Narcissism and Self-Insight: A Review and Meta-Analysis of Narcissists’ Self-Enhancement Tendencies.

Total Words = xx

**Narcissism and Self-Insight: A Review and Meta-Analysis of Narcissists’ Self-Enhancement Tendencies.**

Abstract

It has long been recognized that narcissists tend to self-enhance; however, scholars have only relatively recently begun examining whether narcissists enhance some of their attributes more than others. The current paper reviews the narcissism-self-enhancement literature using a multilevel meta-analytic technique. Specifically, we focus on self-insight self-enhancement (i.e., whether narcissists perceive themselves more positively than they are perceived by others), thus we only include studies that compare narcissists’ self-reports to observer-reports or objective measures. Results from 168 correlations reported in 36 empirical studies (*N* = 6,844) revealed that the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship corrected for unreliability in narcissism was .21 (95% CI = [.17, .26]), and that narcissists tend to self-enhance their agentic characteristics more than their communal characteristics. The average relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement for agentic characteristics was .29 (95% CI = [.24, .34]), whereas for communal characteristics it was .05 (95% CI = [-.004, .11]). In addition, we individually summarized narcissists’ self-enhancement for 10 different constructs (i.e., the Big Five, task performance, intelligence, leadership, attractiveness, and likeability). Finally, the impact of using regression residuals as opposed to difference scores to calculate self-enhancement was also investigated.

*Keywords*: narcissism, self-enhancement, meta-analysis, agency, communion

**Narcissism and Self-Insight: A Review and Meta-Analysis of Narcissists’ Self-Enhancement Tendencies.**

Self-enhancement is a fundamental characteristic of narcissism. In fact, narcissism has even been called the “self-enhancer personality” (Morf, Horvath, & Torchetti, 2011, p. 399). Indeed, past research indicates that individuals high in narcissism tend to self-enhance across a variety of domains: perceiving themselves to be more physically attractive (Bleske-Rechek, Remiker, & Baker, 2008; Gabriel, Critelli, & Ee, 1994), intelligent (Farwell & Wohlwend-Lloyd, 1998; Gabriel et al., 1994; Paulhus, Harms, Bruce, & Lysy, 2003; Paulhus & Williams, 2002), leader-like (Grijalva, Harms, Newman, Gaddis, & Fraley, 2015a; Judge, LePine, & Rich, 2006), and creative (Goncalo, Flynn, & Kim, 2010) than either objective measures or observer-ratings of these attributes corroborate. Although narcissism’s relationship with self-enhancement bias is well accepted, recently there has been an increased effort to identify whether there are patterns underlying these arguably inaccurate perceptions—such as whether narcissists inflate some attributes more than others (e.g., Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns, 2011b).

In general, a person predominantly self-enhances characteristics that are most central to his or her self-concept (Gaertner, Sedikides, & Chang, 2008; Gebauer, Sedikides, Verplanken, & Maio, 2012; Sedikides, Gaertner, & Toguchi, 2003). A better understanding of what narcissists positively distort (and thus presumably value), and of equal importance, what they do *not* positively distort (and thus presumably do not value) provides insights into the psychological portrait of the narcissist. The current work therefore comprehensively reviews and meta-analyzes the narcissism-self-enhancement bias literature. Specifically, we will focus on self-insight self-enhancement, which is measured by comparing self-reports to external criteria (i.e., observer-reports and objective measures). In doing so, we will first consolidate past findings to give an overall estimate of how much narcissists self-enhance in general, across criteria. We will next attempt to make four additional theoretical contributions, by: (a) distinguishing between self-enhancement in agentic domains (e.g., arrogance and extraversion) as opposed to communal domains (e.g., agreeableness and honesty), (b) examining the role played by length of acquaintanceship, whether observers who have known a narcissist longer perceive them more negatively; a tendency that could result in a greater discrepancy between narcissists’ self-reports and observer-reports (i.e., greater observed self-enhancement) for well-acquainted as opposed to minimally acquainted participants, (c) addressing how existing issues related to the measurement of self-enhancement (i.e., regression residuals versus difference scores) may affect the magnitude of narcissism’s relationship with self-enhancement, and (d) separately estimating the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship for specific criteria (e.g., intelligence, task performance, and physical attractiveness).

**Narcissism and Self Enhancement**

Grandiosity is “characterized by affectation of grandeur or splendor or by absurd exaggeration” (Merriam-Webster’s online dictionary) and is the defining feature of the personality trait of narcissism. Narcissists like to be the center of attention, tend to show off, believe that they are special people, and prefer to be in leadership roles and roles imbued with power (Emmons, 1987; Raskin & Terry, 1988; Rhodewalt, 2011). Although individuals high in narcissism self-report being emotional stable (Trzesniewski, Donnellan, & Robins, 2008), it has long been suspected that narcissists’ positive self-evaluations are fragile and unstable—such that narcissism is a defensive form of self-esteem that is inordinately contingent upon others’ admiration and is vulnerable to challenge (Gregg & Sedikides, 2010; Kernberg, 1985; Millon, 1990; Morf et al., 2011; Morf & Rhodewalt, 2001; Rhodewalt, 2011). From this theoretical perspective, narcissism is a self-regulatory mechanism that is used to maintain unrealistically high levels of self-esteem by employing a mutually reinforcing system of interpersonal and intrapersonal self-regulatory strategies (Morf et al., 2011; Rhodewalt, 2011). For example, positive self-perceptions are defended by dealing harshly with potentially disconfirming evidence, such as by derogating and discrediting the source of negative feedback (Bushman & Baumeister, 1998; Kernis & Sun, 1994) and by blaming other people when they experience failure (Campbell, Reeder, Sedikides, & Elliot, 2000). In addition to these strategies, arguably the key weapon in narcissists’ self-regulatory arsenal is the tendency to self-enhance (i.e., “claim greater standing on a characteristic, or more credit, than is objectively warranted”, Alicke & Sedikides, 2011, p. 2).

Self-enhancement theory draws heavily on individuals’ underlying self-motives [for a review see Alicke and Sedikides (2011)]. Specifically, self-enhancement has been described as “the desire to maintain or increase the positivity (or decrease the negativity) of one’s self-concept or, alternatively, the desire to maintain, protect, and enhance one’s self-esteem” (Leary, 2007, p. 320). Narcissism is likely related to self-enhancement because it is an extreme manifestation of the aforementioned desire to “maintain, protect, and enhance one’s self-esteem” (Leary, 2007, p. 320). Although self-enhancement is critical to the construct of narcissism, it should be noted that inflated self-perceptions are not unique to narcissists. As far back as 1937, Gordon Allport asserted that there is a universal human motivation to view oneself positively, and the desire to be viewed positively has been labeled one of the “most prominent motivational assumptions of Western Psychology” [Kwang & Swann, 2010, p. 263; see also Jones (1973) and Leary (2007)]. Indeed, this vital human need to maintain a positive self-concept is evident in research showing a general tendency for people to have inflated views of themselves (Alicke & Sedikides, 2009; Alicke & Sedikides, 2011; Sedikides & Gregg, 2008), endorse self-serving attributions (Campbell & Sedikides, 1999; Mezulis, Abramson, Hyde, & Hankin, 2004), and believe that they are better than the average person (i.e., the better-than-average effect; Alicke, 1985; Alicke & Govorun, 2005; Brown, 1986). At the same time, some evidence suggests that not everyone self-enhances. For example, in the context of a group discussion exercise, Gosling, John, Craik, and Robins (1998) found that 43% of participants did not self-enhance when their self-ratings were compared to act-frequency ratings provided by trained observers. Thus, consistent with past evidence, we contend that people generally self-enhance, but that there are also substantial individual differences in the tendency to self-enhance—with narcissism being a leading indicator of this tendency.

**Two Approaches to Measuring Self-Enhancement**

Self-enhancement bias is the propensity to see oneself in an overly positive light, but there are two different approaches to establishing the amount of bias present in an individual’s self-evaluation. The first is based on *social comparison* (perceiving oneself more positively than one perceives others) and the second is based on *self-insight* (perceiving oneself more positively than one is perceived by others; also referred to as criterion discrepancy; Kwan, John, Kenny, Bond, & Robins, 2004; Kwan, John, Robins, & Kuang, 2008; Kurt & Paulhus, 2008; Taylor, Lerner, Sherman, Sage, & McDowell, 2003). Social comparison is measured by asking people to compare themselves to others (e.g., compared to the average person, how agreeable are you?), whereas self-insight is measured by comparing peoples’ self-ratings to observer-ratings or objective measures (e.g., comparing a participant’s self-reported agreeableness to the agreeableness score reported for them by a knowledgeable observer).

This distinction is important because different types of self-enhancement are associated with different psychological health outcomes; self-enhancement as measured by social comparison is considered to be more adaptive than self-enhancement as measured by self-insight (Kurt & Paulhus, 2008; Kwan et al., 2004). The historical lack of recognition of the difference between social comparison and self-insight has been blamed for the prolonged debate concerning whether or not self-enhancement promotes adjustment [i.e., the benefits and costs of positive illusions about the self; Taylor & Brown, 1994; but see also Block and Colvin (1994)]. A meta-analytic review of the self-enhancement literature helped make sense of these apparent contradictions by establishing that self-enhancement, as measured by social comparison, is related to high self-esteem and psychological well-being, whereas studies that defined self-enhancement in terms of self-insight tended to find that it was relatively maladaptive (Kwan et al., 2004). Further, in one of the few studies that collected both social comparison and self-insight information from the same participants, Kurt and Paulhus (2008) reported that when they controlled for self-reported personality (i.e., the Big Five), their social comparison index was no longer related to self-rated or peer-rated adjustment outcomes. However, self-insight measures did explain incremental variance in both of these indicators of psychological adjustment. Thus, leading Kurt and Paulhus (2008) to conclude that the self-insight index is “a more defensible operationalization of self-enhancement than is the social comparison index” and that it predicts poorer interpersonal adjustment, particularly when these interpersonal adjustment ratings are obtained from peer-reports (p. 848). This is consistent with a study showing that men who self-enhanced at 18 (comparing self-reports to observer-reports), were perceived negatively by unacquainted examiners five years later—being described as “deceitful”, “distrustful of people”, and “has [a] brittle ego” (Colvin, Block & Funder, 1995, p. 1155). Of particular importance to the current paper, narcissism is studied more frequently in the self-insight literature than the social comparison literature, thus linking narcissism to the more maladaptive variant of self-enhancement (Kwan et al., 2004).

The current meta-analytic review will exclusively focus on self-insight indices of self-enhancement because of the advantages outlined above, as well as practical issues related to the availability of primary studies that measure narcissism. In addition, self-enhancement as measured by social comparison has the undesirable property of lacking “a reality criterion against which the validity of the self-description can be evaluated” (Kurt & Paulhus, 2008, p. 840). In other words, social comparison measures could be particularly problematic when studying narcissists’ tendency to self-enhance, because it is possible that narcissists really are better than average (if a narcissist actually is better than average, then it would not be considered self-enhancement for that individual to perceive himself or herself more positively than he or she perceives the average person). For example, a recent meta-analysis established that narcissism is linked to physical attractiveness, (*r* = .15, *k* = 18, *N* = 1,039; Holtzman & Strube, 2010), so, assuming a normal distribution for physical attractiveness scores, it is potentially more likely that a narcissist is of slightly above average attractiveness. At the same time, the relationship between narcissism and attractiveness is relatively small, and the bulk of existing evidence suggests that narcissism is not strongly correlated with other positive criteria such as course grades (*r* = -.04, Farwell & Wohlwend-Lloyd, 1998), intelligence (*r* = .11, Gabriel et al., 1994), task performance in a group discussion exercise [*r* = .12 (staff ratings), *r* = .04 (peer ratings), John & Robins, 1994], leadership effectiveness [*r* = .02, *k* = 32, *N* = 5,593; Grijalva et al., 2015a], or creativity [*r* = .08 (fluency) and *r* = .06 (flexibility); Goncalo et al., 2010]. To avoid the pitfalls associated with not having a measure of reality against which to compare self-reports, in the current paper we consider external criteria (i.e., observer-reports and objective measures) to be essential—particularly when examining narcissism—because these external criteria constitute an “explicit standard” against which to establish the magnitude and direction of self-enhancement (Robins & Beer, 2001, p. 340).

**Past Research on Narcissism and Self-Enhancement**

Evidence suggests that narcissists genuinely believe that they are more attractive, intelligent, creative, and better in a myriad of ways than available evidence can support (see citations in first paragraph). While it might be human nature to self-enhance to some degree, narcissistic self-enhancement appears to be insensitive to context such as social-appropriateness cues (Morf et al., 2011). For example, a documented moderator of the tendency to self-enhance is the level of accountability associated with one’s ratings (i.e., on average, individuals are less likely to self-enhance if they think they will later have to justify or defend their self-ratings; Sedikides, Herbst, Hardin, & Dardis, 2002). Narcissists, however, appear to flout modesty norms, and continue to self-enhance in certain domains (e.g., attractiveness), even when they know they will later be held accountable for their ratings (Collins & Stukas, 2008). Moreover, narcissists will continue to exaggerate their abilities even when doing so alienates those around them. As a case in point, individuals high in narcissism have been shown to take credit for group successes, even when it means depriving other group members of their fair share of credit (Campbell et al., 2000).

In addition, narcissists’ positive illusions extend beyond normal boundaries because they are seemingly immune to disconfirming evidence. For example, Robins and John (1997) performed a study where participants were asked to rate their own performance after a leaderless group discussion. As expected, participants’ self-ratings were generally higher than trained raters’, but the interesting part was that when asked to view a video of their performance, individuals low in narcissism decreased their ratings to more closely reflect observer-ratings, whereas individuals high in narcissism further increased their self-ratings to magnify the disconnect between their self-ratings and those of trained raters. The authors suggested that narcissists literally cannot see themselves as others see them because they are “blinded by their need for self-worth” (Robins & John, 1997, p. 42). Based on this evidence, we predict that narcissism will be positively related to self-enhancement.

*Hypothesis 1:* Narcissism will have a positive relationship with self-enhancement.

**Agency and Communion**

Although a layperson may assume that narcissists indiscriminately self-enhance across all domains, initial evidence suggests that they devalue some traditionally positive traits, while over-emphasizing others (Campbell, Rudich, & Sedikides, 2002; Carlson et al., 2011b; Rauthmann & Kolar, 2013). Specifically, this work indicates that narcissistic individuals have unrealistically positive evaluations of their agentic characteristics (e.g., power, dominance, and intelligence) but do not inflate, or inflate to a lesser degree, communal characteristics (e.g., agreeableness, warmth, and honesty; Campbell et al., 2002; Carlson et al., 2011b). In a seminal work clarifying the boundaries between these two concepts, Wiggins (1991) referred to agency as “the condition of being a differentiated individual, and it is manifest in strivings for mastery and power which enhance and protect that differentiation”, whereas communion was defined as “the condition of being part of a larger social or spiritual entity, and it is manifested in strivings for intimacy, union, and solidarity with that larger entity” (p. 89; see also Bakan, 1966). Within this framework, narcissism is a vector positioned between the high-agency and low-communion axes (Paulhus, 2001; Paulhus & Williams, 2002; Wiggins & Pincus, 1994). In effect, narcissism has a strong positive correlation with the agency axis of the interpersonal circumplex (*r* = .84; Bradlee & Emmons, 1992), but does not have a strong correlation with the communion axis of the interpersonal circumplex (*r* = .08; Bradlee & Emmons, 1992). Thus, narcissism falls within the interpersonal circumplex quadrant labeled unmitigated agency (Buss, 1990; Helgeson & Fritz, 2000). Unmitigated agency is characterized by ‘‘a focus on the self to the exclusion of others [which] . . . includes being hostile, cynical, greedy, and arrogant’’ (Helgeson & Fritz, 1999, p. 132; see also Rauthmann & Kolar, 2013).

As mentioned above, scholars have established that a person predominantly self-enhances attributes that are most central to his or her self-concept (Gaertner et al., 2008; Gebauer et al., 2012; Sedikides et al., 2003), therefore it corresponds that narcissists’ positive illusions would give priority to agentic characteristics based on agency’s alignment with “self-seeking, egocentric motives” (Wiggins, 1991, p. 91). In support of this theoretical rationale, scholars have recently compiled a variety of diverse evidence demonstrating that narcissists value agentic outcomes and attributes more than communal outcomes and attributes. To illustrate, narcissism has been associated with agentic goals (e.g., power and status), but not communal goals (e.g., affiliation and closeness; Findley & Ojanen, 2013), and in a lab study, Besser and Priel (2010) found that narcissistic participants reported being angry after reading a hypothetical vignette about an achievement threat, but did not report being angry after reading a hypothetical vignette about a romantic rejection threat. Finally, in a daily diary study, narcissists’ state self-esteem was decreased by negative achievement events, but was immune to both positive and negative social events that the authors considered to be indicators of communion (Zeigler-Hill, Myers, & Clark, 2010).

Additional research even points to the fact that Narcissists’ preference for agency over communion is apparent at an implicit, unconscious level. Gu, He, and Zhao (2013) discovered that narcissists exhibited attentional biases for performance words such that “they were highly vigilant to failure words and had difficulty disengaging from success words,” but that they were not affected by interpersonal words. Similarly, in a surprise recall task, narcissists were more likely to recall agentic trait descriptors than communal trait descriptors, suggesting that narcissism affects information processing in such a way that narcissists are more likely to remember agentic trait content because it is more self-relevant (Jones & Brunell, 2014). Results like these led Paulhus (2001) to propose that narcissism is an extreme form of agency, and more recently, Campbell and colleagues introduced an agency model of narcissism (Campbell, Brunell, & Finkel, 2006; Campbell & Foster, 2007). It appears that agency, but not communion, is consistent with narcissists’ grandiose self-conception.

Perhaps more surprising than the finding that narcissists endorse agentic characteristics, is the fact that individuals high in narcissism possess a much less discrepant idea of how others perceive their communal traits compared to their agentic traits (Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire, 2011a; Carlson et al., 2011b). It is possible that narcissists associate communal characteristics, such as honesty and dependability, with weakness and vulnerability—theoretically, exactly what the self-regulatory strategy of narcissism is meant to avoid (see Morf & Rhodewalt, 2001). For individuals high in narcissism, this would result in a decreased desire to align communal characteristics with their self-concept. This idea, however, that narcissists are avoiding vulnerability by eschewing communal traits is difficult to test. Instead, research is accumulating that the tendency to emphasize agentic traits and simultaneously deemphasize communal traits might be a conscious life strategy employed by narcissists that is focused on maximizing personal gain. Interestingly, narcissists appear to know full well that this personal gain often occurs at others’ expense (Jonason, Li, & Teicher, 2010). Carlson (2013) found that narcissists are not only aware that they are narcissistic (i.e., they admit to bragging and acting condescending), but with surprising self-insight, individuals high in narcissism also acknowledged that narcissism produced positive consequences for themselves that were accompanied by a fairly negative impact on others. A negative impact these narcissists appeared to find acceptable, as they also reported a desire to become more narcissistic in the future (Carlson, 2013). Jones and Brunell (2015) likewise found that narcissists were willing to admit to having negative communal attributes (e.g., jealous, crude, insulting), although (as mentioned above) they only tended to recall agentic attributes in a surprise memory test—in other words, narcissists did not recall negative communal words even though they self-reported these attributes. The authors speculated that a failure to encode self-relevant negative-communal traits could reflect (a) an indication of a weak avoidance motivation whereby narcissists strategically fail to encode information about their negative traits or (b) “it may simply be that narcissists view negative-communal traits…as more neutral than negative, less important, or possibly experience less ego-defence concerning their negative-communal qualities than other qualities” (Jones & Brunell, 2015, p. 11).

In sum, narcissists appear to enhance agentic characteristics more than communal characteristics, but it is unclear by exactly how much. On average, across studies, do narcissists continue to enhance communal characteristics just to a lesser degree? The current work aims to estimate the magnitude of the self-enhancement effect for both agency and communion, as well as compare the two.

*Hypothesis 2:* Narcissists will self-enhance their agentic characteristics to a greater extent than they will self-enhance their communal characteristics.

**Acquaintanceship**

As observer-ratings are often the external criterion used to establish the magnitude of narcissists’ self-enhancement, we will also be examining how observer characteristics systematically vary across studies. Specifically, we are interested in whether the length of acquaintanceship affects the magnitude of the discrepancy between narcissists’ self-reports and observer-reports. Taking into consideration how well observers know participants is vital, because peoples’ impressions of narcissists tend to change over time; narcissists make positive first impressions that deteriorate as people get to know them better (Back, Schmukle, & Egloff, 2010; Carlson et al., 2011a; Paulhus, 1998). Based on the thin slices of behavior paradigm, after a mere 30 seconds of exposure, participants identified narcissists as being extraverted and likeable (Oltmanns, Friedman, Fiedler, & Turkheimer, 2004). It appears that individuals are able to make snap judgments about whether or not someone is high in narcissism based on a variety of visual cues. For example, observers associate narcissism with wearing stylish and expensive clothing, having a neat and organized appearance that presumably took a long time to put together, being physically attractive, and for women, wearing makeup and having visible cleavage (Vazire, Naumann, Rentfrow, & Gosling, 2008). However, even though people might have an inkling that someone is narcissistic relatively early in a relationship, perceptions of narcissists still tend to become more negative over time. For example, Paulhus (1998) found that, over the course of two months, narcissists went from being described as “confident, entertaining, and intelligent” by new acquaintances to being described as “arrogant, tends to brag, and overestimates abilities” as their acquaintances became familiar with a broader range of their behaviors (p. 1204). Similarly, Carlson and colleagues (2011b) found that new acquaintances perceived narcissists more positively than knowledgeable informants, and that even narcissists themselves were aware of how others’ perceptions of them became more negative over time (Carlson et al., 2011b). Thus, we predict that narcissists’ self-enhancement bias will be larger in magnitude when based on (the more negative) ratings from close others than (the more positive and thus more similar) ratings from new acquaintances.

*Hypothesis 3*: Narcissists’ self-enhancement bias will be larger in magnitude when the criterion measure is based on ratings from close others than when based on ratings from new acquaintances.

**Difference Scores versus the Self-Criterion Residual Method**

We will also investigate a methodological moderator that will allow us to compare and contrast different methods of measuring self-enhancement. To calculate self-enhancement, researchers tend to use one of two methods: (1) difference scores that are calculated by subtracting external-ratings from self-ratings or (2) the self-criterion residual method (John & Robins, 1994; Paulhus & John, 1998). The self-criterion residual is calculated by regressing self-reports onto an external criterion (e.g., others’ perceptions). The resulting residual reflects the degree of self-other bias present because all of the shared variance has been removed—effectively making the residuals an estimate of self-enhancement (or in some cases self-effacement, if the residual is negative, meaning that an individual’s self-report was lower than the observer-report). These residuals (also known as bias scores) can be correlated with narcissism scores, or any other variable, to calculate its relationship with self-enhancement.

Of these two approaches, difference scores have been criticized more frequently for their methodological weaknesses (Cronbach, 1958, 1992; Cronbach & Furby, 1970; Edwards, 1994; Edwards, 1995; Furr & Bacharach, 2013; Johns, 1981; Zuckerman & Knee, 1996). These criticisms have been discussed at length elsewhere, but a key concern (among others) is that the difference score is less reliable than either of its two components, when the individual components are correlated, as will most likely be the case when comparing self-reports and observer-reports. Because of methodological problems, difference scores have been accused of producing “ambiguous and potentially misleading” results (Edwards, 1995, p. 307). Given the criticisms of difference scores, the self-criterion residual method (John & Robins, 1994; Paulhus & John, 1998) has become the preferred approach to calculating self-enhancement bias.[[1]](#footnote-1) At the same time, it remains unclear how much, on average, the results produced using the self-criterion residual method will differ from those produced using difference scores—scholars tend to report their results using only one of the two methods. Therefore, the current meta-analysis will examine the effect of the two different methods of calculating self-enhancement bias on the magnitude and direction of the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship. We will be attempting to address the question, how similar (or different) are effect sizes produced using the self-criterion residual method, as compared to those produced using difference scores? Thus,

*Research Question 1*: Do meta-analytic effect sizes based on the self-criterion residual method differ from those using the difference score method?

**Individual Self-Enhancement Criteria**

In addition to the previously described hypotheses and research questions examining the overall narcissism-self-enhancement relationship and agency/communion, we will also investigate narcissism’s relationship with individual self-enhancement criteria (e.g., intelligence, attractiveness, and leadership). These additional analyses will be performed in an exploratory manner, as they are contingent on effect size availability, which makes it is difficult to formulate specific a priori hypotheses.

**Method**

**Literature Search**

We searched various electronic databases between the years 1980 and 2015 to identify samples with useful information for the present meta-analysis. Keyword searches in PsycINFO, Google Scholar, Web of Science, and Dissertation Abstracts International were performed using the following keywords: narcissism, narcissist, self-enhancement, positive illusion, self-report, self-perception, other-report, peer-report, informant-report, observer-report, self-evaluation, self-assessment, self-other discrepancy. Second, we searched the available conference programs for the Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP), Association for Research in Personality (ARP), the American Psychological Association (APA), Society of Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP), and Academy of Management (AOM). Third, a snowball approach was used where reference sections of articles already included in the meta-analysis were examined. Fourth, we performed a forward search of all articles that met our inclusion criteria for the meta-analysis by looking for more recent papers that cited our included papers. Fifth, unpublished data were requested from key scholars in the field; researchers were specifically contacted if their published or unpublished papers did not provide necessary information. Sixth, we searched for papers that mentioned common measures of narcissism identified from two chapters in the *Handbook of Narcissism and Narcissistic Personality* that focused on the measurement of narcissism (i.e., Tamborski & Brown, 2011; Watson & Bagby, 2011). These measures included the: Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Raskin & Terry, 1988), OMNI Personality Inventory (O’Brien; 1987), Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Disorders (SCID; First, Gibbon, Spitzer, Williams, & Benjamin, 1997), Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4 (PDQ-4; Hyler, 1994), Diagnostic Interview for DSM- IV Personality Disorders (DIPD-IV; Zanarini, Frankenburg, Sickel, & Yong, 1996), International Personality Disorders Examination (IPDE; Loranger, 1999), Personality Disorder Interview–IV (PDI-IV; Widiger, Mangine, Corbitt, Ellis, & Thomas, 1995), Structured Interview for DSM–IV Personality Disorders (SIDP-IV; Pfohl, Blum, & Zimmerman, 1997), Diagnostic Interview for Narcissism (DIN; Gunderson, Ronningstam, & Bodkin, 1990), Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality (SNAP-2; Clark, 1993), Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III; Millon, Millon, Davis, & Grossman, 2006b), Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2; Butcher, Dahlstrom, Graham, Tellegen, & Kaemmer, 1989), Dirty Dozen (Jonason & Webster, 2010), Narcissistic Grandiosity Scale (NGS; Rosenthal, Hooley, & Steshenko, 2007), Hogan Developmental Survey Bold Scale (HDS-Bold; Hogan & Hogan, 1997; 2009), and California Personality Inventory (CPI; Gough & Bradley, 1996).

**Inclusion Criteria**

No restrictions were placed on the potentially self-enhanced variables included in the meta-analysis (see Table 1 for a list of potentially self-enhanced construct domains investigated in the current work). The first criterion for inclusion concerned the type of self-enhancement index. We were specifically interested in self-insight measures of self-enhancement; thus we only included those primary studies that compared narcissists’ self-reports with observer-reports (e.g., friend, family member, co-worker, supervisor, etc.) or objective ratings (e.g., high school GPA, SAT scores). Second, we excluded samples that used measures of vulnerable narcissism because evidence suggests that vulnerable narcissism is a different construct, and has different correlates, than the more commonly researched type of narcissism (entitled grandiose narcissism) that is the focus of the current paper (e.g., Pincus et al., 2009). Notably, many measures developed in the clinical literature have been shown to measure grandiose narcissism, thus we used the categorization of grandiose versus vulnerable inventories provided in Grijalva et al. (2015b) to determine whether to include specific measures in the current meta-analysis. In the end, we included samples that used the following narcissism measures: the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Emmons, 1984; Raskin & Terry, 1988), the shortened NPI-16 (Ames, Rose, & Anderson, 2006), the California Personality Inventory (CPI; Gough & Bradley, 1992, 2002; Wink & Gough, 1990), the Bold scale of the Hogan Development Survey (HDS-Bold; Hogan & Hogan, 2009), a narcissism measure derived from the California Adult Q-set (CAQ; Block, 1961/1978), an observational narcissism measure developed from the *DSM*-*III-R* definition of Narcissistic Personality Disorder (e.g., John & Robins, 1994), a 10-item adjective-based measure of narcissism (Harms, Roberts, Wood, & Brummel, 2006), the 10-item Childhood Narcissism Scale (Thomaes, Stegge, Bushman, Olthof, & Denissen, 2008), and a short dark-triad measure (Paulhus & Jones, 2011). We excluded a sample that measured entitlement using five items from the exploitative/entitlement facet of the NPI because the Cronbach’s alpha reliability for this measure was .065 (i.e., Cohen, Panter, Turan, Morse, & Kim, 2014).

**Coding of Primary Studies**

All effect sizes were coded so that positive scores indicate self-enhancement and negative scores indicate self-effacement. Studies were coded for sample size, the demographic makeup of the sample, publication type (i.e., published paper vs. unpublished paper), type of self-enhancement ratings (i.e., observer-report vs. objective measures), type of sample (i.e., students vs. non-students), and type of self-enhancement index (i.e., regression residual vs. difference score). Further, we coded the length of raters’ relationships with the focal participant using three categories: (1) *zero acquaintanceship*—the rater and target were strangers who had not interacted [e.g., participants’ personalities were rated by strangers based on their Facebook profiles (Carlson et al., 2011a); participants’ physical attractiveness was rated by strangers based on photographs (Gabriel et al., 1994)], (2) *short acquaintanceship*—when the rater and participant had interacted, but known each other for less than one week [e.g., without prior interaction, individuals participated in a leaderless group discussion exercise and then rated each group member’s task performance (Robins & Beer, 2001); without prior interaction, pairs of participants talked for five minutes and then rated their partner’s personality (Carlson et al., 2011b)], and (3) *long acquaintanceship*—when the rater and participant had known each other longer than one week (e.g., friend, family member, and coworker ratings). If an observer rater was nominated by a participant, then we assumed that person was a friend, family member, or coworker and thus in the long acquaintanceship category. In addition, we coded whether each potentially self-enhanced construct was an indicator of agency, communion, or neither (the neither category was chosen if it was decided that the construct was neither consistent with agency nor communion, or if it was an indeterminate combination of the two). Our coding decisions were based on the definitions of agency and communion provided by Wiggins (1991)—which can be found in our introduction. For a summary of the agency/communion/neither categorization by construct, see Table 1.[[2]](#footnote-2) Agreement between the first and second authors on the coded effect sizes was as follows: publication type (100%), type of self-enhancement ratings (100%), type of sample (100%), length of relationship (95%), agency/communion (93%), and type of self-enhancement index (100%). Divergent ratings were discussed until agreement was reached. The main codes and input values for all of the effect sizes included in the meta-analysis can be found in Appendix A.

**Analysis**

Many of the samples included in the present meta-analysis reported multiple correlations for the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship (e.g., reporting narcissists’ self-enhancement across multiple constructs, across multiple time points, or across multiple observers). To control for the nested nature of the data, we used a multilevel analysis technique that allowed us to include dependent observations, thus incorporating all of the available information into our analyses. We chose to use this multilevel approach to meta-analysis because using more traditional techniques (e.g., Borenstein, Hedges, Higgins, & Rothstein, 2009; Hunter & Schmidt, 2004) would have required creating a composite or average when there were multiple effect sizes from a single sample. Composites/averages are used in order to adhere to the standard statistical assumption of independent observations. However, in the current study, this would often have meant averaging across different constructs–such as attractiveness, agreeableness, and intelligence. Recently, researchers have instead been using a multilevel approach that allows one to incorporate multiple effect sizes from a single sample (e.g., Podsakoff, Whiting, Welsh, & Mai, 2013).

In the current paper, the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship (effect size) was conceptualized as a Level 1 variable, and the sample was conceptualized as a Level 2 variable. We identified 168 effect sizes (Level 1) from 36 independent samples (Level 2). Consistent with past research, the multilevel meta-regression analyses were performed with SAS using PROC MIXED (e.g., Podsakoff et al., 2013), and weighted by sample size, which is best practice for moderator analyses, according to Steel and Kammeyer-Mueller (2002). Finally, we corrected the effect sizes for unreliability in narcissism.

***Publication Bias.*** We also performed publication bias analyses designed to detect the file drawer effect where statistically significant results are more likely to get published than null results. We performed our publication bias analyses using the Comprehensive Meta-Analysis software with random effects models [this software utilizes Hedges and Olkin’s (1985) approach to meta-analysis]. In addition, we carried out *p-curve* analyses based on Simonsohn, Nelson, and Simmons (2014). A *p-curve* visually displays the distribution of independent, statistically significant *p* values for a set of studies. The *p-curve* analyses were conducted via the online APP 3.0 (<http://www.p-curve.com/app3/>) developed by Simonsohn and colleagues. In order to meet the independence assumptions of all of the publication bias analyses, we averaged/composited the effect sizes such that there was only one effect size per sample.

**Results**

Table 2 displays the means, standard deviations, and correlations among the study moderator variables. Because the correlations were between dichotomous moderator variables, we calculated tetrachoric correlations. A few of the relationships in Table 2 could not be estimated, because there were no studies in our data set that used a particular combination of moderator categories (e.g., there were no unpublished studies where self-enhancement was calculated based on observer-reports by acquaintances). As can be seen, many of the variables were moderately to strongly intercorrelated. Before testing our hypotheses, we also calculated the intraclass correlation coefficient ICC(1) (Bliese, 2000), which estimates the percentage of total variance in effect sizes that can be explained by level 2 nesting of effect sizes within sample. In this case, 13% of the total variance in effect sizes can be attributed to group-level variance.

Table 3 reports the results of our multilevel weighted least squares analyses (WLS; Steel & Kammeyer-Mueller, 2008) to predict the relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement. Model 1 displays the relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement, *uncorrected* for unreliability in narcissism (*B* = .18, *k* = 168 effect sizes, number of samples = 36, 95% CI = [.14, .22]); and Model 2 estimates the relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement, *corrected* for unreliability in narcissism (*B* = .21, *k* = 168 effect sizes, number of samples = 36, 95% CI = [.17, .26]). For these analyses, the intercept of the multilevel model without predictors (i.e., the null model) uses the same metric as a correlation coefficient. As expected, narcissism was positively related to self-enhancement, supporting Hypothesis 1.[[3]](#footnote-3) In Table 3, we also report results from several methodological moderators of interest. Neither publication status (i.e., published vs. unpublished; *B* = -.0002, 95% CI = [-.10, .10]), the source of the self-enhancement ratings (i.e., observer-reports vs. objective measures; *B* = -.005, 95% CI = [-.10, .09]), nor the type of sample (i.e., student vs. non student; *B* = -.08, 95% CI = [-.19, .03]) were statistically significant predictors of the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship. However, the narcissism measure used (i.e., NPI vs. non-NPI; *B* = -.10, 95% CI = [-.20, -.01]) was significant such that studies using the NPI produced slightly smaller effect sizes than studies using other narcissism inventories. The pseudo-*R2* for this analysis was .03; adding the ‘NPI vs. other narcissism measure’ accounted for an additional 3% of the variance in the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship beyond that explained by the baseline model (i.e., Model 2).[[4]](#footnote-4) A final methodological moderator of interest addressed Research Question 1 (i.e., whether effect sizes produced using the self-criterion residual method are the same as those produced using difference scores). In this case, the regression coefficient was also not statistically significant (*B* = .09, 95% CI = [-.01, .19]).

Despite the fact that effect sizes produced using difference scores and regression residuals did not significantly differ, we further performed all of our analyses with the effect sizes based on difference scores removed to ensure that our conclusions remained the same (see Table 4). We took this additional step due to the previously described concerns with difference scores. When effect sizes derived from difference scores were removed, 128 effect sizes and 28 independent samples remained in the analysis. In other words, the majority of the correlations in our original data set were based on the self-criterion residual method (i.e., 76%), consequently, even when studies using difference scores were removed, we still had enough remaining data to conduct our analyses. The corrected meta-analytic correlation increased slightly when difference scores were removed to *B* = .24 (95% CI = [.19, .29]) compared to the combined data *B* = .21 (95% CI = [.17, .26]); although the confidence intervals for the *B*s overlapped, which suggests that the meta-analytic effect size based only on regression residuals was not statistically different than that based on a combination of difference scores and regression residuals). The overall pattern of results remained the same with and without difference scores—in both cases, none of the methodological moderators were statistically significant. The narcissism-self-enhancement relationship remained relatively consistent regardless of the aforementioned methodological differences across studies. These findings provide evidence for the robustness of narcissism’s association with self-enhancement.

**Agency and Communion**

Next, we tested our hypotheses and research questions concerning agency and communion. Out of a total of 168 effect sizes, 90 were coded as agentic (54%) and 53 (32%) were coded as communal; 25 effect sizes were coded as neither agentic nor communal. We ran these analyses separately for agency and communion. First, with only agentic effect sizes corrected for unreliability in narcissism (*B* = .29, *SE* = .02, *k* = 90 effect sizes; number of samples = 28, 95% CI = [.24, .34]; see Model 2 in Table 5), and then with only communal effect sizes corrected for unreliability in narcissism (*B* = .05, *SE* = .03, *k* = 53, number of samples = 11, 95% CI = [-.004, .11]; see Model 2 in Table 6).[[5]](#footnote-5) The results suggest that narcissism is related to self-enhancement in agentic, but not communal criteria. Given the nature of Hypothesis 2, which specifically predicted that narcissists self-enhance more in agentic domains than in communal domains, it is also important to note that the confidence intervals for agentic and communal criteria did not overlap. Therefore, narcissists tended to self-enhance their agentic characteristics more than their communal characteristics, on average, supporting Hypothesis 2. In addition, we reported the methodological moderator results separately for agentic criteria (in Table 5) and communal criteria (in Table 6). For these analyses, none of the methodological moderators were statistically significant.

**Publication Bias**

Publication bias was investigated for the narcissism-overall self-enhancement relationship, as well as separately for self-enhancement in agentic and communal criteria. First, as reported above, we compared published to unpublished studies—the concern being that studies with larger effect sizes might be more likely to get published. This was not the case in the current paper because we found that the effect sizes did not differ between published and unpublished studies (see results for ‘Publication Type’ in Tables 3 through 6). Second, we examined funnel plots with standard error on the vertical axis and the effect size on the horizontal axis. In general, studies with a larger number of participants are expected to cluster toward the top of the graph and near the mean, whereas studies with a smaller number of participants are expected to be located at the bottom of the graph and exhibit greater variability. Publication bias is indicated by a lack of symmetry about the mean with smaller studies tending to have larger than average effect sizes (i.e., to be located on the right side of the graph). This would occur because statistically significant studies are more likely to be published, and the concern is that some studies with smaller effect sizes (i.e., studies on the left side of the graph) are missing from the meta-analysis. However, based on the funnel plots in the current study, there does not appear to be a large amount of publication bias for overall self-enhancement (Figure 1), self-enhancement in agentic criteria (Figure 2), or for self-enhancement in communal criteria (Figure 3). Third, to quantify the magnitude of any potential publication bias we also performed Duval and Tweedie’s (2000) trim and fill analysis that is designed to detect where missing studies are likely to be located and then impute these missing studies in order to compute a less biased, “adjusted” meta-analytic effect. The observed point estimate for overall self-enhancement was .21 (95% CI = [.16, .26]), whereas the adjusted value was .17 (95% CI = [.12, .23]); for agentic effect sizes the observed point estimate was .29 (95% CI = [.24, .34]), whereas the adjusted value was .25 (95% CI = [.19, .30]); for communal effect sizes the observed point estimate was .004 (95% CI = [-.08, .08]), whereas the adjusted value was .004 (95% CI = [-.08, .08]). Although for overall self-enhancement and self-enhancement in agentic criteria the adjusted effect sizes decreased slightly, none of the differences between observed and adjusted effect sizes reached statistical significance. Finally, we conducted *p-curve* analyses. A “*p-curve* is the distribution of statistically significant *p* values for a set of independent findings” (Simonsohn et al., 2014, p.535). If the *p-curve* distribution is right-skewed, this is an indication that publication bias is less likely because a larger number of the *p* values are near .01 rather than the high .04s. For overall self-enhancement, 13 of 36 effect sizes were excluded from the *p-curve* analysis because they were not statistically significant, leaving 23 effect sizes to include in the analysis. The results are summarized in Figure 4 where one can see that the distribution is right-skewed; 74% of effect sizes had *p* values smaller or equal to 0.01, and 91% no larger than 0.02. The curve is significantly right-skewed based on both the binomial test (which tests the share of significant results for *p* values less than .025; *p* < 0.0001) and the continuous test (Z = -12.78, *p* < .0001). Next, for self-enhancement in agentic criteria, 26 effect sizes were included in the analysis. Table 5 shows that this distribution is also right-skewed with 85% of the effect sizes having *p* values smaller or equal to 0.01, and 97% no larger than 0.02. The curve is significantly right-skewed based on both the binomial test (p< 0.0001) and the continuous test (Z = -14.73, *p* < .0001). We could not perform this analysis for communal self-enhancement because only 3 effect sizes were significant, but based on our previous publication bias analyses, it seems as though the threat is very minimal for communal criteria. In sum, we can conclude that publication bias is likely not a great threat to the validity of the current study.

**Length of Acquaintance**

Next, we assessed the impact of length of acquaintance on the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship. It was predicted that individuals who had known a narcissist for a shorter period of time would see the narcissist more positively, resulting in a smaller discrepancy between their observer-reports and narcissists’ self-reports, as compared to more knowledgeable observers. For this analysis, we identified three broad categories of acquaintance for which we ran separate regression analyses: zero acquaintance (corrected *B* = .24, *SE* = .03, *k* = 39, number of samples = 6, 95% CI = [.18, .30], short acquaintance (corrected *B* = .15, *SE* = .05, *k* = 30, number of samples = 7, 95% CI = [-.001, .30]), and long acquaintance (corrected *B* = .23, *SE* = .03, *k* = 53, number of samples = 17, 95% CI = [.16, .31]). Hypothesis 3 was not supported, as evidenced by the overlapping confidence intervals for the three categories of acquaintanceship. The self-enhancement bias was not larger in magnitude when the criterion measure was based on ratings from family/friends/coworkers who were in the long acquaintance category, as compared to newer acquaintances or strangers (i.e., short acquaintance or zero acquaintance). Interestingly, short acquaintance was the only category that was not significantly different from zero, whereas both long acquaintance and zero acquaintance exhibited positive relationships.

**Individual self-enhancement constructs**

Finally, we individually examined the extent to which narcissists self-enhanced specific constructs (e.g., physical attractiveness). These results appear in Table 7. As part of this analysis, we searched for exceptions to the previously described trend for agency and communion. In other words, we examined whether there were any agentic characteristics that narcissists did not inflate and communal characteristics that narcissists did inflate. Identifying exceptions might offer insight into boundaries concerning narcissists’ agentic self-enhancement and hints regarding what it is about communion that narcissists may find unappealing. We only performed this additional analysis for constructs that had effect sizes from at least three independent samples. We were able to perform this analysis for 10 out of the 27 constructs in our meta-analysis (the different types of fairness were considered one construct; see Table 1).

First, the narcissism-self-enhancement relationships for agentic constructs were as follows: intelligence (*B* = .29, *k* effect sizes = 21, number of samples = 14, 95% CI = [.23, .35]), task performance (*B* = .17, *k* effect sizes = 14, number of samples = 6, 95% CI = [.03, .30]), leadership (*B* = .34, *k* effect sizes = 11, number of samples = 4, 95% CI = [.17, .50]), extraversion (*B* = .42, *k* effect sizes = 10, number of samples = 5, 95% CI = [.31, .52]), attractiveness (*B* = .40, *k* effect sizes = 9, number of samples = 6, 95% CI = [.28, .52]), and openness (*B* = .29, *k* effect sizes = 8, number of samples = 4, 95% CI = [-.09, .66]). Each of the *agentic* constructs that we were able to examine individually was significantly related to narcissistic self-enhancement—except for openness. We will discuss the discrepancy for openness below.

Next, we examined narcissists’ tendency to self-enhance communal constructs. We were only able to individually examine three communal constructs: agreeableness, conscientiousness, and likeability. As expected, narcissists did not self-enhance their agreeableness (*B* = -.14, *k* effect sizes = 11, number of samples = 5, 95% CI = [-.44, .16]), but surprisingly, they did enhance their likability (*B* = .32, *k* = 6, number of samples = 3, 95% CI = [.14, .51]) and their conscientiousness (*B* = .18, *k* effect sizes = 9, number of samples = 5, 95% CI = [.04, .32]). Therefore, likability and conscientiousness provide exceptions to the overall null relationship for narcissistic self-enhancement on communal constructs. In our discussion section, we will explore what it is about likability and conscientiousness, as opposed to agreeableness, that may result in the differing relationships with narcissists’ tendency to self-enhance—although both the likeability and conscientiousness results should be interpreted with caution because they were based on 3 and 5 samples, respectively. Finally, emotional stability is not traditionally categorized as agentic or communal. Narcissists did not tend to significantly enhance their emotional stability (*B* = .11, *k* effect sizes = 10, number of samples = 6, 95% CI = [-.03, .24]).

**Discussion**

The current paper investigated narcissists’ tendency to self-enhance. We aggregated 168 correlations from 36 independent samples using mixed-effects (multilevel) meta-analytic techniques to reveal that there was a small but consistent relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement. Further, we discovered that narcissists self-enhanced their agentic attributes more than their communal attributes, suggesting that the aforementioned significant overall narcissism-self-enhancement relationship was driven by narcissists’ positive distortion in agentic domains. In contrast, the average effect size for communal characteristics was near zero.

We found a somewhat similar pattern when we examined our results individually by construct; however, these analyses were based on a smaller number of effect sizes and should be interpreted with caution. Narcissism was associated with self-enhancement on the agentic constructs of task performance, attractiveness, leadership, intelligence, and extraversion, but not openness. On the other hand, narcissists unexpectedly enhancing two communal traits: likeability and conscientiousness; although, as expected, narcissists did not enhance agreeableness. From a practical perspective, this means that researchers should potentially be more cautious about relying on a narcissists’ self-reports of agentic qualities, as well as likeability and conscientiousness, because these are the characteristics they are more likely to positively distort. In contrast, narcissists are *not* more likely to provide inaccurate self-ratings on communal constructs than non-narcissists, on average.

It is worth exploring in slightly more detail the two communal traits for which narcissists did in fact self-enhance—likability and conscientiousness. At first, it appeared as though likeability would fit better with our definition of communion, because likability is associated with being friendly and cooperative (Cillessen & Rose, 2005; van der Linden, Scholte, Cillessen, Nijenhuis, & Segers, 2010). However, likeability has also been used as a measure of popularity (e.g., sociometric status ratings in which one is asked to rate each individual in a group on likeability; e.g., Dion & Berscheid, 1974); in contrast to likeability, popularity “refers to the extent to which one has prestige and influence in a group, and is often associated with social dominance” (van der Linden et al., 2010, p. 669). It is possible that narcissists are endorsing likeability because they associate likeability with popularity, and consequently, social influence and prestige (agentic characteristics), a possibility that necessitates further research.

Next, we will discuss our finding for conscientiousness. Although previous scholars have categorized conscientiousness as being communal (e.g., Campbell et al., 2002), we initially found conscientiousness difficult to categorize into either agency or communion because we perceived it to have both communal (e.g., dutifulness) and agentic (e.g., achievement striving) facets (Costa & McCrae, 1992). Thus, as described in Footnote 2, we also ran our communion analyses without conscientiousness—our results did not statistically differ when conscientiousness was excluded—however it is possible that only certain facets of conscientiousness are driving the observed relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement—a possibility that needs to be verified by future research. Similarly, opposing facet-level relationships could also explain why narcissists did not enhance the agentic Big Five trait of openness to a significant degree (e.g., one facet of openness is *feelings*, which taps into a sensitivity to one’s own feelings, whereas another facet is *actions*, which taps into a preference for variety over routine; Costa & McCrae, 1992). Narcissists are not known for being particularly introspective and in touch with their emotions, but narcissism has been associated with approach motivation and specific behaviors such as risk taking (Vazire & Funder, 2006) and sensation/fun seeking (Campbell et al., 2006; Miller et al., 2009). Thus, individuals high in narcissism may be more likely to enhance facets of openness that align more closely with approach motivation. Unfortunately, due to limitations in the type of information available in our primary studies, we were not able to examine the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship for the Big Five at the facet-level, hence further empirical inquiry is needed on the narcissism-self-enhancement relationship in the Big Five facets.

Although not related to a specific a priori hypothesis, the current study also indicated that narcissists self-enhanced to similar degrees when self-enhancement was measured using different sources of comparison—observer-reports as opposed to objective measures (e.g., intelligence tests). Dufner et al. (2013) found that observer-reports (which they referred to as perceived self-enhancement) and objective measures (which they referred to as actual self-enhancement) had overlapping nomological networks, but were only weakly related (*r* = .11). Thus, just because someone self-enhances on objective measures does not mean they will necessarily self-enhance according to observer-reports, and vice versa. Our meta-analytic results however showed that narcissists self-enhanced regardless of whether researchers used objective measures or observer-reports. This was particularly interesting because Dufner and colleagues (2013) further found that these two ways of measuring self-enhancement were associated with different social impressions. There was a positive relationship between objective self-enhancement and perceptions of emotional stability, whereas there was an inverted u-shaped relationship between observer-reported self-enhancement and emotional stability such that people with moderate levels of self-enhancement were perceived to be more emotionally stable than people with very high or low levels of observer-reported self-enhancement.

**Theoretical Implications**

The mapping of narcissists’ pattern of self-enhancement has many theoretical implications. First, the current study emphasizes the contextualized nature of narcissism’s relationship with self-enhancement. Although narcissists do indeed self-enhance, these positive illusions appear to be targeted toward agentic attributes—potentially attributes that are central to their self-concepts. Thus, the current work helps to precisely identify an important boundary condition on what was once thought to be a global tendency toward self-enhancement. A potential direction for future research would be to explore why narcissists’ self-ratings are more similar to observer-ratings for communal traits. For example, do communal characteristics have a subtle negative connotation to narcissists—are communal characteristics associated with weakness and unwanted vulnerability? This explanation is intuitively appealing based on some theoretical accounts of narcissism [such as Morf and Rhodewalt’s (2001) dynamic self-regulatory processing model of narcissism, which suggests that narcissists’ are wary of relationships because observers have the power to point out that narcissists’ self-perceptions are inflated]; however, it should be noted that the average communal effect size we found was near zero (i.e., *B* = .05). If narcissists really considered communal traits to reflect negative qualities, then we would have expected to see statistically significant negative effect sizes. Based on our results, narcissists may perceive communal qualities as simply being unimportant. This is consistent with Campbell and Foster’s (2007) observation that one of the defining features of narcissism is a “*lack of interest* in warm and caring interpersonal relationships” (p. 118, emphasis added). Recall, that recent research suggests narcissists are aware of the social costs of narcissism, but that they believe the personal rewards associated with narcissism outweigh any social costs (Carlson, 2013).

Thus, a second contribution of the current paper was that it provided further insight into theoretical accounts of narcissism. Specifically, Campbell and colleagues’ extended agency model of narcissism (e.g., Campbell & Foster, 2007) posits that prioritizing agentic over communal concerns is a fundamental characteristic of narcissism—a contention that is supported by the current meta-analysis. In addition, the agency model of narcissism indicates that inflated self-views are one of the intrapsychic strategies that narcissists use to feel good about themselves. The authors label this good feeling “narcissistic esteem”, and state that narcissistic esteem is “linked primarily to dominance rather than closeness or acceptance” (Campbell & Foster, 2007, p. 122). Overall, our results are consistent with and build confidence in the aforementioned components of the more general agency model of narcissism.

A third contribution of the current meta-analysis was to investigate the impact of using difference scores, as opposed to regression residuals. We found that there was not a statistically significant difference in the magnitude of the effect sizes produced using the two different approaches to calculating self-enhancement (see Table 3). Although difference scores are criticized more frequently, the self-criterion residual method has also faced methodological criticism [see Krueger and Wright (2011)]. It is notable that the two approaches did not diverge more markedly. That being said, there are now more advanced methods than difference scores and the self-criterion residual method for indexing self-enhancement. First, drawing on Kenny’s (1994) Social Relations Model (SRM), a new method was proposed by Kwan and colleagues (2004) that requires round-robin data (i.e., data collected in a small group in which all group members provide self-reports, as well as reports for every other group member). If round-robin data are available, then using Kwan and colleagues (2004) method allows one to get a more precise estimate of self-enhancement by taking into consideration both perceiver effects (how one tends to perceive others) and target effects (how one tends to be perceived; for a more detailed description see Kwan et al., 2004 and Borkenau, Zaltauskas, & Leising, 2009). A second option is to use polynomial regression and response surface methodology (Edwards & Parry, 1993), which have become popular in the person-environment fit literature in industrial and organizational psychology (and do not require round-robin data). Using polynomial regression, researchers can analyze their results from a three-dimensional perspective, relating self-ratings and observer-ratings to an outcome of interest, such as narcissism. Polynomial regression and response surface methodology allow researchers to directly test the relationships that difference scores are supposed to evaluate without the same restrictive (often untested) assumptions inherent to the use of difference scores (see Edwards 2002 for a thorough description of polynomial regression).

**Limitations and Future Research Directions**

The current paper has several limitations. First, the number of effect sizes was smaller than we would have liked for some of the moderator analyses (e.g., fewer studies used objective measures than observer-reports), and we would have liked to examine a greater number of potentially self-enhanced constructs (we were able to examine 10 constructs). More robust estimates will emerge as results continue to accumulate. In addition, although it is logically intuitive that peoples’ perceptions of narcissists would change as they get to know a narcissist better, because it takes time for narcissists more negative qualities to become apparent, our acquaintance hypothesis (Hypothesis 3) was not supported. We would have liked to use a continuous measure of length of acquaintance rather than three categories (zero, short, and long acquaintance), but this was not possible because of missing information for many studies and the fact that many studies combined information from dyads with different lengths of acquaintance. Due to the somewhat crude nature of the acquaintance categories in the current work, we hope that researchers will continue to address the role played by length of acquaintance. Finally, we were interested in exploring how narcissists’ self-enhancement differed cross-culturally, but all of our primary studies consisted of Western, individualistic samples, except for a single study from Korea.

Future research is needed to examine the role that culture plays in narcissistic self-enhancement. Substantial empirical work has focused on whether people from collectivistic cultures self-enhance, and if so, whether they tend to self-enhance the same attributes as people from individualistic cultures (Sedikides et al., 2003; Sedikides, Gaertner, & Vevea, 2005; but see also Hamamura, Heine, and Takemoto (2007). Sedikides and colleagues (2003) found that people from individualistic cultures tend to self-enhance their personal effectiveness and independence (i.e., “qualities that validate their independent self-construals” (p. 61), whereas people from collectivistic cultures tend to enhance qualities that further the goals of maintaining group harmony and cooperation (i.e., qualities that validate their interdependent self-construals). Given the potential role that cultural context has in the content of peoples’ self-enhancement, it would be interesting to explore whether narcissistic individuals embedded in collectivistic societies tend to self-enhance agentic attributes.

**Conclusion**

Our study empirically reviewed the narcissism-self-enhancement literature. In addition to summarizing the magnitude of the meta-analytic effect sizes, the current study provided nuanced insight into narcissism’s relationship with self-enhancement by showing that the relationship was driven by narcissists’ tendency to self-enhance their agentic attributes, as opposed to their communal attributes.

**References**

Alicke, M. D. (1985). Global self-evaluations as determined by the desirability and controllability of trait adjectives. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 49*, 1621-1630. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.49.6.1621

Alicke, M. D. & Sedikides, C. (2011). *Handbook of Self-Enhancement and Self-Protection*. NewYork, NY: The Guilford Press. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/870546974?accountid=14553

Allport, G. W. (1937). *Personality: A psychological interpretation.* New York, NY: Holt. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/615071355?accountid=14553

\*Ames, D. R., & Kammrath, L. K. (2004). Mind-reading and metacognition: Narcissism, not actual competence, predicts self-estimated ability. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior, 28*, 187-209. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B:JONB.0000039649.20015.0e

\*Ames, D. R., Rose, P., & Anderson, C. P. (2006). The NPI-16 as a short measure of narcissism. *Journal of Research in Personality*, *40*, 440-450. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2005.03.002

Back, M. D., Schmukle, S. C., & Egloff, B. (2010). Why are narcissists so charming at first sight? decoding the narcissism–popularity link at zero acquaintance. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 98*(1), 132-145. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0016338

Bakan, D. (1966). *The duality of human existence: an essay on psychology and religion.*  Rand Mcnally, Oxford. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/615470079?accountid=14553

Besser, A., & Priel, B. (2010). Grandiose narcissism versus vulnerable narcissism in threatening situations: Emotional reactions to achievement failure and interpersonal rejection. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, 29*(8), 874-902. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1521/jscp.2010.29.8.874

Bleske-Rechek, A., Remiker, M. W., & Baker, J. P. (2008). Narcissistic men and women think they are so hot--but they are not. *Personality and Individual Differences, 45*, 420-424. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2008.05.018

Bliese, P. D. (2000). Within-group agreement, non-independence, and reliability: Implications for data aggregation and analysis. *Multilevel theory, research, and methods in organizations: Foundations, extensions, and new directions.* (pp. 349-381) Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, CA. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/619541281?accountid=14553

Block, J. (1978). *The Q-sort method in personality assessment and psychiatric research*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press. (Original work published 1961). Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/616456048?accountid=14553

Block, J., & Colvin, C. R. (1994). Positive illusions and well-being revisited: Separating fiction from fact. *Psychological Bulletin, 116*, 28. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.116.1.28

Borenstein, M., Hedges, L. V., Higgins, J. P. T. and Rothstein, H. R. (2009) Fixed-Effect Versus Random-Effects Models, in Introduction to Meta-Analysis, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester, UK. doi: 10.1002/9780470743386.ch13

Borkenau, P., Zaltauskas, K., & Leising, D. (2009). More may be better but there may be too much: Optimal trait level and self-enhancement bias. *Journal of Personality, 77*(3), 825-858. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.2009.00566.x

Bradlee, P. M., & Emmons, R. A. (1992). Locating narcissism within the interpersonal circumplex and the five-factor model. *Personality and Individual Differences, 13,* 821-830. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/618167878?accountid=14553

Brown, J. D. (1986). Evaluations of self and others: Self-enhancement biases in social judgments. *Social Cognition, 4*, 353-376. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/617397287?accountid=14553

\*Brown, M. N. (2010). *Narcissism, attachment style, and interpersonal assessment among clinical psychology graduate students.* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses.(Accession Order No. 3407405). Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/837460727?accountid=14553

Bushman, B. J., & Baumeister, R. F. (1998). Threatened egotism, narcissism, self-esteem, and direct and displaced aggression: Does self-love or self-hate lead to violence? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 75*, 219-229. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.75.1.219

Buss, D. M. (1990). Unmitigated agency and unmitigated communion: An analysis of the negative components of masculinity and femininity.*Sex Roles, 22*(9-10), 555-568. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/617888993?accountid=14553

Butcher, J. N., Dahlstrom, W. G., Graham, J. R., Tellegen, A., & Kaemmer, B. (1989). *Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory (MMPI-2) manual for administration and scoring*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Campbell, W. K., Brunell, A. B., & Finkel, E. J. (2006). Narcissism, interpersonal self-regulation, and romantic relationships: An agency model approach. In K. D. Vohs & E. J. Finkel (Eds.), Self and relationships: Connecting intrapersonal and interpersonal processes (pp. 57-83). New York, NY: Guilford Press. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/621152013?accountid=14553

Campbell, W. K., & Foster, J. D. (2007). The narcissistic self: Background, an extended agency model, and ongoing controversies. In C. Sedikides & S. Spencer (Eds.), *Frontiers in Social Psychology: The Self* (pp. 115-138). Philadelphia, PA: Psychology Press.  Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/621635198?accountid=14553

\*Campbell, W. K., Goodie, A. S., & Foster, J. D. (2004). *Narcissism, confidence, and risk attitude. Journal of Behavioral Decision Making, 17*, 297-311. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/bdm.475

Campbell, W. K., Reeder, G. D., Sedikides, C., & Elliot, A. J. (2000). Narcissism and comparative self-enhancement strategies*. Journal of Research in Personality, 34*, 329-347. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/619456156?accountid=14553

Campbell, W. K., Rudich, E. A., & Sedikides, C. (2002). Narcissism, self-esteem, and the positivity of self-views: Two portraits of self-love. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 28*, 358-368. doi: 10.1177/0146167202286007

Campbell, W. K., & Sedikides, C. (1999). Self-threat magnifies the self-serving bias: A meta-analytic integration. *Review of General Psychology, 3*(1), 23-43. doi: 10.1037/1089-2680.3.1.23

Carlson, E. N. (2013). Honestly arrogant or simply misunderstood? Narcissists’ awareness of their narcissism. *Self and Identity, 3*, 259-277. doi: 10.1080/15298868.2012.659427

\*Carlson, E. N., Naumann, L. P., & Vazire. S. (2011a). Getting to know a narcissist inside and out. In C. W. Keith & J. Miller (Eds.), The handbook of narcissism and narcissistic personality disorder: Theoretical approaches, empirical findings, and treatments (pp. 285-299). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons Inc. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/1220378518?accountid=14553

\*Carlson, E. N., Vazire, S., & Oltmanns, T. F. (2011b). You probably think this paper's about you: Narcissists' perceptions of their personality and reputation. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 101*, 185-201. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0023781

Cillessen, A. H. N., & Rose, A. J. (2005). Understanding popularity in the peer system. *Current Directions in Psychological Science, 14*(2), 102-105. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00343.x

Clark, L. A. (1993). *SNAP, Schedule for nonadaptive and adaptive personality: Manual for administration, scoring, and interpretation*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

Cohen, T. R., Panter, A. T., Turan, N., Morse, L., & Kim Y. (2014). Moral character in the workplace. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 107*, 943-963. doi:10.1037/a0037245

Collins, D. R., & Stukas, A. A. (2008). Narcissism and self-presentation: The moderating effects of accountability and contingencies of self-worth. *Journal of Research in Personality, 42*(6), 1629-1634. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2008.06.011

Colvin, C. R., Block, J., & Funder, D. C. (1995). Overly positive self-evaluations and personality: Negative implications for mental health. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 68*, 1152-1162. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.68.6.1152

Costa, P. T., & McCrae, R. R. (1992). *Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) professional manual*. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.

Cronbach, L. J. (1958). Proposals leading to analytic treatment of social perception scores. In R. Tagiuri & L. Petrullo (Eds.), Person perception and interpersonal behavior (pp. 353-379). Stanford, CA: Stanford Univ. Press.

Cronbach, L. J. (1992). Four *Psychological Bulletin* articles in perspective. *Psychological Bulletin, 112*, 389-392. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.112.3.389](http://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0033-2909.112.3.389" \t "_blank)

Cronbach, L. J. & Furby (1970). How we should measure “change”—or should we? *Psychological Bulletin, 74*, 68-80. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0029382](http://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/h0029382" \t "_blank)

\*Dattner, B. (1999). Who’s the fairest of them all?: The impact of narcissism on self- and other-rated fairness in the workplace. (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses.(Accession Order No. 9945268). Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/619554532?accountid=14553

Dion, K. K., & Berscheid, E. (1974). Physical attractiveness and peer perception among children. *Sociometry, 37*(1), 1-12. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/615963472?accountid=14553

\*Dufner, M., Denissen, J., Sedikides, C., Van Zalk, M., Meeus, W. H. J., & Van Aken, M. (2013). Are actual and perceived intellectual self‐enhancers evaluated differently by social perceivers?*European Journal of Personality, 27*(6), 621-633. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/per.1934

Duval, S., & Tweedie, R. (2000). Trim and fill: A simple funnel-plot-based method of testing and adjusting for publication bias in meta-analysis. *Biometrics, 56*, 455–463. doi:10.1111/j.0006-341X.2000.00455.x

Edwards, J. R. (1994). Regression analysis as an alternative to difference scores. *Journal of*

*Management*, *20*(3), 683-689. [doi:10.1016/0149-2063(94)90011-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0149-2063(94)90011-6" \t "doilink)

Edwards, J. R. (1995). Alternatives to difference scores as dependent variables in the study of congruence in organizational research. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 64*(3), 307-324. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/618914476?accountid=14553

Edwards, J. R. (2002). Alternatives to difference scores: Polynomial regression analysis and response surface methodology. In F. Drasgow & N. Schmitt (Eds.), *Measuring and Analyzing Behavior in Organizations: Advances in Measurement and Data Analysis* (p. 350-400). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass Inc. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/619617203?accountid=14553

Edwards, J. R. & Parry, M. E. (1993). On the use of polynomial regression equations as an alternative to difference scores in organizational research. *The Academy of Management Journal, 36*, 1577-1613. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/256822

Emmons, R. A. (1984). Factor analysis and construct validity of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, *48,* 291-300. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/1303269275?accountid=14553

Emmons, R. A. (1987). Narcissism: Theory and measurement. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 52*(1), 11. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/1295954608?accountid=14553

Farwell, L., & Wohlwend-Lloyd, R. (1998). Narcissistic processes: Optimistic expectations, favorable self-evaluations, and self-enhancing attributions.*Journal of Personality, 66*, 65-83. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/619179495?accountid=14553>

Findley, D., & Ojanen, T. (2013). Agentic and communal goals in early adulthood: Associations with narcissism, empathy, and perceptions of self and others. *Self and Identity, 12*(5), 504-526. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15298868.2012.694660

First, M. B., Gibbon, M., Spitzer, R. L., Williams, J. B., & Benjamin, L. (1997). *Structured clinical interview for DSM–IV personality disorders (SCID-II): Interview and questionnaire*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.

Furr, R. M., & Bacharach, V. R. (2013). Psychometrics: An introduction (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/622145713?accountid=14553

\*Gabriel, M. T., Critelli, J. W., & Ee, J. S. (1994). Narcissistic illusions in self-evaluations of intelligence and attractiveness. *Journal of Personality, 62*, 143-155. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/618491041?accountid=14553>

Gaertner, L., Sedikides, C., & Chang, K. (2008). On pancultural self-enhancement. well-adjusted taiwanese self-enhance on personally valued traits. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 39*, 463-477. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022022108318431

\*Gebauer, J. E., Sedikides, C., Verplanken, B., & Maio, G. R. (2012). Communal narcissism. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 103*, 854-878. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0029629

Goncalo, J. A., Flynn, F. J., & Kim, S. H. (2010). Are two narcissists better than one? the link between narcissism, perceived creativity, and creative performance.*Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 36*, 1484-1495. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0146167210385109

\*Gosling, S. D., John, O. P., Craik, K. H., & Robins, R. W. (1998). Do people know how they behave? self-reported act frequencies compared with on-line codings by observers. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 74*, 1337-1349. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/38258365?accountid=14553>

Gough, H. G., & Bradley, P. (1992). Delinquent and criminal behavior as assessed by the revised california psychological inventory. *Journal of Clinical Psychology, 48*(3), 298-308. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/618151565?accountid=14553

Gough, H. G., & Bradley, P. (1996). *CPI manual*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.

Gough, H., & Bradley, P. (2002). *User's guide to the CPI 260 Report for Clients.* Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.

Grandiosity. 2014. In Merriam-Webster.com. Retrieved June 26, 2014, from <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/grandiosity?show=0&t=1403792900>

Gregg, A. P., & Sedikides, C. (2010). Narcissistic fragility: Rethinking its links to explicit and implicit self-esteem. *Self and Identity, 9*(2), 142-161. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15298860902815451

Grijalva, E., Harms, P. D., Newman, D. A., Gaddis, B. H., & Fraley, R. C. (2015a). Narcissism and Leadership: A Meta‐Analytic Review of Linear and Nonlinear Relationships. *Personnel Psychology*. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/peps.12072

Grijalva, E. Newman, D. A., Tay, L., Donnellan, M. B., Harms, P. D., Robins, R. W., & Yan, T. (2015b). Gender differences in narcissism: A meta-analytic review. Psychological Bulletin, 141, 261-310. doi: 10.1037/a0038231

Gu, Y., He, N., & Zhao, G. (2013). Attentional bias for performance-related words in individuals with narcissism. *Personality and Individual Differences, 55*(6), 671-675. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2013.05.009

Gunderson, J. G., Ronningstam, E., & Bodkin, A. (1990). The diagnostic interview for narcissistic patients. *Archives of General Psychiatry, 47*, 676–680. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.1990.01810190076011

Hamamura, T., Heine, S. J., & Takemoto, T. R. S. (2007). Why the better-than-average effect is a worse-than-average measure of self-enhancement: An investigation of conflicting findings from studies of east asian self-evaluations. *Motivation and Emotion, 31*(4), 247-259. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11031-007-9072-y

Harms, P.D., Roberts, B.W., Wood, D.O., & Brummel, B.J. (2006). *The Mini-Markers of Evil.* Manuscript in preparation. University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

\*Harms, P. D., Wood, D. O., & Roberts, B. W. (2007). *Self-enhancement and narcissism in group settings: Consequences for organizational satisfaction, leadership ratings, and group cohesion*. Poster presented at the annual conference for the Society of Industrial-Organizational Psychology, New York, NY.

Hedges, L. V., & Olkin, I. (1985). *Statistical Methods for Meta-Analysis.* Orlando, FL: Academic Press.

Helgeson, V. S., & Fritz, H. L. (1999). Unmitigated agency and unmitigated communion: Distinctions from agency and communion. *Journal of Research in Personality, 33*(2), 131-158. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/619406741?accountid=14553

Helgeson, V. S., & Fritz, H. L. (2000). The implications of unmitigated agency and unmitigated communion for domains of problem behavior. *Journal of Personality, 68*(6), 1031-1057. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/619512653?accountid=14553

Hogan, R., & Hogan, J. (1997). *Hogan development survey manual*. Tulsa, OK: Hogan Assessment Systems.

\*Hogan, R., & Hogan, J. (2009). *Hogan Development Survey Manual* (2nd ed.). Tulsa, Oklahoma: Hogan Assessment Systems.

Holtzman, N. S., & Strube, M. J. (2010). Narcissism and attractiveness. *Journal of Research in Personality, 44*, 133-136. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2009.10.004

\*Holtzman, N. S., & Strube, M. J. (2013). Above and beyond short-term mating, long-term mating is uniquely tied to human personality.*Evolutionary Psychology, 11*(5), 1101-1129. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/1506425648?accountid=14553

Hunter, J. E., & Schmidt, F. L. (Eds.). (2004). *Methods of meta-analysis: Correcting error and*

*bias in research findings*. Sage.

Hyler, S. E. (1994). *Personality diagnostic questionnaire-4*. New York: New York State Psychiatric Institute.

\*Iliescu, D., Ispas, D., Sulea, C., & Ilie, A. (2015). Vocational fit and counterproductive work behaviors: A self-regulation perspective.*Journal of Applied Psychology, 100*(1), 21-39. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0036652

\*John, O. P., & Robins, R. W. (1994). Accuracy and bias in self-perception: Individual differences in self-enhancement and the role of narcissism. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 66*, 206-219. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.66.1.206

Johns, G. (1981). Difference score measures of organizational behavior variables: A critique. *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, 27,* 443-463. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/223199171?accountid=14553

Jonason, P. K., Li, N. P., & Teicher, E. A. (2010). Who is james bond?: The dark triad as an agentic social style. *Individual Differences Research, 8*(2), 111-120. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/755202684?accountid=14553>

Jonason, P. K., & Webster, G. D. (2010). The dirty dozen: A concise measure of the dark triad. *Psychological Assessment, 22,* 420–432. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0019265>

Jones, L. L. & Brunell, A. B. (2014). Clever and crude but not kind: Narcissism, self-esteem, and the self-reference effect. Memory, 22, 307-322. doi: 10.1080/09658211.2013.778999

Jones, S. C. (1973). Self and interpersonal evaluation: Esteem theories versus consistency theories. *Psychological Bulletin, 79*, 185-199. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0033957](http://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/h0033957" \t "_blank)

Judge, T. A., LePine, J. A., & Rich, B. L. (2006). Loving yourself abundantly: Relationship of the narcissistic personality to self- and other perceptions of workplace deviance, leadership, and task and contextual performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, *91*, 762-776. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.91.4.762

Kenny, D. A. (1994). *Interpersonal perception: A social relations analysis*. Guilford Press. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/618584271?accountid=14553

Kernberg, O. F. (1985). *Borderline conditions and pathological narcissism.* Oxford, UK: Rowman & Littlefield.

Kernis, M. H., & Sun, C. (1994). Narcissism and reactions to interpersonal feedback*. Journal of Research in Personality, 28*, 4-13. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/618526942?accountid=14553

\*Krizan, Z., & Johar, O. (2012). Envy divides the two faces of narcissism.*Journal of Personality, 80*(5), 1415-1451. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.2012.00767.x

Krueger, J. I., & Wright, J. C. (2011). Measurement of self-enhancement (and self-protection). *Handbook of self-enhancement and self-protection.* (pp. 472-494) Guilford Press, New York, NY. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/870549752?accountid=14553

Kurt, A., & Paulhus, D. L. (2008). Moderators of the adaptiveness of self-enhancement: Operationalization, motivational domain, adjustment facet, and evaluator. *Journal of Research in Personality, 42*(4), 839-853. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2007.11.005

Kwan, V. S. Y., John, O. P., Kenny, D. A., Bond, M. H., & Robins, R. W. (2004). Reconceptualizing individual differences in self-enhancement bias: An interpersonal approach. *Psychological Review, 111*, 94-110. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.111.1.94

Kwan, V. S. Y., John, O. P., Robins, R. W., & Kuang, L. L. (2008). Conceptualizing and assessing self-enhancement bias: A componential approach. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 94*, 1062-1077. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.94.6.1062

Kwang, T., & Swann, W. B., Jr. (2010). Do people embrace praise even when they feel unworthy? A review of critical tests of self-enhancement versus self-verification. *Personality and Social Psychology Review, 14*, 263-280. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1088868310365876

Leary, M. R. (2007). Motivational and emotional aspects of the self. *Annual Review of Psychology*, *58*, 317-344. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.58.110405.085658

Loranger, A. W. (1999). *IPDE: International personality disorder examination: DSM–IV and ICD-10 interviews*. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.

Mezulis, A. H., Abramson, L. Y., Hyde, J. S., & Hankin, B. L. (2004). Is there a universal positivity bias in attributions? A meta-analytic review of individual, developmental, and cultural differences in the self-serving attributional bias. *Psychological Bulletin, 130*(5), 711-747. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.130.5.711

Miller, J. D. Campbell, W. K., Young, D. L., Lakey, C. E., Reidy, D. E., Zeichner, A., & Goodie, A. S. (2009). Journal of Personality, 77, 761-793. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-6494.2009.00564.x

Millon, T. (1990). The disorders of personality. In L. A. Pervin (Ed.), *Handbook of personality: Theory and research* (pp. 339-370). New York, Guilford Press. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/617866660?accountid=14553

Millon, T., Millon, C., Davis, R., & Grossman, S. (2006b). *Millon clinical multiaxial inventory-III manual*. Minneapolis, MN: Pearson Assessments.

Morf, C. C., Horvath, S., & Torchetti, L. (2011). Narcissistic self-enhancement: Tales of (successful?) self-portrayal. In M. D. Alicke & C. Sedikides (Eds.), *Handbook of self-enhancement and self-protection.* (pp. 399-424) Guilford Press, New York, NY. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/870549727?accountid=14553

Morf, C. C., & Rhodewalt, F. (2001). Unraveling the paradoxes of narcissism: A dynamic self-regulatory processing model. *Psychological Inquiry, 12*, 177-196. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1207/S15327965PLI1204\_1

\*Nehrig, N. (2015). *Self-reported mental health of narcissists: Illusion or reality?*(Order No. AAI3579848). Available from PsycINFO. (1648596703; 2015-99020-461). Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648596703?accountid=14553

\*Nùnez, Y. T. (2007). Self-evaluation and functioning. (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses.(Accession Order No. 3285793). Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/621726364?accountid=14553

Oltmanns, T. F., Friedman, J. N. W., Fiedler, E. R., & Turkheimer, E. (2004). Perceptions of people with personality disorders based on thin slices of behavior. *Journal of Research in Personality, 38*(3), 216-229.

doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0092-6566(03)00066-7

\*Park, S. W., & Colvin, C. R. (2014). Narcissism and discrepancy between self and friends' perceptions of personality.*Journal of Personality, 82*(4), 278-286. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12053

\*Park, S. W., Joo, M. J., Heo, Y. H., & Tignor, S. M. (2015). *Accuracy and bias in self-perception of performance: Narcissism matters in Korea as well.* Manuscript submitted for publication.

\*Paulhus, D. L. (1998). Interpersonal and intrapsychic adaptiveness of trait self-enhancement: A mixed blessing? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 74,* 1197-1208. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.74.5.1197

Paulhus, D. L. (2001). Normal narcissism: Two minimalist accounts. *Psychological Inquiry, 12*, 228-230. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/619648461?accountid=14553>

Paulhus, D. L., Harms, P. D., Bruce, M. N., & Lysy, D. C. (2003). The over-claiming technique: Measuring self-enhancement independent of ability.*Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 84*, 890-904. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.84.4.890

Paulhus, D. L., & John, O. P. (1998). Egoistic and moralistic biases in self-perception: The interplay of self-deceptive styles with basic traits and motives. *Journal of Personality, 66*, 1025-1060. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/619339531?accountid=14553>

Paulhus, D. L., & Jones, D. N. (2011, January). *Introducing a short measure of the Dark Triad.* Poster presented at the meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, San Antonio, TX.

\*Paulhus, D. L., & Williams, K. M. (2002). The dark triad of personality: Narcissism, machiavellianism and psychopathy. *Journal of Research in Personality, 36*, 556-563. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0092-6566(02)00505-6

Pfohl, B., Blum, N., & Zimmerman, M. (1997). *Structured Interview for DSM–IV Personality*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press.

Pincus, A. L., Ansell, E. B., Pimentel, C. A., Cain, N. M., Wright, A. G. C., & Levy, K. N. (2009). Initial construction and validation of the pathological narcissism inventory. *Psychological Assessment, 21*(3), 365-379. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0016530

Podsakoff, N. P., Whiting, S. W., Welsh, D. T., & Mai, K. M. (2013). Surveying for “artifacts”: The susceptibility of the OCB–performance evaluation relationship to common rater, item, and measurement context effects.*Journal of Applied Psychology, 98*, 863-874. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0032588

Raskin, R., & Terry, H. (1988). A principal-components analysis of the narcissistic personality inventory and further evidence of its construct validity. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 54*, 890-902. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.54.5.890](http://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0022-3514.54.5.890" \t "_blank)

Raudenbush, S. W. & Bryk, A. S. (2002). *Hierarchical Linear Models: Applications and Data Analysis Methods* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Rauthmann, J. F. & Kolar, G. P. (2013). Positioning the dark triad in the interpersonal circumplex: The friendly-dominant narcissist, hostile-submissive Machiavellian, and hostile-dominant psychopath? *Personality and Individual Differences, 54*, 622-627. doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2012.11.021

\*Robins, R. W., & Beer, J. S. (2001). Positive illusions about the self: Short-term benefits and long-term costs. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 80*, 340-352. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.80.2.340

Robins, R. W., & John, O. P. (1997). Effects of visual perspective and narcissism on self-perception: Is seeing believing? *Psychological Science, 8*, 37-42. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/619143201?accountid=14553>

Rosenthal, S. A., Hooley, J. M., & Steshenko, Y. (2007). *Distinguishing grandiosity from self-esteem: Development of the Narcissistic Grandiosity Scale*. Manuscript in preparation. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2010.05.008>

Sedikides, C., Gaertner, L., & Toguchi, Y. (2003). Pancultural self-enhancement. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 84*, 60-79. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/38413501?accountid=14553>

Sedikides, C., Gaertner, L., & Vevea, J. L. (2005). Pancultural self-enhancement reloaded: A meta-analytic reply to heine (2005). *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 89*(4), 539-551. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.89.4.539

Sedikides, C., & Gregg, A. P. (2008). Self-enhancement: Food for thought. *Perspectives on Psychological Science, 3*(2), 102-116. doi: 10.1111/j.1745-6916.2008.00068.x

Sedikides, C., Herbst, K. C., Hardin, D. P., & Dardis, G. J. (2002). Accountability as a deterrent to self-enhancement: The search for mechanisms. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 83*(3), 592-605. doi: 10.1037/0022-3514.83.3.592

Simonsohn, U., Nelson, L. D., & Simmons, J. P. (2014). P-Curve: A key to the file drawer. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 143*, 534-547. doi: 10.1037/a0033242

Steel, P. D., & Kammeyer-Mueller, J. (2002). Comparing meta-analytic moderator estimation techniques under realistic conditions.*Journal of Applied Psychology, 87*, 96-111. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/38381321?accountid=14553

Steel, P. D. G., & Kammeyer-Mueller, J. (2008). Bayesian variance estimation for meta-analysis: Quantifying our uncertainty. *Organizational Research Methods, 11*(1), 54-78. doi: 10.1177/1094428107300339

Tamborski, M., & Brown, R. P. (2011). The measurement of trait narcissism in social-personality research. *The handbook of narcissism and narcissistic personality disorder: Theoretical approaches, empirical findings, and treatments.* (pp. 133-140) John Wiley & Sons Inc, Hoboken, NJ. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1220371656?accountid=14553>

Taylor, S. E., & Brown, J. D. (1994). Positive illusions and well-being revisited: Separating fact from fiction. *Psychological Bulletin, 116*, 21-27. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.116.1.21

Taylor, S. E., Lerner, J. S., Sherman, D. K., Sage, R. M., McDowell, N. K. (2003). Are self-enhancing cognitions associated with healthy or unhealthy biological profiles. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 85, 605-615. doi: 10.1037/0022-3514.85.4.605

Thomaes, S., Stegge, H., Bushman, B. J., Olthof, T., & Denissen, J. (2008). Development and validation of the childhood narcissism scale. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 90*, 382–391. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00223890802108162

Trzesniewski, K. H., Donnellan, M. B., & Robins, R. W. (2008). Is “generation me” really more narcissistic than previous generations? *Journal of Personality, 76*, 903–918. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467- 6494.2008.00508.x

van, d. L., Scholte, R. H. J., Cillessen, A. H. N., Nijenhuis, J. t., & Segers, E. (2010). Classroom ratings of likeability and popularity are related to the big five and the general factor of personality. *Journal of Research in Personality, 44*(5), 669-672. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2010.08.007

\*Vazire, S. (2015). *The person from the inside and outside*(Order No. AAI3615763). Available from PsycINFO. (1648598882; 2015-99020-421). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648598882?accountid=14553>

Vazire, S. & Funder, D. C. (2006). Impulsivity and the self-defeating behavior of narcissists. Personality and Social Psychology Review, 10, 154-165. doi: 10.1207/s15327957pspr1002\_4

Vazire, S., Naumann, L. P., Rentfrow, P. J., & Gosling, S. D. (2008). Portrait of a narcissist: Manifestations of narcissism in physical appearance. *Journal of Research in Personality, 42*(6), 1439-1447. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2008.06.007

Watson, C., & Bagby, R. M. (2011). Assessment of narcissistic personality disorder. *The handbook of narcissism and narcissistic personality disorder: Theoretical approaches, empirical findings, and treatments.* (pp. 120-132) John Wiley & Sons Inc, Hoboken, NJ. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1220371648?accountid=14553>

Widiger, T. A., Mangine, S., Corbitt, E. M., Ellis, C. G., & Thomas, G. V. (1995). *Personality disorder interview- IV. A semi- structured interview for the assessment of personality disorders.* Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.

Wiggins, J. S. (1991). Agency and communion as conceptual coordinates for the understanding and measurement of interpersonal behavior. In D. Cicchetti & W. M. Grove (Eds.), Thinking clearly about psychology: Essays in honor of Paul E. Meehl (pp. 89-113). Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/618228547?accountid=14553

Wiggins, J. S., & Pincus, A. L. (1994). *Personality structure and the structure of personality disorders* American Psychological Association, Washington, DC. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/10140-023

Wink, P. & Gough, H. G. (1990). New narcissism scale for the California Personality Inventory and MMPI. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 54*, 446-462. doi: 10.1080/00223891.1990.9674010

Zanarini, M. C., Frankenburg, F. R., Sickel, A. E., & Yong, L. (1996). *The Diagnostic Interview for DSM–IV Personality Disorders (DIPD-IV)*. Belmont,MA: McLean Hospital.

Zuckerman, M., & Knee, C. R. (1996). The relation between overly positive self-evaluation and adjustment: A comment on colvin, block, and funder (1995). *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 70*(6), 1250-1251. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.70.6.1250

Table 1.

*Self-Enhancement Criteria’ Agency and Communion*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Self –Enhancement Criteria | Agentic | Communal | Neither or  Both |
| Agentic Traits | ✓ |  |  |
| Agreeableness |  | ✓ |  |
| Arrogant | ✓ |  |  |
| Communal Traits |  | ✓ |  |
| Conscientiousness |  | ✓ |  |
| Counterproductive Work Behavior |  |  |  |
| Emotional Stability |  |  | ✓ |
| Envy |  |  | ✓ |
| Exaggerates Abilities | ✓ |  |  |
| Extraversion | ✓ |  |  |
| Fairness-Consistency (i.e., extent to which a subject treats staff consistently and does not play favorites) |  | ✓ |  |
| Fairness-Decision Making (i.e., extent to which a subject is unbiased and impartial in making decisions) |  | ✓ |  |
| Fairness-Empathy (i.e., the extent to which a subject can see things from the perspective of his or hers) |  | ✓ |  |
| Fairness-Equality (i.e., extent to which a subject treats employees like equals rather than inferiors) |  | ✓ |  |
| Fairness-Relative (i.e., how fair the subject is relative to other managers within his or her organization) |  | ✓ |  |
| Fairness-Supportiveness (i.e., extent to which a subject provides substantive, symbolic and emotional support to employees) |  | ✓ |  |
| Fairness-Transaction (i.e., extent to which a subject is fair and non-exploitative in resources exchanges with employees) |  | ✓ |  |
| Fairness-Treatment (i.e., extent to which a manager is respectful and sensitive in interactions with staff) |  | ✓ |  |
| Fairness-Voice (i.e., the extent to which a subject is open to the advice and feedback of staff) |  | ✓ |  |
| Funny |  |  | ✓ |
| General Self-Enhancement Across Categories |  |  | ✓ |
| Honest |  | ✓ |  |
| Impulsive | ✓ |  |  |
| Intelligence/Academic Performance | ✓ |  |  |
| Interpersonal Perception |  |  | ✓ |
| Leadership | ✓ |  |  |
| Likable |  | ✓ |  |
| Machiavellianism | ✓ |  |  |
| Openness | ✓ |  |  |
| Power-Oriented | ✓ |  |  |
| Physically Attractive | ✓ |  |  |
| Psychopathy | ✓ |  |  |
| Reliable |  | ✓ |  |
| Task Performance | ✓ |  |  |
| Well-Being |  |  | ✓ |

Table 2.

*Means, Standard Deviations, and Correlations among the Meta-Analytic Moderators*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | M | SD | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Publication Type | .67 | .47 | -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Type Self-Enhance Rating | .90 | .34 | -.27 | -- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Type of Sample | .90 | .30 | .45\* | .36\* | -- |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Length of Relationship | .48 | .50 | .39\* | -- | .45\* | -- |  |  |  |
| 5. Agency | .53 | .50 | .26\* | -.46\* | -.66\* | .19 | -- |  |  |
| 6. Communion | .32 | .47 | -.34\* | .45\* | -- | -.25\* | -1.0\* | -- |  |
| 7. Type Self-Enhancement Index | .77 | .42 | .58\* | .54\* | -.001 | .39\* | .33\* | -.39\* | -- |

*Note*. Publication type (0 = unpublished, 1 = published); Type of self-enhance rating (0 = objective measure, 1 = observer-report);

Type of sample (0 = not a student sample [internet/community samples], 1 = Student sample); Length of relationship (0 = acquaintance,

1 = close observer); Agency (0 = not agency, 1 = agency); Communion (0 = not communion, 1 = communion); Type of self-enhancement index

(0 = difference score, 1 = regression residual). The correlations reported in this table are tetrachoric correlations. There were 168 effect sizes and 36 independent samples (due to missing data, the number of effect sizes ranged from 146 to 168).

\**p* < .05.

Table 3.

*Summary of Multilevel WLS Results Predicting Narcissism’s Relationship with Self-Enhancement* (*k effect sizes = 168; number of samples = 36*)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Uncorrected Overall Self-Enhancement | | Corrected  Overall Self-Enhancement | | Residual vs. Difference Score | | Publication Type | | Observer vs. Objective | | NPI vs. Other Narcissism Measure | | Student vs. Non-Student Sample | |
|  | **Model 1** | | **Model 2** | | **Model 3** | | **Model 4** | | **Model 5** | | **Model 6** | | **Model 7** | |
| Predictor | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) |
| Intercept | .18\*  (.14, .22) | .02  (.000) | .21\*  (.17, .26) | .02  (.000) | .15\*  (.06, .23) | .04  (.002) | .21\*  (.14, .29) | .04  (.000) | .22\*  (.13, .30) | .04  (.000) | .29\*  (.20, .37) | .04  (.000) | .28\*  (.18, .37) | .05  (.000) |
| Residual |  |  |  |  | .09  (-.01, .19) | .05  (.084) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publication Type |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.0002  (-.10, .10) | .05  (.998) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observer vs.  Objective |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.005  (-.10, .09) | .05  (.926) |  |  |  |  |
| NPI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.10\*  (-.20, -.01) | .05  (.030) |  |  |
| Student |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.08  (-.19, .03) | .05  (.145) |
| *τ02, σ2* | .0047, 3.575 | | .0068, 4.700 | | .0044, 4.834 | | .0074, 4.699 | | .0072, 4.710 | | .0067, 4.586 | | .0057, 4.654 | |
| Pseudo-*R2* |  |  |  |  | -.02 |  | .003 |  | .001 |  | .03 |  | .01 |  |

*Note*. WLS = weighted least squares; *B* = unstandardized regression coefficient weighted by sample size; 95% CI= 95% confidence interval*; p =* exact *p*-value; *SE* = standard error of the regression coefficient; Uncorrected Overall Self-Enhancement = narcissism-self-enhancement relationship uncorrected for unreliability in narcissism; Corrected Overall Self-Enhancement = narcissism-self-enhancement relationship corrected for unreliability in narcissism; Publication Type (Published = 1, Unpublished = 0); Residual vs. Difference Score (Residual = 1, Difference Score = 0); Observer vs. Objective (1 = Observer-Report, 0 = Objective Measure); NPI vs. Other Measure (1 = NPI, 0 = Other Measures); Student vs. Non-Student Sample (1 = Student, 0 = Non-Student); *τ02 =* intercept variance across groups*; σ2*  = within-group, individual variance; Pseudo-*R2 =* proportion of variance explained beyond baseline model (baseline model = Model 2)*;* .See Footnote 5 for a more thorough interpretation of Pseudo-*R2* values, and why they are sometimes negative in multilevel modeling.

\**p* < .05

Table 4.

*Summary of Multilevel WLS Results Predicting Narcissism’s Relationship with Self-Enhancement—Excluding Effect Sizes Based on Difference Scores (k effect sizes = 128; number of samples = 25)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Uncorrected Overall Self-Enhancement | | Corrected  Overall Self-Enhancement | | Publication Type | | Observer vs. Objective | | NPI vs. Other Narcissism Measure | | Student vs. Non-Student Sample | |
|  | **Model 1** | | **Model 2** | | **Model 3** | | **Model 4** | | **Model 5** | | **Model 6** | |
| Predictor | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) |
| Intercept | .20\*  (.18, .23) | .01  (.000) | .24\*  (.19, .29) | .02  (.000) | .24\*  (.16, .32) | .03  (.000) | .25\*  (.14, .36) | .06  (.000) | .29\*  (.21, .38) | .04  (.000) | .30\*  (.21, .40) | .04  (.000) |
| Publication Type |  |  |  |  | -.009  (-.12, .10) | .05  (.857) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observer vs.  Objective |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.01  (-.13, .11) | .06  (.854) |  |  |  |  |
| NPI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.08  (-.19, .02) | .05  (.108) |  |  |
| Student |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.08  (-.19 .03) | .05  (.118) |
| *τ02, σ2* | .0000, 4.512 | | .0019, 5.817 | | .0030, 5.766 | | .0023, 5.827 | | .0033, 5.604 | | .0027, 5.534 | |
| Pseudo-*R2* |  |  |  |  | .01 |  | -.002 |  | .04 |  | .05 |  |

*Note*. WLS = weighted least squares; *B* = unstandardized regression coefficient weighted by sample size; 95% CI= 95% confidence interval*; p =* exact *p*-value; *SE* = standard error of the regression coefficient; Uncorrected Overall Self-Enhancement = narcissism-self-enhancement relationship uncorrected for unreliability in narcissism; Corrected Overall Self-Enhancement = narcissism-self-enhancement relationship corrected for unreliability in narcissism; Publication Type (Published = 1, Unpublished = 0); Residual vs. Difference Score (Residual = 1, Difference Score = 0); Observer vs. Objective (1 = Observer-Report, 0 = Objective Measure); NPI vs. Other Measure (1 = NPI, 0 = Other Measures); Student vs. Non-Student Sample (1 = Student, 0 = Non-Student); *τ02 =* intercept variance across groups*; σ2*  = within-group, individual variance; Pseudo-*R2 =* proportion of variance explained beyond baseline model (baseline model = Model 2). See Footnote 5 for an interpretation of Pseudo-*R2* values.

\**p* < .05

Table 5.

*Summary of Multilevel WLS Results Predicting Narcissism’s Relationship with Self-Enhancement in Agentic Criteria (k effect sizes = 90; number of samples = 28)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Uncorrected Overall Self-Enhancement | | Corrected  Overall Self-Enhancement | | Residual vs. Difference Score | | Publication Type | | Observer vs. Objective | | NPI vs. Other Narcissism Measure | | Student vs. Non-Student Sample | |
|  | **Model 1** | | **Model 2** | | **Model 3** | | **Model 4** | | **Model 5** | | **Model 6** | | **Model 7** | |
| Predictor | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) |
| Intercept | .25\*  (.21, .30) | .02  (.000) | .29\*  (.24, .34) | .02  (.000) | .23\*  (.13, .32) | .05  (.000) | .34\*  (.26, .42) | .04  (.000) | .27\*  (.19, .34) | .04  (.000) | .35\*  (.26, .43) | .04  (.000) | .28\*  (.18, .38) | .05  (.000) |
| Residual |  |  |  |  | .09  (-.02, .19) | .05  (.115) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publication Type |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.08  (-.17, .02) | .05  (.101) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observer vs.  Objective |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .036  (-.05, .12) | .04  (.391) |  |  |  |  |
| NPI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.08  (-.18, .02) | .05  (.117) |  |  |
| Student |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .01  (-.10, .13) | .05  (.815) |
| *τ02, σ2* | .0060, 1.613 | | .0081, 2.125 | | .0066, 2.181 | | .0075, 2.107 | | .0074, 2.172 | | .0073, 2.120 | | .0086, 2.125 | |
| Pseudo-*R2* |  |  |  |  | -.03 |  | .01 |  | -.02 |  | .002 |  | -.001 |  |

*Note*. WLS = weighted least squares; *B* = unstandardized regression coefficient weighted by sample size; 95% CI= 95% confidence interval*; p =* exact *p*-value; *SE* = standard error of the regression coefficient; Uncorrected Overall Self-Enhancement = narcissism-self-enhancement relationship uncorrected for unreliability in narcissism; Corrected Overall Self-Enhancement = narcissism-self-enhancement relationship corrected for unreliability in narcissism; Publication Type (Published = 1, Unpublished = 0); Residual vs. Difference Score (Residual = 1, Difference Score = 0); Observer vs. Objective (1 = Observer-Report, 0 = Objective Measure); NPI vs. Other Measure (1 = NPI, 0 = Other Measures); Student vs. Non-Student Sample (1 = Student, 0 = Non-Student); *τ02 =* intercept variance across groups*; σ2*  = within-group, individual variance; Pseudo-*R2 =* proportion of variance explained beyond baseline model (baseline model = Model 2). See Footnote 5 for an interpretation of Pseudo-*R2* values.

\**p* < .05

Table 6.

*Summary of Multilevel WLS Results Predicting Narcissism’s Relationship with Self-Enhancement in Communal Criteria (k effect sizes = 53; number of samples = 11)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Uncorrected Overall Self-Enhancement | | Corrected  Overall Self-Enhancement | | Residual vs. Difference Score | | Publication Type | | Observer vs. Objective | | NPI vs. Other Narcissism Measure | | Student vs. Non-Student Sample | |
|  | **Model 1** | | **Model 2** | | **Model 3** | | **Model 4** | | **Model 5** | | **Model 6** | | **Model 7** | |
| Predictor | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) | *B*  (95% CI) | *SE*  (*p*) |
| Intercept | .04  (-.01, .09) | .02  (.088) | .05  (-.004, .11) | .03  (.070) | .05  (-.27, .36) | .05  (.515) | .03  (-.05, .11) | .04  (.458) | -.17  (-.40, .06) | .11  (.141) | .11  (-.03, .25) | .06  (.115) | -.17  (-.40, .06) | .11  (.141) |
| Residual |  |  |  |  | .01  (-.29, .30) | .06  (.939) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publication Type |  |  |  |  |  |  | .04  (-.07, .15) | .06  (.477) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observer vs.  Objective |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .23  (-.001, .47) | .12  (.051) |  |  |  |  |
| NPI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.08  (-.23, .06) | .07  (.249) |  |  |
| Student |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .23  (-.001, .47) | .12  (.051) |
| *τ02, σ2* | .0000, 3.566 | | .0000, 4.786 | | .0006, 4.832 | | .0000, 4.831 | | .0000, 4.526 | | .0021, 4.605 | | .0000, 4.526 | |
| Pseudo-*R2* |  |  |  |  | -.01 |  | -.01 |  | .05 |  | .04 |  | .05 |  |

*Note*. WLS = weighted least squares; *B* = unstandardized regression coefficient weighted by sample size; 95% CI= 95% confidence interval*; p =* exact *p*-value; *SE* = standard error of the regression coefficient; Uncorrected Overall Self-Enhancement = narcissism-self-enhancement relationship uncorrected for unreliability in narcissism; Corrected Overall Self-Enhancement = narcissism-self-enhancement relationship corrected for unreliability in narcissism; Publication Type (Published = 1, Unpublished = 0); Observer vs. Objective (1 = Observer-Report, 0 = Objective Measure); NPI vs. Other Measure (1 = NPI, 0 = Other Measures); Student vs. Non-Student Sample (1 = Student, 0 = Non-Student); *τ02 =* intercept variance across groups*; σ2*  = within-group, individual variance; Pseudo-*R2 =* proportion of variance explained beyond baseline model (baseline model = Model 2). See Footnote 5 for an interpretation of Pseudo-*R2* values.

\**p* < .05

Table 7.

*Summary of Multilevel WLS Results Predicting the Narcissism-Self-Enhancement Relationship for Different Self-Enhancement Criteria*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Self-Enhancement Criteria | *k* | Samples | *B* | *SE* | *95% CI* | *p-value* |
| Intelligence | 21 | 14 | .29\* | .03 | .23, .35 | .000 |
| Task Performance | 14 | 6 | .17\* | .05 | .03, .30 | .026 |
| Leadership | 11 | 4 | .34\* | .05 | .17, .50 | .008 |
| Agreeableness | 11 | 5 | -.14 | .11 | -.44, .16 | .262 |
| Extraversion | 10 | 5 | .42\* | .04 | .31, .52 | .000 |
| Emotional Stability | 10 | 6 | .11 | .05 | -.03, .24 | .094 |
| Attractiveness | 9 | 6 | .40\* | .05 | .28, .52 | .000 |
| Conscientiousness | 9 | 5 | .18\* | .05 | .04, .32 | .022 |
| Openness | 8 | 4 | .29 | .12 | -.09, .66 | .094 |
| Likeable | 6 | 3 | .32\* | .03 | .14, .51 | .022 |

*Notes*. WLS = weighted least squares; *k* = number of effect sizes included in the meta-analysis; Samples = number of independent samples included in the meta-analysis; *B =*unstandardized regression coefficient weighted by sample size; SE = standard error of the regression coefficient; *95% CI* = lower and upper bounds of the 95% confidence interval for *B*.

\**p* < .05

Figure 1.

*Funnel Plot for the Relationship between Narcissism and Overall Self-Enhancement*



Figure 2.

*Funnel Plot for the Relationship between Narcissism and Self-Enhancement in Agentic Criteria*



Figure 3.

*Funnel Plot for the Relationship between Narcissism and Self-Enhancement in Communal Criteria*



Figure 4.

*P-curve for Narcissism’s Relationship with Self-Enhancement*

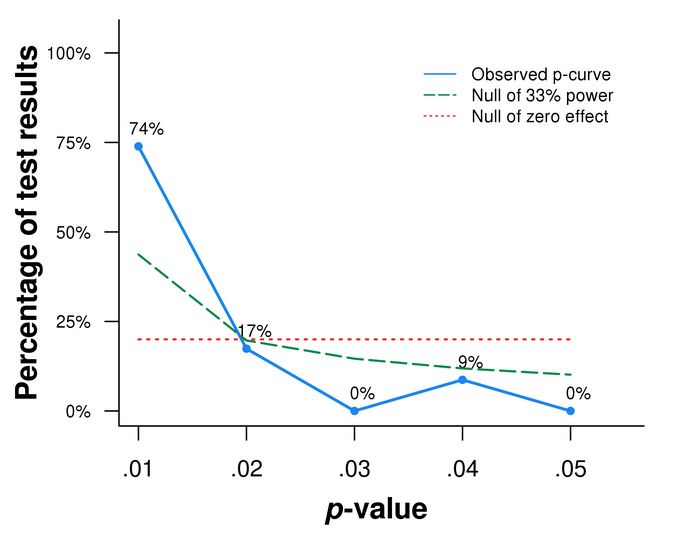
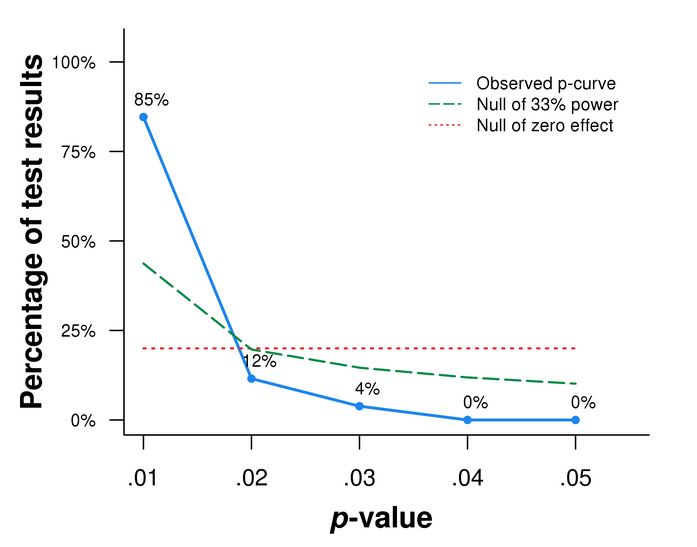


Figure 4.

*P-curve for the Relationship between Narcissism and Self-Enhancement in Agentic Criteria*



APPENDIX A

*Main Codes and Input Values for Narcissism and Self-Enhancement Studies in the Meta-Analysis*

| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Ames & Kammrath (2004)  Sample 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Interpersonal perception | Neither | 138 | .13 | .16 |
| 1 | Ames & Kammrath (2004)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Short acquaintance | Interpersonal perception | Neither | 134 | .05 | .06 |
| 1 | Ames & Kammrath (2004)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Short acquaintance | Interpersonal perception | Neither | 134 | .08 | .10 |
| 2 | Ames, Rose, & Anderson (2006) | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | Task performance | Agency | 43 | .36 | .44 |
| 3 | Brown (2010) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Interpersonal perception | Neither | 47 | .30 | .33 |
| 4 | Campbell, Goodie, & Foster (2004)  Sample 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Intelligence | Agency | 104 | .28 | .31 |
| 5 | Campbell, Goodie, & Foster (2004)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Intelligence | Agency | 97 | .30 | .33 |
| 6 | Campbell, Goodie, & Foster (2004)  Sample 3 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Intelligence | Agency | 607 | .10 | .11 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Attractive | Agency | 82 | .24 | .29 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Attractive | Agency | 82 | .26 | .31 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Surgency | Agency | 82 | .33 | .39 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long  acquaintance | Surgency | Agency | 82 | .41 | .49 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 82 | .02 | .02 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 82 | .02 | .02 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 82 | .08 | .10 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 82 | .24 | 29 |

*(continued)*

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 82 | .21 | .25 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 82 | .24 | .29 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero acquaintance | Well-being | Neither | 82 | .23 | .27 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Well-being | Neither | 82 | .26 | .31 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Likeable | Communion | 82 | .21 | .25 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Likeable | Communion | 82 | .21 | .25 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Reliable | Communion | 82 | .00 | .00 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Reliable | Communion | 82 | .01 | .01 |
| 7 | Carlson, Naumann, & Vazire (2011) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Reliable | Communion | 82 | .02 | .02 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Attractiveness | Agency | 201 | .33 | .41 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Attractiveness | Agency | 201 | .41 | .51 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Openness | Agency | 201 | .22 | .28 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Openness | Agency | 201 | .19 | .24 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 201 | .20 | .25 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 201 | .21 | .26 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Extraversion | Agency | 201 | .35 | .44 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Extraversion | Agency | 201 | .34 | .43 |

*(continued)*

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 201 | -.19 | -.24 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 201 | -.18 | -.23 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Emotional stability | Neither | 201 | .22 | .28 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Emotional stability | Neither | 201 | .14 | .18 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 201 | .27 | .34 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 201 | .31 | .39 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Well-being | Neither | 201 | .24 | .30 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Well-being | Neither | 201 | .20 | .25 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Honest | Communion | 201 | .08 | .10 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Honest | Communion | 201 | .09 | .11 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Likeable | Communion | 201 | .24 | .30 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Likeable | Communion | 201 | .32 | .40 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Funny | Neither | 201 | .31 | .39 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Funny | Neither | 201 | .28 | .35 |

(*continued*)

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Impulsive | Agency | 201 | .08 | .10 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Impulsive | Agency | 201 | .11 | .14 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Exaggerates abilities | Agency | 201 | .15 | .19 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Exaggerates abilities | Agency | 201 | .18 | .23 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Arrogant | Agency | 201 | .32 | .40 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Arrogant | Agency | 201 | .21 | .26 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Power oriented | Agency | 201 | .37 | .46 |
| 8 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Power oriented | Agency | 201 | .34 | .43 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Attractiveness | Agency | 72 | .55 | .60 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Attractiveness | Agency | 72 | .52 | .57 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Openness | Agency | 72 | .31 | .34 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Openness | Agency | 72 | .30 | .33 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Openness | Agency | 72 | .21 | .23 |

(*continued*)

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Openness | Agency | 72 | .35 | .38 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 72 | .08 | .09 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 72 | .04 | .04 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 72 | .03 | .03 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 72 | -.08 | -.09 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Extraverted | Agency | 72 | .27 | .30 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Extraverted | Agency | 72 | .16 | .18 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Extraverted | Agency | 72 | .25 | .27 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Extraverted | Agency | 72 | .32 | .35 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 72 | -.13 | -.14 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 72 | -.04 | -.04 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 72 | -.11 | -.12 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Agreeable | Communion | 72 | .11 | .12 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Emotionally stable | Neither | 72 | .06 | .07 |

(*continued*)

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Emotionally stable | Neither | 72 | -.03 | -.03 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Emotionally stable | Neither | 72 | .15 | .16 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Emotionally stable | Neither | 72 | .11 | .12 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 72 | .29 | .32 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 72 | .10 | .11 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Likeable | Communion | 72 | .35 | .38 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Likeable | Communion | 72 | .28 | .31 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Funny | Neither | 72 | .14 | .15 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Funny | Neither | 72 | .14 | .15 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Exaggerates abilities | Agency | 72 | .25 | .27 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Exaggerates abilities | Agency | 72 | .34 | .37 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero  acquaintance | Arrogant | Agency | 72 | .36 | .40 |
| 9 | Carlson, Vazire, & Oltmanns (2011)  Study 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short acquaintance | Arrogant | Agency | 72 | .38 | .42 |

(*continued*)

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-consistency | Communion | 91 | -.13 | .15 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-consistency | Communion | 91 | .26 | .31 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-decision making | Communion | 91 | -.13 | -.15 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-decision making | Communion | 91 | .12 | .14 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-empathy | Communion | 91 | -.09 | -.10 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-empathy | Communion | 91 | .05 | .06 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-equality | Communion | 91 | .16 | .18 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-equality | Communion | 91 | .32 | .38 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-relative | Communion | 91 | -.12 | -.13 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-relative | Communion | 91 | .06 | .07 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-supportiveness | Communion | 91 | -.16 | -.18 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-supportiveness | Communion | 91 | -.12 | -.14 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-transaction | Communion | 91 | .09 | .10 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-transaction | Communion | 91 | .05 | .06 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-treatment | Communion | 91 | -.09 | -.10 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-treatment | Communion | 91 | .13 | .15 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-voice | Communion | 91 | -.04 | -.04 |
| 10 | Dattner (1999) | Unpublished | Students | CPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Fairness-voice | Communion | 91 | -.05 | -.06 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*(continued)*APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 11 | Dufner  (2013) | Published | Internet users | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | Intelligence | Agency | 337 | .41 | .46 |
| 11 | Dufner  (2013) | Published | Internet users | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 337 | .20 | .22 |
| 12 | Dufner  (2013) | Published | Students | Childhood Narcissism Scale | Objective | Residual | . | Intelligence | Agency | 183 | .24 | .26 |
| 12 | Dufner  (2013) | Published | Students | Childhood Narcissism Scale | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Intelligence | Agency | 183 | .37 | .41 |
| 13 | Gabriel, Critelli, & Ee (1994)  Sample 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Zero  acquaintance | Attractiveness | Agency | 62 | .29 | .31 |
| 13 | Gabriel, Critelli, & Ee (1994)  Sample 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Intelligence | Agency | 62 | .35 | .38 |
| 14 | Gabriel, Critelli, & Ee (1994)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Zero  acquaintance | Attractiveness | Agency | 84 | .30 | .32 |
| 14 | Gabriel, Critelli, & Ee (1994)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Intelligence | Agency | 84 | .23 | .25 |
| 15 | Gebauer, Sedikides, Verplanken, & Maio (2012)  Sample 1 | Published | Internet | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | Communal traits | Communion | 145 | -.13 | -.15 |
| 16 | Gebauer, Sedikides, Verplanken, & Maio (2012)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | Communal traits | Communion | 201 | -.17 | -.19 |
| 16 | Gebauer, Sedikides, Verplanken, & Maio (2012)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | Agentic traits | Agency | 201 | .20 | .22 |
| 17 | Gosling, John, Craik, & Robins (1998) | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | A variety of categories | Neither | 88 | .27 | .32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(*continued*)

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 18 | Harms, Wood, & Roberts (2007) | Unpublished | Students | Selected items measuring the dark triad | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Openness | Agency | 351 | .49 | .57 |
| 18 | Harms, Wood, & Roberts (2007) | Unpublished | Students | Selected items measuring the dark triad | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 351 | .10 | .12 |
| 18 | Harms, Wood, & Roberts (2007) | Unpublished | Students | Selected items measuring the dark triad | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Extraversion | Agency | 351 | .43 | .49 |
| 18 | Harms, Wood, & Roberts (2007) | Unpublished | Students | Selected items used to measure the dark triad | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Agreeableness | Communion | 351 | .04 | .05 |
| 18 | Harms, Wood, & Roberts (2007) | Unpublished | Students | Selected items used to measure the dark triad | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Emotional stability | Neither | 351 | -.05 | -.06 |
| 18 | Harms, Wood, & Roberts (2007) | Unpublished | Students | Selected items used to measure the dark triad | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 351 | .31 | .36 |
| 19 | HAS; Sample 1\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 861 | .15 | .18 |
| 19 | HAS; Sample 1\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 861 | .15 | .18 |
| 19 | HAS; Sample 1\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 861 | .15 | .18 |
| 20 | HAS; Sample 2\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 211 | .30 | .37 |
| 20 | HAS; Sample 2\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 211 | .30 | .37 |
| 20 | HAS; Sample 2\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 211 | .33 | .40 |
| 20 | HAS; Sample 2\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 211 | .30 | .37 |
| 21 | HAS; Sample 3\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 359 | .35 | .43 |

(*continued*)

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 21 | HAS; Sample 3\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 359 | .36 | .44 |
| 21 | HAS; Sample 3\* | Technical Manual | Community | HDS-Bold | Observer | Residual | Long Acquaintance | Leadership | Agency | 359 | .34 | .42 |
| 22 | Holtzman & Strube (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 171 | .26 | .28 |
| 22 | Holtzman & Strube (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Agreeableness | Communion | 171 | -.49 | -.53 |
| 22 | Holtzman & Strube (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Openness | Agency | 171 | -.01 | -.01 |
| 22 | Holtzman & Strube (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Extraversion | Agency | 171 | .41 | .44 |
| 22 | Holtzman & Strube (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Emotional  Stability | Neither | 171 | .20 | .22 |
| 22 | Holtzman & Strube (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Machiavellianism | Agency | 169 | .32 | .34 |
| 22 | Holtzman & Strube (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Psychopathy | Agency | 168 | .47 | .51 |
| 23 | Iliescu, Ispas, Sulea, & Ilie (2015) | Published | Community | Paulhus&  Jones | Objective | Residual | Long acquaintance | Counterproductive work behavior | Neither | 76 | .11 | .16 |
| 24 | John & Robins (1994)  Sample 1 | Published | Students | DSM-III-R | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Task performance | Agency | 102 | .40 | .43 |
| 24 | John & Robins (1994)  Sample 1 | Published | Students | CAQ | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Task performance | Agency | 102 | .20 | .24 |
| 24 | John & Robins (1994) Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Task Performance | Agency | 72 | .32 | .36 |
| 24 | John & Robins (1994)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | CPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Task performance | Agency | 72 | .23 | .26 |
| 25 | Krizan & Johar (2012) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Dispositional  Envy Scale (DES) | Neither | 122 | -.16 | -.18 |
| 26 | Kurt (2005) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Agency | Agency | 123 | .28 | .31 |
| 26 | Kurt (2005) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Communion | Communion | 123 | .07 | .08 |
| 27 | Nehrig (2014) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Zero acquaintance | Stress (self-perceived) | Neither | 156 | -.02 | -.02 |
| 28 | Nùnez (2007)  Time 1 No feedback | Published | Community | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Task performance | Agency | 102 | -.01 | -.01 |

(*continued*)

APPENDIX A (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Study | Type of Publication | Sample | Narcissism Measure | Objective vs. Observer | Residual vs. Difference Score | Length of Relationship | Self-Enhancement Construct | Agency/  Communion/Neither | *N* | *r* | *p̂* |
| 28 | Nùnez (2007)  Time 1 No feedback | Published | Community | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Task performance | Agency | 102 | -.01 | -.01 |
| 28 | Nùnez (2007)  Time 2 Feedback | Published | Community | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Task performance | Agency | 102 | .11 | .12 |
| 28 | Nùnez (2007)  Time 2 Feedback | Published | Community | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Task performance | Agency | 102 | .05 | .05 |
| 29 | Park & Colvin (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Agency | Agency | 66 | .36 | .39 |
| 29 | Park & Colvin (2013) | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long acquaintance | Communion | Communion | 66 | -.06 | -.06 |
| 30 | Park, Joo, Heo, & Tignor | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | Intelligence | Agency | 146 | .16 | .17 |
| 31 | Paulhus (1998)  Study 1 Time 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Task performance | Agency | 124 | -.13 | -.15 |
| 31 | Paulhus (1998)  Study 1 Time 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long  acquaintance | Task performance | Agency | 124 | .33 | .37 |
| 32 | Paulhus (1998)  Study 2 Time 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Task performance | Agency | 89 | .00 | .00 |
| 32 | Paulhus (1998)  Study 2 Time 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Long  acquaintance | Task performance | Agency | 89 | .30 | .34 |
| 33 | Paulhus & Williams (2002) | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | Intelligence | Agency | 245 | .24 | .26 |
| 33 | Paulhus & Williams (2002) | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | . | . | Intelligence | Agency | 245 | .17 | .19 |
| 34 | Robins & Beer (2001)  Sample 1 | Published | Students | NPI | Observer | Residual | Short  acquaintance | Task performance | Agency | 360 | .13 | .15 |
| 35 | Robins & Beer (2001)  Sample 2 | Published | Students | NPI | Objective | Residual | . | Academic performance | Agency | 486 | .36 | .40 |
| 36 | Vazire (2006) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Conscientiousness | Communion | 155 | .21 | .23 |
| 36 | Vazire (2006) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Emotional  Stability | Neither | 155 | .18 | .19 |
| 36 | Vazire (2006) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Objective | Difference | . | Intelligence | Agency | 155 | .30 | .32 |
| 36 | Vazire (2006) | Unpublished | Students | NPI | Observer | Difference | Long acquaintance | Attractiveness | Agency | 155 | .36 | .39 |

*Note. N* = sample size; *r* = sample size weighted mean correlation; = correlation corrected for attenuation in the predictor; NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; HDS-Bold = Hogan Developmental Survey; CPI = California Personality Inventory; CAQ = California Adult Q-sort; HAS = Hogan Assessment Systems; NPDS = Narcissistic Personality Disorder Scale.

\*Hogan & Hogan, 2009

1. It should be noted that although the self-criterion residual method is preferred over using difference scores it has also faced methodological criticism [see Krueger and Wright (2011)]. We will explore alternative methods for calculating self-enhancement in our Discussion section, however our review revealed that currently researchers almost exclusively report their results by correlating narcissism with a difference score or a regression residual. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Conscientiousness proved difficult to categorize because we perceived it to have both communal (e.g., dutifulness) and agentic (e.g., achievement striving) facets (Costa & McCrae, 1992). Past researchers categorized conscientiousness as a communal trait (e.g., Campbell et al., 2002, p. 359), so to be consistent with past research, we also coded conscientiousness as a communal trait. If we removed conscientiousness from the communion category, then the narcissism-self-enhancement effect size for communal criteria was .02 (*k* = 44; number of samples = 11; 95% CI = [-.04, .08]) and did not significantly differ from the narcissism-self-enhancement effect size for communal criteria when conscientiousness was included .05 (*k* = 53; number of samples = 11; 95% CI = [-.004, .11]). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Although the multilevel approach to meta-analysis has several advantages, it is relatively new, thus we also report the results for our main findings using Hunter and Schmidt’s (2004) procedure. The overall relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement was .21 and corrected for unreliability in the predictor was .24 (*k* = 36, *N* = 6,844, 95% CI = [.19, .29], 80% credibility interval = [.04, .44]). For effect sizes with agentic criteria, the relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement was .27 and corrected for unreliability in the predictor was .30 (*k* = 28, *N* = 5,754, 95% CI = [.25, .35], 80% credibility interval = [.14, .46]), whereas for effect sizes with communal criteria relationship between narcissism and self-enhancement was .01 and corrected for unreliability in the predictor was .01 (*k* = 11, *N* = 1,645, 95% CI = [-.09, .11], 80% credibility interval = [-.13, .16]). Thus, the Hunter and Schmidt (2004) approach to calculating meta-analytic effect sizes produced results that did not significantly differ from the multilevel approach. Notably, whereas confidence intervals are dependent on sample size and are a reflection of sampling error, credibility intervals are an indication of true dispersion across studies due to moderators. The credibility interval for each of these analyses was relatively wide suggesting that moderator variables were present. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Notably, because the current study is using multilevel modeling for which there are multiple variance components, calculating the variance explained (i.e., *R2*)is more complicated than for ordinary least squares regression. In fact, adding predictor variables occasionally increases rather than decreases some of the variance components in multilevel modeling. This increase in variance makes negative pseudo-*R2* variables possible in the multilevel modeling context. Raudenbush and Bryk (2002) note that “…it is mathematically possible under maximum likelihood estimation for the residual variance to increase slightly if a truly nonsignificant predictor is entered into the equation. Such cases result in the computation of slightly negative-variance-explained statistics for the variable just entered. The negative differences here, however, will typically be quite small” (p. 150). Thus, in the current paper, negative pseudo-*R2* values will be interpreted as indicating particularly nonsignificant predictors. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. We chose to run the analyses for agency and communion separately because it did not make sense theoretically to control for the ‘neither agency nor communion’ category when estimating our agency and communion effect sizes. However, when agency and communion were simultaneously added to the overall self-enhancement model (i.e., added to Model 2 in Table 3), then the pseudo-*R2* for agency/communion was .33 (i.e., the proportional reduction in variance due to including agency/communion in the model was .33). This provides further evidence that the agency/communion distinction serves as an important boundary condition of narcissism’s relationship with self-enhancement. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)