**Supplementary Information**

**Narcissism in Political Participation**

**Fazekas and Hatemi**

Supplementary Information 1

# Party vote shares in the 2011 Danish Gallup data

The data collection for the Danish study assured that the sample is representative in terms of demographics (such as age, sex, education and location). Table SI1.1 presents the distribution of our sample (second column) in terms of party vote choice (retrospective, for the 2011 elections) and official election results in the 2011 Danish parliamentary elections (third column). As seen, the party vote distribution in our sample resembles very closely the official results.

Table SI1.1: Party vote shares, Denmark 2011

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Gallup study  (%) | Official results  (%) |
| Liberal Party (Venstre) | 24.64 | 26.4 |
| Social Democrats (Socialdemokratene) | 24.85 | 24.5 |
| Danish Peoples Party (Dansk Folkeparti) | 8.24 | 12.2 |
| Social-Liberal Party (Radikale Venstre) | 10 | 9.4 |
| Socialist Peoples’ Party (Socialistisk Folkeparti) | 11.5 | 9.1 |
| Red-Green Alliance (Enhedslisten) | 7.94 | 6.6 |
| Liberal Alliance (Liberal Alliance) | 4.67 | 4.9 |
| Conservatives (Konservative Folkeparti) | 7 | 4.9 |
| Christian Democrats (Kristendemokraterne) | 0.96 | 0.8 |
| **Voted Red** | 54.37 | 50.2 |
| **Voted Blue** | 45.63 | 49.8 |

*Note:* Source for the official results ParlGov database ([Döring and Manow 2012](#_ENREF_4))

Supplementary Information 2

# YouGov Data Collection

YouGov interviewed 531 respondents who were then matched down to a sample of 500 to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, education, party identification, ideology, and political interest. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). Data on voter registration status and turnout were matched to this frame using the November 2010 Current Population Survey. Data on interest in politics and party identification were then matched to this frame from the 2007 Pew Religious Life Survey. The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, and ideology. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

**Supplementary Information 3**

# Participation measurement

In all three studies, identical question batteries were used to measure participatory behavior, with original wording:

“Here are some different forms of political participation and social action that people can take. Please indicate for each one whether you have done it (1) within the past year, (2) in the more distant past, (3) have not done it, but might do it, (4) have not done it and would never, under any circumstances, do it.”

The list of different forms of participation read as follows:

1. Signed a petition
2. Boycotted or deliberately bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons
3. Participated in a demonstration
4. Attended a political meeting
5. Contacted or attempted to contact a politician or public official to express my views
6. Given or collected money to support social or political activities
7. Contacted or appeared in the media to express my views
8. Participated in a political forum or discussion groups on the Internet

Supplementary Information 4

# Narcissism measurement in all three studies

We report the NPI item wording in Table SI3.1 below. For each item, the two statements are listed, and the “narcissistic” choice (statement) is bolded. For the items that were also included in the Danish Study, there is an additional row (wording identical, Danish translation) reporting the percentage of narcissistic answers. In case of the US13[[1]](#footnote-1) and US15 studies where the full battery was available, as reported in the main text, the summed NPI measure is the average across all 40 items.

Table SI3.1:NPI-40 item wording and descriptive statistics

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | % Narcissistic answer choice | | |
| *DK11* | *US13* | *US15* |
| **I have a natural talent for influencing people** / I am not good at influencing people | 66 | 57 | 59 |
| **Modesty doesn't become me** / I am essentially a modest person |  | 14 | 17 |
| **I would do almost anything on a dare** / I tend to be a fairly cautious person |  | 16 | 14 |
| When people compliment me I sometimes get embarrassed / **I know that I am good because everybody keeps telling me so** |  | 24 | 26 |
| The thought of ruling the world frightens the hell out of me / **If I ruled the world it would be a better place** |  | 42 | 51 |
| **I can usually talk my way out of anything** / I try to accept the consequences of my behavior | 31 | 30 | 20 |
| I prefer to blend in with the crowd / **I like to be the center of attention** |  | 20 | 18 |
| **I will be a success** / I am not too concerned about success |  | 55 | 44 |
| I am no better or worse than most people / **I think I am a special person** |  | 35 | 34 |
| I am not sure if I would make a good leader / **I see myself as a good leader** |  | 49 | 60 |
| **I am assertive** / I wish I were more assertive | 53 | 43 | 52 |
| **I like to have authority over other people** / I don't mind following orders |  | 36 | 28 |
| **I find it easy to manipulate people** / I don't like it when I find myself manipulating people |  | 29 | 17 |
| **I insist upon getting the respect that is due me** / I usually get the respect that I deserve | 12 | 23 | 20 |
| I don't particularly like to show off my body / **I like to show off my body** |  | 20 | 13 |
| **I can read people like a book** / People are sometimes hard to understand | 51 | 54 | 49 |
| If I feel competent I am willing to take responsibility for making decisions / **I like to take responsibility for making decisions** |  | 43 | 48 |
| I just want to be reasonably happy **/ I want to amount to something in the eyes of the world** |  | 24 | 17 |
| My body is nothing special **/ I like to look at my body** |  | 26 | 19 |
| I try not to be a show off / **I will usually show off if I get the chance** |  | 19 | 14 |
| **I always know what I am doing** / Sometimes I am not sure of what I am doing |  | 39 | 46 |
| I sometimes depend on people to get things done / **I rarely depend on anyone else to get things done** | 51 | 51 | 59 |
| Sometimes I tell good stories / **Everybody likes to hear my stories** | 11 | 24 | 25 |
| **I expect a great deal from other people** / I like to do things for other people | 24 | 27 | 18 |
| **I will never be satisfied until I get all that I deserve** / I take my satisfactions as they come |  | 18 | 13 |
| Compliments embarrass me / **I like to be complimented** |  | 46 | 58 |
| **I have a strong will to powe**r / Power for its own sake doesn't interest me | 17 | 27 | 24 |
| I don't care about new fads and fashions / **I like to start new fads and fashions** |  | 17 | 17 |
| **I like to look at myself in the mirror** / I am not particularly interested in looking at myself in the mirror | 29 | 32 | 24 |
| **I really like to be the center of attention** / It makes me uncomfortable to be the center of attention |  | 25 | 24 |
| **I can live my life in any way I want to** / People can't always live their lives in terms of what they want | 43 | 49 | 42 |
| Being an authority doesn't mean that much to me / **People always seem to recognize my authority** | 28 | 29 | 31 |
| **I would prefer to be a leader** / It makes little difference to me whether I am a leader or not |  | 35 | 30 |
| **I am going to be a great person** / I hope I am going to be successful |  | 44 | 43 |
| People sometimes believe what I tell them / **I can make anybody believe anything I want them to** |  | 32 | 30 |
| **I am a born leader** / Leadership is a quality that takes a long time to develop | 14 | 23 | 24 |
| **I wish somebody would someday write my biography** / I don't like people to pry into my life for any reason | 14 | 25 | 23 |
| **I get upset when people don't notice how I look when I go out in public** / I don't mind blending into the crowd when I go out in public |  | 12 | 9 |
| **I am more capable than other people** / There is a lot that I can learn from other people | 22 | 31 | 32 |
| I am much like everybody else / **I am an extraordinary person** |  | 35 | 37 |

**Supplementary Information 5**

# Bivariate relationships between narcissism measures and all other variables

We summarize the bivariate relationships between Narcissism and all variables (outcomes and control variables) employed in the main analysis. These are displayed in the first column of Figures SI5.1-3 as correlation plot, where text marks significant (p < 0.05) correlations. The remainder of the columns represents correlations between sub-facets and all variables of interest.

Note that color anchoring (low and high) is based on the empirical minimum and maximum values. Correlation coefficients for a categorical and a continuous variable are polyserial, and all other entries are Pearson’s correlation estimates. For variable description please refer to main text.

While not central to our discussion or aim of the paper, in terms of socio-demographic variables, in line with previous research ([Watson and Biderman 1994](#_ENREF_13)), we find that men score higher in narcissism compared to women in both countries, with slightly larger sex differences in the US. In all three studies, we find that older people tend to score lower on narcissism. Finally, we find relatively weak positive relationships between narcissism and educational attainment (DK11 and US15).

Figure SI5.1 Bivariate correlations, DK11

Figure SI5.2 Bivariate correlations, US13

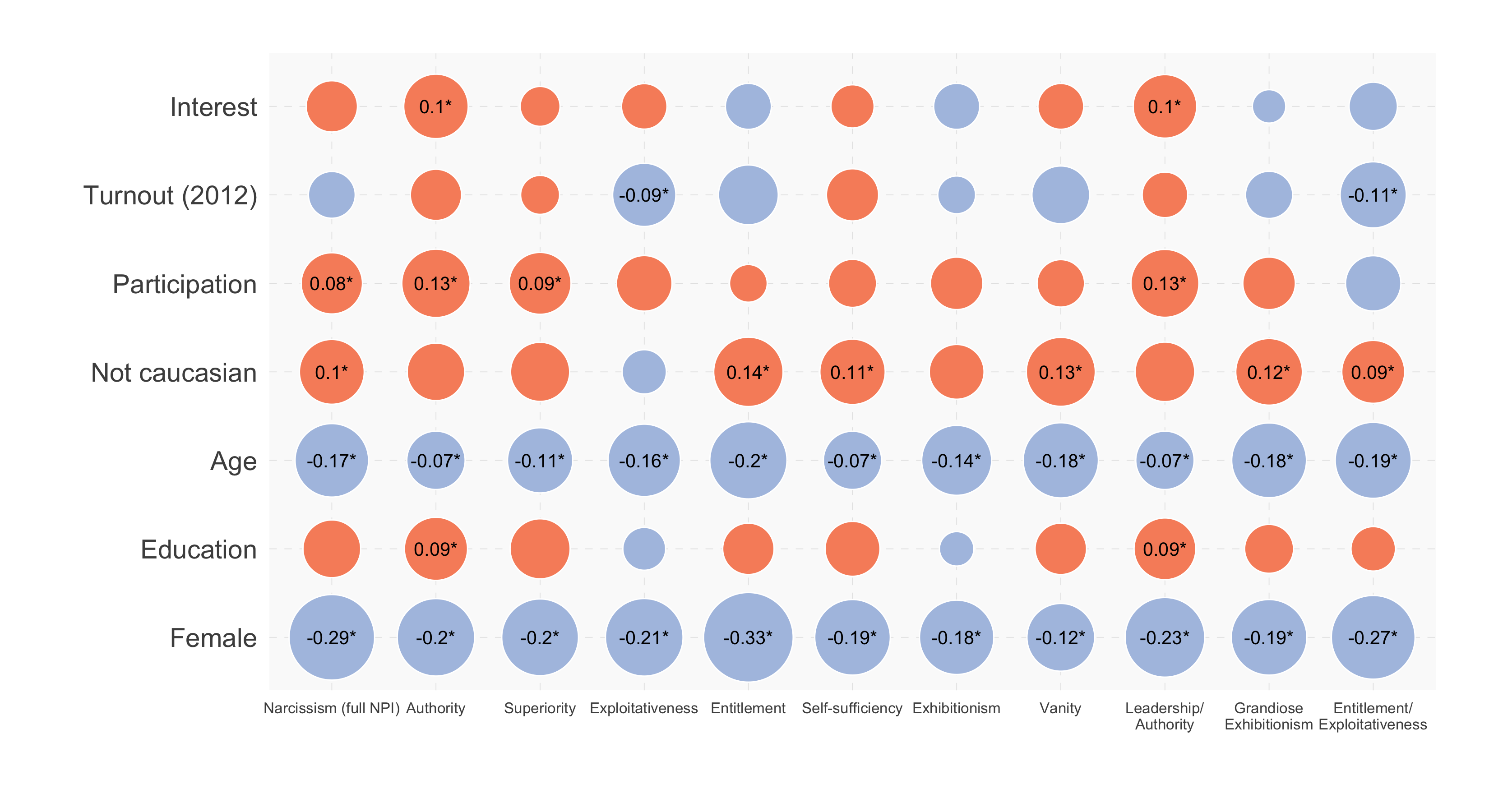
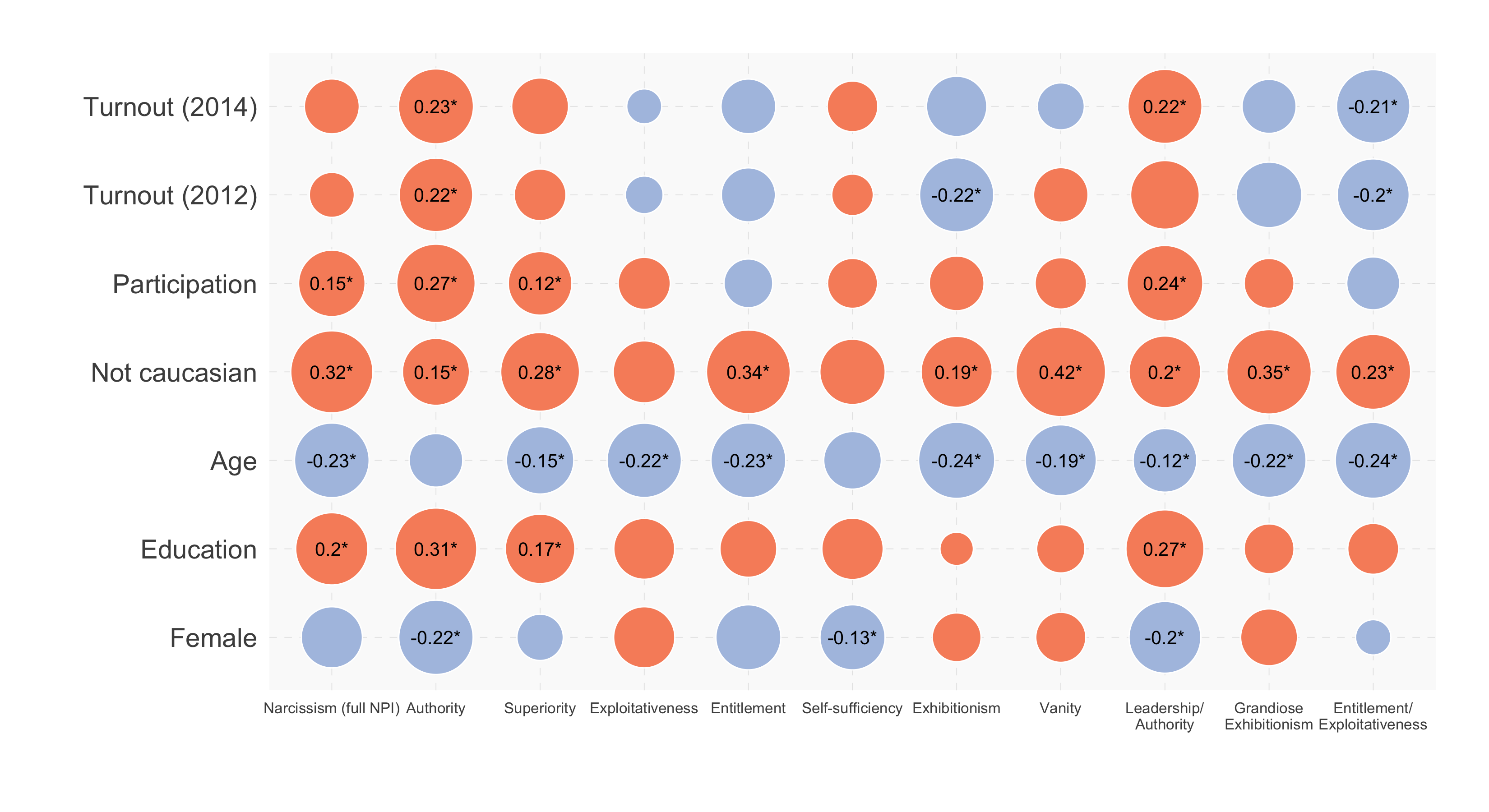


Figure SI5.3 Bivariate correlations, US15



**Bivariate correlations between outcomes (participation) and other predictors (not narcissism related)**

Figure SI5.4 Bivariate correlations, DK11

A picture containing man, playing, people, ball

Description automatically generated

Figure SI5.5 Bivariate correlations, US13

**A picture containing ball

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Figure SI5.6 Bivariate correlations, US15

**A picture containing food

Description automatically generated**

**Supplementary Information 6**

# Narcissism and Participatory Behaviors; detailed model results

*General Notes:*Standard errors in parentheses. All continuous predictors were centered and standardized with 2 SD. For non-turnout related models, we report linear regression coefficients (OLS estimates), where the outcomes range from 0 (min) to 1 (max). For turnout (including midterm) we report logit coefficients (maximum likelihood estimates) a logistic regression (voted = 1).

Table SI6.1 Regression results, overall Narcissism

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Appendix) Narcissism, political participation, and turnout | | | | | | | |
|  | **DK11 Participation** | **DK11 Turnout** | **US13 Participation** | **US13 Turnout** | **US15 Participation** | **US15 Turnout** | **US15 Midterm** |
| Intercept | 0.42\*\*\* | 4.08\*\*\* | 0.46\*\*\* | 0.69\*\*\* | 0.44\*\*\* | 1.99\*\*\* | 1.01\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.24) | (0.01) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.28) | (0.22) |
| Narcissism (full) | 0.05\*\*\* | -0.31 | 0.06\*\*\* | 0.06 | 0.13\*\*\* | 0.21 | 0.61\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.33) | (0.01) | (0.10) | (0.03) | (0.32) | (0.28) |
| Female | -0.02\* | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.36\*\*\* | -0.06\* | -0.73\* | -0.38 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.31) | (0.26) |
| Age (2SD) | -0.02\* | 0.48 | 0.03\*\* | 0.71\*\*\* | 0.06\* | 1.72\*\*\* | 1.57\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.34) | (0.01) | (0.12) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.29) |
| Higher education | 0.09\*\*\* | 0.22 | 0.05\*\*\* | 0.77\*\*\* | 0.09\*\* | 0.98\*\* | 1.39\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.38) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.35) | (0.30) |
| Not Caucasian |  |  | -0.06\*\*\* | -0.50\*\*\* | -0.11\*\*\* | -0.04 | -0.58\* |
|  |  |  | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.34) | (0.29) |
| R2 | 0.07 |  | 0.05 |  | 0.13 |  |  |
| Adj. R2 | 0.06 |  | 0.04 |  | 0.12 |  |  |
| Num. obs. | 2188 | 2440 | 2072 | 2148 | 361 | 395 | 389 |
| RMSE | 0.20 |  | 0.22 |  | 0.25 |  |  |
| AIC |  | 381.15 |  | 2384.25 |  | 306.53 | 394.37 |
| BIC |  | 410.15 |  | 2418.28 |  | 330.41 | 418.16 |
| Log Likelihood |  | -185.58 |  | -1186.12 |  | -147.27 | -191.19 |
| Deviance |  | 371.15 |  | 2372.25 |  | 294.53 | 382.37 |
| \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 | | | | | | | |

Table SI6.2 Regression results, overall Narcissism (subset of items, maximum 25)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Appendix) Narcissism, political participation, and turnout (25 NPI items) | | | | | | | |
|  | **DK11 Participation** | **DK11 Turnout** | **US13 Participation** | **US13 Turnout** | **US15 Participation** | **US15 Turnout** | **US15 Midterm** |
| Intercept | 0.42\*\*\* | 4.07\*\*\* | 0.46\*\*\* | 0.69\*\*\* | 0.44\*\*\* | 1.83\*\*\* | 0.98\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.24) | (0.01) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.27) | (0.21) |
| Narcissism (subset) | 0.06\*\*\* | -0.20 | 0.06\*\*\* | 0.02 | 0.14\*\*\* | 0.08 | 0.55\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.33) | (0.01) | (0.10) | (0.03) | (0.31) | (0.28) |
| Female | -0.02 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.35\*\*\* | -0.06\* | -0.60\* | -0.34 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.30) | (0.25) |
| Age (2SD) | -0.02\* | 0.51 | 0.03\*\* | 0.70\*\*\* | 0.07\*\* | 1.69\*\*\* | 1.49\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.34) | (0.01) | (0.12) | (0.03) | (0.36) | (0.28) |
| Higher education | 0.08\*\*\* | 0.21 | 0.05\*\*\* | 0.77\*\*\* | 0.09\*\* | 1.09\*\* | 1.32\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.38) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.35) | (0.29) |
| Not Caucasian |  |  | -0.07\*\*\* | -0.49\*\*\* | -0.10\*\* | 0.07 | -0.63\* |
|  |  |  | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.34) | (0.29) |
| R2 | 0.07 |  | 0.04 |  | 0.14 |  |  |
| Adj. R2 | 0.07 |  | 0.04 |  | 0.12 |  |  |
| Num. obs. | 2188 | 2440 | 2073 | 2149 | 373 | 410 | 402 |
| RMSE | 0.20 |  | 0.22 |  | 0.25 |  |  |
| AIC |  | 381.62 |  | 2386.04 |  | 320.91 | 413.92 |
| BIC |  | 410.62 |  | 2420.07 |  | 345.01 | 437.90 |
| Log Likelihood |  | -185.81 |  | -1187.02 |  | -154.46 | -200.96 |
| Deviance |  | 371.62 |  | 2374.04 |  | 308.91 | 401.92 |
| \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 | | | | | | | |

# Narcissism sub-facets and Participatory Behaviors

*Sub-facets as predictors of Participatory Behaviors, model results*

*General Notes:*Standard errors in parentheses. All continuous predictors were centered and standardized with 2 SD. For non-turnout related models, we report linear regression coefficients (OLS estimates), where the outcomes range from 0 (min) to 1 (max). For turnout (including midterm) we report logit coefficients (maximum likelihood estimates) a logistic regression (voted = 1).

Table SI6.3 Regression results, sub-facets (7-factor model)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Appendix) 7-factors of Narcissism, political participation, and turnout | | | | | | | |
|  | **DK11 Participation** | **DK11 Turnout** | **US13 Participation** | **US13 Turnout** | **US15 Participation** | **US15 Turnout** | **US15 Midterm** |
| Intercept | 0.41\*\*\* | 4.05\*\*\* | 0.46\*\*\* | 0.71\*\*\* | 0.44\*\*\* | 2.26\*\*\* | 1.09\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.27) | (0.01) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.31) | (0.23) |
| Authority | 0.07\*\*\* | -0.12 | 0.07\*\*\* | 0.19 | 0.16\*\*\* | 0.95\* | 0.94\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.38) | (0.01) | (0.14) | (0.04) | (0.46) | (0.38) |
| Superiority | 0.08\*\*\* | -0.27 | 0.05\*\*\* | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.49 | 0.43 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.44) | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.03) | (0.39) | (0.32) |
| Exploitativeness | 0.02\* | -0.46 | 0.01 | -0.20 | 0.01 | 0.54 | 0.09 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.01) | (0.12) | (0.03) | (0.38) | (0.32) |
| Entitlement | -0.00 | -0.12 | -0.01 | -0.30\* | -0.06 | -0.20 | -0.21 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.33) | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.03) | (0.36) | (0.30) |
| Self-sufficiency | -0.04\*\*\* | 0.14 | -0.03\* | 0.28\* | -0.03 | -0.35 | -0.11 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.03) | (0.36) | (0.30) |
| Exhibitionism |  |  | -0.00 | 0.18 | 0.02 | -1.34\*\*\* | -0.47 |
|  |  |  | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.03) | (0.38) | (0.32) |
| Vanity | -0.01 | 0.40 | -0.01 | -0.16 | 0.03 | 0.61 | 0.25 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.40) | (0.01) | (0.12) | (0.03) | (0.39) | (0.29) |
| Female | -0.01 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 0.33\*\* | -0.04 | -0.72\* | -0.33 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.34) | (0.27) |
| Age (2SD) | -0.02\*\* | 0.49 | 0.03\*\* | 0.65\*\*\* | 0.05\* | 1.61\*\*\* | 1.50\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.01) | (0.12) | (0.03) | (0.38) | (0.30) |
| Higher education | 0.08\*\*\* | 0.22 | 0.04\*\*\* | 0.78\*\*\* | 0.07\* | 0.84\* | 1.27\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.38) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.31) |
| Not Caucasian |  |  | -0.06\*\*\* | -0.50\*\*\* | -0.11\*\*\* | -0.21 | -0.63\* |
|  |  |  | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.31) |
| R2 | 0.10 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.17 |  |  |
| Adj. R2 | 0.10 |  | 0.05 |  | 0.15 |  |  |
| Num. obs. | 2188 | 2440 | 2072 | 2148 | 361 | 395 | 389 |
| RMSE | 0.20 |  | 0.22 |  | 0.24 |  |  |
| AIC |  | 388.11 |  | 2381.86 |  | 298.31 | 396.86 |
| BIC |  | 446.10 |  | 2449.93 |  | 346.05 | 444.42 |
| Log Likelihood |  | -184.05 |  | -1178.93 |  | -137.15 | -186.43 |
| Deviance |  | 368.11 |  | 2357.86 |  | 274.31 | 372.86 |
| \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 | | | | | | | |

Table SI6.4 Regression results, sub-facets (3-factor model)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Appendix) 3-factors of Narcissism, political participation, and turnout | | | | | | | |
|  | **DK11 Participation** | **DK11 Turnout** | **US13 Participation** | **US13 Turnout** | **US15 Participation** | **US15 Turnout** | **US15 Midterm** |
| Intercept | 0.42\*\*\* | 3.99\*\*\* | 0.46\*\*\* | 0.71\*\*\* | 0.43\*\*\* | 1.86\*\*\* | 0.99\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.25) | (0.01) | (0.08) | (0.02) | (0.27) | (0.22) |
| Leadership/Authority | 0.07\*\*\* | -0.37 | 0.09\*\*\* | 0.24 | 0.15\*\*\* | 0.74\* | 1.16\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.34) | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.32) |
| Entitlement/Exploitativeness | -0.01 | 0.01 | -0.03\*\* | -0.40\*\*\* | -0.04 | -0.69\* | -0.69\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.33) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.29) | (0.26) |
| Grandiose exhibitionism | -0.01 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.02 | -0.24 | -0.13 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.40) | (0.01) | (0.12) | (0.03) | (0.33) | (0.29) |
| Female | -0.01 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.32\*\* | -0.05 | -0.58 | -0.28 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.31) | (0.26) |
| Age (2SD) | -0.03\*\* | 0.58 | 0.02\* | 0.65\*\*\* | 0.06\* | 1.64\*\*\* | 1.43\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.34) | (0.01) | (0.12) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.29) |
| Higher education | 0.08\*\*\* | 0.24 | 0.05\*\*\* | 0.77\*\*\* | 0.08\*\* | 1.08\*\* | 1.28\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.38) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.35) | (0.30) |
| Not Caucasian |  |  | -0.06\*\*\* | -0.49\*\*\* | -0.09\*\* | 0.17 | -0.53 |
|  |  |  | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.03) | (0.35) | (0.29) |
| R2 | 0.08 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.16 |  |  |
| Adj. R2 | 0.08 |  | 0.05 |  | 0.14 |  |  |
| Num. obs. | 2188 | 2440 | 2073 | 2149 | 373 | 410 | 402 |
| RMSE | 0.20 |  | 0.22 |  | 0.24 |  |  |
| AIC |  | 384.14 |  | 2376.09 |  | 316.64 | 403.22 |
| BIC |  | 424.74 |  | 2421.47 |  | 348.77 | 435.19 |
| Log Likelihood |  | -185.07 |  | -1180.04 |  | -150.32 | -193.61 |
| Deviance |  | 370.14 |  | 2360.09 |  | 300.64 | 387.22 |
| \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 | | | | | | | |

# Model results with additional Political Interest control included

*General Notes:*As above. As seen in the sample size reduction, Political Interest question was only included in one of the US13 Mturk waves. In all three studies, the respondent’s level of Political Interest was measured with a commonly used 4-point Likert scale item (“How interested are you in politics” with response from “very interested” to “not interested”). The predictor has been mean centered and divided by 2 standard deviations for comparability.

Table SI6.5 Regression results, overall Narcissism

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Appendix) Narcissism, political participation, and turnout (with interest) | | | | | | | |
|  | **DK11 Participation** | **DK11 Turnout** | **US13 Participation** | **US13 Turnout** | **US15 Participation** | **US15 Turnout** | **US15 Midterm** |
| Intercept | 0.41\*\*\* | 4.27\*\*\* | 0.46\*\*\* | 0.77\*\*\* | 0.44\*\*\* | 2.11\*\*\* | 0.98\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.26) | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.02) | (0.31) | (0.24) |
| Narcissism (full) | 0.03\*\* | -0.55 | 0.05\*\*\* | 0.15 | 0.10\*\*\* | -0.04 | 0.46 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.33) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.35) | (0.30) |
| Female | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.02 | 0.50\*\* | -0.03 | -0.58 | -0.14 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.34) | (0.28) |
| Age (2SD) | -0.06\*\*\* | 0.13 | 0.04\* | 0.57\*\*\* | 0.01 | 1.38\*\*\* | 1.16\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.37) | (0.01) | (0.17) | (0.03) | (0.39) | (0.31) |
| Higher education | 0.06\*\*\* | 0.00 | 0.04\*\* | 0.76\*\*\* | 0.05 | 0.80\* | 1.20\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.39) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.38) | (0.32) |
| Political interest (2SD) | 0.33\*\*\* | 2.86\*\*\* | 0.03\*\* | 0.02 | 0.24\*\*\* | 1.67\*\*\* | 1.95\*\*\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.66) | (0.01) | (0.10) | (0.03) | (0.39) | (0.37) |
| Not Caucasian |  |  | -0.07\*\*\* | -0.60\*\*\* | -0.08\*\* | 0.06 | -0.55 |
|  |  |  | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.31) |
| R2 | 0.20 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.23 |  |  |
| Adj. R2 | 0.19 |  | 0.05 |  | 0.22 |  |  |
| Num. obs. | 2188 | 2440 | 946 | 977 | 360 | 390 | 383 |
| RMSE | 0.18 |  | 0.23 |  | 0.23 |  |  |
| AIC |  | 365.28 |  | 1039.90 |  | 277.37 | 355.81 |
| BIC |  | 400.08 |  | 1074.09 |  | 305.13 | 383.44 |
| Log Likelihood |  | -176.64 |  | -512.95 |  | -131.68 | -170.90 |
| Deviance |  | 353.28 |  | 1025.90 |  | 263.37 | 341.81 |
| \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 | | | | | | | |

Table SI6.6 Regression results, overall Narcissism (subset of items, maximum 25)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Appendix) Narcissism, political participation, and turnout (25 NPI items, with interest) | | | | | | | |
|  | **DK11 Participation** | **DK11 Turnout** | **US13 Participation** | **US13 Turnout** | **US15 Participation** | **US15 Turnout** | **US15 Midterm** |
| Intercept | 0.41\*\*\* | 4.25\*\*\* | 0.46\*\*\* | 0.77\*\*\* | 0.43\*\*\* | 1.89\*\*\* | 0.94\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.26) | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.02) | (0.29) | (0.23) |
| Narcissism (subset) | 0.03\*\*\* | -0.45 | 0.05\*\* | 0.13 | 0.11\*\*\* | -0.13 | 0.44 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.33) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.33) | (0.29) |
| Female | 0.00 | 0.44 | 0.01 | 0.50\*\* | -0.03 | -0.42 | -0.07 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.32) | (0.27) |
| Age (2SD) | -0.06\*\*\* | 0.18 | 0.03\* | 0.56\*\*\* | 0.01 | 1.36\*\*\* | 1.08\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.37) | (0.01) | (0.17) | (0.03) | (0.38) | (0.30) |
| Higher education | 0.06\*\*\* | 0.00 | 0.04\*\* | 0.76\*\*\* | 0.06\* | 0.96\*\* | 1.16\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.39) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.30) |
| Political interest (2SD) | 0.33\*\*\* | 2.84\*\*\* | 0.03\*\* | 0.02 | 0.24\*\*\* | 1.52\*\*\* | 1.89\*\*\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.66) | (0.01) | (0.10) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.35) |
| Not Caucasian |  |  | -0.07\*\*\* | -0.60\*\*\* | -0.07\* | 0.21 | -0.61\* |
|  |  |  | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.36) | (0.31) |
| R2 | 0.20 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.24 |  |  |
| Adj. R2 | 0.20 |  | 0.05 |  | 0.23 |  |  |
| Num. obs. | 2188 | 2440 | 946 | 977 | 372 | 405 | 396 |
| RMSE | 0.18 |  | 0.23 |  | 0.23 |  |  |
| AIC |  | 366.22 |  | 1040.13 |  | 293.97 | 375.76 |
| BIC |  | 401.02 |  | 1074.32 |  | 322.00 | 403.63 |
| Log Likelihood |  | -177.11 |  | -513.06 |  | -139.99 | -180.88 |
| Deviance |  | 354.22 |  | 1026.13 |  | 279.97 | 361.76 |
| \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 | | | | | | | |

Table SI6.7 Regression results, sub-facets (7-factor model)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Appendix) 7-factors of Narcissism, political participation, and turnout (with interest) | | | | | | | |
|  | **DK11 Participation** | **DK11 Turnout** | **US13 Participation** | **US13 Turnout** | **US15 Participation** | **US15 Turnout** | **US15 Midterm** |
| Intercept | 0.41\*\*\* | 4.27\*\*\* | 0.47\*\*\* | 0.80\*\*\* | 0.43\*\*\* | 2.33\*\*\* | 1.05\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.29) | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.02) | (0.33) | (0.24) |
| Authority | 0.05\*\*\* | -0.37 | 0.07\*\* | 0.34 | 0.10\*\* | 0.49 | 0.36 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.39) | (0.02) | (0.23) | (0.04) | (0.51) | (0.41) |
| Superiority | 0.06\*\*\* | -0.42 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.52 | 0.56 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.44) | (0.02) | (0.21) | (0.03) | (0.42) | (0.36) |
| Exploitativeness | 0.01 | -0.53 | 0.01 | -0.47\* | -0.00 | 0.51 | 0.06 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.36) | (0.02) | (0.20) | (0.03) | (0.41) | (0.34) |
| Entitlement | -0.01 | -0.13 | -0.03 | -0.23 | -0.04 | 0.04 | 0.18 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.33) | (0.02) | (0.20) | (0.03) | (0.38) | (0.34) |
| Self-sufficiency | -0.04\*\*\* | 0.17 | -0.02 | 0.30 | -0.03 | -0.35 | -0.16 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.36) | (0.02) | (0.20) | (0.03) | (0.39) | (0.33) |
| Exhibitionism |  |  | -0.01 | 0.28 | 0.02 | -1.43\*\*\* | -0.49 |
|  |  |  | (0.02) | (0.22) | (0.03) | (0.40) | (0.34) |
| Vanity | -0.01 | 0.40 | -0.00 | -0.19 | 0.03 | 0.72 | 0.34 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.41) | (0.02) | (0.19) | (0.03) | (0.42) | (0.32) |
| Female | 0.00 | 0.41 | 0.01 | 0.48\*\* | -0.02 | -0.53 | -0.09 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.36) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.36) | (0.29) |
| Age (2SD) | -0.06\*\*\* | 0.17 | 0.03\* | 0.47\*\* | 0.01 | 1.27\*\* | 1.14\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.38) | (0.02) | (0.17) | (0.03) | (0.40) | (0.32) |
| Higher education | 0.06\*\*\* | 0.01 | 0.04\*\* | 0.76\*\*\* | 0.04 | 0.72 | 1.14\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.39) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.40) | (0.33) |
| Political interest (2SD) | 0.32\*\*\* | 2.94\*\*\* | 0.03\*\* | 0.01 | 0.23\*\*\* | 1.66\*\*\* | 1.99\*\*\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.66) | (0.01) | (0.11) | (0.04) | (0.42) | (0.39) |
| Not Caucasian |  |  | -0.06\*\*\* | -0.63\*\*\* | -0.09\*\* | -0.19 | -0.71\* |
|  |  |  | (0.02) | (0.17) | (0.03) | (0.40) | (0.33) |
| R2 | 0.22 |  | 0.07 |  | 0.26 |  |  |
| Adj. R2 | 0.22 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.24 |  |  |
| Num. obs. | 2188 | 2440 | 946 | 977 | 360 | 390 | 383 |
| RMSE | 0.18 |  | 0.23 |  | 0.23 |  |  |
| AIC |  | 371.35 |  | 1040.43 |  | 273.26 | 362.49 |
| BIC |  | 435.14 |  | 1103.93 |  | 324.82 | 413.81 |
| Log Likelihood |  | -174.67 |  | -507.21 |  | -123.63 | -168.24 |
| Deviance |  | 349.35 |  | 1014.43 |  | 247.26 | 336.49 |
| \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 | | | | | | | |

Table SI6.8 Regression results, sub-facets (3-factor model)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Appendix) 3-factors of Narcissism, political participation, and turnout (with interest) | | | | | | | |
|  | **DK11 Participation** | **DK11 Turnout** | **US13 Participation** | **US13 Turnout** | **US15 Participation** | **US15 Turnout** | **US15 Midterm** |
| Intercept | 0.41\*\*\* | 4.19\*\*\* | 0.47\*\*\* | 0.79\*\*\* | 0.43\*\*\* | 1.92\*\*\* | 0.95\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.28) | (0.01) | (0.13) | (0.02) | (0.29) | (0.23) |
| Leadership/Authority | 0.05\*\*\* | -0.65 | 0.08\*\*\* | 0.24 | 0.11\*\*\* | 0.53 | 0.90\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.02) | (0.20) | (0.03) | (0.40) | (0.34) |
| Entitlement/Exploitativeness | -0.01 | 0.01 | -0.05\*\* | -0.38\* | -0.02 | -0.62\* | -0.55 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.33) | (0.02) | (0.18) | (0.03) | (0.31) | (0.28) |
| Grandiose exhibitionism | -0.01 | 0.36 | 0.01 | 0.14 | 0.03 | -0.29 | -0.08 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.40) | (0.02) | (0.19) | (0.03) | (0.33) | (0.30) |
| Female | 0.01 | 0.38 | 0.01 | 0.47\*\* | -0.02 | -0.41 | -0.04 |
|  | (0.01) | (0.35) | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.33) | (0.28) |
| Age (2SD) | -0.06\*\*\* | 0.27 | 0.03 | 0.51\*\* | 0.01 | 1.35\*\*\* | 1.07\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.37) | (0.01) | (0.17) | (0.03) | (0.39) | (0.31) |
| Higher education | 0.06\*\*\* | 0.05 | 0.04\*\* | 0.76\*\*\* | 0.05 | 0.94\* | 1.14\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.39) | (0.01) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.31) |
| Political interest (2SD) | 0.33\*\*\* | 2.90\*\*\* | 0.03\*\* | 0.00 | 0.23\*\*\* | 1.35\*\*\* | 1.70\*\*\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.67) | (0.01) | (0.10) | (0.03) | (0.38) | (0.36) |
| Not Caucasian |  |  | -0.06\*\*\* | -0.61\*\*\* | -0.07\* | 0.26 | -0.53 |
|  |  |  | (0.02) | (0.16) | (0.03) | (0.37) | (0.31) |
| R2 | 0.20 |  | 0.07 |  | 0.25 |  |  |
| Adj. R2 | 0.20 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.23 |  |  |
| Num. obs. | 2188 | 2440 | 946 | 977 | 372 | 405 | 396 |
| RMSE | 0.18 |  | 0.23 |  | 0.23 |  |  |
| AIC |  | 368.11 |  | 1038.93 |  | 292.81 | 372.30 |
| BIC |  | 414.51 |  | 1082.89 |  | 328.85 | 408.13 |
| Log Likelihood |  | -176.06 |  | -510.47 |  | -137.41 | -177.15 |
| Deviance |  | 352.11 |  | 1020.93 |  | 274.81 | 354.30 |
| \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p < 0.01, \*p < 0.05 | | | | | | | |

1. Mturk’s crowdsourcing service is increasingly popular because results converge with those found in representative samples. Regarding political traits, respondents recruited from MTurk share the same psychological correlates as those in national representative samples, with only minor differences in effect sizes ([Clifford, Jewell, & Waggoner, 2015](#_ENREF_21)). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)