;
Konrad Jankowski¹; Oliwia Maciantowicz¹

¹ - University of Warsaw, Poland

Societies are generally hierarchical, with those at the top enjoying greater privileges than those in lower positions. One key personality trait that seems to influence the pursuit of status is narcissism, particularly its agentic form. In our studies, we explored whether narcissism, with its strong motivation for high status, might be hormonally influenced. In our first study (N=300), we found a positive association between agentic narcissism and testosterone in men. In a second study (N=183), we examined whether estradiol, the female sex hormone, plays a similar role. Research generally links estradiol to assertiveness and a focus on prestige in women. Based on this, we hypothesized a positive relationship between estradiol and agentic narcissism. However, our analyses did not confirm this link. Instead, estradiol was positively associated with vulnerable narcissism, making these findings particularly surprising. It appears that vulnerable narcissism, which is more prevalent among women than men, may indeed be linked to higher estradiol levels. Studies on the 2D:4D ratio seem to support this indirectly. With its core trait of neuroticism, vulnerable narcissism aligns more with stereotypically feminine behavior, whereas women with higher agentic narcissism are often perceived as more masculine.

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Poster session | 2

Title: Exploring the links between different aspects of narcissism and religiosity: preliminary findings

Julia Tokarz¹; Marcin Zajenkowski¹; Paweł Łowicki¹

1 - University of Warsaw, Poland

Although the relationship between narcissism and religiosity remains ambiguous, a more nuanced approach to both constructs may reveal specific patterns. This project considers different aspects of narcissism (agentic, antagonistic, neurotic, communal) and religiosity (religious orientation, God image, religious coping styles). In the first study (N=150) all aspects of narcissism were associated with extrinsic religious orientation, which may indicate a stronger desire to engage in religious practices driven by instrumental motives. Second study (N=242) revealed grandiose narcissism (agentic and antagonistic) was linked to a punitive image of God. The antagonistic facet was also inversely related to positive religious coping style and loving God image. Both studies were conducted on a Polish, mostly Roman Catholic sample. These findings suggest that different facets of narcissism may be linked to various aspects of religiosity in distinct ways. Further exploration of these relationships may provide a better understanding of the motivations for religious engagement in individuals with narcissistic traits and the functions religiosity may serve for them.

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Poster session | 3

Title: Does Narcissism Matter in How Children Perceive Their Own Intelligence? - Correlation between Self-Assessed Intelligence and Three Facets of Narcissism

Anna Turek¹; Marcin Z. Zajenkowski¹; Radosław Rogoza²;
Marta Rogoza²; Maria H. Leniarska³

1 - University of Warsaw, Poland

2 - Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

3 - University of Economics and Human Sciences in Warsaw

In recent years, a three-factor model of narcissism comprising agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic facets has garnered empirical support. Theoretical frameworks of each factor suggest distinct strategies for maintaining narcissistic tendencies. Research suggests no significant correlation between objective intelligence and any of the dimensions of narcissism. However, agentic narcissism was found to be substantially associated with self-assessed intelligence. The agentic facet of narcissism, predominantly linked with self-enhancement within agentic domains, exemplifies intelligence as a quintessential attribute. Intelligence is regarded as among the fundamental, if not prototypical, agentic traits. Research in this area has predominantly focused on adults.

Individual differences in narcissism have been observed as early as age 7, prompting inquiries into narcissism during earlier developmental stages. Despite ongoing research, there remains a knowledge gap concerning narcissism in children and its association with intelligence.

In the current study (N = 235) with children aged 8 to 10, we successfully identified a three-factor structure of narcissism. Additionally, we assessed self-assessed intelligence by asking children to rate how smart they are compared to other children. We found that agentic narcissism positively correlated with self-assessed intelligence, while neurotic narcissism showed a negative correlation. Antagonistic narcissism exhibited no correlation with self-assessed intelligence. This suggests that narcissistic tendencies observed in adults can manifest early in life, offering new insights into the relationship between narcissism and perceptions of intelligence.

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Poster session | 4

Title: The role of chronotype in the variability of narcissism at different times of the day

Seweryn Nogalski¹

1 - Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

Individuals vary in terms of chronotype, which refers to preferences for engaging in physical and intellectual activities at specific times of the day. Two primary chronotypes are commonly distinguished: morning and evening types. The aim of this study was to examine whether individuals with different chronotypes exhibit distinct levels of narcissistic behaviors in the morning and evening. The sample consisted of $N = 154$ selected individuals, with chronotype determined using the Composite Morningness Questionnaire (CMQ) ($n = 77$ morning-type and $n = 77$ evening-type; $k = 5746$ observations), with a mean age of $M = 28.10$ and $SD = 8.82$. Over seven days, participants' agentic, vulnerable, and antagonistic narcissism were measured as states in the morning and evening. Additionally, affect was also measured in the same manner. Independent samples test results indicated that, both in the morning and evening, morning-type individuals exhibited higher levels of agentic narcissism than evening-type individuals. Dependent samples tests revealed that both chronotypes showed higher levels of agentic narcissism in the evening compared to the morning. The study also examined whether these differences were due to varying affective states. It was found that changes in agentic narcissism in the morning and evening corresponded to changes in positive affect. This study demonstrates that morning and evening chronotypes differ in narcissistic states in the morning and evening; however, these differences are better explained by positive affect than by changes in narcissism itself.

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Poster session | 5

Title: Can narcissists be thankful? Narcissistic personality traits and aspects of gratitude

Maria H. Leniarska^{1,2}; Virgil Zeigler-Hill³; Anna Turek¹;
Marcin Z. Zajenkowski¹

1 - University of Warsaw, Poland

2 - University of Economics and Human Sciences in Warsaw

3 - Oakland University, United States

Narcissism and gratitude are often seen as opposing traits; however, their association is complex due to the multidimensional nature of both constructs. In this study (N = 462), we explored the connections between various types of narcissistic personality traits—specifically agentic, antagonistic, neurotic, and communal—and different aspects of gratitude, defined as a sense of abundance, simple appreciation, and appreciation of others. Results showed that antagonistic narcissism was strongly negatively linked to all aspects of gratitude. In contrast, the other narcissistic traits exhibited more varied relationships. Agentic and communal narcissism were positively associated with a sense of abundance and simple appreciation, while neurotic narcissism showed a negative link to a sense of abundance. These findings highlight the complexity of narcissism as a diverse construct with traits that relate both positively and negatively to different facets of gratitude.

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Poster session | 6

Title: The Double-Edged Nature of Deception: Narcissism and Lying in Peer Perception

Zofia Bocianowska¹

1 - Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

Narcissism is a multidimensional construct characterized by an entitled sense of superiority over others. This study examines whether different aspects of narcissism—agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic—are associated with a greater tendency to lie and how they differ in lying motives. Additionally, it explores how narcissistic and dishonest individuals are perceived by their peers.

A study was conducted among first-year high school students (N=746; 462 females, 284 males, M=14.33 years, SD=0.57). Participants completed the NARQ and VIEQ questionnaires, along with measures assessing the dispositional tendency to lie in various contexts. Students also identified classmates they considered popular and narcissistic.

Results showed that all aspects of narcissism correlate with a higher frequency of lying. However, specific aspects of narcissism are linked to different motives and aspects of deception. Agentic narcissism is linked to confidence in one's ability to deceive, antagonistic narcissism to lying for entertainment and disregarding deception as immoral, while neurotic narcissism is associated with lying to avoid confrontation.

Peers perceived individuals who believed in their own ability to lie as more popular but also more narcissistic. However, those who frequently lied were not considered popular but were still seen as narcissistic.

These findings suggest that lying is a double-edged sword—it can enhance social status but also damage one's reputation. The study provides a deeper understanding of the relationship between narcissism and deception, considering both self-perception and peer evaluations.

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Poster session | 7

Title: Too Confident to Spot a Lie? The Complex Link Between Narcissism and Deception

Jerzy Wojciechowski¹; Marcin Z. Zajenkowski¹;
Joanna Rudzinska-Wojciechowska²

1 - University of Warsaw, Poland

2 - Kozminski University, Poland

Narcissism is characterized by an increased sense of entitlement, self-importance, and feelings of superiority. Prior research has established a link between narcissism, a heightened propensity for deception, and high self-efficacy in both lying and lie detection (e.g., Zvi & Elaad, 2018). However, most studies have treated narcissism as a unidimensional construct.

Recent advancements suggest that narcissism is a heterogeneous construct, encompassing grandiose and vulnerable dimensions. We investigate whether grandiose and vulnerable narcissism are associated with self-assessed efficacy in deceptive abilities (i.e., lying, detecting lies, telling the truth, and believing others), lie frequency, and actual ability to detect deception (specifically, detecting incongruence between verbal and non-verbal communication).

In our study, we employed the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ), the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS), the Lie-Truth Ability Assessment Scale (LTAAS), the Face Detection Test (FDT), and self-report measures of lie frequency to assess individual differences in narcissism and deception. Preliminary analyses indicate among others that only grandiose narcissism is positively correlated with self-perceived lying and lie detection abilities but is not significantly associated with actual lie detection performance. These findings suggest that the relationship between narcissism and deception is multifaceted, with different narcissistic facets exhibiting distinct associations with deceptive behavior.

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Poster session | 8

Title: The Core Self Across Temporal Perspectives: What People Consider Unchanging in Their Identity.

Michalina Marczewska¹

1 - John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

The core self is perceived as invariant over time and independent of sociocultural context. Self-continuity refers to the perception of identity as stable regardless of the passage of time. Previous research has not conclusively determined which qualities people consider essential to their self. The present study focuses on how people define their core self and whether the content, accessibility, and awareness of these elements are related to identity styles. A total of 51 young adults aged 18 to 33 (49% women) participated in the study. A qualitative study was conducted with this group. Participants completed structured, in-depth interviews designed to identify aspects of their identity considered stable and unchanging from the perspective of the past, present, and future. Participants specified the qualities that define their core self and reflected on how these elements remain stable over time. Following the interviews, participants completed the Identity Styles Inventory to assess their dominant identity style. Qualitative content analysis of the interview data enabled the extraction of features participants identified as constitutive of their core self. The results also include an analysis of potential patterns related to the accessibility and reflectivity of these features in the context of individual identity styles. The study offers insight into how people perceive and articulate stable elements of their identity, highlighting the relevance of identity styles in shaping the awareness of the core self.

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Poster session | 9

Title: Exploring the Intersection of Narcissism and Gender in the Perception of Interpersonal Attractiveness

Ewa Szotajska¹; Aleksandra Pilarska¹; Daniel Zajac¹;
Zuzanna Kułak¹

1 - Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Among researchers interested in narcissism, there is a prevailing belief that men are more narcissistic than women. Available data partially support this view, indicating significant, albeit small, gender differences in grandiose narcissism. A key challenge for narcissistic individuals is interpersonal functioning, although the duration of acquaintance plays a crucial role in moderating their social potential. Self-enhancement may bring these individuals short-term social benefits but lead to interpersonal difficulties in the long run. Interestingly, other narcissistic individuals may be particularly susceptible to the narcissistic charisma and charm. Gender may also play a role in the perception of narcissistic individuals' interpersonal attractiveness, as suggested by gender stereotypes linking confidence and agency with masculinity, as well as differences between men and women in preferences for long-term versus short-term relationships.

The poster presents findings from a study examining the effects of narcissistic traits and gender on the perception of narcissistic traits in others and the assessment of their interpersonal attractiveness. It was conducted on a gender-diverse sample (N = 542) of heterosexual men and women, who rated the attractiveness of fictional characters – male and female – with varying levels of narcissistic traits. The analyses were based on the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Concept (NARC). The results revealed significant gender differences in (1) the level of narcissistic rivalry, (2) the assessment of rivalry in individuals with different levels of this trait, and (3) the short-term attractiveness ratings of highly rival individuals. Men exhibited higher levels of narcissistic rivalry compared to women. Women showed greater differentiation in assessing rivalry levels in individuals with low versus high rivalry. Men rated the short-term attractiveness of rival women higher than women rated the short-term attractiveness of rival men. The findings are discussed in the context of other research on the social aspects of narcissism.

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Poster session | 10

Title: The Changing Faces of Narcissism: A Dynamic Network Perspective

Julia Krakowska¹

1 - Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

Within the literature there is a broad agreement that the structure of narcissism is best described in terms of a three-factor model comprised of agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic narcissism. In such model, antagonistic narcissism is structurally the most central element of such organization, connecting agentic and neurotic narcissism. Within the current study, we put the question whether the antagonistic narcissism is the most central in a different context – that is, we test whether it is functionally central, explaining the process of changes between narcissism states. For this purpose, we gathered data from $N = 502$ participants, who participated in an ecological momentary assessment study, and were prompted with adjectives measuring three facets of narcissism seven times per day for seven consecutive days ($k = 19\,113$ observations). Through the means of the dynamic exploratory graph analysis, we evaluated the rate and acceleration of changes between narcissism states. Results of the analysis revealed that network was organized around three communities corresponding to the facets of narcissism and that while agentic and neurotic narcissism nodes were not changing together, they were changing with antagonistic narcissism. Results of the current study supports the functionally central character of antagonistic narcissism.

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Poster session | 11

**Title: From national identity to national narcissism.
The role of political polarization**

Maciej Górski¹; Paulina Górski¹; Wojciech Podsiadłowski¹;
Martyna Pałys¹; Anna Czerwińska¹

1 - University of Warsaw, Poland

National narcissism is a belief that one's national group is exceptional but does not get the recognition and special treatment it deserves. It is often contrasted with secure national identity, a genuine attachment to one's national group. National narcissism and national identity are often portrayed as distinct constructs yet sometimes they are viewed as two aspects of the same phenomenon, that is defensive and secure forms of national identification. However, there is no systematic evidence on the degree to which national narcissism and national identity are correlated or independent, and whether the political context may influence this correlation. Using data from 56 countries, we demonstrate that the strength of this association varies from close to null ($r = .03$ in Taiwan) to very strong ($r = .70$ in Turkey). More specifically, national narcissism and national identity displayed stronger correlations in countries with higher levels of political polarization, and weaker correlations in countries where political polarization was lower. Our results suggest that constructing one's national identity in a narcissistic way may be more prevalent in contexts characterized by strong political conflicts.

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Poster session | 12

Title: Blinded by Bad Identity: Collective Narcissism predicts negative actions among Catholics and Atheists

Paula Pyrcz¹; Marta Marchlewska²

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2 - Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

In most psychological studies, religiosity is treated as a continuous variable. In light of these studies, non-believers appear to be less dogmatic and prejudiced, as well as more open-minded and flexible than religious individuals. However, studies that consider both religious and non-religious groups provide evidence that both orthodox religious believers and dogmatic atheists exhibit prejudices against other groups.

In our study (N=619) we investigate how defensive (i.e., narcissistic) identification with either Catholicism or Atheism may be linked to general negative actions (dehumanization, belief in conspiracy theories, support for dictators, and no support for democracy). We differentiate narcissistic identification—characterized by a defensive and contingent sense of in-group superiority that fuels intergroup hostility—from secure identification, which reflects a confident and non-defensive attachment to one's religious or atheist group, allowing for more open and tolerant intergroup relations.

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Poster session | 13

Title: Agentic, Communal, Antagonistic, and Vulnerable Narcissism and Occupational Burnout Among Employed Adults

Mariusz Celmer¹

1 - Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

Narcissism is a personality trait associated with a sense of uniqueness and entitlement as well as reluctance or indifference towards other people, existing in many forms. Narcissism has been intensively studied by researchers in recent years in an attempt to understand its mechanisms, consequences, and associations with various aspects of psychological functioning. One area where narcissism may have an impact is the professional sphere and the phenomenon of occupational burnout, which manifests itself in the dimensions of exhaustion and disengagement from work. There is an increasing discussion about the relationship between narcissism and occupational burnout; however, findings regarding different groups and various forms of narcissism remain inconsistent. The present study focuses on the relationships between dimensions of occupational burnout and specific dimensions of vulnerable narcissism (isolation and hostility), which is characterized by introversion, frequent experiences of negative emotions, and a hostile attitude toward others; communal narcissism (sanctity and heroism), which is characterized by fulfilling needs through communal means; agentic narcissism (admiration and rivalry), understood as a tendency to maintain an inflated self-view; and antagonistic narcissism (rivalry and hostility), which involves adopting a defensive and antagonistic stance in interpersonal interactions. The study was conducted on a sample of 210 adult Poles aged 19 to 58 years ($M = 25$; $SD = 7.47$) using an online research panel. Correlational analyses revealed that vulnerable narcissism and antagonistic narcissism, as well as strategies such as sanctity, heroism, and admiration, were positively related to exhaustion. In contrast, vulnerable narcissism, antagonistic narcissism and heroism were positively associated with disengagement from work. Additionally, a negative relationship was found between disengagement from work and sanctity, heroism, and admiration. The study indicates that some aspects of narcissism may increase the risk of burnout, while others may be protective or neutral, depending on their specific nature.

Keywords: *narcissism; occupational burnout; agentic narcissism; vulnerable narcissism; communal narcissism; antagonistic narcissism.*

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PAPER SESSION 1: RELIGIOSITY AND MORALITY

ORAL PRESENTATION | 1

Title: Beyond religious narcissistic identification: Agnostic and atheistic narcissism

Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska¹; Jarosław Piotrowski¹;
Bartłomiej Nowak¹; Members of "Just war beliefs" project

1 - Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

Agnosticism and atheism are often grouped simply as nonreligious identities, yet emerging research highlights their distinct psychological profiles and social implications compared to religious individuals. Among these distinctions, collective narcissism, characterised by attachment to one's group, exceptionalism, and grievance for recognition, offers a framework for understanding identity processes in nonreligious groups. While narcissism has been extensively studied in religious contexts, its manifestation and structure among agnostics remain underexplored. This study examines whether agnostics and atheists exhibit collective narcissism (CN) and its dimensions: agentic (focused on exceptional effectiveness) and communal (focused on exceptional morality) orientations. Using data from 59 countries (N=14,581), we assess the measurement invariance of the Collective Narcissism Scale and the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory through Multigroup Confirmatory Factor Analysis (MGCFA). MGCFA ensures these scales measure the same constructs across groups and cultures, enabling valid comparisons and identifying unique patterns in agnostic and atheist narcissism. We then use these scores in multilevel modelling to explore cross-cultural variance in agentic and communal CN levels, comparing nonreligious and religious groups. Country-level indicators, including GDP and national religiosity, are used to contextualise these findings. Findings advance understanding of agnosticism's distinctiveness, contributing to broader discussions on identity, belief systems, and cross-cultural dynamics.

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PAPER SESSION 1: RELIGIOSITY AND MORALITY

RAPID PRESENTATION | 2

Title: See no evil, change no evil? – How self-insight motive and narcissism shape attitudes toward and the effectiveness of interventions to counteract moral self-enhancement

Alicia Seidl¹; Isabel Thielmann¹

1 - Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law, Germany

Individuals tend to overestimate their own morality – a phenomenon known as moral self-enhancement. Self-knowledge interventions aim to counteract this bias by providing individuals with information about their moral characteristics, thereby potentially increasing individuals' awareness of discrepancies between their actual and ideal moral self and fostering corresponding goals to change. However, research on the self-insight motive suggests that not everyone strives for accurate self-knowledge. Additionally, with varying levels in grandiose narcissism as conceptualized in the narcissistic admiration and rivalry framework, individuals differ in their tendency to assertively self-enhance. These differences may influence responsiveness to self-knowledge interventions and influence their effectiveness. The current study aimed to investigate individual differences in self-knowledge intervention motivation and outcomes.

Participants (N = 615) filled out the HEXACO, the Self-Insight Motive Scale and the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Scale. Moreover, they reported their general motivation to engage in a self-knowledge intervention targeting Honesty-Humility, a trait predictive of various moral behaviors. Before and after participating in a self-knowledge intervention, participants rated themselves on Honesty-Humility relative to others and indicated corresponding goals to change their level on Honesty-Humility. As intervention outcomes we focused on pre-post intervention change in relative self-assessments and change goals.

The majority of participants, especially those high in self-insight motive and low in narcissism, expressed a motivation to participate in a self-knowledge intervention. Individuals motivated to engage in a self-knowledge intervention showed a greater increase in goals to change from before to after the intervention compared to individuals without the motivation to participate in an intervention. However, motivation did not affect how much individuals changed their relative self-assessment in reaction to the intervention. The self-insight motive accounted for individual differences in the change of participants' relative self-assessment. Interestingly, narcissism did not account for differences in the change of either relative self-assessment or change goals, indicating that narcissism does not hinder change.

The importance of these findings for interventions counteracting (moral) self-enhancement as well as potential cross-cultural differences will be discussed.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 1: RELIGIOSITY AND MORALITY

RAPID PRESENTATION | 3

Title: Us vs. Them: Catholics and Atheist Collective Narcissism and Mutual Hostility

Paula Pyrcz¹

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People favor their own group, automatically granting it a higher status and perceiving it as superior in various ways. The tendency to support one's own group is one of the universal socio-psychological mechanisms of human behavior but it doesn't automatically mean prejudice or hostility towards the opposing group. Many research suggest, that collective narcissism – characterized by a defensive and sense of in-group superiority – is related to prejudice and negative attitudes in contrast to secure identification with own group.

In our study, both Catholic collective narcissism (N = 417) and Atheist collective narcissism (N = 419) are linked to mutual prejudice (measured in three ways: social distance, essentialization, and feelings thermometer) and perceiving an outgroup as conspiring. In our study, individuals who exhibited secure identification with their religious or atheist group displayed the opposite pattern and rejected all measured forms. The findings suggest that only defensive identification with their own group generates negative attitudes.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 1: RELIGIOSITY AND MORALITY

ORAL PRESENTATION | 4

Title: Higher admirative and lower rivalry narcissism in psychedelics users and those planning to use psychedelics

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The relationship between psychedelic use and grandiose narcissism remains underexplored. This study examined how naturalistic psychedelic use relates to two distinct components of narcissism: admiration and rivalry. Results showed that psychedelic users exhibited lower levels of rivalry and higher levels of admiration compared to non-users who did not plan to use psychedelics. However, no significant differences emerged between psychedelic users and non-users who intended to use psychedelics in the future. Among psychedelic users, ego-dissolution experiences were associated with lower rivalry, while mystical experiences were linked to higher admiration. These findings suggest that different aspects of narcissism may relate to psychedelic experiences in distinct ways. Given the cross-sectional design, causality cannot be inferred, leaving open the question of whether admiration and rivalry influence an individual's likelihood of using psychedelics or whether psychedelic experiences shape these narcissistic traits. Future longitudinal and experimental research is needed to clarify the direction of these relationships and explore contextual and personal factors influencing psychedelic experiences and their psychological effects.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 1: RELIGIOSITY AND MORALITY

ORAL PRESENTATION | 5

Title: Narcissistic personality disorder captured by ICD-11 and its relation with three religiosity models

Szymon Ropel¹; Jan Cieciuch¹

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Although it's lack of specifying narcissistic personality disorder (NPD) in ICD-11 model of personality disorder, some researches started to find its pattern in traits and severity levels distinguished in model. Although there are aspects of NPD recognized in all five traits of PD, this presentation is going to focus on these most connected with grandiose narcissism, which is firstly Dissociality, and then Disinhibition and Anankastia. This study focused on explore relations between ICD-11 personality traits and religiosity domains from 3 models: Model of Religious Orientation, Circumplex of Faith Modes and Spiritual Transcendence and Religious Sentiment Model. There were find significant relation for all PD dimensions. Faith Modes Egocentrism, Invention and Fear was connected positively with Dissociality, while Intrinsic Religious Orientation and Faith Modes Ecclesiality and Heterodoxy was negatively connected. We found two of three models accurate in describing possible religious variables co-occur with Narcissistic Personality Disorder.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 2: NARCISSISM FROM THE MACRO-LEVEL PERSPECTIVE ORAL PRESENTATION | 1

Title: National Differences in Narcissism and Psychological Stress During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Michał Sękowski¹; Bartłomiej Nowak¹

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This study examined the relationship between four forms of grandiose narcissism (admiration, rivalry, heroism, sanctity) and self-reported psychological stress during the COVID-19 pandemic across 59 countries (N = 16,245; Mage = 31.66; 64.9% Women). Using multilevel modeling, we assessed whether the relations between narcissism forms and stress varied between countries, comparing random intercept and random slope models. Across all predictors, random slope models provided significantly better fits, indicating substantial cross-national variability in these relationships.

However, the marginal R^2 values were consistently low, especially for Admiration ($R^2 = .001$) and Heroism ($R^2 = .007$), suggesting minimal explanatory power for these predictors at the individual level. Rivalry ($R^2 = .027$) and Sanctity ($R^2 = .014$) showed slightly stronger, though still modest, associations with stress. Despite these cross-cultural differences in predictor strength, perceived stress itself emerged as a culturally universal construct. Even after testing multiple psychological control variables including fear of failure, risk-taking tendencies, and disease avoidance we found very few significant cross-level interactions.

These results suggest that while the impact of narcissism on stress varies between countries, the experience of stress during the COVID-19 pandemic may reflect a shared psychological response across cultures. Our findings underscore the importance of multilevel approaches in cross-cultural research and highlight the pandemic as a global stressor that transcended many individual and cultural differences.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 2: NARCISSISM FROM THE MACRO-LEVEL PERSPECTIVE ORAL PRESENTATION | 2

Title: Size, Status, and the Self: Country-Level Penis Size Predicts Collective Narcissism

Bartłomiej Nowak¹; Jarosław Piotrowski¹;
Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska¹;

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Collective narcissism refers to the belief in the unparalleled greatness of one's national group, paired with a conviction that this greatness is insufficiently recognized by others. This construct has two dimensions: agentic (focused on national competence and power) and communal (focused on national warmth and morality). In this cross-cultural, country-level analysis, we explore whether average national penis size—as a symbolic marker of embodied status—predicts levels of collective narcissism across nations.

Across a diverse sample of countries ($N = 44$), and controlling for GDP per capita, smaller average penis size consistently predicts higher agentic and communal collective narcissism. This pattern holds when accounting for male and female subgroups. Beyond economic factors, collective narcissism appears linked to symbolic perceptions of national strength and vulnerability.

These findings point to the role of embodied and cultural insecurities in shaping inflated national self-views. We discuss the implications for understanding how physical and symbolic status anxieties contribute to collective identity processes across cultures.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 2: NARCISSISM FROM THE MACRO-LEVEL PERSPECTIVE ORAL PRESENTATION | 3

Title: Influence of Dark Triad Traits on Driving Safety Across U.S. States

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Personality traits shape behaviors in various domains, including driving. This study examines how state-level Dark Triad traits (narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) impact road safety outcomes for out-of-state drivers. Using a dataset of 4,230 individuals across 38 U.S. states, we explore whether drivers from states with lower Dark Triad scores experience greater accident severity when driving in states with higher Dark Triad scores. Our findings indicate that these drivers are disproportionately more likely to sustain severe injuries in high Dark Triad states, even after controlling for distance from home and adjacency between origin and destination states. The results suggest that personality-driven behavioral norms at the population level may create environments that disadvantage outsiders, with implications for road safety policies and risk mitigation strategies.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 2: NARCISSISM FROM THE MACRO-LEVEL PERSPECTIVE ORAL PRESENTATION | 4

Title: Beyond WEIRD Societies: Global Social Identifications Across 45 Countries

Katarzyna Hamer-den Heyer¹; Penczek Marta¹; Marcinkowska Karolina²;
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Bertin Paul⁶; Hackett Justin⁷; Baran Maria⁸; Wlodarczyk Anna⁹; Gkinopoulos
Theofilos¹⁰; Carmona Margarida¹¹; Guerra Rita¹²; Kamble Shanmukh¹³; et al.

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In an increasingly globalized world challenged by multiple social problems, global social identifications are concepts of growing interest. Although such identifications can be affected by the cultural contexts in which they are manifested, research on them is limited almost exclusively to WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrial, Rich, Democratic) societies. Using data collected in 45 countries (N = 10,001, preregistered), we compare the strength of three types of global social identifications (with all humanity, with people all over the world, or with citizens of the world) between countries and cultural clusters, and explore the possible role of five cultural dimensions to explain such differences. The results revealed only small differences in the strength of global social identifications across countries. However, African and South-East Asian cultural clusters scored higher than other clusters. The countries with the highest global social identifications were India, South Africa, and Ghana. Contrary to our hypotheses, higher survival and traditional values and in-group collectivism were positively related to global social identifications, while institutional collectivism was unrelated to any of them. Humane orientation was positively related to all three global social identifications as expected. Additional exploratory analyses showed higher global social identifications in countries with lower globalization indices, and lower quality of life (including lower human development index and GDP per capita, less access to healthcare, lower life expectancy and safety, higher air pollution, and more inequality and poverty). Global social identifications were also higher in younger societies with a higher proportion of men and stronger ethnic fractionalization.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 3: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SELF-ENHANCEMENT RAPID PRESENTATION | 1

Title: Boycotting as Virtue Signaling in Collective Narcissism

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In the digital era, consumer boycotts have evolved beyond economic protests into social identity performances. This study will examine how collective narcissism (communal vs. agentic) influences boycott participation, with conspicuous virtue signaling boycott in social media as a key mediating factor. We posit that individuals high in collective narcissism tend to perceive boycotts as opportunities for virtue signaling—publicly demonstrating their moral commitments to gain social validation. As their boycott-related content gains visibility or interaction on social media, their likelihood of actual participation may increase, reinforcing their social identity and ingroup loyalty. Using survey-based methods, we will test this mediation model, offering insights into the psychological mechanisms behind digital boycott activism. Further we will test whether agentic or communal narcissism better predicts boycott participation and virtue signaling in social media. The data will be collected through online survey form Turkish consumers. In Turkey, boycotting products and brands originating from Israel or believed to support Israel has frequently been on the agenda of Turkish consumers in recent history. The tensions following October 7, 2023, have further intensified boycott participation. Consumers' religious identities will be examined in the context of collective narcissism. Our findings are expected to contribute to the literature on narcissistic group dynamics, digital virtue signaling, and consumer activism.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 3: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SELF-ENHANCEMENT ORAL PRESENTATION | 2

Title: Reflecting traditional masculinity in the narcissistic status pursuit

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Centuries of masculine dominance have reassured men of their privileged status. However, recent decades have challenged this status quo, inducing some men to react with entitlement and resentment, striving to restore traditional masculinity. This response aligns with the notion that manhood is a precarious social status requiring constant validation. We argue that masculine self-promotion and other-derogation - aimed at enhancing or defending one's masculine status - reflect the status pursuit in narcissism. In this research, we examine whether traditional masculinity aligns with the behavioral dynamics of narcissistic status pursuit. Study 1 demonstrates that traditional masculinity correlates with grandiose narcissism, with status pursuit mediating this relationship. In experimental Study 2, we test whether masculinity threat (vs. affirmation) triggers higher state narcissistic antagonism and vulnerability. Our results suggest that narcissistic antagonism may underlie masculine overcompensation in response to masculinity threat. We discuss the moderating role of traditional masculinity and potential cross-cultural differences. Our research sheds light on the masculinity dynamics and proposes that traditional masculinity may foster narcissism by reinforcing the pressure to pursue status.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 3: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SELF-ENHANCEMENT ORAL PRESENTATION | 3

Title: The Use of Artificial Intelligence and Big Data in the Analysis of Serial Killers' Profiles – The Unexpected Revelation of the Dark Triad

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The aim of the study was to create a psychological profile of serial killers by analyzing their personality traits and behaviors. To this end, the cases of 23 Polish perpetrators were examined, using data from books, crime podcasts, and online articles. The research process was based on modern Big Data and artificial intelligence technologies, including OCR for document analysis and a GPT language model, which was trained on the definitions of 14 personality disorders according to the DSM and classified the collected data accordingly.

After extracting key personality traits, k-means clustering was applied to identify the dominant psychological profiles of the perpetrators. This analysis, conducted using data mining techniques, revealed two main types of serial killers. The first group, comprising more than half of the analyzed cases, exhibited a strong presence of Dark Triad traits—narcissism, antisocial tendencies, and sadism. These individuals displayed a heightened sense of self-importance, a disregard for social norms, manipulative behavior, and a lack of remorse, often deriving satisfaction from causing harm to others. The second group presented a mix of other personality disorders, including antisocial traits, but lacked a distinct set of characteristics associated with the Dark Triad.

A key finding of the study was that the Dark Triad profile emerged spontaneously from the data analysis rather than as a pre-established research hypothesis. This result highlights the methodological value of the study, as it was conducted on a real sample of serial killers rather than theoretical models or experimental groups. The ability to automatically process large datasets using AI and Big Data methods demonstrates the potential of these technologies in detecting patterns that might otherwise escape traditional research methods.

The obtained results indicate that the application of artificial intelligence and Big Data in psychological research can significantly expand our understanding of criminal behavior mechanisms. The ability to analyze extensive historical datasets and uncover hidden correlations opens new perspectives for offender profiling and crime prediction, which may contribute to more effective investigative and preventive strategies.

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, Big Data, Dark Triad, serial killers, criminal profiling*

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 3: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SELF-ENHANCEMENT ORAL PRESENTATION | 4

Title: Civic and ethnic-cultural self-esteem as factors differentiating national attitudes of Europeans

Piotr Radkiewicz¹

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At the beginning of XXI century Europe is subject to the internal integration on a scale having no historical precedent. In the widespread opinion the very important factors facilitating the process of integration should be sought in a historical-cultural reality of a kind of common European identity as well as in a redefinition of the concept of national interest. Therefore, several interesting question may get our attention: To what extent the countries forming the European community differ, and to what extent are similar in so called national attitudes? What is the nature of European patriotism and a sense of national identity? Are there any divisions here? If so, what is their nature? The author tries to answer these questions by analyzing data from several studies on "National Identity" conducted within the International Social Survey Programme. Description and classification of the European countries on different dimensions of national attitudes leads to the conclusion that Europe is divided into two fundamentally different national-cultural clusters. Their origin results from a huge disparity in the level of collective self-esteem, which is an expression of civic pride in a quality of liberal-democratic state in various aspects of its functioning. It also turns out that the basic division corresponds almost perfectly to the "cultural shift" on a dimension defined by R. Inglehart as survival vs. self-expression culture. What is important and not so obvious, the other central dimension of cultural values, defined as tradition vs. secularization-rationalism, in no way contributes to explanation of the nature of two basic national-cultural European clusters.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 4: NARCISSISM: SOCIAL AND PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES ORAL PRESENTATION | 1

Title: Narcissism and Self-Enhancement

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Self-enhancement is considered a central aspect of narcissism, yet recent studies using condition-based regression analysis (CRA) have challenged this assumption. Aiming to settle the debate, this study investigated the process underlying the formation of self-evaluations as a function of objective ability and narcissism. Using an experimental design, we examined self-enhancement in the domain of cognitive abilities—an area particularly relevant for highly narcissistic individuals. Participants (N = 1000) were randomly assigned to either an uninformed condition, where they estimated their cognitive abilities before completing an intelligence test, or to an informed condition, where they provided estimates after receiving performance feedback. We tested whether narcissistic admiration predicts self-estimates beyond actual cognitive abilities and whether self-enhancement effects in the CRA emerge when individuals have access to valid intelligence cues in the informed condition. The results contribute to a deeper understanding of narcissistic self-enhancement tendencies and reconcile inconsistencies in previous research.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 4: NARCISSISM: SOCIAL AND PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES RAPID PRESENTATION | 2

Title: Does Narcissism Explain Mental Illness Stigmatization beyond Time Perspective and Reflective Functioning? Results from a Polish Representative Sample

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Previous research indicates a link between narcissism and an increased tendency toward stigmatization (Hodson et al., 2009; Foster et al., 2002). Furthermore, a significant relationship has been observed between an individual's narcissistic defense mechanisms and their propensity to stigmatize people with mental disorders, whereas more mature defense mechanisms were associated with an absence of stigmatization (Arikan, 2005). However, it remains unclear whether narcissism explains the stigmatization of individuals with mental disorders beyond the effects of sociodemographic and personality-related variables.

To address this knowledge gap, we conducted a study on a representative sample of 586 individuals from the Polish population. We used the Drug Use Stigmatization Scale (Palamar, 2011) adapted into Polish and modified specifically for assessing the stigmatization of individuals with mental disorders. Additionally, the study employed the Reflective Functioning Questionnaire (RFQ-8; Gambin, 2022), the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI-Short-PL; Przepiórka et al., 2016, based on Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999, and Kostal et al., 2015), the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS; Hendin & Cheek, 1997; Polish adaptation: Czarna et al., 2014), and the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ; Back et al., 2013; Polish adaptation: Rogoza et al., 2016).

The results demonstrated a moderate positive correlation between the tendency to stigmatize individuals with mental disorders and grandiose narcissism ($\rho = 0.29$, $p < 0.001$), as well as vulnerable narcissism ($\rho = 0.24$, $p < 0.001$). Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that both grandiose and vulnerable narcissism are significant predictors of stigmatization beyond sociodemographic variables, time perspective, and reflective functioning (change from 15% to 19% of explained variance).

This study highlights the substantial role of personality traits in the tendency to stigmatize individuals with mental disorders and contributes to a better understanding of the consequences of narcissistic traits on the phenomenon of stigmatization of mental disorders.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 4: NARCISSISM: SOCIAL AND PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES RAPID PRESENTATION | 3

Title: Refining Dialogical Flexibility: A Temperamental and Personality-Based Perspective

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Dialogical flexibility refers to the self's ability to engage in internal dialogues. Recent research suggests that its structure is more complex than previously assumed, comprising two factors: functions and manifestations. Functions shape perspectives, aid conflict resolution, and generate solutions, while manifestations capture qualities of the dialogical process, such as the number of characters, repetition of conversations, and a sense of surprise. This study explores the structures of dialogical flexibility and their roots in temperament and personality. Theoretical differences between Strelau's temperament theory—which focuses on the formal characteristics of behavior—and the Big Five model—which emphasizes sociocultural aspects of personality—offer new insights into dialogical flexibility. Additionally, internal talk variables (internal dialogues and self-talk) were examined. A sample of 445 Polish young adults (aged 18–32, 65.4% female) completed questionnaires assessing internal talk variables (Internal Dialogical Activity Scale, Self-Talk Scale, and Dialogical Flexibility Scale), personality (International Personality Item Pool-Big Five Markers-20), and temperament (International Short Questionnaire of Temperamental Markers). Regression analyses assessed the predictive value of temperament and personality in dialogical flexibility's functions and manifestations, while canonical correlation analysis explored more intricate interactions between internal talk and dispositional traits. Two canonical dimensions emerged: "Stability-Centralization" and "Prosociality-Differentiated Self." Notable differences were found in the regression models for functions and manifestations of dialogical flexibility.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 4: NARCISSISM: SOCIAL AND PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES ORAL PRESENTATION | 4

Title: Narcissism and self-enhancement from the perspective of personalistic psychology

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Narcissism and self-enhancement play a key role in shaping self-perceptions, motivations and interpersonal relationships. The talk will present how these constructs can be explained from the perspective of personalistic psychology, which emphasizes the inherent dignity and relational nature of human beings.

Particular attention is paid to how the perspective of personalistic psychology can offer an alternative framework for understanding self-enhancement in relation to moral development, social responsibility and authentic self-expression as well as reveal the mechanisms behind the intensification of narcissism.

Personalistic psychology assumes that a person, by fulfilling the personal attributes and psychological Motives of the Self and taking into account the principles of personhood development, can achieve a mature personality. In this context, self-enhancement will be possible in the case of the fulfillment of personal attributes and the absence of the occurrence of disturbances in the development of the person, while narcissism will be a manifestation of the disruption of the interaction between the subject and the other subject or object and the occurrence of disturbances.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

ONLINE SESSION

RAPID PRESENTATION | 1

Title: Validation of the NPI-40 Narcissism Questionnaire

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Narcissism is a construct that is used flexibly to describe personality characteristics, pathology, and the self-oriented motivational state. The basic processes of narcissism represent efforts to preserve, maintain, or regain a grandiose sense of self (Freud, 1986; Kernberg, 1986). This is commonly perceived as a 'masking' pattern, a description that is borne out of clinical practice, in which narcissistic individuals seek to maintain a grandiose outward facade while deep down they feel threatened, inferior, weak, and/or fragile (Wright & Edershile, 2022). These models suggest that grandiosity (or inflated ego) serves a functional purpose-to protect one's sense of self from feelings of inferiority (Wright, Pincus, & Hopwood, 2021). More recent models suggest a similar organization of personality. The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Raskin & Hall, 1979) presents grandiose narcissism (Krizan & Herlache, 2018). The NPI consists of forty dichotomous items composed of narcissistic and non-narcissistic statements. The NPI and BIS/BAS have been incorporated into a battery of scales. Data on more than 1300 students who completed the measures over two semesters has shown that the comparison of the correlations predicted by the subject model for students in each semester found them to be remarkably robust - narcissism correlated with BAS and BIS in the directions predicted by the agency model and at virtually identical levels across the two semesters (Foster & Brennan, 2011). In the present study we are adapting the NPI to the Bulgarian population. The preliminary study data from a master's thesis shows good reliability and construct validity, as measured by the Regulatory Focus Questionnaire (Higgins et al., 2001; Karastoyanov, 2018).

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

ONLINE SESSION

RAPID PRESENTATION | 2

Title: Emotion Regulation and Psychological Entitlement in Iranian Adolescent Girls: The Mediating Role of Mindfulness from a Cross-Cultural Perspective

Roghieh Nooripour¹

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Background: The period of adolescence stands as fundamental time for emotional maturation while youth form their sense of identity. Youth populations, particularly in various sociocultural environments, exhibit psychological entitlement, an ongoing belief that they owe more than others. Across different cultural settings, youth typically display psychological entitlement as part of their regulatory challenges with emotions.

Objectives: The objective of this research was to analyze the connection between emotion regulation difficulties and psychological entitlement in teenage Iranian females through an evaluation of mindfulness as an intervening variable.

Method: A quantitative cross-sectional design was conducted with 219 Iranian adolescent girls between the ages of 13 and 17 from different high schools in urban regions during the 2023 to 2024 academic year. The study participants used three standardized self-report measures that included the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale–Short Form (DERS-18), Psychological Entitlement Scale (PES), and Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS). The analysis required Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to test the proposed mediation model through AMOS version 26.

Results: The constructed SEM model demonstrated adequate fitting characteristics that included chi-square (84) = 136.42 with $p < 0.001$; CFI = 0.95; TLI = 0.93; RMSEA = 0.046. Research results indicated that psychological entitlement received a direct prediction from emotion regulation difficulties with a significant effect ($\beta = 0.42$, $p < 0.001$). The measured results showed that higher levels of mindfulness produced negative relationships with both emotion regulation difficulties ($\beta = -0.55$, $p < 0.001$) and entitlement ($\beta = -0.29$, $p < 0.01$). The results show that mindfulness fully explains the connection between difficulties in emotion regulation and entitlement because it acts as a partial mediator in this relationship ($\beta = 0.16$, $p < 0.01$, 95% confidence interval [0.09, 0.24]).

Conclusion: The study reveals that mindfulness functions as an essential component for reducing problems associated with difficult emotion regulation abilities. Mindfulness-based intervention programs lead to decreased feelings of entitlement among adolescent girls who live in Iranian societal contexts that prioritize interdependence along with emotional control.

Keywords: *Emotion regulation, psychological entitlement, mindfulness, adolescents*

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

ONLINE SESSION

ORAL PRESENTATION | 3

Title: The mediating role of collective narcissism in the link between spiritual formidability and extreme pro-group sacrifice

Juana Chinchilla¹; Angel Gomez¹

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Group spiritual formidability—inner strength, conviction, and willpower— predicts individuals' willingness to engage in extreme sacrifices in favor of their groups and ideological convictions (Gómez et al., 2023). However, the psychosocial mechanisms underlying these effects remain poorly understood. We propose that these effects may be explained by collective narcissism, or the belief that the ingroup is exceptional and deserves special recognition. Although collective narcissism is a defensive form of group attachment—where the group is used to fulfill personal self-enhancement needs— some studies have shown that it can motivate individuals to engage in violent pro-group behaviors and even suicidal terrorist acts (Jasko et al., 2020), suggesting it may also foster personal sacrifices.

To test the hypothesis that collective narcissism predicts extreme sacrifices, we conducted a Preliminary Study (N = 420) measuring both variables along with group satisfaction—the belief that the ingroup and group membership are valuable. We then conducted two correlational studies with incarcerated members from Latino gangs (Study 1a, N = 70) and organized crime groups (Study 1b, N = 47), where we measured spiritual formidability, collective narcissism, and extreme pro-group sacrifices. Next, we conducted an experiment with general population (Study 2, N = 479), in which participants were told that their country is perceived as highly formidable by most citizens—high formidability condition— or received no information—control condition. We then measured collective narcissism and extreme pro-group sacrifices. Finally, we conducted a correlational study with incarcerated jihadists (Study 3, N = 47), where we measured spiritual formidability, collective narcissism related to religion, and extreme sacrifices for religion.

Results from the Preliminary Study show that collective narcissism predicts extreme sacrifices when controlling for group satisfaction. Studies 1a and 1b show that spiritual formidability is linked to willingness to make extreme pro-group sacrifices through collective narcissism, both in Latino gangs and organized crime offenders, respectively. Study 2 provides causal evidence, showing that participants scored higher in collective narcissism and were more willing to engage in extreme pro-group sacrifices in the high formidability condition. Finally, Study 3 extends these findings by revealing that spiritual formidability predicts willingness to make extreme religious sacrifices through collective narcissism.

Our findings provide novel evidence regarding the mechanisms linking spiritual formidability to extreme sacrifices for the ingroup and its core values. Specifically, they show that collective narcissism plays a key mediating role in this process. In other words, perceiving the ingroup as spiritually formidable enhances a narcissistic attachment to it, which in turn increases the willingness to make extreme sacrifices on its behalf and for the values it stands for.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

ONLINE SESSION

ORAL PRESENTATION | 4

Title: Correlates of National Collective Narcissism and Right-Wing Attitudes among Romanian University Students

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Collective narcissism is a psychological construct that reflects an exaggerated belief in the superiority of one's in-group, coupled with the expectation of external recognition that is often unmet. This perceived discrepancy fosters collective grievance and defensive reactions, particularly when the in-group's image is threatened. Collective narcissism has been linked to various right-wing attitudes, including nationalism, authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and prejudice against out-groups.

Romania, a post-communist country with a complex socio-political history, provides a pertinent context for examining these relationships, especially in light of the recent presidential elections. In this election, a Russian-backed candidate secured the most votes in the first round through illegal social media promotion, ultimately leading to the invalidation of the results.

This study investigates the relationship between collective narcissism, right-wing attitudes and their social and psychological correlates in a sample of Romanian university students. Data were collected in Romania as part of the project "Collective Narcissism and the Concept of a 'Just War': A Cross-Cultural Perspective" (coord. Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska) between March 2023 and January 2024 (n=213, men 26.3%, mean age=21.6 years).

When controlling for gender and age, national collective narcissism scales (CNS - Golec de Zavala et al., 2009; CCNI - Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2021) were strongly correlated with each other and with national identification (Cameron, 2004). The latter two scales showed a weak correlation with self-reported right-wing ideology. Only CNS correlated with revenge entitlement (Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2017), and NARQ-S (Leckelt et al., 2018). Additionally, CNS correlated more strongly with extrinsic religiosity than with intrinsic or quest religiosity (Lavric & Flere, 2008). Both collective narcissism measures correlated strongly with authoritarianism.

Contrary to previous findings suggesting that national narcissistic attitudes emerge as compensation for material deprivation or low self-esteem, both national collective narcissism scales were positively correlated with perceived economic status, while CCNI-nation also showed a positive correlation with self-esteem. Finally, the implications of these findings for the electoral behavior of Romanian students are discussed.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

ONLINE SESSION

ORAL PRESENTATION | 5

Title: Identifying Significant Unique Self-Schema Predictors of Positive and Negative Outcomes in Indian Adults: On the Importance of Hated Self and Reassured Self

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The current study investigates the impact of self-schemas on predicting both positive and negative psychological outcomes within an Indian context. Utilizing a sample of 367 Indian adults, the research explores the influence of various self-schemas on factors such as life satisfaction, enjoyment of life, stress, anxiety, and depression. Among the self-schemas assessed, the 'hated-self' was identified as the most significant predictor of negative psychological outcomes, showing strong correlations with elevated levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. Conversely, the 'reassured-self' emerged as the most reliable predictor of positive psychological outcomes, with associations to heightened life satisfaction and a greater appreciation for life.

These findings underscore the significance of self-perception in influencing emotional well-being. The presence of a strong negative self-schema may lead to increased distress and mental health challenges, while a positive self-schema promotes resilience and psychological flourishing. In the context of India, where collectivist values, familial expectations, and societal norms significantly impact self-concept development, understanding these self-schemas offers valuable insights for mental health interventions.

The study highlights the importance of therapeutic approaches aimed at reducing self-hatred and enhancing self-reassurance to support emotional well-being. Future research should further investigate the cultural influences on self-schemas and their effects on mental health outcomes. These findings have the potential to inform psychological interventions, policy development, and wellness programs specifically designed for the Indian population, ultimately contributing to improved mental well-being within the Indian society.

Keywords: *Self-schemas, hated-self, reassured-self, life satisfaction, stress, anxiety, depression, Indian adults*

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 5: CHAOS AND WAR

ORAL PRESENTATION | 1

Title: Agentic collective narcissism, communal collective narcissism, and the impact of perceived threat on attitudes towards war and peace in the context of the war in Ukraine

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In the current study, we examined the impact of threat on attitudes towards peace and war interpreted as two distinct dimensions. The aim was to examine how perceived realistic threats (individual and group) impact attitudes towards peace and war, and pro-peace and pro-war intentions. Moreover, we expected collective narcissism, both agentic (ACN) and communal (CCN), to moderate the effects.

The sample consisted of 223 participants (121 males, 54.3%) with Polish citizenship, aged 18 and above ($M = 36.76$, $SD = 12.36$). We measured narcissism using Collective Narcissism Scale and Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory, then asked participants to read short texts aimed to activate perceived threat (referring to self or referring to own nation). The perceived threats were related to the ongoing war in Ukraine that is a neighbouring country to Poland. Thereafter, we measured their effects on attitudes and intentions.

The results of linear regression analyses do not align with our hypotheses as the experimental manipulation failed to have the intended effect. We had insufficient statistical power because the effect size turned out to be smaller than we expected. Subsequently, we conducted additional exploratory analyses. The results of mediation analyses showed that the indirect effects of politics suppressed the direct effects of collective narcissisms on attitudes towards peace and war, and pro-peace intentions, making the total effects statistically insignificant. There were also two partial mediations in which collective narcissisms and politics had positive direct and indirect effects on pro-war intentions.

Keywords: agency-communion model, collective narcissism, attitudes towards war, attitudes towards peace, perceived realistic threat

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 5: CHAOS AND WAR

ORAL PRESENTATION | 2

Title: Grandiose narcissism and attitudes toward war and peace: The mediating role of Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) and Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA)

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Grandiose narcissism is a form of narcissism characterized by self-assured and manipulative interpersonal orientation, yet, these orientation is manifested via various means and driven by different motives, that is agentic (based on efficacy and competence) and communal (based on morality and warmth). Former studies indicated relationship between grandiose narcissism (agentic and communal) and attitudes to war and peace. However, the role of social dominance orientation (SDO), which is the degree of preference of inequality between social groups, and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), which is the belief in submission to authorities and their social norms, in such relations are unclear. The aim of this analysis was to examine how attitudes toward war and peace are related to facets of grandiose narcissism (admiration, rivalry, sanctity, and heroism) with SDO and RWA as mediators these relationships. Drawing on Polish community sample (N = 789; Mage = 46.63; SDage = 15.93), we have found that SDO partially mediates the relationships between admiration, rivalry and attitudes toward war, as well as admiration, rivalry, sanctity and attitudes toward peace. Furthermore, SDO fully mediates the relationships between sanctity, heroism and attitudes toward war. We did not find the mediating role of RWA in the relationships between grandiose narcissism and attitudes toward war and peace. Therefore, individuals with a higher level of grandiose narcissism may have a higher pro-war or pro-peace attitudes, which may be justified self-interest pathway through social dominance. These analyses are important for a deeper understanding of attitudes to resolving intergroup conflicts among people characterized by grandiose narcissism, with a reference to agency-communal model of grandiose narcissism.

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 5: CHAOS AND WAR

ORAL PRESENTATION | 3

Title: Narcissists Just Wanna Watch the World Burn: Need for Chaos and the Circumplex Model of Narcissism

Maciej Marzec¹; Magda Rytel¹; Emilia Liszka¹; Jakub
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This study aimed to analyze the relationship between the Need for Chaos and the Circumplex Model of Narcissism (N=214, with the sample consisting mostly of female and young adult participants). The Need for Chaos is defined as a desire for a new beginning through the destruction of order and established structures. It reflects a mindset focused on gaining status by disrupting the existing hierarchy, spreading hostile misinformation, and engaging in disruptive behaviors. As these behaviors became more prominent, examining the connection between narcissism and the Need for Chaos can provide valuable insights into the motivations behind these behaviors. The results indicated that the Need for Chaos was primarily associated with the rivalry and enmity facets of narcissism. To further explore this relationship, we conducted a commonality analysis to determine whether these findings were driven by the unique or shared variance of different facets of narcissism. The analysis revealed that the connection between the Need for Chaos and the Circumplex Model of Narcissism is largely explained by the variance that Rivalry and Enmity share with the remaining narcissistic facets. This suggests that the link between the Need for Chaos and narcissism is primarily driven by narcissistic antagonism.

Keywords: *Need for Chaos, Narcissism, Commonality Analysis, Circumplex Model of Narcissism*

BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND ENTITLEMENT: SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE III

PAPER SESSION 5: CHAOS AND WAR

ORAL PRESENTATION | 4

Title: Chaos Between Dark and Light: Who Wants to Tear It All Down?

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The Need for Chaos refers to a desire to disrupt the existing socio-political order and destroy established structures, driven by a motivation to elevate one's own status. Individuals with high levels of this trait actively engage in behaviors that fuel polarization and political violence, such as spreading hostile political rumors and inciting conflicts. As societal instability and the deliberate spread of misinformation gain traction, identifying the personality factors that contribute to these tendencies is essential. The aim of the study (N=214, with the sample consisting mostly of female and young adult participants) was to investigate the relations between Need for Chaos, Dark Tetrad and Light Triad. The findings demonstrated a positive relationship between Need for Chaos and three components of the Dark Tetrad: Psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and Sadism, while no significant association was observed with Narcissism. Regarding the Light Triad components (Faith in Humanity, Humanism, and Kantianism), Need for Chaos showed negative associations with all three. To further examine these relationships, we conducted a commonality analysis to determine whether the observed effects were driven by unique or shared variance among the Dark Tetrad traits and Light Triad traits. The results indicated that the largest contribution to the explained variance stemmed from the shared effects of Machiavellianism, Sadism, and Psychopathy. However, Narcissism exhibited the highest unique contribution. Additionally, the analysis revealed that Faith in Humanity and Humanism emerged as the strongest predictors of Need for Chaos, primarily due to their shared variance within the Light Triad.

Keywords: *Need for Chaos, Dark Tetrad, Light Triad, Commonality Analysis*