Żemojtel-Piotrowska, M., Piotrowski, J., Sedikides, C., Sawicki, A., Czarna, A. Z., Fatfouta, R., & Baran, T. (2021). Communal collective narcissism. *Journal of Personality*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12636>

**Communal Collective Narcissism**

Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska, Jarosław Piotrowski, Constantine Sedikides2, Artur Sawicki3, Anna Z. Czarna4, Ramzi Fatfouta5, Tomasz Baran6

= Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University in Warsaw, Poland

2 = Center for Research on Self and Identity, School of Psychology, University of

Southampton, UK

3 = Institute of Psychology, University of Gdansk, Poland

4 = Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Management and Social Communication,

Jagiellonian University, Poland

5 = Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Germany

6 = Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland

**Declaration of Conflicting Interests**

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

**Funding**

The authors disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: The reported research was supported by grant numbers 2016/21/B/HS6/01069 and 2015/19/B/HS6/02214 from the Polish National Science Centre.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors thank Jochen Gebauer for his input during various stages of this research and Radosław Rogoza for statistical consultation.

**Data Availability Statement**

Data are available at https://osf.io/yd35v/?view\_only=1495cb6dc005448eb2014a6a9be2691b

Corresponding author: Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska, Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University in Warsaw, Woycickiego 1/3, 01 -938, Warsaw, Poland; email: [magdazemojtel@gmail.com](mailto:magdazemojtel@gmail.com)

**Abstract**

**Objectives**: We aimed to introduce, validate, and showcase the utility of a new construct: communal collective narcissism.

**Method**: We conducted four studies, in which we developed a new scale for communal collective narcissism (Study 1, *N* = 856), tested the construct’s unique predictions (Study 2, *N* = 276), examined its social relevance (Study 3, *N* = 250), and assessed its implications for intergroup outcomes (Study 4, *N* = 664).

**Results**. In Study 1, we verified the structural soundness of the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory. In Study 2, we obtained evidence for a defining feature of communal collective narcissism, namely that it predicts communal, but not agentic, ingroup-enhancement. In Study 3, we illustrated the social relevance of communal collective narcissism. Communal collective narcissists derogated outgroup members, if those outgroups threatened the ingroup and the threat targeted the ingroup’s communion. Finally, in Study 4, we showed that communal collective narcissism predicts intergroup outcomes in the communal domain (e.g., humanitarian aid) better than agentic collective narcissism does, whereas agentic collective narcissism predicts intergroup outcomes in the agentic domain (i.e., preferences for military aggression) better than communal collective narcissism does.

**Conclusions**: The construct of communal collective narcissism is conceptually and empirically distinct from classic (i.e., agentic) collective narcissism.

**Keywords:** narcissism, communal narcissism, collective narcissism, agency-communion, outgroup derogation, intergroup relations

Individual narcissism reflects a self-serving, ostentatious, and manipulative orientation (Sedikides & Campbell, 2017; Thomaes et al., 2018). It is not a homogenous construct, however (Sedikides, 2021). Instead, the narcissistic desire for grandiosity, entitlement, and power can be satisfied via self-enhancement in different life domains. According to the agency-communion model (Gebauer & Sedikides, 2018a,b), self-enhancement can be satisfied in the agentic domain, such as intelligence, competence, and dominance, or in the communal domain, such as compassion, helpfulness, and morality (Gebauer et al., 2012; Nehrlich et al., 2019). Individual narcissism, then, can be predominantly agentic or predominantly communal.

Another form of narcissism, collective narcissism, has been gaining traction in the literature. Collective narcissism reflects enhancement of the collective self (Sedikides et al., 2013). The construct refers to strong identification with, and unrealistically positive beliefs about, one’s ingroup, along with collective entitlement and grievance for perceived lack of recognition (Golec de Zavala et al., 2009, 2020). Collective narcissism conduces to hypersensitivity to insults directed at the ingroup and to aggression in response to ingroup threats (Golec de Zavala, 2018; Guerra et al., 2020). So far, however, the literature has focused on what we call “agentic collective narcissism,” that is, manifestations of collective narcissism in the agentic domain (e.g., intergroup hostility; Golec de Zavala & Lantos, 2020; Guerra et al., 2020).

Extending the agency-communion model of individual narcissism (Gebauer & Sedikides, 2018a,b) to collective narcissism, we distinguish between agentic collective narcissism and communal collective narcissism. After defining the latter construct, we validate it and showcase its utility. We report four studies addressing the following questions: (1) Is communal collective narcissism conceptually and empirically distinct from agentic collective narcissism (Study 1)? (2) Do communal collective narcissists enhance their ingroup in the communal, but not agentic, domain, and do agentic collective narcissists enhance their ingroup in the agentic, but not communal, domain (Study 2)? (3) Does communal collective narcissism explain outgroup derogation when the outgroup threatens the communal (vs. agentic) image of the ingroup (Study 3)? and (4) Does communal (vs. agentic) collective narcissism explain intergroup outcomes in the communal (vs. agentic) domain (Study 4)?

**On the Agentic Character of Classic Collective Narcissism**

The construct of collective narcissism was developed by adapting the construct of individual narcissism to the group level. The corresponding measure, the Collective Narcissism Scale (Golec de Zavala et al., 2009), has therefore been primarily based on the near-exclusively used (at the time) measure of individual narcissism—the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Raskin & Hall, 1979). For that reason, the Collective Narcissism Scale inherited most conceptual features of the NPI, including its focus on agentic content (Gebauer et al., 2012; Grijalva & Zhang, 2016).

Literature on individual narcissism has documented that the NPI reflects overestimation of one’s agency rather than communion (Campbell et al., 2002; Grijalva & Zhang, 2016). The reverse pattern has been found for individual communal narcissism, assessed by the Communal Narcissism Inventory (CNI; Gebauer et al., 2012). The two forms of individual narcissism share core motives (grandiosity, entitlement, power; Krizan & Herlache, 2018) and are positively related (Gebauer & Sedikides, 2018a,b). At the individual level, then, the distinction between agentic and communal narcissism is well-established.

Much like individuals, groups are perceived, and self-perceived, not only on the agentic domain (e.g., being effective or productive), but also on the communal domain (e.g., being helpful or fair; Abele & Wojciszke, 2007). Given that the ingroup image is based on agency and communion, the group’s grandiosity should also be based on the agentic and communal domain. Hence, the distinction between agentic and communal narcissism should apply just as much to collective narcissism as to individual narcissism. Stated otherwise, communal collective narcissism should complement agentic collective narcissism. Also, the two forms of collective narcissism should have more predictive utility than either alone.

To embellish our definition of agentic collective narcissism, the construct refers to strong ingroup identification, unrealistically positive beliefs about the ingroup’s potency, entitlement about the group’s agentic value, and grievance for lack of ingroup recognition in the agentic domain. Correspondingly, we define communal collective narcissism in terms of strong ingroup identification, unrealistically positive beliefs about the ingroup’s communal contribution, entitlement about the group’s communal worth, and grievance for lack of ingroup recognition in the communal domain. As per individual-level narcissism, the two forms of collective narcissism share the core agentic motives of grandiosity, entitlement, and power. Yet, these motives can operate either in the agentic domain (agentic collective narcissism) or in the communal domain (communal collective narcissism).

**Overview**

We report four studies aiming to validate the construct of communal collective narcissism and demonstrate its relevance to personality psychology. In Study 1, we introduce the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory (CCNI). We purport to validate its factorial structure, documenting its structural distinctiveness from the Collective Narcissism Scale, the measure of agentic collective narcissism. In Study 2, we elaborate on the agency-communion model of collective narcissism by testing for its defining feature: Communal collective narcissism is related to ingroup-enhancement in the communal (but not agentic) domain, whereas agentic collective narcissism is related to ingroup-enhancement in the agentic (but not communal) domain. In Study 3, we focus on the predictive utility of communal collective narcissism in explaining socially relevant consequences. We examine whether communal collective narcissists derogate outgroup members, when these members threaten the communal (vs. agentic) image of the communal collective narcissists’ ingroup. Lastly, in Study 4, we are concerned with the intergroup relevance of communal and agentic collective narcissism. We test whether communal (vs. agentic) collective narcissism is a better predictor of intergroup outcomes in the communal domain, whereas agentic (vs. communal) collective narcissism is a better predictor of intergroup outcomes in the agentic domain. All participants were Polish.[[1]](#footnote-1) The project was approved by the Ethics Committee of the first author’s institution. Supplementary Materials (stimulus materials in Polish and English, ancillary analyses, Syntax) are available at <https://osf.io/yd35v/?view_only=1495cb6dc005448eb2014a6a9be2691b>

**Study 1: Structural Properties of the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory**

We aimed to formulate the CCNI and test its factorial structure as well as its structural distinctiveness from the Collective Narcissism Scale.

**Method**

**Sample.** We recruited a representative—regarding sex, age, education level, and city population size—sample via the Ariadna Research Panel (http://www.panelariadna.com), which includes over 11,000 preregistered users. We opted for a minimum of *N* = 500 to increase the probability of valid parameter estimation in the tested model (Wolf et al., 2013). As this was an empirical foray, we conservatively oversampled, recruiting 856 adults (439 women, 417 men; age in years: *Range* = 18-83, *M* = 41.75, *SD* = 13.61).

**Procedure and Measures.** We assessed agentic individual narcissism, communal individual narcissism, agentic collective narcissism, and communal collective narcissism. We administered the relevant scales in a separate random order for each participant. Unless noted otherwise, participants’ responses to scale items in this and all reported studies ranged from 1 (*definitely disagree*) to 7 (*definitely agree*).

***Agentic Individual Narcissism*.** The NPI-13 (Gentile et al., 2013; Polish adaptation by Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2018) is an abbreviated version of the 40-item NPI (Raskin & Hall, 1979). Each item contains two statements, one narcissistic (e.g., “I like having authority over other people”—coded as 1) and one non-narcissistic (e.g., “I don’t mind following orders”—coded as 0). Participants choose the statement that describes them better. We summed up and averaged the narcissistic statements that participants endorsed; α = .75, *M* = .21, *SD* = .21).

***Communal Individual Narcissism*.** The CNI (Gebauer et al., 2012; Polish adaptation by Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2016) contains 16 items (e.g., “I greatly enrich others’ lives;” α = .95, *M* = 3.97, *SD* = 1.01). Its structure is bi-factorial (Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2016), with one factor (present-oriented; α = .91, *M* = 4.31, *SD* = 1.00) referring to overly communal self-views and another factor (future-oriented; α = .93, *M* = 3.62, *SD* = 1.21) referring to imaginary heroic acts.

***Agentic Collective Narcissism*.** The Collective Narcissism Scale (Golec de Zavala et al., 2009) contains nine items (e.g., “I wish other groups would more quickly recognize the authority of my group”). In this and all subsequent studies, we removed one item (“If my group had more to say, the world would be a better place”) due to its similarity to a CNI item (“I will make the world a much more beautiful place”). The Collective Narcissism Scale that we used, then, comprised eight items (α = .83, *M* = 3.70, *SD* = 0.80).[[2]](#footnote-2) After rephrasing the removed item (“My group will make the world a better place”), we added it to the CCNI.

***Communal Collective Narcissism*.** We derived the candidate items for the CCNI from the CNI (Gebauer et al., 2012). We rephrased the original items to refer to one’s ingroup. For example, we rephrased “I am the best friend someone can have” to “My group is extraordinarily friendly toward other groups.” Further, we merged two conceptually redundant items (“In the future I will be well-known for solving the world’s problems,” “I will be able to solve world poverty”) into one (“My group will be able to solve the world’s most serious problems [such as world hunger or poverty]”). Finally, we removed an item that was inapplicable to some groups (e.g., the elderly, Catholic priests): “I am (going to be) the best parent on this planet.” The resulting scale comprised 12 items.

**Results and Discussion**

We tested the validity of the CCNI in a 2-step item-reduction process. In the first step, we conducted Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to search for and remove items explaining redundant sources of variance, as expressed by correlations between residuals. In the second step, we searched for and removed items overlapping with agentic collective narcissism and individual communal narcissism. To do so, we used Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (Asparouhov & [Muthén](https://www.tandfonline.com/author/Muth%C3%A9n%2C+Bengt), 2009) with target rotation (Marsh et al., 2014), which is close to CFA in terms of specifying items loading on the latent variable, but different from CFA in terms of cross-loadings, which may be specified as small as possible (instead of being fixed to zero). Thus, we targeted Collective Narcissism Scale items so as not to cross-load on communal collective narcissism, and CCNI items so as not to cross-load on agentic collective narcissism. In all analyses, we used Robust Maximum Likelihood estimation. To evaluate model fit we relied on standard cut-off recommendations (Byrne, 1994): Comparative Fit Index (CFI) > .90, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) < .08, Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) < .10.

***Validity of the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory: Item Pool Reduction***

The unidimensional 12-item model fitted the data poorly, χ2(54) = 538.03, *p* < .001; CFI = .888; RMSEA = .102 [.095, .102]; SRMR = .044. We identified three pairs of residual covariances as positively correlated, representing overlapping content. From each pair, we removed one item (“My group is extraordinarily trustworthy,” “My group will bring peace and justice to the world,” “My group will make the world a better place”).The reduced model resulted in improved fit, χ2(27) = 217.70, *p* < .001; CFI = .930; RMSEA = .091 [.080, .102]; SRMR = .035. The strength of the factor loadings was adequate (all > .70).

***Differentiation Between the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory and the Collective Narcissism Scale***

We present Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling results in Table 1. The model fitted the data sufficiently well, χ2(103) = 418.36, *p* < .001; CFI = .942; RMSEA = .060 [.054, .066]; SRMR = .027. The strength of the cross-loadings between the two forms of collective narcissism was negligible for most items. To preserve scale homogeneity we removed an item with the highest cross-loading on the agentic collective narcissism factor (“I’m really angry, when other groups do not recognize how much my group does for the world’s welfare”). We removed another item (“My group will be able to solve the world’s most serious problems [such as world hunger or poverty]”) due to its redundancy with two other items (decision based on modification indices). The analyzed model demonstrated improved fit, χ2(76) = 220.19, *p* < .001; CFI = .967; RMSEA = .047 [.040, .054]; SRMR = .023. The latent correlation between communal collective narcissism and agentic collective narcissism was positive (ρ = .65, *p* < .001). The results indicate that communal collective narcissism and agentic collective narcissism are related, but adequately distinct, constructs.

***Differentiation between the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory and the Communal Narcissism Inventory***

We tested a 7-item, single-factor model of the CCNI described above, and a bi-factor model of the CNI (present-oriented, future-oriented; Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2016). Table 2 details the standardized factor loadings of the CCNI and the general factor of CNI from the Exploratory Structural Equation Model. (We present the standardized factor loadings of the CCNI and CNI in Supplementary Materials, Table 2A.) The model fitted the data well, χ2(167) = 506.34, *p* < .001; CFI = .961; RMSEA = .049 [.044, .054]; SRMR = .021. All cross-loadings of the communal individual narcissism items were low (< .10). The latent correlation between communal collective narcissism and the general factor of communal individual narcissism was positive (ρ = .55, *p* < .001). The results show that communal collective narcissism and communal individual narcissism are related, yet adequately distinct, constructs.

***Final Version of the Model***

The 7-item version of CCNI fitted the data well, χ2(14) = 82.66, *p* < .001; CFI = .964; RMSEA = .076 [.060, .092]; SRMR = .028. All factor loadings were adequate (> .70). The scale’s internal consistency was high, α = .94. Taken together, we reduced the initial 12-item version to a 7-item one. The final version is structurally valid, internally consistent, and non-overlapping with related constructs (agentic collective narcissism, individual communal narcissism).

***Correlations Among the Four Forms of Narcissism***

We present in Table 3 zero-order correlations among the four forms of narcissism (agentic individual, communal individual, agentic collective, communal collective). Consistent with past research (Gebauer et al., 2012), agentic individual narcissism and communal individual narcissism were positively and moderately related. Agentic collective narcissism and communal collective narcissism were also positively related, and this correlation was stronger than the one between agentic individual narcissism and communal individual narcissism, *z* = 12.78, *p* < .001. Moreover, agentic collective narcissism and communal collective narcissism were more strongly correlated with communal individual narcissism than with agentic individual narcissism. An answer for this discrepancy may lie in the nature of communion: It is other-oriented and thus conducive to a collective life orientation (Abele & Wojciszke, 2007; Nehrlich et al., 2019).

**Summary**

The CCNI emerged as a structurally valid and reliable measure of communal collective narcissism. Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling analyses revealed that the CCNI is distinct from the Collective Narcissism Scale: The former complements the latter by covering additional (i.e., communal) content of collective narcissism. The CCNI was also distinct from its individual-level counterpart, the CNI. Finally, communal collective narcissism was more strongly related to individual communal narcissism than to individual agentic narcissism. The results reinforce the applicability of the agency-communion model to collective narcissism.

**Study 2:** **Communal and Agentic Ingroup-Enhancement**

We purported to validate a defining attribute of communal collective narcissism, namely that it is based on ingroup-enhancement in the communal, but not agentic, domain. We tested whether communal collective narcissism is related to over-ranking the position of one’s country relative to other countries in the communal (vs. agentic) domain—a novel instantiation of criterion-discrepancy measures (Paulhus & Holden, 2010). We created a task where participants ranked Poland’s position compared to that of two other countries on indices reflecting communion (e.g., expenditure on humanitarian aid) and agency (e.g., wood production). We chose Finland and Slovenia as the two referents, because they featured low levels of tourism from Poland and thus low levels of familiarity in 2017, the year before we conducted this study (Polish Tourist Office, [www.pit.org.pl](http://www.pit.org.pl); retrieved 10/1/2018). We hypothesized that communal collective narcissism would predict over-ranking one’s country in the communal as opposed to the agentic domain. Further, agentic collective narcissism would predict over-ranking one’s country in the agentic as opposed to the communal domain.

**Method**

***Sample***

We opted for a minimum of *N* = 250, as correlations stabilize with such a sample size (Schönbrodt & Perugini, 2013). We slightly oversampled, resulting in 281 adult volunteers (240 women, 41 men; age in years: *Range* = 18-55, *M* = 25.08, *SD* = 7.57) from two universities: Social Sciences and Humanities University in Poznań (*n* = 225), Pomeranian Higher School of Applied Sciences in Gdynia (*n* = 56). We tested these participants between October-December 2018 via the Ariadna panel and the Social Sciences and Humanities University participant pool. We excluded four participants due to failure to complete at least one of the collective narcissism scales, and one participant whose ethnicity was not Polish (final *N* = 276). We conducted post-hoc power analyses (G\*Power 3.1.9.2, Faul et al., 2009;  = .05, one-tailed tests) using estimates from the current study. Although one hypothesized effect (that of agentic collective narcissism on agentic overrating) was underpowered at 57.20%, the second one (that of communal collective narcissism on communal overrating), as well as both regression analyses in their totality, were well-powered at over 90%.

***Procedure and Measures***

Participants complete the ingroup-enhancement (i.e., criterion-discrepancy) measure. Then, following a brief filler task, they completed the 7-item CCNI (α = .90; *M* = 3.77, *SD* = 1.05) and the 8-item Collective Narcissism Scale (α = .88, *M* = 3.00, *SD* = 1.04) in a fixed order and in reference to Poland.

With regard to the ingroup-enhancement measure, participants learned that the study involved a knowledge survey in which they would need to rank their country relative to two others (Finland, Slovenia). They read: “Below are questions about the position of Poland in the world, or facts related to Poland—its culture, economy, and geography. Your task is to rank Poland, along with Finland and Slovenia, on several indices. Please indicate the position of each country on these indices as follows: 1 = first position, 2 = second position, 3 = third position.”

We displayed country names in a separate random order per participant. We used eight items from the *communal domain*: respecting human rights and citizens being tolerant (Legatum Prosperity Index), level of peace (Global Peace Index; <http://visionofhumanity.org/>; retrieved 10/1/2018), level of corruption (reverse-scored; World Bank), private spending on culture (Eurostat), number of crimes committed (reverse-scored; Eurostat), support for charitable actions (Charities Aid Foundation World Giving Index; <https://www.cafonline.org>; retrieved 10/1/2018), number of refugees accepted (Eurostat), and the average citizen’s time spent on volunteering (Charities Aid Foundation World Giving Index). We also used six items from the *agentic domain*: economic rating (Standard & Poors Agency; <https://www.standardandpoors.com/en_EU>; retrieved 10/1/2018), education level (Legatum Prosperity Index; <https://www.prosperity.com/>; retrieved 10/1/2018), innovation level (Global Innovation Index; <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org>; retrieved 10/1/2018), number of patents (Eurostat; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>?; retrieved 10/1/2018), unemployment level (reverse-scored; World Bank; <https://www.worldbank.org/>; retrieved 10/1/2018), and percentage of people speaking more than three languages (Eurostat).

We calculated criterion discrepancies for each of the 14 (8 communal, 6 agentic) items by subtracting each participant’s subjective ranking of Poland from its actual ranking.[[3]](#footnote-3) If, for example, a participant ranked Poland #1 on support for charitable actions relative to Finland and Slovenia, they received a criterion discrepancy score of 2, because Poland actually ranks #3 (#3 - #1 = 2). To ensure that all criterion discrepancies represented higher ingroup-enhancement, we recoded the initial discrepancy scores of reversed items (i.e., indicators of low communion or agency: level of corruption, level of unemployment, level of crime) into a positive value or values (-1 to 1 and -2 to 2). For example, if a participant ranked Poland #3 on corruption, they received a score of -2 (#1 = #3 - #2), which we then recoded into the final score of 2. Lastly, we averaged the eight communal and six agentic criterion discrepancy scores into two indices: communal ingroup-enhancement and agentic ingroup-enhancement. Thus, higher averaged scores indicated higher overall ingroup-enhancement on both indices.

**Results and Discussion**

We present in Table zero-order correlations between variables of this study. The sample mean of communal ingroup-enhancement was significantly larger than zero (*M* = 0.78, *SD* = 0.32, α = .47[[4]](#footnote-4)), *t*(284) = 40.47, *p* < .001, and so was the sample mean of agentic ingroup-enhancement (*M* = 0.94, *SD* = 0.36, α = .47), *t*(284) = 40.87, *p* < .001. On average, then, participants overestimated their country’s communion and agency, given that a mean of 0 indicates accuracy at the sample level. All variables were positively related.

We conducted two multiple regression analyses. The lack of multicollinearity among predictors was confirmed by Variance Inflation Factors, which were low and below the conservative (O’brien, 2007) cutoff of 4 (Variance Inflation Factorsmax = 1.83). In the *first analysis*, communal and agentic collective narcissism served as simultaneous predictors of communal ingroup-enhancement; we entered agentic ingroup-enhancement as a control. The variables predicted 14.12% of the variance in communal ingroup-enhancement, *F*(3, 277) = 15.18, *p* < .001. Communal collective narcissism predicted communal ingroup-enhancement, β = .23, 95% CI [.09, .38], *t* = 3.16, *p* = .002, but agentic collective narcissism did not, β = .05, 95% CI [-.10, .19], *t* = 0.61, *p* = .543. In the *second analysis*, communal and agentic collective narcissism served as simultaneous predictors of agentic ingroup-enhancement; we entered communal ingroup-enhancement as a control. The variables predicted 9.31% of the variance in agentic ingroup-enhancement, *F*(3, 277) = 9.47, *p* < .001. Agentic collective narcissism tended to predict agentic ingroup-enhancement, β = .15, 95% CI [-.01, .30], *t* = 1.91, *p* = .057, whereas communal collective narcissism did not, β = .00, 95% CI [-.15, .15], *t* = 0.03, *p* = .978.[[5]](#footnote-5),[[6]](#footnote-6)

**Summary**

Results showed a satisfactory degree of distinctiveness between communal collective narcissism and agentic collective narcissism regarding ingroup-enhancement: Communal collective narcissists ingroup-enhanced in the communal domain, but agentic collective narcissists did not. By contrast, agentic collective narcissists tended to ingroup-enhance in the agentic domain, but communal collective narcissists did not. The study makes an additional contribution to the literature by introducing a criterion-discrepancy measure that captures self-enhancement at the group level. This measure is easy to administer and complete, and reflects an objective criterion: actual rankings of one’s country relative to others.

**Study 3: Derogation in Response to Communal and Agentic Ingroup Threat**

We next turned to social implications of communal collective narcissism, perceptions of threat. These are generally classified in the agentic domain (Ybarra et al., 2008). Threat casts a shadow on the group’s sense of security, control, self-determination, and access to resources (Campbell, 1965; Carroll et al., 2009; Stollberg et al., 2015), and motivates agentic reparative action rather than communal reconciliation (SimanTov-Nachlieli et al. 2013), as well as increased identification with agentic groups (Stollberg et al., 2015). Yet, threat can also be symbolic, that is, refer to the group’s worldview, as Integrated Threat Theory has suggested (Stephan & Stephan, 2000) and relevant research documented (Obaidi et al., 2018; Tahir et al., 2019). Based on this premise, we opted to manipulate threat directed at the group’s communal versus agentic image. We examined whether communal collective narcissism predicts derogation of an outgroup member who threatens the communal, but not agentic, image of one’s ingroup. Additionally, we examined whether agentic collective narcissism predicts derogation of an outgroup member who threatens the agentic, but not communal, image of one’s ingroup.

Prior work has been concerned with the link between threat and agentic collective narcissism. One research line is correlational, associating perceived threat (e.g., anti-semitism, integrated threat) to higher agentic collective narcissism (Golec de Zavala & Cichocka, 2011; Golec de Zavala et al., 2009, 2016; Guerra et al., 2020). Another line has manipulated threat in the form of ingroup criticism. However, the control group involved ingroup praise, and not neutral feedback (Golec de Zavala et al., 2013). Given the absence of a neutral control (i.e., baseline) group, it is not possible to pinpoint the impact of the threat (i.e., criticism) condition. Also, this research line did not clearly differentiate between agentic and communal threat. We addressed these issues in the current study. In addition, we increased experimental realism by using a bogus Facebook forum where negative feedback against one’s university was provided by many members of an antagonistic outgroup.

**Method**

***Sample***

Aiming for a minimum of *N* = 250 (Schönbrodt & Perugini, 2013), and concerned with attrition, we initially recruited 341 undergraduates. The study consisted of two parts at different time-points. We excluded 91 participants, because they did not complete the study materials in full. The final sample comprised 250 undergraduates (144 women, 19 men, 87 unrecorded of gender due to a technical error; age in years: *Range* = 19-51, *M* = 27.70, *SD* = 8.79). We recruited students from a private university that has branches in Poznań and Warsaw: Social Sciences and Humanities University in Poznań (*N* = 163), University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw (*N* = 87). We conducted post-hoc power analyses for our interaction effects (Perugini et al., 2018). The Communal Collective Narcissism × Threat interactions[[7]](#footnote-7) were adequately powered (99% for communal threat, .97% for agentic threat). However, the Agentic Collective Narcissism × Threat interactions were underpowered (.70% for communal threat, .26% for agentic threat).

***Procedure and Measures***

In Wave 1, participants completed the CCNI and Collective Narcissism Scale, in that order. Wave 2 ostensibly tested the public image of their university in the social media. We based our manipulation on Studies 2 and 4 of Golec de Zavala et al. (2013), substituting praise for neutral feedback and making other minor adjustments as described below. Participants viewed one of three bogus blogs (our experimental manipulation). Each blog started with the same question of a prospective psychology undergraduate: “Hi all, I want to study psychology in [city name of participants’ university: Poznań/Warsaw], but cannot decide which university to choose—the University of Social Sciences and Humanities or a public university. What do you recommend?”.

The blog further displayed ostensible responses from students of a public university. Recall that our participants were from a private university and thus the ostensible responses (i.e., feedback) came from outgroup members. The feedback differed across the three experimental conditions, although the number of words and format were identical. We based the feedback on the communion and agency words of Abele and Wojciszke (2007). In the communal threat condition, the feedback threatened the communal image of participants’ university (e.g., “These people are very selfish, everyone cares for themselves only” and “For me, the choice is clear – either you prefer to study among arrogant, pompous buffoons, or among people who are loyal and honest”). In the agentic threat condition, the feedback threatened the agentic image of participants’ university (e.g., “These people are terribly lazy, everyone in the classroom plays with their phones and later they are surprised that they failed the class” and “For me, the choice is clear – either you prefer to study among bored, confined dulls or among people who are ambitious and persistent”). Finally, in the neutral control condition, the responses posed no threat to the image of participants’ university (e.g., “Remember that students of the University of Social Sciences and Humanities can sing in a choir that has been active since 2001” and “You need to decide yourself what is important for you. Each university has something to offer you, so you need to decide to what direction you would like to go”).

Next, participants completed the dependent measure, derogation (adapted from Smith et al., 2005). It contained 11 items assessing derogation of the outgroup member who had allegedly written the blog responses (e.g., “The authors have considerable knowledge of the topic”; 1 = *definitely no*, 6 = *definitely yes*). The items formed a reliable index (α = .91, *M* = 3.92, *SD* = 0.93).[[8]](#footnote-8),[[9]](#footnote-9) We recoded it, so that higher scores reflected greater derogation.

**Results and Discussion**

Communal collective narcissism (α = .84, *M* = 3.77, *SD* = 1.05) and agentic collective narcissism (α = .83, *M* = 3.00, *SD* = 1.04) were positively related, *r*(250) = .53, *p* < .001. We carried out two hierarchical multiple regression analyses. In the *first*, we started with communal collective narcissism and its interaction with condition, and then added agentic collective narcissism and its interaction with condition to examine incremental prediction of derogation. In the *second* analysis, we entered the predictors the other way around – we started with agentic collective narcissism (with its interaction), and then added communal collective narcissism (with its interaction) to examine incremental prediction of derogation. We aimed to test whether communal and agentic threat increased derogation (manipulation check), whether collective narcissism (communal or agentic) moderated the strength of derogation, and whether the two forms of collective narcissism differ in the strength of this moderation. As per the manipulation check, we dummy-coded condition into two variables, communal threat (communal threat = 1, agentic threat = 0, control = 0) and agentic threat (agentic threat = 1, communal threat = 0, control = 0), treating control as the referent. We interpreted regression coefficients for those dummy variables as a mean difference in derogation between a specific type of threat (communal or agentic) and control. Further, we interpreted regression coefficients for interaction terms created with those dummy variables as markers of effect-size differences between a specific type of threat and control. To examine effect-size differences between agentic threat and communal threat, we carried out another analysis (Supplementary Materials, Table 3.1), in which we altered the coding of dummies. In particular, we treated agentic threat as a referent (dummy 1: communal threat = 0, agentic threat = 0, control = 1; dummy 2: communal threat = 1, agentic threat = 0, control = 0). We tested, then, both the mean difference between agentic threat and communal threat, and the difference in effect size between agentic threat and communal threat.

The two analyses were similar. In the first step, we entered one form of collective narcissism (communal or agentic), both types of threat (communal, agentic), and the relevant interactions as predictors of derogation. In the second step, we entered the other form of collective narcissism, and its interactions with types of threat. Thus, the full regression model included both collective narcissism forms, both threat types (as dummy variables), and four 2-way interactions: Communal Collective Narcissism × Communal Threat, Agentic Collective Narcissism × Communal Threat, Communal Collective Narcissism × Agentic Threat, and Agentic Collective Narcissism × Agentic Threat.

Again, we observed no multicollinearity (Variance Inflation Factormax = 2.06). In the *first* analysis (communal collective narcissism entered first), variables in Step 1 explained 50.41% of the variance in derogation, *F*(5, 244) = 49.61, *p* < .001. In Step 2, agentic narcissism and its interactions with threat explained an additional 0.46% of the variance, and this change was not significant, *F*(3, 241) = 0.75, *p* = .522. In the *second* analysis (agentic collective narcissism entered first), variables in Step 1 explained 47.61% of the variance in derogation, *F*(5, 244) = 44.35, *p* < .001. In Step 2, communal collective narcissism and its interactions with threat explained additional 3.26% of the variance, and this change was significant, *F*(3, 241) = 5.33, *p* = .001. In total, the regression model accounted for 50.87% of the variance in derogation, *F*(8, 241) = 31.20, *p* < .001 (Table 5).

Communal threat had a significant effect on derogation (see regression coefficients for dummies in Table 5), and communal collective narcissism moderated it. (See Figure 1 for the simple slopes in the Threat × Communal Collective Narcissism interaction.) Communal threat was unmoderated by agentic narcissism (i.e., the Communal Threat × Agentic Collective Narcissism interaction was not significant). Agentic threat also had a significant effect on derogation. Contrary to our hypotheses, agentic collective narcissism did not moderate that effect; that is, the Agentic Threat × Agentic Collective Narcissism interaction was not significant (Table 5; see also Figure 2 for simple slopes). Yet, communal collective narcissism moderated the effect of agentic threat: The Agentic Threat × Communal Collective Narcissism interaction was significant (Table 5, Figure 1). Importantly, the Agentic Threat × Communal Collective Narcissism interaction was, as expected, considerably weaker than the Communal Threat × Communal Collective Narcissism interaction, *p* = .094.[[10]](#footnote-10) Overall, communal collective narcissists derogated the outgroup member who threatened the image of their ingroup, and that derogation was pronounced when the threat occurred in the communal (vs. agentic) domain. Communal collective narcissism appeared to drive derogation of an outgroup member in the face of communal (more than agentic) ingroup threat.

**Summary**

High level of communal collective narcissism drove derogation of an outgroup member who threatened the ingroup’s communion. Communal collective narcissism also emerged as a driver of derogating an outgroup member who threatened the ingroup’s agency, but that latter effect was far weaker than the former. The results should be interpreted with caution, due to the study’s low power.

**Study 4: Communal (and Agentic) Collective Narcissism and Intergroup Outcomes**

We were concerned with the relevance of communal and agentic collective narcissism for intergroup outcomes in the communal and agentic domain. We conceptualized such outcomes as attitudes towards, or intentions to act in, the communal or agentic domain in reference to outgroups (e.g., nations, generalized others).

We formulated hypotheses based on the agency-communion model of narcissism (Gebauer & Sedikides, 2018a,b). We reasoned that, unlike agentic collective narcissism (cf. Golec de Zavala & Lantos, 2020), communal collective narcissism would involve a more congenial intergroup orientation. In parallel with its individual-level counterpart (Gebauer et al., 2012; Rentzsch & Gebauer, 2019), communal collective narcissism would entail ingroup-enhancement by amplifying the ingroup’s prosociality towards outgroups (e.g., helpfulness, care, trust), relative to agentic collective narcissism. Yet, at the individual level, such claims of prosociality are not met with agreement by objective observers (Nehrlich et al., 2019; Yang et al., 2018). A contributor, then, to communal collective narcissists’ overstatements in the communal domain may be social desirability. We addressed this possibility by assessing and statistically controlling for socially desirable responding.

We also reasoned that, unlike communal collective narcissism, agentic collective narcissism would involve a more rivalrous intergroup orientation (Golec de Zavala & Lantos, 2020). Similar to its individual-level counterpart (Gebauer et al., 2012; Rentzsch & Gebauer, 2019), agentic collective narcissism would entail ingroup-enhancement by augmenting the ingroup’s antagonism towards outgroups (e.g., aggression, perceptions of threat, unforgiveness) relative to communal collective narcissism. That is, we hypothesized that agentic collective narcissism would be related positively with agentic outcomes, and negatively with communal outcomes.

We consensually arrived at six intergroup outcomes relevant to the communal and agentic domain, informed by relevant literatures (Gebauer & Sedikides, 2018a,b; Golec de Zavala & Lantos, 2020). Communal outcomes were attitudes toward tsunami victims, support for humanitarian aids, and trust towards generalized others (including outgroup members). Agentic outcomes were preferences for military aggression, perceptions of inordinate threat to the ingroup from outgroups (with generalized threat considered part of the agentic domain), and unwillingness to forgive outgroups (lingering retaliatory intentions due to a presumed consequence of prior or ongoing conflict).

**Method**

***Sample***

We recruited a representative sample of 1,100 adults via the Ariadna Research Panel. The two waves were separated by a week. After excluding participants who (1) did not take part in the second wave (*N* = 405) or (2) failed to answer correctly any of the attention check items (e.g., “Please select response option 2;” *N* = 31), we arrived at 664 participants[[11]](#footnote-11) (361 women, 303 men; age in years: *Range* = 18-85, *M* = 47.06, *SD* = 15.74). We then engaged in post-hoc power analysis, but opted for a different approach than in the prior studies due to the high number of effects involved. That is, we conducted sensitivityanalyses, which enabled us to calculate the minimal effect size that could be estimated with a power of .80 in a given sample size. In this case (*N* = 664,  = .05, power = .80, one-tailed tests), thresholds for well-powered effects were *r* = .11 for zero-order correlation effects, *R*2 = .046 for regression analyses (with 4 predictors), and Δ*R*2 = .038 for hierarchical regression analyses. Thus, dependent on analysis, effects below these thresholds were underpowered.

***Procedure and Measures***

We assessed the two forms of collective narcissism at baseline, randomizing scale order per participant. We assessed intergroup outcomes in the communal domain (tsunami victims, humanitarian aid, trust) and agentic domain (military aggression, threat perceptions, unforgiveness), also in a separate random order per participant, a week later. We opted for a time interval (vs. concurrent administration) to minimize common-method bias. The ingroup was referred to as “Poles.”

**Communal and Agentic Collective Narcissism.** We assessed communal collective narcissism (α = .95, *M* = 3.60, *SD* = 1.50) and agentic collective narcissism (α = .89, *M* = 4.20, *SD* = 1.25) as before.

**Tsunami Victims*.*** We assessed attitudes toward tsunami victims by adapting Vollhardt and Staub’s (2011) scale to the Polish culture. The tsunami in question afflicted Sundai Strait, Indonesia, in December 2018, and this disaster was reported extensively in the Polish press. Participants first read the relevant story reproduced from a Wikipedia page (<https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsunami_w_Cie%C5%9Bninie_Sundajskiej>; retrieved 5/28/2019). Next, they responded to five questions corresponding to five of the six items of the Vollhardt and Staub scale, substituting “Poland” for “U.S.”. We translated and back-translated these items. A sample item is: “The Polish government has the responsibility to help the inhabitants of the region affected by the tsunami.” We omitted one item (“If a regional warning system had been in place in the Indian Ocean on the day of the tsunami, many thousands of people could have been saved. Such an early warning system for the Indian Ocean would cost $30 million and could go into operation by mid-2006. Some believe the U.S. should co-ﬁnance this project”), as it was difficult to adapt to Polish culture. Also, we modified the original item “I feel a personal obligation to donate money to help victims of the tsunami” to “As a Pole, I feel a personal obligation to donate money to help victims of the tsunami,” emphasizing the collective (α = .74, *M* = 4.22, *SD* = 1.00).

**Humanitarian Aid.** We assessed support for humanitarian aid by changing the wording, but not the grammatical structure, of items that Golec de Zavala et al. (2009) created to assess preferences for military aggression. A sample item is: “Poland should increase expenditure on humanitarian aid” (α = .77, *M* = 4.05, *SD* = 1.13).

**Trust*.*** We assessed this construct with the 6-item General Trust Scale (Yamagishi & Yamagishi, 1994; Polish version by Kwiatkowska et al., 2019). A sample item is: “Most people are basically honest” (α = .92, *M* = 4.56, *SD* = 1.10).

**Military Aggression.** We assessed preferences for military aggression in international relations with Golec de Zavala et al.’s (2009) scale. We adapted and used five of the 10 original items to suit Polish culture, replacing “U.S.” with “Poland.” A sample item is: “Poland should increase spending on the military” (α = .80, *M* = 3.43, *SD* = 1.20).

**Threat Perceptions.** We assessed perceptions of threat to Poland from outgroups with a 4-item scale introduced by Golec de Zavala et al. (2009). To adapt the scale to Polish culture, we replaced “U.S.” with “Poland,” and added one item referring to Russia. Sample items are: “International terrorism is a critical threat to Poland,” “Russian imperialism is a critical threat to Poland” (α = .83, *M* = 5.00, *SD* = 1.36).

**Unforgiveness.**We assessed unwillingness to forgive outgroups with a 4-item scale (Golec de Zavala et al., 2009). A sample item is: “It is important that my nation never forgets the wrongs done to it by other nations.” We reverse-scored two items so that higher numbers reflect greater unwillingness to forgive (α = .76, *M* = 3.62, *SD* = 1.37).

**Socially Desirable Responding.** We assessed this construct with the 16-item Balanced Inventory for Desirable Responding Short Form (BIDR-16; Hart et al., 2015). The BIDR-16, which was translated and back translated, measures two forms of social desirability (8 items each): self-deceptive enhancement (e.g., “I never regret decisions;” α = .62, *M* = 4.31, *SD* = 0.77) and impression management (e.g., “I don’t gossip;” α = .70, *M* = 4.61, *SD* = 0.92).

**Results and Discussion**

We display zero-order correlations among studied variables in Table 6. Both forms of collective narcissism were positively linked to all outcomes, except support for tsunami victims and humanitarian aid, with which they were uncorrelated. This pattern is to be expected, as the two collective narcissism forms are driven by a common core: grandiosity, entitlement, and power. Moreover, communal outcomes were positively interrelated, but either uncorrelated or negatively correlated with agentic outcomes. Likewise, agentic outcomes were positively interrelated. Finally, as anticipated, communal collective narcissism (but not agentic collective narcissism) was positively linked to socially desirable responding.

To scrutinize the relation between communal and agentic collective narcissism on the one hand and communal as well agentic intergroup outcomes on the other, we computed six multiple regression analyses. We entered the two forms of collective narcissism in Step 1, and socially desirable responding (i.e., self-deceptive enhancement, impression management) in Step 2. Communal outcomes (i.e., tsunami victims, humanitarian aid, trust) and agentic outcomes (i.e., military aggression, threat perceptions, unforgiveness) served as dependent variables. Acknowledging potential “perils of partialing” (Sleep et al., 2017), we also compared both collective narcissism forms in terms of their zero-order correlations with outcomes. We present standardized regression coefficients for communal and agentic collective narcissism, controlling for socially desirable responding, in Table 7 (communal outcomes) and Table 8 (agentic outcomes), and present Z-test comparisons in Table 9.

As per Table 7, communal collective narcissism predicted *positively* communal outcomes; in particular, it predicted attitudes toward tsunami victims significantly, support for humanitarian aid marginally, and trust significantly. Agentic collective narcissism, on the other hand, predicted *negatively* communal outcomes; in particular, it predicted attitudes toward tsunami victims significantly, support for humanitarian aid significantly, and trust directionally. Z-tests indicated that communal collective narcissism was related significantly stronger with the three communal outcomes than agentic collective narcissism (Table 9).

As per Table 8, agentic collective narcissism predicted *positively* agentic outcomes; in particular, it predicted preferences for military aggression significantly, perceptions of threat to Poland from outgroups significantly, and unwillingness to forgive outgroups significantly. Communal collective narcissism also predicted *positively* agentic outcomes; in particular, it predicted preferences for military aggression significantly, perceptions of threat to Poland from outgroups directionally, and unwillingness to forgive outgroups significantly. Yet, Z-tests indicated that agentic collective narcissism was associated significantly stronger with the three agentic outcomes than communal collective narcissism (Table 9).

We point to a discrepancy between the correlational and regression analyses in regards to attitudes toward tsunami victims and support for humanitarian aid. The correlational analyses (i.e., communal collective narcissism and agentic collective narcissism on the one hand, and tsunami victims and support for humanitarian aid on the other) yielded null results, whereas the regression analyses yielded opposing patterns (i.e., communal collective narcissism was positively associated with help for tsunami victims and support for humanitarian aid, whereas agentic collective narcissism was negatively associated with them). This is a mark of a suppression effect (MacKinnon et al., 2000). This phenomenon occurs when predictors “push” the relation in different directions; here, judging from the signs of the coefficients, communal collective narcissism pushes its relation with the two communal outcomes in a positive direction, and agentic collective narcissism in a negative direction, thus cancelling each other.

**Summary**

Study 4 focused on the relevance of the two forms of collective narcissism for intergroup outcomes, communal and agentic. Communal collective narcissism predicted positively outcomes in the communal domain, whereas agentic collective narcissism predicted negatively such outcomes. Further, the association of communal collective narcissism with communal outcomes was stronger than that of agentic collective narcissism. Yet, agentic collective narcissism predicted positively agentic outcomes, and so did communal collective narcissism. Further, the association of agentic collective narcissism with agentic outcomes was stronger than that of communal collective narcissism.

**General Discussion**

Extending the agency-communion model of narcissism (Gebauer & Sedikides, 2018a,b) to the group or national level, we validated in four studies and across 2,051 participants the construct of communal collective narcissism, establishing its distinctiveness from its counterpart (i.e., agentic collective narcissism). In Study 1, we developed the CCNI. In Study 2, we showed that communal collective narcissism predicts communal, but not agentic, ingroup-enhancement. In Study 3, we demonstrated that communal collective narcissism predicts derogation of an outgroup member that threatens the ingroup in the communal domain. Lastly, in Study 4, we found that communal (vs. agentic) collective narcissism predicts intergroup outcomes in the communal (more so than agentic domain).

**Implications**

We offered a measure of communal collective narcissism, distinct from collective agentic narcissism and from communal individual narcissism. The CCNI is concise, comprising seven items, and internally consistent. The brevity of the scale is suited to both long multimethod surveys and experiments.

We argued that the two forms of collective narcissism are inter-related, but partially independent. The results are generally consistent with this argument. The average correlation between the two constructs across studies was *r* = .63 (Study 1 *r* = .60, Study 2 *r* = .66, Study 3 *r* = .53, Study 4 *r* = .73). The magnitude of this correlation is comparable to that of conceptually related but distinct constructs, such as self-esteem and generalized self-efficacy (*r* = .85 in a metaanalysis; Judge et al., 2002), anxiety and depression (*r* = .78 and *r* = .61 after scale reconstruction; Moras et al., 1992), as well as the D-factor and honesty-humility (*r* = -.80; Moshagen et al., 2018).

The Study 4 results provided insight into the nature of communal collective narcissism. Even with socially desirable responding being controlled for, this construct predicted intergroup outcomes in the communal domain, such as attitudes toward tsunami victims and trust towards others. Recent research has shown that communal (vs. agentic) narcissists at the individual level like others better (and are liked by others back; Rentzsch & Gebauer, 2019). This raises the possibility of a prosocial core in communal collective narcissists. With social desirability controlled for, however, this construct predicted (albeit weakly) intergroup outcomes in the agentic domain, such as preferences for military aggression and unwillingness to forgive outgroups. This raises the possibility of a genuine antisocial core among communal narcissists as well.

Communal collective narcissism predicted both communal and agentic outcomes in Study 2 and 4, but the overall pattern indicated that, relative to agentic collective narcissism, it predicted communal outcomes more strongly and agentic outcomes less strongly. This is generally consistent with our conceptualization of communal collective narcissism: it is a form of collective narcissism, and it is fueled by the same motives as those of agentic collective narcissism (i.e., grandiosity, entitlement, power) but the motives express themselves more loudly in the communal domain. Alternatively, agentic collective narcissism predicted agentic outcomes (especially perceptions of threat) more strongly and communal outcomes less strongly.

Our findings buttress the agency-communion model of narcissism (Gebauer & Sedikides, 2018,b) and extend it from the individual level to the collective or national level. As such, the findings are relevant to the status of the agency-communion distinction in psychology. This distinction, albeit useful in several areas (stereotypes—Fiske et al., 2002; self-perception—Gebauer et al., 2013; person perception—Abele & Wojciszke, 2007), has met with scepticism in the area of narcissism. Our findings help to counter that scepticism.

**Limitations and Future Directions**

We sampled from a single country, Poland. Follow-up investigations might examine the generalizability of our findings—especially those of Studies 2-4—to other countries. Also, three of our four studies were cross-sectional (with Study 3 being experimental). Additional experimental evidence is needed to clarify causality. Similarly, three of our four studies relied on self-report (with Study 2 relying on criterion-discrepancies). Follow-up investigations would do well to assess informant-report and behavioral outcomes. Further, some of our effects were underpowered, although the cumulative results converged toward validation of the communal collective narcissism construct. Finally, we differentiated communal collective narcissism from individual communal narcissism in Study 1, focusing on structural differences between the pertinent scales. Future research should focus on their conceptual distinctiveness by examining their unique contribution to various outcomes. Preliminary results are encouraging. In a longitudinal study, communal collective narcissism predicted attitudes toward refugees and sexual minorities independently of communal individual narcissism (BLINDED).

**Concluding Remarks**

The literature on collective narcissism has been restricted to one side of the collectively narcissistic coin, agentic collective narcissism. Our research illustrates that the other side of the coin, communal collective narcissism, enriches understanding of social and intergroup phenomena. We look forward to additional applications of communal (along with agentic) collective narcissism to interpersonal and intergroup issues.

**References**

Abele, A. E., & Wojciszke, B. (2007). Agency and communion from the perspective of self

versus others. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 93*(5), 751-763. https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.93.5.751

[Asparouhov](https://www.tandfonline.com/author/Asparouhov%2C+Tihomir), T., & [Muthén](https://www.tandfonline.com/author/Muth%C3%A9n%2C+Bengt), B. (2009). Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling. *Journal of Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal, 16*, 397-438. https://doi.org/[10.1080/10705510903008204](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705510903008204)

Byrne, B. M. (1994). *Structural equation modeling with EQS and EQS/Windows*. Sage Publications.

Campbell, D. T. (1965). *Ethnocentric and other altruistic motives*. University of Nebraska Press.

Campbell, W. K., Rudich, E., & Sedikides, C. (2002). Narcissism, self-esteem, and the positivity of self-views: Two portraits of self-love. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 28*(3), 358-368. https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167202286007

Carroll, P. J., Arkin, R. M., Seidel, S. D., & Morris, J. (2009). The relative importance of

needs among traumatized and non-traumatized samples. *Motivation and Emotion, 33*(4),

373-386. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11031-009-9139-z>

Faul, F., Erdfelder, E., Buchner, A., & Lang, A. G. (2009). Statistical power analyses using G\* Power 3.1: Tests for correlation and regression analyses. *Behavior Research Methods, 41*(4), 1149-1160. https://doi.org/10.3758/BRM.41.4.1149

Fiske, S. T., Cuddy, A. J. C., Glick, P., & Xu, J. (2002). A model of (often mixed) stereotype

content: Competence and warmth respectively follow from perceived status and competition. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 82*(6), 878-902. https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.82.6.878

Gebauer, J. E., & Sedikides, C. (2018a). Agency and communion in grandiose narcissism. In A. E. Abele & B. Wojciszke (Eds.), *Agency and communion in social psychology* (p. 90-102). Routledge.

Gebauer, J. E., & Sedikides, C. (2018b). Communal narcissism: Theoretical and empirical support. In A. D. Herman, A. B. Brunel, & J. D. Foster (Eds.), *Handbook of trait narcissism*. *Key advances, research methods, and controversies* (p. 69−78). Springer.

Gebauer, J. E., Sedikides, C., Verplanken, B., & Maio, G. R. (2012). Communal narcissism.

*Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 103*(5), 854-878. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0029629

Gebauer, J. E., Wagner, J., Sedikides, C., & Neberich, W. (2013). The relation between

agency-communion and self-esteem is moderated by culture, religiosity, age, and sex:

Evidence for the self-centrality breeds self-enhancement principle. *Journal of*

*Personality, 81*(3), 261-275. [https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.2012.00807.x](http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.2012.00807.x)

Gentile, B., Miller, J. D., Hoffman, B. J., Reidy, D. E., Zeichner, A., & Campbell, W .K. (2013). A test of two brief measures of grandiose narcissism: The Narcissistic Personality Inventory–13 and the Narcissistic Personality Inventory–16. *Psychological Assessment, 25*(4)*,* 1120–1136. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0033192

Golec de Zavala, A. (2018). Collective narcissism. In A. D. Herman, A. B. Brunel, & J. D. Foster (Eds.), *Handbook of trait narcissism*. *Key advances, research methods, and controversies* (p. 79−88). Springer.

Golec de Zavala, A., & Cichocka, A. (2011). Collective narcissism and anti-Semitism in Poland. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations, 15*(2), 213-229. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368430211420891>

Golec de Zavala, A., Cichocka, A., Eidelson, R., & Jayawickreme, N. (2009). Collective narcissism and its social consequences. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 97*(6), 1074-1096. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0016904

Golec de Zavala, A., Cichocka, A., & Iskra-Golec, I. (2013). Collective narcissism moderates the effect of ingroup image threat on intergroup hostility. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 104*(6), 1019–1039. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032215>

Golec de Zavala, A., Dyduch-Hazar, K., & Lantos, D. (2019). Collective narcissism: Political consequences of investing self‐worth in the ingroup’s image*. Advances in Political Psychology, 40*(51), 37-74. https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12569

Golec de Zavala, A., Federico, C. M., Sedikides, C., Guerra, R., Lantos, D., Mroziński, B., Cypryanska, M., & Baran, T. (2019). Low self-esteem predicts out-group derogation via collective narcissism, but this relationship is obscured by in-group satisfaction. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 119*(3), 741-764. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspp0000260>

Golec de Zavala, A., & Lantos, D. (2020). Collective narcissism and its social consequences: The bad and the ugly. *Current Directions in Psychological Science, 29*(3), 273-278. https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721420917703

Grijalva, E., & Zhang, L. (2016). A review and meta-analysis of narcissists’ self-enhancement tendencies. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 42*(1), 3-24. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167215611636>

Guerra, R., Bierwiaczonek, K., Ferreira, M., Golec de Zavala, A., Abakoumkin, G., Wildschut, T., & Sedikides, C. (2020). An intergroup approach to collective narcissism: Intergroup threats and hostility in four European Union countries. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368430220972178>

Hu, L., & Bentler, P. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indices in covariance structure analysis: conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling, 6*(1), 1-55. https://doi.org/[10.1080/10705519909540118](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705519909540118)

Judge, T. A., Erez, A., Bono, J.E., & Thoresen, C. J. (2002). Are measures of self-esteem, neuroticism, locus of control, and generalized self-efficacy indicators of a common core construct? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *83*(3), 693-710. https://doi.org/10.1037//0022-3514.83.3.693

Krizan, Z., & Herlache, A. D. (2018). The Narcissism Spectrum Model: A synthetic view of narcissistic personality. *Personality and Social Psychology Review, 22*(1), 3-31. https://doi.org/10.1177/1088868316685018

Kwiatkowska, M., Jułkowski, T., Rogoza, R., Żemojtel-Piotrowska, M., & Fatfouta, R. (2019). Narcissism and trust: Differential impact of agentic, antagonistic and communal narcissism. *Personality and Individual Differences, 137*, 139-143. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2018.08.027

Marsh, H., Morin, A., Parker, P., & Kaur, G. (2014). Exploratory structural equation modeling: An integration of the best features of exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 10*, 85-110. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-032813-153700

MacKinnon, D. P., Krull, J.L., & Lockwood, C. M. (2000). Equivalence of the mediation, confounding and suppression effect. *Prevention Science*, *1*(4), 173-181. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1026595011371

Moras, K., Di Nardo, P. A., & Barlow, D. H. (1992). Distinguishing anxiety and depression: Reexamination of the reconstructed Hamilton scales. *Psychological Assessment*, *4*(2), 224-227. https://doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.4.2.224

Moshagen, M., Hilbig, B.E., & Zettler, I. (2018). The dark core of personality. *Psychological Review*, *125*(5), 656-688. https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000111

Nehrlich, A. D., Gebauer, J. E., Sedikides, C., & Schoel, C. (2019). Agentic narcissism, communal narcissism, and prosociality. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 117*(1),142-165. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspp0000190>

O’brien, R. M. (2007). A caution regarding rules of thumb for variance inflation factors. *Quality & Quantity, 41*(5), 673-690. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-006-9018-6

Obaidi, M., Kunst, J. R., Kteily, N., Thomsen, L., & Sidanius, J. (2018). Living under threat: Mutual threat perception drives anti-Muslim and anti-Western hostility in the age of terrorism *European Journal of Social Psychology, 48*(5), 567-584. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.2362>

Perugini, M., Gallucci, M., & Costantini, G. (2018). A Practical primer to power analysis for simple experimental designs. International Review of Social Psychology, 31(1), Article 20.

[https://doi.org/10.5334/irsp.181](https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.5334/irsp.181)

Paulhus, D. L., & Holden, R. R. (2010). Measuring self-enhancement: From self-report to concrete behavior. In C. R. Agnew, D. E. Carlston, W. G. Graziano, & J. R. Kelly (Eds.), *Then a miracle occurs: Focusing on behavior in social psychological theory and research* (p. 227-246). Oxford University Press.

Raskin, R. N., & Hall, C. S. (1979).A narcissistic personality inventory. *Psychological Reports, 45*(2), 590. https://doi.org/10.2466/pr0.1979.45.2.590

Rentzsch, K., & Gebauer, J. E. (2019). On the popularity of agentic and communal narcissists: The tit-for-tat hypothesis. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 45*(9), 1365-1377. https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167218824359

Schönbrodt, F. D., & Perugini, M. (2013). At what sample size do correlations stabilize? Journal of Research in Personality, 47(5), 609-612. [https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2013.05.009](https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1016/j.jrp.2013.05.009)

Sedikides, C. (2021). In search of narcissus. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 25*(1), 67-80. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2020.10.010

Sedikides, C., & Campbell, W. K. (2017). Narcissistic force meets systemic resistance: The Energy Clash Model. *Perspectives on Psychological Science, 12*(3), 400-421. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691617692105>

Sedikides, C., Gaertner, L., Luke, M. A., O’Mara, E. M., & Gebauer, J. (2013). A three-tier hierarchy of motivational self-potency: Individual self, relational self, collective self. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, 48*, 235-295.

Shnabel, N., Nadler, A., Ullrich, J., Dovidio, J. F., & Carmi, D. (2009). Promoting reconciliation through the satisfaction of the emotional needs of victimized and perpetrating group members: The needs-based model of reconciliation. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 35*(8), 1021-1030. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167209336610>

SimanTov-Nachlieli, I., Shnabel, N., & Nadler, A. (2013). Individuals and groups are motivated to restore their agency and communion identity dimensions following conflicts: Evidence and implications. *Social Psychology, 44*(2), 129-137. https://doi.org/10.1027/1864-9335/a000148

Sleep, C. E., Lynam, D. R., Hyatt, C. S., & Miller, J. D. (2017). Perils of partialing redux: The case of the Dark Triad. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 126(7), 939-950.

[https://doi.org/10.1037/abn0000278](https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/abn0000278)

Smith, E. S., Smith-Powers, A., & Suarez, G. A. (2005). If Bill Clinton were a woman: The effectiveness of male and female politicians’ account strategies following alleged transgression. *Political Psychology, 26*(1), 115-134. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9221.2005.00411.x

Stephan, W. G., & Stephan, C. W. (2000). An integrated threat theory of prejudice. In S. Oskamp (Ed.), *Reducing prejudice and discrimination* (p. 23-45). Erlbaum.

Stollberg, J., Fritsche, I., & Bäcker, A. (2015). Striving for group agency: Threat to personal control increases the attractiveness of agentic groups. *Frontiers in Psychology, 6*, 649. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.00649>

Tahir, H., Kunst, J. R., & Sam, D. L. (2019). Threat, anti-Western hostility and violence among European Muslims: The mediating role of acculturation. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 73, 74-88. https://doi.org /10.1016/j.ijintrel.2019.08.001

Thomaes, S., Brummelman, E., & Sedikides, C. (2018). Narcissism: A social-developmental perspective. In V. Zeigler-Hill & T. K. Shackelford (Eds.), *The SAGE Handbook of Personality and Individual Differences* (p. 377-396). Sage Publications.

Wolf, E. J., Harrington, K. M., Clark, S. L., & Miller, M. W. (2013). Sample size requirements for structural equation models: An evaluation of power, bias, and solution propriety. *Educational and Psychological Measurement, 73*(6), 913-934. https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164413495237

Yamagishi, T., & Yamagishi, M. (1994). Trust and commitment in the United States and Japan. *Motivation and Emotion, 18*(2), 129-166. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02249397

Yang, Z. Sedikides, C., Gu, R., Luo, Y., Wang, Y., & Cai, H. (2018). Communal narcissism: Social decisions and neurophysiological reactions. *Journal of Research in Personality, 76*, 65-73. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2018.07.003

Ybarra, O., Chan, E., Park, H., Burnstein, E., Monin, B., & Stanik, C. (2008). Life’s recurring challenges and the fundamental dimensions: An integration and its implications for cultural differences and similarities. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 38*(7), 1083-1092. https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.559

Żemojtel-Piotrowska, M., Czarna, A.Z., Piotrowski, J., Baran, T., & Maltby, J. (2016). Structural validity of the Communal Narcissism Inventory (CNI): The bifactor model. *Personality and Individual Differences, 90,* 315-320. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2015.11.036

Żemojtel-Piotrowska, M., Piotrowski, J., Rogoza, R., Hitokoto, H., Baran, T., Maltby, J. (2018). Cross-cultural invariance of NPI-13: Entitlement as culturally specific, leadership and grandiosity as culturally universal. *International Journal of Psychology, 54*(4)*,* 439-447*.* <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijop.12487>

**Table 1**

*Standardized Factor Loadings of the Two Collective Narcissism Scales in Study 1*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | CCNI | CNS |
|  |  |  |
| CCNI1 My group always fights for the poor and oppressed. | .74 | .02 |
| CCNI2 Very few other groups are as moral as mine. | .71 | .09 |
| CCNI4 My group will make the world a better place. | .94 | –.04 |
| CCNI5 Members of my group are the most helpful people I know. | .86 | .00 |
| CCNI6 In the future my group will be well-known for the good deeds it will have done. | .93 | –.04 |
| CCNI7 *I’m really angry, when other groups do not recognize how much my group does for the world’s welfare.* | .64 | .21 |
| CCNI8 *My group will be able to solve the world’s most serious problems (such as world hunger or poverty).* | .91 | –.07 |
| CCNI9 My group is extraordinarily friendly toward other groups. | .82 | –.01 |
| CCNI10 My group has a very positive influence on international relations. | .86 | –.03 |
| CNS1 I wish other groups would more quickly recognize authority of my group. | –.10 | .72 |
| CNS2 My group deserves special treatment. | .10 | .67 |
| CNS3 Not many people seem to fully understand the importance of my group. | –.01 | .83 |
| CNS4 I insist upon my group getting the respect that is due to it. | –.09 | .87 |
| CNS5 It really makes me angry when others criticize my group. | .02 | .79 |
| CNS7 I do not get upset when people do not notice achievements of my group. (R) | .04 | .34 |
| CNS8 The true worth of my group is often misunderstood. | –.02 | .85 |
| CNS9 I will never be satisfied until my group gets the recognition it deserves. | .18 | .64 |

*Note*. Cross-loadings targeted to be 0 are grayed. Items removed from the final versions are marked in italics. CCNI = Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory; CNS = Collective Narcissism Scale; R = reverse-scored.

**Table 2**

*Standardized Factor Loadings of the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory and General Factor of Communal Narcissism Inventory in Study 1*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | CCNI | CNI general factor |
| CCNI1 My group always fights for the poor and oppressed. | .81 | .01 |
| CCNI2 Very few other groups are as moral as mine. | .77 | .02 |
| CCNI4 My group will make the world a better place. | .92 | –.02 |
| CCNI5 Members of my group are the most helpful people I know. | .91 | –.01 |
| CCNI6 In the future my group will be well-known for the good deeds it will have done. | .88 | .00 |
| CCNI9 My group is extraordinarily friendly toward other groups. | .82 | .00 |
| CCNI10 My group has a very positive influence on international relations. | .75 | .04 |
| CNI1 I am the most helpful person I know. | –.06 | .82 |
| CNI3 I am the best friend someone can have. | .00 | .77 |
| CNI6 I am the most caring person in my social surroundings. | –.08 | .81 |
| CNI8 I greatly enrich others’ lives. | .08 | .66 |
| CNI10 I am an amazing listener. | –.02 | .54 |
| CNI12 I have a very positive influence on others. | .01 | .62 |
| CNI13 I am generally the most understanding person. | .00 | .65 |
| CNI15 I am extraordinarily trustworthy. | .03 | .58 |
| CNI2 I am going to bring peace and justice to the world. | .05 | .75 |
| CNI4 I will be well known for the good deeds I will have done. | .02 | .81 |
| CNI5 I am (going to be) the best parent on this planet. | –.04 | .66 |
| CNI7 In the future, I will be well known for solving the world’s problems. | –.05 | .77 |
| CNI9 I will bring freedom to the people. | .09 | .64 |
| CNI11 I will be able to solve world poverty. | –.02 | .62 |
| CNI14 I’ll make the world a much more beautiful place. | .04 | .61 |
| CNI16 I will be famous for increasing people’s well-being. | –.01 | .63 |

*Note*. Cross-loadings targeted to be 0 are grayed. CCNI = Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory; CNI = Communal Narcissism Inventory.

**Table 3**

*Correlations Among the Four Forms of Narcissism in Study 1*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Communal individual narcissism |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Communal individual narcissism - future | .94\*\* |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Communal individual narcissism - present | .91\*\* | .72\*\* |  |  |  |
| 4. Agentic individual narcissism | .26\*\* | .29\*\* | .19\*\* |  |  |
| 5. Communal collective narcissism | .58\*\* | .59\*\* | .48\*\* | .13\*\* |  |
| 6. Agentic collective narcissism | .53\*\* | .53\*\* | .45\*\* | .15\*\* | .62\*\* |

*Note.* *N* = 856; significance levels were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4): \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025

**T****able 4**

*Correlations Among Two Forms of Collective Narcissism and Two Forms of Ingroup-Enhancement in Study 2*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Communal collective narcissism |  |  |  |
| 2. Agentic collective narcissism | .66\*\* |  |  |
| 3. Communal ingroup-enhancement | .30\*\* | .24\*\* |  |
| 4. Agentic ingroup-enhancement | .17\* | .21\*\* | .28\*\* |

*Note.* *N* = 281; significance levels were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4): \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025.

Table 5

*Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses in Study 3: Predicting Derogation of an Outgroup Member in Response to Communal or Agentic Threat*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Step 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Communal collective narcissism entered first | | | | | |  | Agentic collective narcissism entered first | | | | | |
|  | | | Β | 95% CI | *t* |  |  | | | Β | 95% CI | *t* |
| Communal CN | | | –0.02 | [-.10, .06] | -0.45 |  | Agentic CN | | | 0.01 | [0.08, 0.09] | 0.15 |
| Communal Threat | | | 1.22 | [1.02, 1.43] | 11.88\* |  | Communal Treat | | | 1.25 | [1.04, 1.46] | 11.74\*\* |
| Agentic Threat | | | 1.38 | [1.18, 1.58] | 13.65\*\* |  | Agentic Threat | | | 1.39 | [1.19, 1.60] | 13.39\*\* |
| Communal Threat × Communal CN | | | 0.20 | [.09, .30] | 3.75\*\* |  | Communal Threat × Agentic CN | | | 0.06 | [-0.04, 0.15] | 1.12 |
| Agentic Threat × Communal CN | | | 0.14 | [.05, .23] | 3.14\*\* |  | Agentic Threat × Agentic CN | | | 0.10 | [0.00, 0.19] | 1.96 |
| Step 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | | | Β | 95% CI | | *t* |  | | |  |
|  |  | Communal CN | | | -0.05 | [-0.14, 0.05] | | -0.92 |  | | |  |
|  |  | Agentic CN | | | 0,04 | [-0.05, 0.14] | | 0.88 |  | | |  |
|  |  | Communal Threat | | | 1.22 | [1.02, 1.43] | | 13.37\*\* |  | | |  |
|  |  | Agentic Threat | | | 1.36 | [1.16, 1.56] | | 11.76\*\* |  | | |  |
|  |  | Communal Threat × Communal CN | | | 0.22 | [0.10, 0.33] | | 3.69\*\* |  | | |  |
|  |  | Agentic Threat × Communal CN | | | 0.11 | [0.00, 0.22] | | 1.99\* |  | | |  |
|  |  | Communal Threat × Agentic CN | | | -0.04 | [-0.15, 0.07] | | -0.74 |  | | |  |
|  |  | Agentic Threat × Agentic CN | | | 0.04 | [-0.08, 0.16] | | 0.65 |  | | |  |

*Note*. CN = Collective Narcissism. Given the dichotomous nature of dummy variables, we report unstandardized regression coefficients.

\**p* < .05, \*\**p* < .01

*Note*. CN = Collective Narcissism.

**Table 6**

*Correlations Among Variables in Study 4*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Communal collective narcissism |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Agentic collective narcissism | .73\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Tsunami victims | .04 | –.04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Humanitarian aid | .00 | –.08 | .55\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Trust | .31\*\* | .20\*\* | .29\*\* | .29\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Military aggression | .31\*\* | .34\*\* | –.01 | .01 | .04 |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Threat perceptions | .34\*\* | .46\*\* | –.07 | –.18\*\* | .05 | .29\*\* |  |  |  |
| 8. Unforgiveness | .46\*\* | .50\*\* | –.15\*\* | –.29\*\* | –.04 | .33\*\* | .33\*\* |  |  |
| 9. Self-deception | .11 | .05 | –.05 | –.03 | .14\*\* | .04 | –.02 | –.07 |  |
| 10. Impression management | .12 | .06 | .14\*\* | .11 | .19\*\* | .00 | –.04 | –.11 | .44\*\* |

*Note*. *N* = 664; significance levels were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 45): \**p* < .001, \*\**p* < .0002

**Table 7**

*Relations Between the Two Forms of Collective Narcissism and Intergroup Outcomes in the Communal Domain in Study 4*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tsunami victims | | | | Humanitarian aid | | | | Trust | | | |
| β | 95% CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 | β | 95% CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 | β | 95% CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 |
| *Step 1* |  |  |  | .01\*\* |  |  |  | .01\*\* |  |  |  | .09\*\* |
| Communal CN | .14 | [.01, .26] | 2.41\* |  | .12 | [-.01, .25] | 2.13 |  | .34 | [.21, .46] | 6.20\*\* |  |
| Agentic CN | -.14 | [-.26, -.01] | -2.41\* |  | -.16 | [-.29, -.04] | -2.88\* |  | -.04 | [-.16, .08] | -0.76 |  |
| *Step 2* |  |  |  | .03\*\* |  |  |  | .02\*\* |  |  |  | .03\*\* |
| Communal CN | .13 | [-.02, .27] | 2.23 |  | .11 | [-.03, -.25] | 2.00 |  | .31 | [.17, .44] | 5.66\*\* |  |
| Agentic CN | -.13 | [-.27, .01] | -2.37 |  | -.16 | [-.30, -.02] | -2.83\* |  | -.03 | [-.16, .11] | -0.54 |  |
| Self-deception | -.14 | [-.24, -.03] | -3.25\*\* |  | -.10 | [-.21, .01] | -2.35 |  | .05 | [-.05, .15] | 1.17 |  |
| Impression management | .19 | [.08, .30] | 4.49\*\* |  | .15 | [.05, .26] | 3.55\*\* |  | .13 | [.03, .23] | 3.24\*\* |  |
| Full model | *R*2 = .04, *F*(4, 659) = 7.29, *p* < .001 | | | | *R*2 = .03, *F*(4, 659) = 5.47, *p* < .001 | | | | *R*2 = .12, *F*(4, 659) = 22.29, *p* < .001 | | | |

*Note*. CN = Collective Narcissism; for all predictors, significance levels and confidence intervals were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 2) in step 1: \**p* < .025, \*\**p* < .005, 97.5% CI; they were also Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4) in step 2: \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025, 98.75% CI

**Table 8**

*Relations Between the Two Forms of Collective Narcissism and Intergroup Outcomes in the Agentic Domain in Study 4*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Military aggression | | | | Threat perceptions | | | | Unforgiveness | | | |
| β | 95% CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 | β | 95% CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 | β | 95% CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 |
| *Step 1* |  |  |  | .12\*\* |  |  |  | .21\*\* |  |  |  | .27\*\* |
| Communal CN | .14 | [.02, .26] | 2.56\* |  | .02 | [-.10, .13] | 0.31 |  | .20 | [.09, .31] | 4.02\*\* |  |
| Agentic CN | .24 | [.12, .36] | 4.47\*\* |  | .45 | [.33, .56] | 8.81\*\* |  | .36 | [.25, .47] | 7.28\*\* |  |
| *Step 2* |  |  |  | .00 |  |  |  | .01\* |  |  |  | .02\*\* |
| Communal CN | .14 | [.00, .27] | 2.58\* |  | .04 | [-.09, .16] | 0.68 |  | .22 | [.10, .34] | 4.57\*\* |  |
| Agentic CN | .24 | [.10, .37] | 4.45\*\* |  | .44 | [.31, .56] | 8.68\*\* |  | .35 | [.22, .47] | 7.17\*\* |  |
| Self-deception | .04 | [-.06, .14] | 0.94 |  | -.08 | [-.17, .01] | -2.13 |  | .02 | [-.08, .11] | 0.40 |  |
| Impression management | -.05 | [-.15, .06] | -1.16 |  | -.04 | [-.13, .06] | -0.93 |  | -.16 | [-.25, -.07] | -4.43\*\* |  |
| Full model | *R*2 = .13, *F*(4,659) = 23.59, *p* < .001 | | | | *R*2 = .22, *F*(4,659) = 46.38, *p* < .001 | | | | *R*2 = .29, *F*(4,659) = 67.38, *p* < .001 | | | |

*Note*. CN = Collective Narcissism; for all predictors, significance levels were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 2 in step 1): \**p* < .025, \*\**p* < .005; also, they were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4) in step 2: \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025

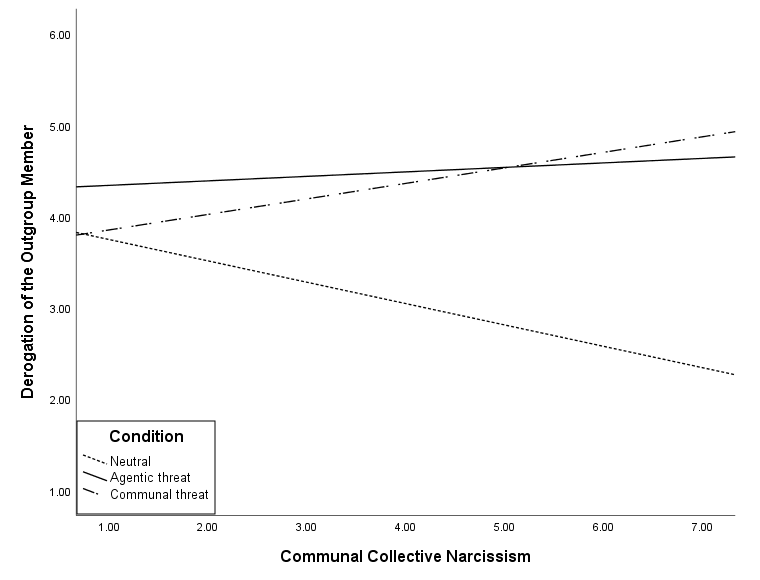
**Table 9**

*Z-Tests on Strength of the Association Between Each Form of Collective Narcissism and Intergroup Outcomes in Study 4*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Standardized Regression Coefficients | | *Z* | Zero-Order Correlations | | *Z* |
| Communal CN | Agentic CN | Communal CN | Agentic CN |
| Tsunami victims | .14 | –.14 | 9.86\*\* | .04 | –.04 | 2.80\* |
| Humanitarian aid | .12 | –.16 | 9.86\*\* | .00 | –.08 | 2.80\* |
| Trust | .34 | –.04 | 13.65\*\* | .31 | .20 | 4.00\*\* |
| Military aggression | .14 | .24 | -3.58\*\* | .31 | .34 | -1.12 |
| Threat perceptions | .02 | .45 | -15.87\*\* | .34 | .46 | -4.65\*\* |
| Unforgivness | .20 | .36 | -5.88\*\* | .46 | .50 | -1.63 |

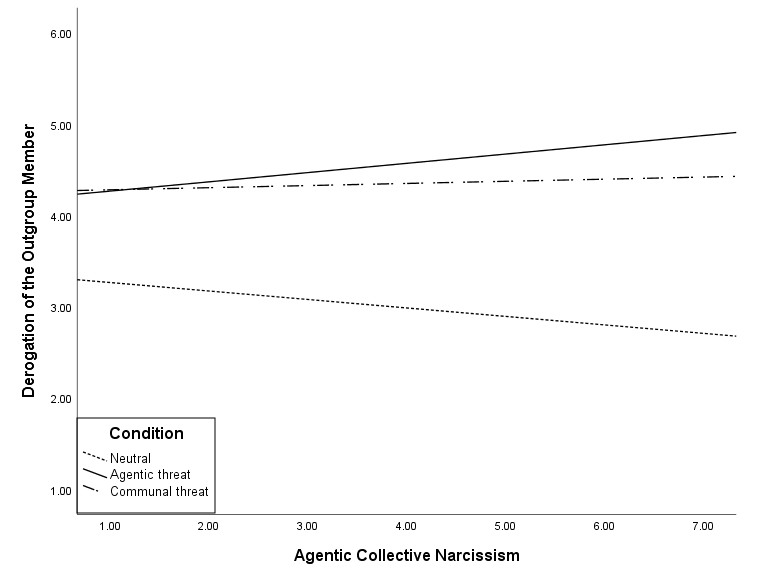
*Note*. *N* = 664. CN = Collective Narcissism. The correlation between Communal CN and Agentic CN was *r* = .73, *p* < .001. We Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 6) the significance levels: \**p* < .0083, \*\**p* < .0016. We used an online calculator (retrieved from <https://www.psychometrica.de/correlation.html>) for dependent samples correlation comparisons.

**Figure 1.** Derogation of the Outgroup Member as a Function of Communal Threat and Communal Collective Narcissism in Study 3.



*Note.* Simple effects were: β = -.38, 95% CI [-.52, -.17], *t*(90) = -3.84, *p* < .001 in the neutral condition; β = .09, 95% CI [-.12, .27], *t*(80) = 0.80, *p* = .425 in the agentic threat condition; and β = .21, 95% CI [-.03, .49], *t*(74) = 1.80, *p* = .076 in the communal threat condition.

**Figure 2.** Derogation of the Outgroup Member as a Function of Agentic Threat and Communal Collective Narcissism in Study 3



*Note.* Simple effects were: β = -.14, 95% CI [-.34, -.19], *t*(90) = -1.34, *p* = .185 in the neutral condition; β = .17, 95% CI [-.04, .36], *t*(80) = 1.56, *p* = .122 in the agentic threat condition; and β = .03, 95% CI [-.19, .26], *t*(74) = 0.282, *p* = .779 in the communal threat condition.

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS**

**Communal Collective Narcissism**

**STIMULUS MATERIALS FOR STUDIES 1-4**

**STUDY 1**

Poniżej znajdują się twierdzenia opisujące różne postawy życiowe oraz opinie na temat siebie i swojego kraju. Proszę przeczytać uważnie każde z nich, a następnie wybrać **jedną** z odpowiedzi, zależnie od tego, **na ile zgadza się Pan/Pani z danym twierdzeniem**, bądź też na ile ono Pana/Pani dotyczy. Nie ma odpowiedzi dobrych, czy złych, o ile są prawdziwe.

[Below are statements describing different life attitudes and opinions about yourself and your country. Please read each of them carefully, and then choose one of the answers depending on how much you agree with the statement or how much it applies to you. There are no right or wrong answers as long as they are true.]

Questions followed about sex, age, economic status (1 = *extremely lower than average*, 7 = *extremely higher than average*), education, place of residence.

**Agentic Individual Narcissism (Narcissistic Personality Inventory or NPI-13; in Polish: Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2017)**

W każdej z poniższych par postaw wybierz tę, z którą zgadzasz się BARDZIEJ. Zaznacz swoją odpowiedź wybierając A lub B. Wybierz tylko jedną odpowiedź i nie omiń żadnego pytania.

[In each of the following pairs of attitudes choose the one with which you agree MORE. Select your answer by choosing A or B. Choose only one answer and do not skip any questions.]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
| 1. Łatwo przychodzi mi manipulowanie ludźmi. | 1. Źle się czuję, gdy zauważam że manipuluję ludźmi. |
| A. Kiedy ludzie chwalą mnie, czuję się skrępowany. | B. **Wiem, że jestem dobry, ponieważ wszyscy wokół mi to mówią.** |
| 1. Lubię mieć władzę nad innymi ludźmi. | 1. Nie przeszkadza mi podporządkowywanie się rozkazom |
| 1. Nalegam, by okazywano należny mi szacunek | 1. Zazwyczaj otrzymuję tyle szacunku, na ile zasługuję. |
| 1. Niezbyt lubię eksponować swoje ciało. | 1. **Lubię eksponować swoje ciało.** |
| A. Mam silne pragnienie władzy. | B. Władza sama w sobie mnie nie interesuje |
| 1. Mam wysokie oczekiwania wobec innych ludzi. | 1. Lubię robić coś dla innych ludzi. |
| 1. Moje ciało to nic szczególnego | 1. **Lubię patrzeć na swoje ciało.** |
| 1. Posiadanie władzy niewiele dla mnie znaczy | 1. **Ludzie zawsze zdają się uznawać moją władzę.** |
| 1. Nie będę nigdy zadowolony, dopóki nie otrzymam wszystkiego, na co zasługuję. | 1. Zaakceptuję to, co otrzymam |
| 1. Staram się nie popisywać | 1. **Jeśli tylko mam okazję lubię się popisywać.** |
| 1. Jestem urodzonym przywódcą | 1. Rozwinięcie zdolności przywódczych zajmuje dużo czasu. |
| 1. Lubię patrzeć na siebie w lustrze. | 1. Nie jestem szczególnie zainteresowany patrzeniem na siebie w lustrze |

*Note*. Diagnostic items were in bold. We calculated the average scores of diagnostic items.

**Agentic Individual Narcissism (Narcissistic Personality Inventory or NPI-13; in English: Gentile et al., 2013)**

1. A I find it easy to manipulate people.

B I don’t like it when I find myself manipulating people.

\_\_\_\_ 2. A When people compliment me I get embarrassed.

B I know that I am a good person because everybody keeps telling me so.

\_\_\_\_ 3. A I like having authority over other people.

B I don’t mind following orders.

\_\_\_\_ 4. A I insist upon getting the respect that is due me.

B I usually get the respect I deserve.

\_\_\_\_ 5. A I don’t particularly like to show off my body.

B I like to show off my body.

\_\_\_\_ 6. A I have a strong will to power.

B Power for its own sake doesn’t interest me.

\_\_\_\_ 7. A I expect a great deal from other people.

B I like to do things for other people.

\_\_\_\_ 8. A My body is nothing special.

B I like to look at my body.

\_\_\_\_ 9. A Being in authority doesn’t mean much to me.

B People always seem to recognize my authority.

\_\_\_\_ 10. A I will never be satisfied until I get all that I deserve.

B I will take my satisfactions as they come.

\_\_\_\_ 11. A I try not to be a show off.

B I will usually show off if I get the chance.

\_\_\_\_ 12. A I am a born leader.

B Leadership is a quality that takes a long time to develop.

\_\_\_\_ 13. A I like to look at myself in the mirror.

B I am not particularly interested in looking at myself in the mirror.

**Communal Individual Narcissism (Communal Narcissism Inventory; in Polish: Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2016)**

1. = *zdecydowanie się nie zgadzam*, 7 = *zdecydowanie się zgadzam*

1= = *strongly disagree*, 7 = *strongly agree*

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Jestem najbardziej pomocną osobą, jaką znam |
| 1. 2. Przyniosę ludziom pokój i sprawiedliwość |
| 1. 3. Jestem najlepszym przyjacielem, jakiego można mieć |
| 1. 4. Będę bardzo znany z dobrych czynów, których dokonam |
| 1. 5. Jestem (będę) najlepszym rodzicem na świecie |
| 1. 6. Jestem najbardziej troskliwą osobą w moim otoczeniu |
| 1. 7. W przyszłości będę dobrze znany z rozwiązywania problemów na świecie. |
| 1. 8. Bardzo wzbogacam cudze życia |
| 1. 9. Przyniosę ludziom wolność |
| 1. Jestem wspaniałym słuchaczem |
| 1. Będę w stanie rozwiązać problem ubóstwa na świecie |
| 1. Mam bardzo pozytywny wpływ na innych |
| 1. Jestem zasadniczo najbardziej wyrozumiałą osobą |
| 1. Uczynię świat znacznie piękniejszym miejscem |
| 1. Jestem wyjątkowo godny zaufania |
| 1. Będę sławny dzięki zwiększeniu dobrostanu ludzi   **Communal Individual Narcissism (Communal Narcissism Inventory; in English: Gebauer et al., 2012)**  1.I am the most helpful person I know.  2. I am going to bring peace and justice to the world.  3. I am the best friend someone can have.  4. I will be well known for the good deeds I will have done.  5. I am (going to be) the best parent on this planet.  6. I am the most caring person in my social surrounding.  7. In the future I will be well-known for solving the world’s problems.  8. I greatly enrich others’ lives.  9. I will bring freedom to the people.  10. I am an amazing listener.  11. I will be able to solve world poverty.  12. I have a very positive influence on others.  13. I am generally the most understanding person.  14. I’ll make the world a much more beautiful place.  15. I am extraordinarily trustworthy.  16. I will be famous for increasing people’s well-being. |

**Agentic Collective Narcissism (Collective Narcissism Scale; in Polish: Golec de Zavala et al., 2009)**

1 = *zdecydowanie się nie zgadzam*, 7 = *zdecydowanie się zgadzam*

1 = *strongly disagree*, 7 = *strongly agree*

Prosimy, abyś opisał{/a} swoje odczucia i myśli związane z Twoją przynależnością do narodu polskiego:

[Please, describe {/ a} your feelings and thoughts related to your belonging to the Polish nation:]

1. Wolałabym/łbym aby innym narodom zajmowało mniej czasu docenienie prawdziwej wartości mojego narodu

2. Mój naród zasługuje na specjalne traktowanie

3. Niewielu ludzi rozumie w pełni jak ważny jest mój naród.

4. Domagam się, aby mój naród spotkał się z szacunkiem jaki mu się należy.

5. Naprawdę złości mnie, gdy inni krytykują mój naród.

6. Gdyby mój naród miał więcej do powiedzenia w świecie, świat byłby o wiele lepszym miejscem.

7. Nie przejmuję się zbytnio, gdy ludzie ignorują osiągnięcia mojego narodu.

8. Ludzie często nie rozumieją na czym polega prawdziwa wartość mojego narodu.

9. Nie spocznę dopóki mój naród nie spotka się z uznaniem, na jakie zasługuje.

**Agentic Collective Narcissism (Collective Narcissism Scale; in English: Golec de Zavala et al., 2009)**

1. I wish others would more recognize faster the authority of my nation.

2. My nation deserves special treatment.

3. Not many people seem to fully understand the importance of my nation.

4. I insist upon my nation getting the respect due to it.

5. It really makes me angry when others criticize my nation.

6. If my nation had more to say, the world would be a better place

7. I do not get upset when people fail to notice the achievements of my nation (reversed).

8. The true worth of my nation is often misunderstood.

9. I will never be satisfied until my nation gets all it deserves.

**Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory (in Polish)**

1 = *zdecydowanie się nie zgadzam*, 7 = *zdecydowanie się zgadzam*

1 = *strongly disagree*,7 **=** *strongly agree*

Prosimy, abyś opisał swoje odczucia i myśli związane z Twoją przynależnością do narodu polskiego:

[Please, describe your feelings and thoughts related to your belonging to the Polish nation:]

1.Mój naród zawsze walczy w imieniu biednych i uciskanych.

2. Mało jest narodów tak moralnych jak mój.

3. Mój naród jest wyjątkowo godny zaufania.

4. Mój naród uczyni świat lepszym miejscem.

5. Członkowie mojego narodu to najbardziej pomocni ludzie jakich znam.

6. W przyszłości, mój naród będzie dobrze znany z dobrych czynów, których dokona.

7. Naprawdę bardzo denerwuje mnie, kiedy inni nie dostrzegają jak wiele mój naród robi dla dobrobytu innych narodów.

8. Mój naród będzie w stanie rozwiązać najważniejsze globalne problemy (takie jak głód lub ubóstwo na świecie).

9. Mój naród jest wyjątkowo przyjacielski wobec innych narodów.

10. Mój naród ma bardzo pozytywny wpływ na stosunki międzynarodowe.

11. Mój naród przyniesie światu pokój i sprawiedliwość.

12. Mój naród uczyni świat o wiele piękniejszym miejscem.

**Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory (in English)**

1. My nation always fights for the poor and oppressed.

2. Very few other nations are as moral as mine.

3. My nation is extraordinarily trustworthy.

4. My nation will make the world a better place.

5. Members of my nation are the most helpful people that I know.

6. In the future my nation will be well known for the good deeds it will have done.

7. I’m really angry, when other nations do not recognize how much my nation does for the world’s welfare.

8. My nation will be able to solve the world’s most serious problems (such as world hunger or poverty).

9. My nation is extraordinarily friendly toward other nations.

10. My nation has a very positive influence on international relations.

11. My nation will bring peace and justice to the world.

12. My nation will make the world a much more beautiful place.

**Syntax**

**Agentic Individual Narcissism**

RECODE 0 to 1 for NPI2,NPI5,NPI8,NPI9,NPI11

Compute NPI-13=MEAN(NPI1,NPI2,NPI3,NPI4,NPI5,NPI6,NPI7,NPI8,NPI9,NPI10,NPI11,NPI12,NPI13). EXECUTE.

**Communal Individual Narcissism**

COMPUTE CNI=MEAN(CNI1,CNI2,CNI3,CNI4,CNI5,CNI6,CNI7,CNI8,CNI9,CNI10,CNI11,CNI12,CNI13,CNI14, CNI15,CNI16). EXECUTE.

**Agentic Collective Narcissism (without removed item no. 6)**

compute CNS\_v8 = mean(CNS1,CNS2,CNS3, CNS4, CNS5, 8-CNS7, CNS8, CNS9). EXECUTE.

**Communal Collective Narcissism**

compute CCNI = mean(CCNI1, CCNI2, CCNI4, CCNI5,CCNI6,CCNI9,CCNI10).

execute.

**Table 1.1**

*Standardized Factor Loadings of the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory and Communal Narcissism Inventory in Study 1*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | CCNI | CNI general factor | CNI present narcissism | CNI  future narcissism |
| CCNI1 My group always fights for the poor and oppressed. | .81 | .01 | –.03 | –.15 |
| CCNI2 Very few other groups are as moral as mine. | .77 | .02 | –.02 | –.04 |
| CCNI4 My group will make the world a better place. | .92 | –.02 | .02 | .06 |
| CCNI5 Members of my group are the most helpful people I know. | .91 | –.01 | .03 | –.07 |
| CCNI6 In the future my group will be well-known for the good deeds it will have done. | .88 | .00 | –.04 | .04 |
| CCNI9 My group is extraordinarily friendly toward other groups. | .82 | .00 | .09 | –.01 |
| CCNI10 My group has a very positive influence on international relations. | .75 | .04 | –.07 | .17 |
| CNI1 I am the most helpful person I know. | –.06 | .82 | .05 | –.08 |
| CNI3 I am the best friend someone can have. | .00 | .77 | .22 | –.13 |
| CNI6 I am the most caring person in my social surroundings. | –.08 | .81 | .20 | –.01 |
| CNI8 I greatly enrich others’ lives. | .08 | .66 | .16 | .25 |
| CNI10 I am an amazing listener. | –.02 | .54 | .52 | –.09 |
| CNI12 I have a very positive influence on others. | .01 | .62 | .51 | .18 |
| CNI13 I am generally the most understanding person. | .00 | .65 | .52 | .04 |
| CNI15 I am extraordinarily trustworthy. | .03 | .58 | .51 | –.15 |
| CNI2 I am going to bring peace and justice to the world. | .05 | .75 | .03 | .07 |
| CNI4 I will be well known for the good deeds I will have done. | .02 | .81 | –.14 | .13 |
| CNI5 I am (going to be) the best parent on this planet. | –.04 | .66 | .21 | .06 |
| CNI7 In the future, I will be well known for solving the world’s problems. | –.05 | .77 | –.15 | .46 |
| CNI9 I will bring freedom to the people. | .09 | .64 | –.00 | .50 |
| CNI11 I will be able to solve world poverty. | –.02 | .62 | –.04 | .66 |
| CNI14 I’ll make the world a much more beautiful place. | .04 | .61 | .19 | .60 |
| CNI16 I will be famous for increasing people’s well-being. | –.01 | .63 | –.03 | .68 |

*Note*. Cross-loadings targeted to be 0 are grayed. CCNI = Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory; CNI = Communal Narcissism Inventory. As stated in the main text, the latent correlation between communal collective narcissism and the general factor of communal individual narcissism was positive (ρ = .55, *p* < .001), showcasing sufficient distinctiveness between the two constructs. Further, communal collective narcissism was related positively to the present-oriented (ρ = .27, *p* < .001), but not future-oriented (ρ = .02, *p* = .703), factor of communal individual narcissism. Ingroup-enhancement, then, is related to, but is somewhat distinct from, self-enhancement.

**STUDY 2**

Wiedza o sobie i swoim kraju [Knowledge about you and your country]

Wiek \_\_\_ (wpisz) Płeć K M (zaznacz) Kierunek studiów\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_ (indicate) Sex F M Field of study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Celem badania jest sprawdzenie wiedzy o naszym kraju i przekonań o sobie i innych Polakach. Poniżej znajdują się pytania dotyczące pozycji Polski na świecie lub faktów związanych z Polską, jej kulturą, gospodarką i geografią. Odpowiedz proszę na poniższe pytania:

Twoim zadaniem jest stworzenie rankingu krajów (Polska, Słowenia i Finlandia) ze względu na kilka wskaźników. Ten test ma sprawdzić, czy media wystarczająco wyraźnie informują społeczeństwo o ważnych makrospołecznych wskaźnikach i czy przekazywane informacje zapamiętywane są przez obywateli. Przyporządkuj odpowiednie miejsce w rankingu: 1 = pierwsze miejsce, 2 = drugie miejsce, lub 3 = trzecie miejsce do każdego z krajów w odpowiedzi na poszczególne pytania.

[The aim of the study is to check for knowledge about our country and beliefs about yourself and other Poles. Below are questions about Poland's position in the world or facts related to Poland, its culture, economy and geography. Please answer the following questions:

Your task is to create a ranking of countries (Poland, Slovenia and Finland) due to several indicators. This test is to check whether the media clearly informs the public about important macro-social indicators and whether the transmitted information is remembered by citizens. Assign the appropriate place in the ranking: 1 = *first place*, 2 = *second place*, or 3 = *third place to each country in response to individual questions*.]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Polska | Słowenia | Finlandia |
| Który kraj zanotował najwyższy wzrost PKB w zeszłym roku? |  |  |  |
| Który kraj ma najwyższy wskaźnik innowacyjności? |  |  |  |
| Mieszkańcy którego kraju poświęcają najwięcej czasu na wolontariat? |  |  |  |
| Który kraj jest najbardziej pokojowy? |  |  |  |
| Który kraj ma najwyższy wskaźnik korupcji? |  |  |  |
| W którym kraju więcej mieszkańców mówi 3 i więcej językami? |  |  |  |
| Któremu krajowi przyznano więcej patentów w zeszłym roku? |  |  |  |
| Mieszkańcy którego kraju więcej wydają pieniędzy na kulturę? |  |  |  |
| Który kraj produkuje najwięcej drewnianych bali? |  |  |  |
| Który kraj udzielił największej ilości pozwoleń na azyl uchodźcom? |  |  |  |
| W którym kraju jest najwyższe bezrobocie? |  |  |  |
| Mieszkańcy którego kraju najchętniej wspomagają akcje charytatywne? |  |  |  |
| Który kraj posiada większą wiarygodność kredytową, tzw. rating? |  |  |  |
| W którym kraju jest proporcjonalnie więcej przestępstw do liczby mieszkańców? |  |  |  |
| Mieszkańcy którego kraju są najlepiej wykształceni? |  |  |  |
| Mieszkańcy którego kraju najlepiej przestrzegają podstawowych praw człowieka i jego indywidualnej wolności oraz są najbardziej tolerancyjni? |  |  |  |

**Indicators in the Overclaiming Task (in English)**

1. Which country had the highest GDP growth last year?
2. Which country has the highest innovation rate?
3. Which country's inhabitants devote the most time to volunteering?
4. Which country is the most peaceful?
5. Which country has the highest corruption rate?
6. In which country do more people speak 3 and more languages?
7. Which country was granted more patents last year?
8. Which country's people spend more money on culture?
9. Which country produces the most wooden logs?
10. Which country has granted the most asylum permits to refugees?
11. Which country has the highest unemployment?
12. Inhabitants of which country are most willing to support charity?
13. Which country has more creditworthiness, so-called rating?
14. In which country is the proportion of more crimes proportionally to the number of inhabitants?
15. Which country's residents are best educated?
16. Which country's people best respect basic human rights and individual freedom, and are the most tolerant?

**Filler task: BFI-15 (Lang et al., 2011—not analyzed).**

Poniżej znajdują się twierdzenia dotyczące Twoich przekonań i opinii o sobie i o swoim kraju. Przeczytaj uważnie każde z nich, a następnie wybierz **jedną** z odpowiedzi, zależnie od tego, **na ile zgadzasz się z danym twierdzeniem**, bądź też na ile ono Ciebie dotyczy. Zaznacz kółkiem wybraną odpowiedź. Nie ma odpowiedzi dobrych, czy złych, o ile są prawdziwe.

Skala odpowiedzi: 1 (zdecydowanie się nie zgadzam) do 7 (zdecydowanie się zgadzam)

|  |
| --- |
| **Spostrzegam siebie jako kogoś, kto…** |
| 1. … dużo się martwi |
| 1. … łatwo się denerwuje |
| 1. … zachowuje spokój w napiętych sytuacjach |
| 1. … dużo mówi |
| 1. … jest towarzyski i wylewny |
| 1. … zachowuje rezerwę w stosunku do ludzi |
| 1. … jest oryginalny i pomysłowy |
| 1. … ceni artystyczne i estetyczne doświadczenia |
| 1. … ma bogatą wyobraźnię |
| 1. … czasami jest niegrzeczny dla innych |
| 1. … łatwo przebacza |
| 1. … prawie dla każdego jest uprzejmy i życzliwy |
| 1. ... dokładnie wykonuje swoją pracę |
| 1. … jest leniwy |
| 1. … skutecznie wykonuje swoje zadania |
|  |

**Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory (in Polish)**

1. Studenci mojego uniwersytetu zawsze walczą w imieniu biednych i uciskanych.
2. Mało jest studentów tak moralnych jak studenci mojego uniwersytetu.
3. Studenci mojego uniwersytetu uczynią świat lepszym miejscem.
4. Studenci mojego uniwersytetu to najbardziej pomocni ludzie jakich znam.
5. W przyszłości, studenci mojego uniwersytetu będą dobrze znani z dobrych czynów, których dokonają.
6. Studenci mojego uniwersytetu są wyjątkowo przyjacielscy wobec studentów innych uniwersytetów.
7. Studenci mojego uniwersytetu mają bardzo pozytywny wpływ na stosunki międzynarodowe.

**Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory (in English)**

1. Students at my university always fight for the poor and oppressed.
2. Very few students are as moral as students at my university.
3. Students at my university will make the world a better place.
4. Students at my university are the most helpful people I know.
5. In the future, students at my university will be well-known for the good deeds they will have done.
6. Students at my university are extraordinarily friendly toward students of other universities.
7. Students at my university have a very positive influence on international relations.

**Agentic Collective Narcissism Scale (in Polish)**

1. Wolałabym/łbym aby studentom innych uniwersytetów zajmowało mniej czasu docenienie prawdziwej wartości studentów mojego uniwersytetu.
2. Studenci mojego uniwersytetu zasługują na specjalne traktowanie.
3. Niewielu ludzi rozumie w pełni jak ważni są studenci mojego uniwersytetu.
4. Domagam się, aby studenci mojego uniwersytetu spotykali się z szacunkiem jaki im się należy.
5. Naprawdę złości mnie, gdy inni krytykują studentów mojego uniwersytetu.
6. Nie przejmuję się zbytnio, gdy ludzie ignorują osiągnięcia studentów mojego uniwersytetu.
7. Ludzie często nie rozumieją na czym polega prawdziwa wartość studentów mojego uniwersytetu.
8. Nie spocznę, dopóki studenci mojego uniwersytetu nie spotkają się z uznaniem, na jakie zasługują.

**Agentic Collective Narcissism Scale (in English)**

1. I wish students at other universities would recognize faster the authority of students at my university.
2. Students at my university deserve special treatment.
3. Not many universities seem to fully understand the importance of my university.
4. I insist upon students at my university getting the respect due to them.
5. It really makes me angry when others criticize students at my university.
6. I do not get upset when people fail to notice achievements of students at my university (reversed).
7. The true worth of students at my university is often misunderstood.
8. I will never be satisfied until students at my university get all they deserve.

**References:**

Lang, F. R., John, D., Ludtke, O., Schupp, J., & Wagner, G. G. (2011). Short assessment of the Big Five: robust

across survey methods except telephone interviewing. Behavior Research Methods, 43(2), 548-567.

https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-011-0066-z

**Syntax**

COMPUTE over\_innovative=3-innowacyjnosc\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_volunteer = 3- wolontariat\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_peace = 3-pokojowy\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_corrupt =1-korupcja\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_language = 3- jezyki\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_patents = 3-patenty\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_culture = 3-kultura\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_refug = 3-azyl\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_unemploy = 1-bezrobocie\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_charity = 3-charytatywne\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_bank\_rat = 3-rating\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_crime = 1-przestepczosc\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_educat = 3-wyksztalcenie\_r1.

COMPUTE over\_tolerant =3-tolerancja\_r1.

EXECUTE.

RECODE over\_corrupt over\_unemploy over\_crime (0=0) (-1=1) (-2=2).

EXECUTE.

**Total scores**

COMPUTE com\_overrating=MEAN(over\_volunteer,over\_peace, over\_corrupt,

over\_culture,over\_refug,over\_charity,over\_crime,over\_tolerant).

COMPUTE agent\_overrating=MEAN(over\_innovative,over\_language,

over\_patents,over\_unemploy,over\_bank\_rat,over\_educat).

execute.

**STUDY 3**

**WAVE I – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES SCALES**

Prosimy, abyś opisał{/a} swoje odczucia i myśli związane z własną osobą oraz przynależnością do społeczności studentów uniwersytetu SWPS na skali: **[**Please, describe your feelings and thoughts about yourself and belonging to the SWPS university student community on the following scale:]

1= *zdecydowanie nie zgadzam się*, 7 = *zdecydowanie zgadzam się*

[1 = *strongly disagree*, 7 = *strongly agree*]

**Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory – as in Study 2**

**Agentic Collective Narcissism Scale – as in Study 2**

**WAVE II: EXPERIMENTAL MANPULATION (ONE WEEK LATER)**

Poniższe badanie ma na celu sprawdzenie, jak studenci oceniają swój własny uniwersytet (uczelnię). Proszę zapoznaj się z komentarzami umieszczonymi na jednym z portali społecznościowych (w celu zachowania danych osobowych informacje o użytkownikach zostały zasłonięte), a następnie odpowiedź na kilka pytań znajdujących się na drugiej stronie.

[The following study aims to examine how students evaluate their own university. Please read the following comments posted on a social media portal (to protect personal data we removed data allowing identification), and then please answer questions coming up next, on the separate page.]

**Communal Threat Condition**

Hi all, I want to study psychology in [city name of participants’ university: Poznań/Warsaw], but cannot decide which university to choose—the University of Social Sciences and Humanities or a public university. What do you recommend? 

XXXX The atmosphere at SWPS is rather cold and unfriendly, and students come to classes only to get up and go moments later. Nobody wants to socialize. Forget about any kind of hospitality – this university is like a hotel. At public universities you have friendly people, with whom you can hang out after classes, they are not that focused on money.

XXXX Exactly! I have been studied psychology there for 1,5 years and eventually moved to another place. These people are extremely egoistic, everybody takes care only of themselves. 

XXXX Remember, it’s all about money, as it is typical of private universities. There is greed galore! You will not find such a problem at public universities.

XXXX: Really? Are you sure you’re not overreacting? Things cannot be that bad? 

XXXX Believe me – I always tried to be nice and friendly, so I always shared my handouts with them, but I never heard any thanks. Rather, I heard “can’t you write more clearly?” It is just lack of gratitude.

XXXX Yes, at private universities students are rather hermits – if you care about good company, you should go to a public university.

XXXX SWPS students? Come on, I was once at SWPS iuvenalia [students party]. Students get in trouble, are vain, and only care to show off their prestigious university. Students from public universities can at least have some fun.

XXXX For me, the choice is clear – either you prefer to study among arrogant, pompous buffoons, or among people who are loyal and honest.”



**Agentic Threat Condition**

Hi all, I want to study psychology in [city name of participants’ university: Poznań/Warsaw], but cannot decide which university to choose—the University of Social Sciences and Humanities or a public university. What do you recommend? 

XXXX You will not improve too much at SWPS, students are not particularly ambitious and they come to classes only to get up and go moments later. People are rather apathetic. Forget about a scholarly atmosphere – this university is much more like a restaurant. At public universities everybody at least knows what he/she wants and they are more go-getters.

XXXX Exactly! I have been studying psychology there for 1,5 years and eventually moved to another place. These people are terribly lazy, everyone in the classroom plays with their phones and later they are surprised that they failed the class. 

XXX Please remember that, first of all, there are people who are weak and incompetent, as students in private universities are. They have paid fees and they think that they will get a better education! You will not find such a problem at public universities.

XXXX: Really? Are you sure you’re not overreacting? Things cannot be that bad? 

XXXX Believe me – despite the fact that I always shared my handouts with them, and I used to be really careful doing so, they were unable to pass the simplest exam. They are somewhat limited or plain stupid.

XXX Yes, students from private universities are not too independent – if you want to learn something, it is better to go to a public university.

XXX SWPS students? Come on, I was once at SWPS iuvenalia [students party]. They are extremely naïve, unthinking and apathetic. In such an environment you have no chance to achieve anything. Students from public universities are brighter and independent.

XXXX For me, the choice is clear – either you prefer to study among bored, confined dulls or among people who are ambitious and persistent.

**Neutral Condition**

Hi all, I want to study psychology in [city name of participants’ university: Poznań/Warsaw], but cannot decide which university to choose—the University of Social Sciences and Humanities or a public university. What do you recommend? 

XXX Regarding SWPS, it is so far the only one private university in Poland. You could choose between campuses in Sopot, Wrocław, Katowice, Poznań, and, of course, Warsaw which features the highest number of students. Unfortunately, I do not know anything about public universities, there are many of them.

XXXX Jointly, there are over 16,000 students on the SWSP campuses. It seems that among them there are more than 1200 international students from all over world -- Columbia, Ecuador, the United States, many European countries, Kazakhstan and China.

XXXX: Please remember also that SWPS students and alumni could sing in the academic choir, established in 2001. The choir is diverse, offering classical baroque, renaissance, and modern music. Other universities probably have choirs as well.

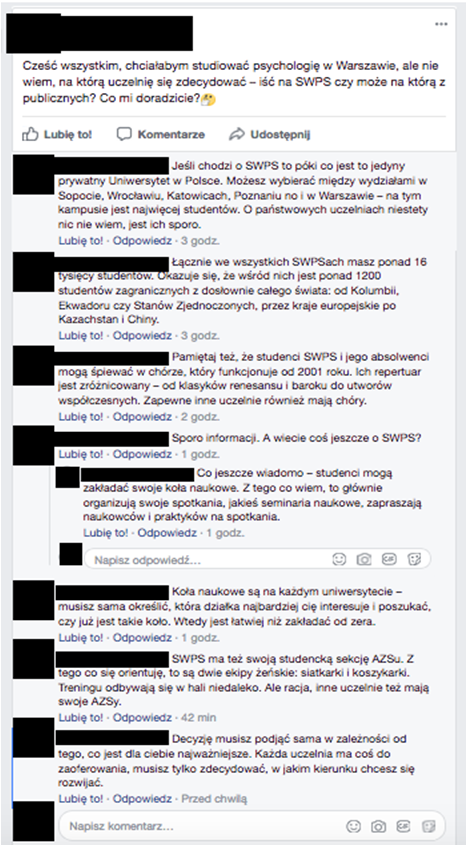
XXXX A lot of information. Do you know something more about SWPS?

XXXX: What’s more… Students could start their own scientific youth organizations. As far as I can tell, they mostly organize meetings, some research seminars where they invite scientists and practitioners.

XXXX Scientific youth organizations are everywhere at each university – you need to figure out for yourself, which field is most interesting to you and then look to see if such an organization exists. It is easier than to start your own organization from scratch.

XXXX: SWPS has its own AZS [Academic Sport Society] section. From what I can tell, there are two female teams: basketball and volleyball. They train nearby. But, right, other universities have their own AZSs as well.

XXX You need to make your own choice, depending on what is important to you. Each university has something to offer, you only need to decide in what direction you would like to develop yourself.

****

**Derogation (in Polish)**

Zaznacz proszę na ile się zgadzasz z poniższymi stwierdzeniami na skali:

1 = *zdecydowanie nie*, 2 = *nie*, 3 = *raczej nie*, 4 = *raczej tak*, 5 = *tak*, 6 = *zdecydowanie tak*

1. Chciałbym/abym, żeby autorzy komentarzy byli moimi przełożonymi w pracy.
2. Chciałbym/abym się spotkać z autorami komentarzy.
3. Autorzy komentarzy wydają się być sympatycznymi osobami.
4. Autorzy komentarzy wydają się być uczciwymi osobami.
5. Autorzy komentarzy posiadają szeroką wiedzę na omawiany temat.
6. Autorzy komentarzy wydają się być inteligentnymi osobami.
7. Autorzy komentarzy wydają się być osobami pewnymi siebie.
8. Zgadzam się z punktem widzenia autorów komentarzy.
9. Przedstawione w komentarzach informacje są prawdziwe i zgodne ze stanem faktycznym.
10. Komentarze są napisane jasnym, dobrym językiem.
11. Komentarze są interesujące.

**Derogation (in English)**

Please indicate how much you agree with the following statements on the scale:

1 = *definitely not*, 2 = *no*, 3 = *rather no*, 4 = *rather yes*, 5 = *yes*, 6 = *definitely yes*

1. I would like the authors to be my supervisors at work.
2. I would like to meet the authors.
3. The authors of the comments appear to be nice.
4. The authors of the comments appear to be honest.
5. The authors of the comments have considerable knowledge of the topic.
6. The authors appear to be intelligent.
7. The authors appear to be confident.
8. I agree with the authors’ opinions.
9. The comments are factually correct and truthful.
10. The comments are written clearly and well.
11. The comments are interesting.

**Syntax**

**Communal Collective Narcissism**

compute CCNI=mean(CCNI1, CCNI2, CCNI4, CCNI5,CCNI6,CCNI9,CCNI10).

execute.

**Agentic Collective Narcissism**

compute CNS= mean(CNS1,CNS2,CNS3, CNS4, CNS5, 8-CNS7, CNS8, CNS9).

EXECUTE.

**Derogation**

COMPUTE derogation=MEAN(aut1, aut2, aut3, aut4, aut5, aut6, aut7, aut8, aut9, aut10, aut11).

EXECUTE.

**Study 3 INTERACTION - threat vs neutral**

REGRESSION

/MISSING LISTWISE

/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL CHANGE

/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

/NOORIGIN

/DEPENDENT deval

/METHOD=ENTER ZCCNI ZCNS\_v8 agentic\_threat communal\_threat

/METHOD=ENTER CCNXcommunal CCNXagentic CNXcommunal CNXagentic.

**Study 3 INTERACTION - COMPARISON agentic vs communal**

REGRESSION

/MISSING LISTWISE

/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL CHANGE

/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

/NOORIGIN

/DEPENDENT zdeval

/METHOD=ENTER ZCCNI ZCNS\_v8 dummy1 dummy2

/METHOD=ENTER INT1\_CCNIxdummy1 INT2\_CCNIxdummy2 INT3\_CNSxdummy1 INT4\_CNSxdummy2.

To compare the slopes of communal collective narcissism and derogation under agentic threat and communal threat, we reported in the article only the *p* value of the communal threat versus agentic threat dummy. Below, in Table 3.1, we report the results of the full analysis.

Table 3.1

*Additional Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis in Study 3: Predicting Derogation of an Outgroup Member in Response to Communal or Agentic Threat with Agentic Threat Condition Used as a Reference*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Β | 95% CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 |
| *Step 1* |  |  |  | .47\*\* |
| Communal CN | –.07 | [-.17, .04] | –1.22 |  |
| Agentic CN | .05 | [-.06, .15] | 0.85 |  |
| Dummy 1 | -.71 | [-.82, -.60] | -13.11\*\* |  |
| Dummy 2 | -.07 | [-.17, .04] | -1.27 |  |
| *Step 2* |  |  |  | .04\*\* |
| Communal CN | –.03 | [-.21, .15] | –0.32 |  |
| Agentic CN | .14 | [-.07, .33] | 1.31 |  |
| Dummy 1 | -.71 | [-.81, -.60] | -13.37\*\* |  |
| Dummy 2 | -.07 | [-.17, .04] | -1.32\*\* |  |
| Dummy 1 × Communal CN | -.16 | [-.32, .00] | -1.99\* |  |
| Dummy 1 × Agentic CN | -.05 | [-.21, .11] | –0.65 |  |
| Dummy 2 × Agentic CN | -.10 | [-.25, .05] | -1.32 |  |
| Dummy 2 × Communal CN | .11 | [-.02, .24] | 1.68a |  |

*Note*. CN = Collective Narcissism, Dummy 1 = control (vs agentic threat condition), Dummy 2 = communal threat condition (vs agentic threat condition). a = value reported in the paper: *p* = .094.

**STUDY 4**

**WAVE I – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES SCALES**

Poniżej znajdują się twierdzenia opisujące różne postawy życiowe oraz opinie na temat siebie i swojego kraju. Proszę przeczytać uważnie każde z nich, a następnie wybrać jedną z odpowiedzi, zależnie od tego, na ile zgadza się Pan/Pani z danym twierdzeniem, bądź też na ile ono Pana/Pani dotyczy. Nie ma odpowiedzi dobrych, czy złych, o ile są prawdziwe.

[Below are statements describing different life attitudes and opinions about yourself and your country. Please read each of them carefully, and then choose one of the answers depending on how much you agree with the statement or how much it applies to you. There are no right or wrong answers as long as they are true.]

Questions followed about sex, age, economic status (1 = *extremely lower than average*, 7 = *extremely higher than average*), education, place of residence.

**Communal Collective Narcissisms Inventory (in Polish)**

Prosimy, abyś opisał swoje odczucia i myśli związane z Twoją przynależnością do narodu polskiego:

1 = *zdecydowanie nie zgadzam się*, 7 = *zdecydowanie zgadzam się*

1. Mój naród zawsze walczy w imieniu biednych i uciskanych.

2. Mało jest narodów tak moralnych jak mój.

3. Mój naród uczyni świat lepszym miejscem.

4. Członkowie mojego narodu to najbardziej pomocni ludzie jakich znam.

5. W przyszłości, mój naród będzie dobrze znany z dobrych czynów, których dokona.

6. Mój naród jest wyjątkowo przyjacielski wobec innych narodów.

7. Mój naród ma bardzo pozytywny wpływ na stosunki międzynarodowe.

**Communal Collective Narcissisms Inventory (in English)**

Please, describe your feelings and thoughts related to your belonging to the Polish nation:

1 = *strongly disagree*, 7 = *strongly agree*

1. My nation always fights for the poor and oppressed.

2. Very few other nations are as moral as my nation.

3. My nation will make the world a better place.

4. People of my nation are the most helpful people I know.

5. In the future, my nation will be well-known for the good deeds it will have done.

6. Members of my nation are extraordinarily friendly.

7. My nation has a very positive influence on international relations.

**Agentic Collective Narcissism Scale (in Polish)**

Prosimy, abyś opisał swoje odczucia i myśli związane z Twoją przynależnością do narodu polskiego:

1= *zdecydowanie nie zgadzam się*, 7 = *zdecydowanie zgadzam się*

1. Wolałabym/łbym aby innym narodom zajmowało mniej czasu docenienie prawdziwej wartości mojego narodu.

2. Mój naród zasługuje na specjalne traktowanie.

3. Niewielu ludzi rozumie w pełni jak ważny jest mój naród.

4. Domagam się, aby mój naród spotkał się z szacunkiem jaki mu się należy.

5. Naprawdę złości mnie, gdy inni krytykują mój naród.

**Attention check question: To pytanie ma na celu sprawdzić Twoją uwagę. Zaznacz proszę liczbę 2.**

6. Nie przejmuję się zbytnio, gdy ludzie ignorują osiągnięcia mojego narodu.

7. Ludzie często nie rozumieją na czym polega prawdziwa wartość mojego narodu.

8. Nie spocznę dopóki mój naród nie spotka się z uznaniem, na jakie zasługuje.

**Agentic Collective Narcissism Scale (in English)**

Please, describe your feelings and thoughts related to your belonging to the Polish nation:

1 = *strongly disagree*, 7 = *strongly agree*

1. I wish others would more recognize faster the authority of my nation.

2. My nation deserves special treatment.

3. Not many people seem to fully understand the importance of my nation.

4. I insist upon my nation getting the respect due to it.

5. It really makes me angry when others criticize my nation.

**Attention check question: This question is aimed to check your attention. Please mark no 2.**

6. I do not get upset when people fail to notice the achievements of my nation (reversed).

7. The true worth of my nation is often misunderstood.

8. I will never be satisfied until my nation gets all it deserves.

**Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR 16) (Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2020; in Polish)**

Napisz przy każdej opinii, jak dalece jest prawdziwa w odniesieniu do Ciebie. Prosimy o używanie następującej skali:

+ + + + + + +

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

nieprawdziwa dość prawdziwa bardzo prawdziwa

1. Jestem osobą całkowicie racjonalną.

2. Nie zawsze byłem uczciwy wobec samego siebie.

3. Zawsze wiem, dlaczego coś lubię.

4. Czasami trudno mi wyłączyć jakąś przeszkadzającą mi myśl.

5. Nigdy nie żałuję swoich decyzji.

6. Czasami wątpię, czy jestem dobrym kochankiem.

7. Jestem bardzo pewien moich sądów.

8. Czasami tracę, bo zbyt długo podejmuję decyzję.

9. Nigdy nie staram się ukryć swoich błędów.

10. Czasami próbuję wyrównać z kimś rachunki, zamiast wybaczyć i zapomnieć.

11. Kiedy ludzie mówią coś między sobą, staram się tego nie słuchać.

**Attention check question: To pytanie ma na celu sprawdzić Twoją uwagę. Zaznacz proszę liczbę 6**

12. Zdarzało mi się kogoś wykorzystać.

13. Nigdy nie zabieram rzeczy, które do mnie nie należą.

14. Czasami kłamię, gdy muszę.

15. Nie plotkuję o cudzych sprawach.

16. Powiedziałem coś złego o przyjacielu za jego plecami.

**Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR 16; in English; Hart et al., 2015)**

Write with each statement how true it is with respect to you. Please use the following scale:

+ + + + + + +

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Not true somewhat true very true

1. I am a completely rational person.
2. I have not always been honest with myself.
3. I always know why I like things.
4. It's hard for me to shut off a disturbing thought.
5. I never regret my decisions.
6. I have sometimes doubted my ability as a lover.
7. I am very confident of my judgments.
8. I sometimes lose out on things because I can't make up my mind soon enough.
9. I never cover up my mistakes.
10. I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget.
11. When I hear people talking privately, I avoid listening.

**[This question is aimed to check your attention. Please mark no 6]**

1. There have been occasions when I have taken advantage of someone.
2. I never take things that don't belong to me.
3. I sometimes tell lies if I have to.
4. I don't gossip about other people's business.
5. I have said something bad about a friend behind his/her back.

**WAVE II: INTERGROUP OUTCOMES (ONE WEEK LATER)**

Poniżej znajdują się twierdzenia opisujące różne postawy życiowe oraz opinie na temat siebie i swojego kraju. Proszę przeczytać uważnie każde z nich, a następnie wybrać **jedną** z odpowiedzi, zależnie od tego, **na ile zgadza się Pan/Pani z danym twierdzeniem**, bądź też na ile ono Pana/Pani dotyczy. Nie ma odpowiedzi dobrych, czy złych, o ile są prawdziwe.

[Below are statements describing different life attitudes and opinions about yourself and your country. Please read each of them carefully, and then choose one of the answers depending on how much you agree with the statement or how much it applies to you. There are no right or wrong answers as long as they are true.]

**Opinie o Polsce (Opinions about Poland)**

Poniżej znajdują się twierdzenia opisujące różne postawy życiowe oraz opinie na temat świata społecznego i Polski. Przeczytaj uważnie każde z nich, a następnie wybierz **jedną** z odpowiedzi, zależnie od tego, **na ile zgadzasz się z danym twierdzeniem**, bądź też na ile ono Ciebie dotyczy. Zaznacz wybraną odpowiedź. Nie ma odpowiedzi dobrych, czy złych, o ile są prawdziwe.

1= *zdecydowanie nie zgadzam się*, 7 = *zdecydowanie zgadzam się*

[Below are statements describing different life attitudes and opinions about the social world and Poland. Read each of them carefully, and then choose one of the answers, depending on how much you agree with the statement or how it concerns you. Mark the desired answer. There are no right or wrong answers as long as they are true.]

1 = *definitely disagree*, 7 = *definitely agree*

**Threat Perceptions (in Polish; Golec de Zavala et al., 2009)**

1. Fundamentalizm islamski jest krytycznym zagrożeniem dla Polski.
2. Nieprzyjazne kraje posiadające broń jądrową są krytycznym zagrożeniem dla Polski.
3. Międzynarodowy terroryzm jest krytycznym zagrożeniem dla Polski.
4. Rosyjski imperializm jest krytycznym zagrożeniem dla Polski.

**Attention check: To pytanie ma na celu sprawdzić Twoją uwagę. Zaznacz proszę liczbę 3.**

**Threat Perceptions (in English; Golec de Zavala et al., 2009)**

1. Islamic fundamentalism is a critical threat to Poland.
2. Unfriendly countries possessing nuclear weapons are a critical threat to Poland.
3. International terrorism is a critical threat to Poland.
4. Russian imperialism is a critical threat to Poland.

**Attention check: This question is aimed to check your attention. Please mark no 3.**

**Military Aggression (in Polish; Golec de Zavala et al., 2009)**

1. Polska powinna zwiększyć wydatki na wojsko.
2. Siła militarna jest ważniejsza niż szacunek za granicą.
3. Siła militarna jest ważniejsza niż siła ekonomiczna.
4. Popierałem udział w wojnie z Irakiem.
5. Polska powinna zwiększyć wydatki na wojsko.

**Military Aggression (in English; Golec de Zavala et al., 2009)**

1. Poland should increase military spending.
2. Military strength is more important than respect abroad.
3. Military strength is more important than economic strength.
4. I supported the participation in the war with Iraq.
5. Poland made the right decision by participating in the war with Iraq.

**Humanitarian Aid (in Polish)**

1. Polska powinna zwiększyć wydatki na pomoc humanitarną.
2. Pomaganie innym narodom jest ważniejsze niż szacunek za granicą.
3. Pomaganie innym narodom jest ważniejsze niż siła ekonomiczna.
4. Popieram przyjmowanie uchodźców wojennych (zwłaszcza kobiet i dzieci) przez kraje unijne.
5. Polska podjęła właściwą decyzję chcąc gościć u siebie chrześcijańskich uchodźców z krajów objętych wojną.

**Humanitarian Aid (in English)**

1. Poland should increase expenditure on humanitarian aid.
2. Helping other nations is more important than respecting abroad.
3. Helping other nations is more important than economic strength.
4. I support the admission of war refugees (especially women and children) by EU countries.
5. Poland made the right decision wanting to host Christian refugees from war countries.

**Unforgiveness (in Polish)**

1. To ważne, żeby mój naród nigdy nie zapomniał krzywd wyrządzonych mu przez inne narody.
2. To ważne, żeby mój naród nigdy nie wybaczył krzywd wyrządzonych mu przez inne narody.
3. Polska nie podąży naprzód dopóki nie nauczy się zapominania o tym, co było.
4. Polska nie podąży naprzód dopóki nie nauczy się odcinania przeszłości grubą kreską.

**Unforgiveness (in English; Golec de Zavala et al., 2009)**

1. It is important that my nation never forgets the harm done to it by other nations.
2. It is important that my nation never forgives the harm done to it by other nations.
3. Poland will not go forward, will not learn to forget what was.
4. Poland will not move forward until it learns the section of crossing a thick line.

**Trust (in Polish; Kwiatkowska et al., 2019)**

Proszę ocenić, w jakim stopniu zgadza się Pan/i z podanymi niżej stwierdzeniami. Swoje odpowiedzi w każdym stwierdzeniu proszę zaznaczyć na zamieszczonej obok skali, w której cyfry oznaczają:

*1 = zupełnie się nie zgadzam, 2 = nie zgadzam się, 3 = raczej nie zgadzam się,*

*4 = nie wiem/ani tak ani nie, 5 = raczej się zgadzam, 6 = zgadzam się, 7 = zdecydowanie się zgadzam*

|  |
| --- |
| 1. 1. Większość ludzi jest zasadniczo uczciwa. |
| 1. 2. Większość ludzi jest godna zaufania. |
| 1. 3. Większość ludzi jest zasadniczo dobra i uprzejma. |
| 1. 4. Większość ludzi ufa innym. |
| 1. 5. Ufam innym. |
| 1. 6. Większość ludzi zaufa temu, kto im zaufa. |

**Trust (in English;** Yamagishi & Yamagishi, 1994**)**

Please indicate your agreement with the following statements. Please mark your answers in each statement on the scale next to it as follows:

1 = *completely disagree*, 2 = *disagree*, 3 = *rather disagree*,

1. = *I don't know / neither yes nor no*, 5 = *rather agree*, 6 = *agree*, 7 = *definitely agree*
2. Most people are basically honest.
3. Most people are trustworthy.
4. Most people are basically good and kind.
5. Most people are trustful of others.
6. I am trustful.
7. Most people will respond in kind when they are trusted by others.

**Tsunami Victims (in Polish)**

Tsunami w Cieśninie Sundajskiej, które nawiedziło wybrzeże Lampung i Banten oraz regiony Serang i Pandelang, powstało prawdopodobnie na skutek erupcji wulkanu Anak Krakatau w Indonezji. 22 grudnia 2018 około godziny 21:30 fale tsunami nawiedziły Cieśninę Sundajską, uderzając w wybrzeża Banten i Lampung oraz regiony Serang i Pandeglang, niszcząc wiele budynków. W katastrofie zginęło co najmniej 437 osób, a 7202 odniosło obrażenia, zaginione pozostają 24 osoby.

Odpowiedz proszę na poniższe pytania, dotyczące pomocy ofiarom tej katastrofy:

1. *= zupełnie się nie zgadzam, 2 = nie zgadzam się, 3 = raczej nie zgadzam się,*
2. *= nie wiem, 5 = raczej się zgadzam, 6 = zgadzam się, 7 = zupełnie się zgadzam*

1. Polski rząd przeznaczył łącznie 350 milionów PLN na pomoc humanitarną dla ofiar grudniowego tsunami w Indonezji w Cieśninie Sundajskiej. Niektórzy sądzą, że to zbyt dużo.

2. Polski rząd jest odpowiedzialny za pomoc mieszkańcom regionu dotkniętego przez tsunami.

3. Rząd polski jest odpowiedzialny za pomoc polskim turystom, którzy byli ofiarami tsunami.

4. Polacy (prywatne osoby) powinni przekazywać pieniądze na pomoc ofiarom tsunami.

5. Jako Polak czuję się osobiście zobowiązany do ofiarowania pieniędzy na pomoc ofiarom tsunami.

**Tsunami Victims (in English)**

The Tsunami in the Sunda Strait, which struck the coast of Lampung and Banten, and the regions of Serang and Pandelang, probably arose as a result of the eruption of the volcano Anak Krakatau in Indonesia. On December 22, 2018, around 21:30, the tsunami waves hit the Sunda Strait, striking the shores of Banten and Lampung, and the Serang and Pandeglang regions, destroying many buildings. At least 437 people were killed in the disaster, 7202 were injured, 24 people are missing.

Please answer following questions regarding help to the victims of this disaster:

1. *=strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = rather disagree,*

*4 = I do not know, 5 = rather agree, 6 = agree, 7 = definitely agree*

1. The Polish government has allocated a total of PLN 350 million to humanitarian aid for the victims of the December tsunami in Indonesia in the Sunda Strait. Some think it's too much.

2. The Polish government is responsible for helping the inhabitants of the tsunami-affected region.

3. The Polish government is responsible for helping Polish tourists who were victims of the tsunami.

4. Poles (private individuals) should transfer money to help tsunami victims.

5. As a Pole, I feel personally obliged to donate money to help tsunami victims.

**Syntax**

**Communal Collective Narcissism**

COMPUTE col\_communal\_narcissism=MEAN(ccni1,ccni2,ccni3,ccni4,ccni5,ccni6,ccni7). EXECUTE.

**Agentic Collective narcissism**

compute CNS\_v8= mean(cns1,cns2,cns3, cns4, cns5, 8-cns7, cns8, cns9). EXECUTE.

**Socially Desirable Responding**

**Self-Deception.** compute BIDR\_SDE=mean (BIDR1, 8-BIDR2, BIDR3, 8-BIDR4, BIDR5, 8-BIDR6, BIDR7, 8-BIDR8). EXECUTE.

**Impression Management.** compute BIDR\_IM=mean (BIDR9, 8-BIDR10, BIDR11, 8-BIDR12, BIDR13, 8-BIDR14, BIDR15, 8-BIDR16). EXECUTE.

**Threat Perceptions**

COMPUTE threat=MEAN(threat1,threat2,threat3,threat4). EXECUTE.

**Military Aggression**

COMPUTE military\_aggresion=MEAN(military1,military2,military3,military4,military5). EXECUTE.

**Humanitarian Aid**

COMPUTE humanitarian\_aid=MEAN(hum1,hum2,hum3,hum4,hum5). EXECUTE.

**Unforgiveness**

COMPUTE unforgiving=MEAN(unforgiving1,unforgiving2,8-unforgiving3,8-unforgiving4). EXECUTE.

**Trust**

COMPUTE trust=MEAN(gts\_r1,gts\_r2,gts\_r3,gts\_r4,gts\_r5,gts\_r6). EXECUTE.

**Tsunami Victims**

COMPUTE tsunami\_help=MEAN(8-tsunami1,tsunami2,tsunami3,tsunami4,tsunami5). EXECUTE.

**RE-ANALYSES INVOLING THE ORIGINAL, 9-ITEM COLLECTIVE NARCISSISSM SCALE ACROSS STUDIES 1-4**

**STUDY 1**

**Differentiation between the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory and the Original Collective Narcissism Scale**

We present Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling results in Table S1. The initial model, with 9 items measuring communal collective narcissism and 9 items measuring agentic collective narcissism, fit sufficiently well, χ2(118) = 475.24, *p* < .001; CFI = .939; RMSEA = .059, 90%CI [.054, .065]; SRMR = .027. Cross-loadings were negligible for all items. We proceeded to exclude two items from the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory (CCNI) in a similar manner as we described in the article. The shortened model demonstrated good fit, χ2(89) = 272.76, *p* < .001; CFI = .962; RMSEA = .049, 90%CI [.043, .056]; SRMR = .024. Without excluding item #6 from the Collective Narcissism Scale, the latent correlation between communal collective narcissism and agentic collective narcissism was positive, (ρ = .66, *p* < .001), and only marginally higher than in the results we reported in the article (Δ ρ = .01). We conclude that communal collective narcissism and agentic collective narcissism are related, but sufficiently distinct, constructs. Excluding item #6 does not alter this conclusion.

**Table S1**

*Standardized Factor Loadings of the Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory and the Collective Narcissism Scale (Original Version) in Study 1*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | CCNI | CNS |
|  |  |  |
| CCNI1 My group always fights for the poor and oppressed. | .74 | .02 |
| CCNI2 Very few other groups are as moral as mine. | .71 | .09 |
| CCNI4 My group will make the world a better place. | .94 | –.04 |
| CCNI5 Members of my group are the most helpful people I know. | .86 | .01 |
| CCNI6 In the future my group will be well-known for the good deeds it will have done. | .92 | –.04 |
| CCNI7 *I’m really angry, when other groups do not recognize how much my group does for the world’s welfare.* | .64 | .21 |
| CCNI8 *My group will be able to solve the world’s most serious problems (such as world hunger or poverty).* | .91 | –.08 |
| CCNI9 My group is extraordinarily friendly toward other groups. | .81 | –.01 |
| CCNI10 My group has a very positive influence on international relations. | .86 | –.03 |
| CNS1 I wish other groups would more quickly recognize authority of my group. | –.11 | .72 |
| CNS2 My group deserves special treatment. | .90 | .66 |
| CNS3 Not many people seem to fully understand the importance of my group. | –.02 | .83 |
| CNS4 I insist upon my group getting the respect that is due to it. | –.10 | .87 |
| CNS5 It really makes me angry when others criticize my group. | .01 | .79 |
| CNS6 If my nation had more to say, the world would be a better place | .11 | .74 |
| CNS7 I do not get upset when people do not notice achievements of my group. (R) | .04 | .34 |
| CNS8 The true worth of my group is often misunderstood. | –.06 | .91 |
| CNS9 I will never be satisfied until my group gets the recognition it deserves. | .17 | .65 |

*Note*. Cross-loadings targeted to be 0 are grayed. Items removed from the final versions are marked in italics. CCNI = Communal Collective Narcissism Inventory; CNS = Collective Narcissism Scale; R = reverse-scored.

Next, we recalculated correlation coefficients between all studied forms of narcissism. We present the results in Table S2. The correlation coefficients are similar to the ones we reported in the article. Agentic collective narcissism was related somewhat stronger to communal collective narcissism (Δ*r* = .01), but this difference was negligible.

**Table S2**

*Means, Standard Deviations, Reliability Estimates, and Zero-Order Correlation Coefficients Among the Four Forms of Narcissism in Study 1 (Including the Original Version of the Collective Narcissism Scale for Agentic Collective Narcissism)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *M* | *SD* | α | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Communal Individual Narcissism | 3.97 | 1.01 | .95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Communal Individual Narcissism - Future | 3.62 | 1.21 | .93 | .94\*\* |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Communal Individual Narcissism - Present | 4.31 | 1.00 | .91 | .91\*\* | .72\*\* |  |  |  |
| 4. Agentic Individual Narcissism | 0.21 | 0.21 | .75 | .26\*\* | .29\*\* | .19\*\* |  |  |
| 5. Communal Collective Narcissism | 4.00 | 1.22 | .94 | .58\*\* | .59\*\* | .48\*\* | .13\*\* |  |
| 6. Agentic Collective Narcissism (9 items) | 3.61 | 0.91 | .91 | .54\*\* | .53\*\* | .46\*\* | .15\*\* | .63\*\* |

*Note.* *N* = 856; significance levels were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4): \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025

**STUDY 2**

**Communal and Agentic Ingroup-Enhancement**

In Study 2, we recalculated both zero-order correlation coefficients (Table S3) and regression analyses, including the original version of Collective Narcissism Scale. Again, changes in the correlation patterns were negligible, max Δ*r* = .01. In the regression analyses, we observed no multicollinearity (max *VIF* = 1.85). ). In the *first analysis*, communal collective narcissism and agentic collective narcissism served as simultaneous predictors of communal ingroup-enhancement; we entered agentic ingroup-enhancement as a control. The variables predicted 14.1% of the variance in communal ingroup-enhancement, *F*(3, 277) = 15.14, *p* < .001. Communal collective narcissism predicted communal ingroup-enhancement, β = .24, 95% CI [.09, .38], *t* = 3.15, *p* = .002, but agentic collective narcissism did not, β = .04, 95% CI [-.11, .19], *t* = 0.61, *p* = 0.52. In the *second analysis*, communal collective narcissism and agentic collective narcissism served as simultaneous predictors of agentic ingroup-enhancement; we entered communal ingroup-enhancement as a control. The variables predicted 9.2% of the variance in agentic ingroup-enhancement, *F*(3, 277) = 9.31, *p* < .001. Agentic collective narcissism tended to predict agentic ingroup-enhancement, β = .14, 95% CI [-.01, .29], *t* = 1.91, *p* = .075, whereas communal collective narcissism did not, β = .00, 95% CI [-.15, .16], *t* = 0.05, *p* = .959. These results are similar to those we reported in the article.

**Table S3**

*Means, Standard Deviations, Reliability Estimates, and Zero-Order Correlation Coefficients Among the Two Forms of Collective Narcissism and the Two Forms of Ingroup-Enhancement in Study 2 (Including the Original Version of the Collective Narcissism Scale for Agentic Collective Narcissism)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *M* | *SD* | α | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Communal Collective Narcissism | 3.01 | 1.08 | .90 |  |  |  |
| 2. Agentic Collective Narcissism | 2.93 | 1.07 | .89 | .68\*\* |  |  |
| 3. Communal Ingroup-Enhancement | 0.78 | 0.32 | .47 | .30\*\* | .24\*\* |  |
| 4. Agentic Ingroup-Enhancement | 0.94 | 0.36 | .52 | .17\* | .20\*\* | .28\*\* |

*Note.* *N* = 281; significance levels were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4): \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025. We attribute the low alphas of communal ingroup-enhancement and agentic ingroup-enhancement to the use of ordinal scales and the diversity of the corresponding indicators (as they were selected arbitrarily).

**STUDY 3**

As in previous studies, we recalculated both zero-order correlation coefficients and regression analysis. Neither for communal collective narcissism (*r* = -.07, *p* = .297) nor agentic collective narcissism (*r* = .03, *p* = .693) was related to derogation of the outgroup member (i.e., author devaluation). The two forms of collective narcissism were positively related, *r* = .54, *p* < .001. Similar to results we reported in the article, the whole model explained 50.6% of the variance in derogation of the outgoup member, *F*(8, 241) = 30.89, *p* < .001, with 47% explained by variables introduced in step 1, *F*(4,245) = 54.27, *p* < .001, and 3.6% explained additionally by the interaction terms in step 2, *F*(4,241) = 4.45, *p* < .001. Communal collective narcissism, again, moderated the effect of communal threat on derogation of the outgoup member, whereas agentic collective narcissism had no effect. We present relevant results in Table S4.

**Table S4**

*Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis in Study 3: Predicting Derogation of the Outgroup Member in Response to Communal or Agentic Threat (Including the Original Version of the Collective Narcissism Scale for Agentic Collective Narcissism)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Β | 95% CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 |
| *Step 1* |  |  |  | .47\*\* |
| Communal CN | –.06 | [-.17, .08] | -0.99 |  |
| Agentic CN | .02 | [-.12, .16] | 0.41 |  |
| Communal Threat | .61 | [.45, .69] | 11.62\*\* |  |
| Agentic Threat | .69 | [.52, .77] | 13.19\*\* |  |
| *Step 2* |  |  |  | .04\*\* |
| Communal CN | -.02 | [-.15, .11] | -0.44 |  |
| Agentic CN | .05 | [-.19, .29] | 0.61 |  |
| Communal Treat | .61 | [.43, .70] | 11.79\*\* |  |
| Agentic Threat | .69 | [.51, .78] | 13.50\*\* |  |
| Communal Threat × Communal CN | .22 | [.06, .39] | 3.76\*\* |  |
| Communal Threat × Agentic CN | –.07 | [-.50, .24] | -0.97 |  |
| Agentic Threat × Agentic CN | -.01 | [-.38, .34] | -0.18 |  |
| Agentic Threat × Communal CN | .16 | [-.01, .30] | 2.56 |  |

*Note*. CN = Collective Narcissism; significance levels and confidence intervals were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4) in step 1: \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025, 98.75% CI; significance levels were also Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 8) in step 2: \**p* < .00625, \*\**p* < .00125, 99.375% CI.

**STUDY 4**

As in prior studies, the results recalculated with the original version of the Collective Narcissism Scale did not differ from those we reported in the article. Collective agentic narcissism and collective communal narcissism were related negligibly stronger (*r* = .75) than in the analyses we report in the article (*r* = .73). Likewise, the correlation pattern among the variables remained unchanged. We present zero-order correlations in Table S5. We also present, in Table S6 and Table S7, recalculated multiple regression analyses in which the two collective narcissism forms and socially desirable responding were predictors of various agentic and communal intergroup outcomes. Additionally, we present in Table S8 a comparison of the strength of the association between the two forms of collective narcissism and intergroup outcomes. Finally, we present in Table S9 the results of a commonality analysis showing the amount of variance related to unique aspects of the collective narcissism forms (unique variance) and the amount of variance related to common aspects of these forms (common variance).

**Table S5**

*Means, Standard Deviations, Reliability Estimates, and Zero-Order Correlation Coefficients Among Variables in Study 4 (Including the Original Version of the Collective Narcissism Scale for Agentic Collective Narcissism)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *M* | *SD* | α | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Communal Collective Narcissism | 3.60 | 1.50 | .95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Agentic Collective Narcissism | 4.20 | 1.27 | .89 | .75\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Tsunami victims | 4.22 | 1.00 | .74 | .04 | –.04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Humanitarian aid | 4.05 | 1.13 | .77 | .00 | –.08 | .55\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Trust | 4.56 | 1.10 | .92 | .31\*\* | .20\*\* | .29\*\* | .29\*\* |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Military aggression | 3.43 | 1.20 | .80 | .31\*\* | .35\*\* | –.01 | .01 | .04 |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Threat perceptions | 5.00 | 1.36 | .83 | .34\*\* | .46\*\* | –.07 | –.18\*\* | .05 | .29\*\* |  |  |  |
| 8. Unforgiveness | 3.62 | 1.37 | .76 | .46\*\* | .51\*\* | –.15\*\* | –.29\*\* | –.04 | .33\*\* | .33\*\* |  |  |
| 9. Self-deception | 4.31 | 0.77 | .62 | .11 | .05 | –.05 | –.03 | .14\*\* | .04 | –.02 | –.07 |  |
| 10. Impression management | 4.61 | 0.92 | .70 | .12 | .06 | .14\*\* | .11 | .19\*\* | .00 | –.04 | –.11 | .44\*\* |

*Note*. *N* = 664; significance levels were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 45): \**p* < .001, \*\**p* < .0002

**Table S6**

*Relations Between the Two Forms of Collective Narcissism and Intergroup Outcomes in the Communal Domain in Study 4 (Including the Original Version of the Collective Narcissism Scale for Agentic Collective Narcissism)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tsunami victims | | | | Humanitarian aid | | | | Trust | | | |
| β | CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 | β | CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 | β | CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 |
| *Step 1* |  |  |  | .01\*\* |  |  |  | .01\*\* |  |  |  | .10\*\* |
| Communal CN | .15 | [.02, .28] | 2.50\* |  | .14 | [.00, .27] | 2.30\* |  | .35 | [.22, .48] | 6.24\*\* |  |
| Agentic CN | -.15 | [-.28, -.01] | -2.49\* |  | -.18 | [-.31, -.05] | -3.02\* |  | -.06 | [-.19, .06] | -1.07 |  |
| *Step 2* |  |  |  | .03\*\* |  |  |  | .02\*\* |  |  |  | .03\*\* |
| Communal CN | .14 | [-.01, .28] | 2.32 |  | .12 | [-.02, .27] | 2.12 |  | .32 | [.18, .46] | 5.72\*\* |  |
| Agentic CN | -.14 | [-.29, .00] | -2.44 |  | -.17 | [-.32, -.03] | -2.96\* |  | -.05 | [-.19, .09] | -0.85 |  |
| Self-deception | -.14 | [-.24, -.03] | -3.24\*\* |  | -.10 | [-.21, .01] | -2.34 |  | .05 | [-.05, .15] | 1.16 |  |
| Impression management | .19 | [.08, .30] | 4.48\*\* |  | .15 | [.04, .26] | 3.54\*\* |  | .13 | [.03, .23] | 3.23\*\* |  |
| Full model | *R*2 = .04, *F*(4, 659) = 7.38, *p* < .001 | | | | *R*2 = .03, *F*(4, 659) = 5.65, *p* < .001 | | | | *R*2 = .12, *F*(4, 659) = 22.35, *p* < .001 | | | |

*Note*. CN = Collective Narcissism; for all predictors, significance levels and confidence intervals were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 2) in step 1: \**p* < .025, \*\**p* < .005, 97.5% CI; they were also Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4) in step 2: \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025, 98.75% CI

**Table S7**

*Relations Between the Two Forms of Collective Narcissism and Intergroup Outcomes in the Agentic Domain in Study 4 (Including the Original Version of the Collective Narcissism Scale for Agentic Collective Narcissism)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Military aggression | | | | Threat perceptions | | | | Unforgiveness | | | |
| β | CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 | β | CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 | β | CI | *t* | Δ*R*2 |
| *Step 1* |  |  |  | .13\*\* |  |  |  | .21\*\* |  |  |  | .27\*\* |
| Communal CN | .12 | [-.01, .24] | 2.13 |  | -.01 | [-.13, .10] | -0.27 |  | .17 | [.06, .28] | 3.35\*\* |  |
| Agentic CN | .26 | [.13, .38] | 4.64\*\* |  | .47 | [.35, .59] | 9.01\*\* |  | .38 | [.27, .49] | 7.55\*\* |  |
| *Step 2* |  |  |  | .00 |  |  |  | .01\* |  |  |  | .02\*\* |
| Communal CN | .12 | [-.02, .27] | 2.15 |  | .05 | [-.13, .14] | 0.10 |  | .20 | [.07, .32] | 3.89\*\* |  |
| Agentic CN | .26 | [.12, .39] | 4.62\*\* |  | .46 | [.33, .60] | 8.89\*\* |  | .37 | [.25, .49] | 7.43\*\* |  |
| Self-deception | .04 | [-.06, .14] | 0.92 |  | -.08 | [-.18, .01] | -2.16 |  | .01 | [-.08, .11] | 0.39 |  |
| Impression management | -.05 | [-.15, .06] | -1.14 |  | -.04 | [-.13, .06] | -0.90 |  | -.16 | [-.25, -.07] | -4.41\*\* |  |
| Full model | *R*2 = .13, *F*(4,659) = 24.00, *p* < .001 | | | | *R*2 = .22, *F*(4,659) = 47.42, *p* < .001 | | | | *R*2 = .29, *F*(4,659) = 68.62, *p* < .001 | | | |

*Note*. CN = Collective Narcissism; for all predictors, significance levels and confidence intervals were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 2) in step 1: \**p* < .025, \*\**p* < .005, 97.5% CI; they were also Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 4) in step 2: \**p* < .0125, \*\**p* < .0025, 98.75% CI

**Table S8**

*Z-tests on Strength of the Association Between Each Form of Collective Narcissism and Intergroup Outcomes in Study 4 (Including the Original Version of the Collective Narcissism Scale for Agentic Collective Narcissism)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Standardized Regression Coefficients | | *Z* | Zero-order correlations | | *Z* |
| Communal CN | Agentic CN | Communal CN | Agentic CN |
| Tsunami victims | .15 | –.15 | 10.99\*\* | .04 | –.04 | 2.91\*\* |
| Humanitarian aid | .14 | –.18 | 11.74\*\* | .00 | –.08 | 2.91\*\* |
| Trust | .35 | –.06 | 15.33\*\* | .31 | .20 | 4.16\*\* |
| Military aggression | .12 | .26 | -5.21\*\* | .31 | .35 | -1.55 |
| Threat perceptions | .01 | .47 | -47.72\*\* | .34 | .46 | -4.83\*\* |
| Unforgiveness | .17 | .38 | -8.03\*\* | .46 | .51 | -2.12 |

*Note*. *N* = 664. Correlation between ACN and CCN was *r* = .75, significance levels were Bonferroni-adjusted (divided by 6): \**p* < .0083, \*\**p* < .0016. Online calculator retrieved from <https://www.psychometrica.de/correlation.html> was used for dependent samples correlation comparison.

**Table S9**

*Commonality Analyses of Communal Collective Narcissism and Agentic Collective Narcissism as Predictors of Intergroup Outcomes in Study 4 (Including the Original Version of the Collective Narcissism Scale for Agentic Collective Narcissism)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total Variance Explained | Unique Variance Explained by  Communal CN | Unique Variance Εxplained by  Agentic CN | Common Variance Explained by Communal CN and Agentic CN |
| Tsunami victims | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.9% | –0.8% |
| Humanitarian aid | 1.4% | 0.8% | 1.4% | –0.8% |
| Trust | 9.5% | 5.3% | 0.2% | 4.0% |
| Military aggression | 12.5% | 0.6% | 2.9% | 9.1% |
| Threat Perceptions | 21.3% | < 0.1% | 9.7% | 11.6% |
| Unforgiveness | 27.0% | 1.2% | 6.3% | 19.5% |

*Note*. *N* = 664; CN = Collective Narcissism

1. The CCNI is not relevant to Polish culture alone. Preliminary analyses of a recently completed data set, spanning more than 50 countries, point to the discriminant validity of the CCNI across cultures (BLINDED). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. We re-analyzed all of our data with the original, 9-item version of the Collective Narcissism Scale. The results across the four studies were very similar to the reported ones. We present these re-analyses in Supplementary Materials. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. In actuality, Poland was always ranked #3 (or #1, when a high rank indicated low communion/agency). The actual ranking of Finland and Slovenia differed across items. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. We attribute the low alphas of communal ingroup-enhancement and agentic ingroup-enhancement to the use of ordinal scales and the diversity of the corresponding indicators (due to their arbitrary selection). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. We repeated the two multiple regression analyses without controlling for agentic (communal) ingroup-enhancement when communal (agentic) ingroup-enhancement served as criterion. The multicollinearity assumption held in both analyses (Variance Inflation Factormax = 1.77). The results were conceptually similar to the main-text’s. In the *first analysis*, communal and agentic collective narcissism served as simultaneous predictors of communal ingroup-enhancement. The variables predicted 9.4% of the variance in communal ingroup-enhancement, *F*(2, 278) = 14.50, *p* < .001. Communal collective narcissism predicted communal ingroup-enhancement, β = .25, 95% CI [.10, .39], *t* = 3.26, *p* = .001, whereas agentic collective narcissism did not, β = .08, 95% CI [-.07, .23], *t* = 1.08, *p* = .282. In the *second analysis*, communal and agentic collective narcissism served as simultaneous predictors of agentic ingroup-enhancement. The variables predicted 4.4% of the variance in communal ingroup-enhancement, *F*(2, 278) = 6.35, *p* = .002. Agentic collective narcissism predicted agentic ingroup-enhancement, β = .17, 95% CI [.01, .32], *t* = 2.12, *p* = .035, whereas communal collective narcissism did not, β = .06, 95% CI [-.09, .21], *t* = 0.77, *p* = .443. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Although not multicollinear, the two forms of collective narcisissm were strongly related, raising the possibility of a “perils of partialing” situation (Sleep et al., 2017) and misinterpretation of results. We proceeded to compare their relations with ingroup enhancement using Z-tests. Zero-order correlations comparison indicated similar strength of the relation between both collective narcissism forms and ingroup-enhancement: Z = 1.27, *p* = .102, for communal ingroup-enhancement; Z = -0.83, *p* = .204, for agentic in-group enhancement. Regression coefficients comparison indicated that the two collective narcissism forms’ unique relation with ingroup-enhancement differed in strength: Z = 3.69, *p* < .001, for communal ingroup-enhancement; Z = -3.05, *p* = .001, for agentic in-group enhancement. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. We used the control condition as a referent. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. We examined the normality and skewness of the derogation measure, as participants might be inclined to report low levels of derogation. In regression analysis, the normality assumption concerns the error distribution. We tested the error distribution both visually (analyzing residual Q-Q plot and residual histogram), and via the Shapiro-Wilk test (*p* = .555). The distribution was normal. Also, the distribution was not skewed: -.22 (SE = .15). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. We conducted a Confirmatory Factor Analysis on the 11 items. The model fitted the data adequately, χ2(43) = 102.26, *p* < .001; CFI = .954; RMSEA = .074 [.056, .093]; SRMR = .042, after relaxing the covariance between the error terms of items 4 and 5. We then conducted separate analyses for seven items referring to the author of the essay versus four items referring to content of the essay. The model was not estimated correctly, suggesting that the correlation between two factors exceeded 1. Thus, we proceeded with the single-factor solution of derogation. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. We used a one-tailed test (*p* < .01), as the effect was hypothesized. The main effect of communal collective narcissism was β = -.05, 95% CI [-.15, .05], *t*(241) = -0.92, *p* = .36, and that of agentic collective narcissism was β = .05, 95% CI [-.06, .15], *t*(241) = 0.88, *p* = .38. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Analyses that included the full sample of 695 participants from both study waves produced results similar to the reported ones. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)