**Narcissism-CWB meta-analytic path analysis Project**

**Instructions for Research Assistants**

Overview of study:

This study is investigating possible mediating variables that help to explain the relationship between narcissism and counterproductive work behaviors. Mediators will include aggression, perceptions of justice, and impulsivity.

Overview of research tasks:

For this study, we will be collecting primary data from published articles, unpublished articles/dissertations/conference papers, and published/unpublished datasets. We will record an effect size code other information for each independent sample. These samples will be found using PSYCINFO database searches, google scholar searches, and searching the conference programs for SIOP (annual conference for the Society of Industrial Organizational Psychology) and AOM (annual conference for the Academy of Management) from the past 3 years.

Summary of Procedure:

1. Input one or two search terms into database
2. Open the first article
3. Search for results section and identify the relevant effect size(s)
   1. If no relevant effect size is reported, save article and file in excluded studies
4. Save file as PDF article with authors names, year, page where effect size is recorded, and variables included.
5. Record and code the article in the coding spreadsheet.
   1. Enter citation information
   2. Enter age and gender information
   3. Enter setting and population type
   4. Enter measures used for relevant variables
   5. Enter effect size and N size
   6. Enter any comments/questions
6. Repeat with other articles found in search results.

How to identify relevant articles:

We will search for articles that include a measure of the relationship between any two variables we are looking at. The majority of the time this statistic will be a Pearson correlation coefficient. Note: occasionally this statistic will be presented only in the form of a Beta coefficient, a d statistic measuring the difference between two scores, or something else; in these cases please retain the article, but file it under excluded studies so that it can be reviewed.

Our approach will be to start broad and narrow things down later. This means that variables can be measured in any way from any population (i.e., you can include results from experiments, self-reported data, observer-reported data, observational data, etc. from any age group, normal or clinical population, etc.).

Once you see that there is relationship reported between two variables of interest, then you will confirm that the names of these variables actually correspond to the variables of interest. You can do this by looking at the measures/methods/procedure section of the paper and looking at the measure being used. Again, we will be using a broad approach, so anything that might represent the variable can be included. Anything that seems totally inconsistent with our understanding of the variables can be excluded. Again, please retain these articles, but file them under excluded. For example, a study might include the relationship between justice and aggression, but when you look at the operationalization of justice you see that it was measured by the outcome of a court case/trial for individuals who were arrested for aggressive behaviors. We are looking at perceptions of justice or the psychological construct of believing that the environment and people around you are fair and equitable, which would be unrelated to the definition of justice in this article. In this case, we would exclude this article.

Search Terms:

For each dyadic relationship we will search multiple terms. A spreadsheet of search terms will be provided. These lists of search terms include a variety of construct synonyms, scale/subscale terms and citations, and behaviors that might fall within a construct definition. We need to search EVERY combination of every variable’s search terms with every other variable’s search terms.

Naming PDFs:

Everyone will be saving PDFs into the same folders and since there may be overlap between searches, people may be finding the same articles. It is very important that we are able to identify duplicate PDFs. Therefore, there will be a very systematic procedure for naming articles. When you find an article during your literature search, you will save it to an appropriate folder as a PDF (sometimes articles opened in web browsers will default to an HTLM format when saved; you may have to manually change this). You should name the PDF by listing the authors, putting the year in parenthesis, listing the page number where the effect size (i.e., correlation) can be found, and listing the variables measured. If there are more than three authors, then you can put the first authors name followed by “et al.” List the authors by last name only, with commas separating authors, and with an ampersand symbol before the final author’s name. You may abbreviate the names of the constructs found. There may also be more than two variables of interest in the paper; please include all relevant variables in the name

Example 1 (three or fewer authors with multiple correlations):

Berry, Carpenter, & Barratt (2012) pg. 623 CWB-dist justice-interaction justice-procedural justice

Example 2 (more than three authors with one correlation):

O’Boyle et al. (2013) pg 819 Nar-CWB