**Metadata**

**Title**

DoPL and Risk Sensitivity: Relationship between DoPL and DOSPERT

**Description**

This study seeks to investigate the relationship between Dominance, Prestige, and Leadership social power motives, dominance-specific risk-taking (DOSPERT) and narcissism, both in the general sense and with domain-specific subscales (see Hypotheses section below) This is also a general replication and an extension of experiment one which looked at the relationship between DoPL and DOSPERT. The present experiment seeks to replicate and further these findings by adding an additional predictor of narcissism. We will be using priors from study 1 and empirically derived priors for narcissism from existing literature. Additional supplementary material from Experiment 1 can be found attached in the repository of this registration.

**Contributors**

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[Andrew Ithurburn](https://osf.io/3pqyz), [Adam Moore](https://osf.io/j3gwk), and [Julie Maria Ejby Pedersen](https://osf.io/m4zwy)

**Category**

 Project

**Affiliated institutions**

*No affiliated institutions*

**License**

GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) 3.0

**Tags**

*No tags*

**Study Information**

Hypotheses

H1: Dominance will be (uniquely) positively associated with belief in risk positivity/benefit. H2: Prestige will not be (uniquely) related to risk positivity/benefit. H3: Leadership will be (uniquely) weakly negatively related to risk positivity/benefit. \*\*\* H4: Males will be more risk-prone than Females for financial risk-taking/acceptance (Franco & D’Angelo, 2010). H5: General positive relationships between unique dominance and subdomains of risk-taking/acceptance (e.g., Suessenbach & Moore, 2015 for a positive association between power motives and personal moral sacrifices in dilemmas; Demaree et al., 2009 for dominance & financial risk-taking; Zuckerman & Kuhlman, 2000 for aggression & social/sexual and financial risk-taking). ----------------------------- Narcissism ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- H6: Dominance will be (uniquely) positively associated with general pathological narcissism. H7: General positive relationships between unique dominance and subdomains of pathological narcissism (e.g., exploitativeness, grandiose fantasy, devaluing, and entitlement rage). H8: General weak positive relationship between unique prestige and subdomains of pathological narcissism (e.g., grandiose fantasy and contingent self-esteem). H9: Leadership will be weakly positively associated with narcissism (Leder et al., 2020) H10: Narcissism will be positively associated with DOSPERT subdomains (e.g., Fianancial, Social, Health and Safety; Buelow & Brunell, 2014; Leder et al., 2020) No strong hypotheses regarding interactions with sex/gender/age and narcissism on subdomain risk-taking/acceptance.

**Design Plan**

Study type

Observational Study - Data is collected from study subjects that are not randomly assigned to a treatment. This includes surveys, “natural experiments,” and regression discontinuity designs.

Blinding

* No blinding is involved in this study.

Is there any additional blinding in this study?

No blinding is involved in this study. However, participants were not directly informed of the hypotheses of the present experiment but were instructed that the experiment was concerning personality and risk perceptions. In a debriefing statement at the end of the survey participants were informed of the goals of the experiment along with necessary contact information if they require more information.

Study design

Within subjects design

* [Information sheet.docx](https://osf.io/a5nv4/files/osfstorage/619252fa857b4402fcdd2623)
* [Appendix A - Measures with Additions.docx](https://osf.io/a5nv4/files/osfstorage/6192508c88256802e0dda0c3)
* [Prolific.pdf](https://osf.io/a5nv4/files/osfstorage/6192504388256802cddd95fb)

Randomization

Individual indices presentation order will be randomized for each participant.

**Sampling Plan**

Existing Data

Registration prior to creation of data

Explanation of existing data

NA, No existing data will be used other than the inclusion of using priors from experiment 1 in this experiment. Priors have already been calculated and saved from the previous experiment.

Data collection procedures

Participants will be recruited through the Prolific Academics online crowdsourcing platform. Participants will be paid £2.50 for participation which amounts to £8.82/hr which is above the minimum wage pro-rata of the United Kingdom. Participants had to have been 18 years of age and consented to participate in the study.

* [Prolific.pdf](https://osf.io/a5nv4/files/osfstorage/6192504388256802cddd95fb)
* [Information sheet.docx](https://osf.io/a5nv4/files/osfstorage/619252fa857b4402fcdd2623)

Sample size

We aim to recruit 110 participants.

Sample size rationale

The sample size is restricted by money

Stopping rule

We will stop data collection when we can no longer reimburse participants for their time.

**Variables**

Manipulated variables

Not applicable

* [Appendix A - Measures with Additions.docx](https://osf.io/a5nv4/files/osfstorage/6192508c88256802e0dda0c3)

Measured variables

Dominance, Prestige, and Leadership: - 18-item Dominance, Prestige, and Leadership scale (DoPL; Sussenbach et al., 2008), measuring dominance, prestige, and leadership orientation. Each question corresponds to one of the three domains. Each domain is scored across 6 unique items related to those domains (e.g., "I relish opportunities in which I can lead others" for leadership) rated on a scale from 0 (Strongly disagree) to 5 (Strongly agree). Domain-Specific Risk: - Domain-Specific Risk-taking Scale (DOSPERT; Weber, 2003) is a scale assessing individuals' likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors within 5 domain-specific risky situations: financial, social, recreational, health and safety, and ethical situations. Each risky situation is then rated on a five-point likert scale (1 being very unlikely and 5 being very likely). Two additional five-point likert scales assess risk perception and expected benefits (1 being not at all risky and 5 being extremely risky; 1 being no benefits at all and 5 being great benefits) respectively. Example risky situations are “Admitting that your tastes are different from those of a friend” and “Drinking heavily at a social function.” Narcissism: - The 28 item Brief Pathological Narcissism Inventory (B-PNI; Schoenleber et al., 2015) is a modified scale of the original 52-item Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI; Pincus et al., 2009). Like the PNI the B-PNI is a scale measuring individuals' pathological narcissism. Items in the B-PNI retained all 7 pathological narcissism facets from the original PNI (e.g., exploitativeness, self-sacrificing self-enhancement, grandiose fantasy, contingent self-esteem, hiding the self, devaluing, and entitlement rage). Each item is rated on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all like me) to 5 (very much like me). Example items are "I find it easy to manipulate people" and "I can read people like a book."

* [Appendix A - Measures with Additions.docx](https://osf.io/a5nv4/files/osfstorage/6192508c88256802e0dda0c3)

Indices

Dominance, Prestige, and Leadership: - Dominance, prestige, and leadership domains are split evenly amongst the 18 questions for 6 questions each (totalling 40-items). Because of the nature of the scale a general DoPL scale would not make sense. Therefore, the domains orientations are calculated with the appropriate questions. Two questions, 6 and 14, are reverse scored. Final calculations of dominance, prestige, and leadership are calculated by summing the results. Domain Specific Risk: - Domain specific risk taking is calculated by summing the questions to get a total risk taking measure. Further measures for the 5 aforementioned domains are calculated by summing the appropriate questions for each domain. Risk perception and risk benefits are calculated following the same method of summing the appropriate questions. Brief Pathological Narcissism Inventory: - Pathological narcissism is calculated by summing and averaging from each of the 7 facets and then summing for a total brief pathological narcissism scale. Additionally, the scale is further separated into either grandiosity and vulnerability. Summing and averaging scores pertaining to those items reflect their respect facet scores.

* [Appendix A - Measures with Additions.docx](https://osf.io/a5nv4/files/osfstorage/6192508c88256802e0dda0c3)

**Analysis Plan**

Statistical models

- All inferential statistical analyses will be Bayesian parameter estimation using R and brms. - In addition to standard descriptive statistics and estimating zero order correlations between all measured variables, we will evaluate our hypotheses, and conduct exploratory investigations regarding points 10 & 11 of the hypotheses, using Bayesian multilevel multiple regression along with Bayesian mediation modeling (in brms using cmdstanr as a backend).

*No files selected*

Transformations

Not applicable

Inference criteria

We will use both 89% and 95% highest density intervals to evaluate parameter estimates (following advice from Kruschke, 2014 regarding instability in the latter; see also McElreath, 2015).

Data exclusion

We will verify that each subject completes each of the indices. Any subject that gives identical responses to all questions or completes the survey in an unreasonably short amount of time (thus indicating random responding), will be excluded.

Missing data

Individuals that have not completed sections of the surveys will be removed from the analysis. They however still received full compensation for their participation.

Exploratory analysis

As discussed in the statistical model's section of the analysis plan, exploratory analysis will be conducted in relation to unique relationships between DoPL and the sub-domains along with narcissism. Exploratory analysis also includes the unique relationships of sex/gender/age and the DoPL and DOSPERT sub-domains/Narcissism.

**Other**

Other

*No response*