Collective narcissism as a predictor of reactions to intergroup exclusion (#80692)

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1) Have any data been collected for this study already?
No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

2) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?
H1: Gender-related collective narcissism predicts higher distress/negative mood in response to the ingroup's exclusion. Among women, it predicts distress when witnessing women excluded by men (vs. inclusion control and women as excluding men combined). Among men, it predicts distress when witnessing men excluded by women (vs. inclusion control and men excluding women, combined).
H2: Gender-related collective narcissism predicts higher positive mood/lower distress in response to witnessing how the ingroup excludes the outgroup. Among women, it predicts positive mood/lower distress when witnessing women excluding men (vs. inclusion control and women excluded by men combined). Among men, it predicts positive mood/lower distress when witnessing men excluding women (vs. inclusion and men excluded by women combined).
H3: Gender-related collective narcissism predicts higher meta-dehumanization (the belief that men dehumanize women) of women and dehumanization of men among women witnessing their ingroup's exclusion (vs. inclusion by men and women excluding men, combined). Gender-related collective narcissism predicts higher meta-dehumanization of men and dehumanization of women among men witnessing their ingroup's exclusion (vs. inclusion by women and men excluding women, combined).
H4: Moderations are specific to collective narcissism in comparison to non-narcissistic gender ingroup identification.

3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.
Distress will be one of our main continuous dependent variables. It will be assessed with two measurements
- by seven items assessing participants' reaction to manipulation (see 4. Conditions) ("While observing the game I felt…"), ending in "good", "happy", "relaxed", "resentful", "upset", "indignant", and "threatened". Items will be scored on a 7-point scale ranging from 1 (completely disagree) to 7 (completely agree)(Gonsalkorale & Williams 2007).
- by negative mood items from PANAS The Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) is a self-report questionnaire that consists of two 10-item scales to measure both positive (e.g. "excited") and negative (e.g. "scared") affect. Participants will be asked to what extent did they felt a given emotion during the cyberball game. Each item is rated on a 5-point scale of 1 (not at all or almost not at all) to 5 (very much; Crawford et al., 2004). The negative affect scale will be a second scale used to assess distress.

Positive affect - will be assessed by items pertaining to positive affect in PANAS scale described above.

Dehumanization. We will use items from the measure proposed by Harris & Fisk, 2006 and Bastian et al., 2013). Both gender groups will determine the extent to which their gender group and opposite gender group are (among others) "open to experiences", "able to think rationally", "warm and welcoming", "superficial", "cold and mechanical", "sophisticated and well-mannered", "rational and logical", "intelligent", "lacking self-control like animals", and "unsophisticated". Rating is from 1 (not at all) to 7 (extremely so).

Metadehumanization. The same items as above will be presented with instruction to respond thinking what the opposite gender group members think about the own gender group members.

4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?
The study will have 3 (between factor manipulated: exclusion conditions: Ingroup excluded vs ingroup excluding vs ingroup included) by 2 (between grouping factor: gender: men vs women) designs. Both men and women will be randomly assigned to each exclusion condition to observe their gender ingroup included by vs. excluded by vs. excluding gender outgroup.
Participants will be asked to take part in the intergroup online interaction using a computer or laptop. They will be led to believe that they will be randomly allocated to the role of the observer (vs. player) in this interaction. We will use an adapted intergroup Cyberball paradigm (Williams et al., 2000; Williams & Jarvis, 2006) as in previous studies (Golec de Zavala et al., 2020). In the interpersonal Cyberball paradigm (Hartgerink et al., 2015; Williams et al., 2000), participants are led to believe that they play an online ball-tossing game with two other participants. In our study, participants will be led to believe that they were randomly allocated to observe men and women tossing the ball to each other. All participants will be observing the game and asked to visualize it (imaging the settings, its participants, etc.) in detail. Participants will observe the Cyberball game between teams of 3 men and 3 women labeled with male vs female names and visually categorized by the different coloring of the avatars (different between groups, the same within the group). During the exclusion scenarios, the excluded group (men or women) will receive 10 percent of passes (3 out of 30 passes). During the control/inclusion scenario, each group will receive 15 passes. We will use a standard manipulation check for the Cyberball paradigm: "What percentage of all ball throws did your group receive in the Cyberball game (choose a number between 0 and 100)?". The item will be scored on a 100-point visual analog scale ranging from 0 to 100,

anchored with 5-point increments (i.e., at 0, 5, 10, etc.). Participants will be also asked whether they felt that they or their group were excluded or ignored.

5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.

As the design includes continuous moderators the analyses will be performed using multiple regression models testing for the three way interaction. We will perform 4 analyses with each outcome separately. Next, the same models will be analyzed with gender ingroup identification/gender ingroup satisfaction as a continuous predictor to test the hypothesis that only collective narcissism produces the expected three-way interaction.

6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.

As the study concerns male vs female identity, we will exclude data from non-binary people, transgender people, and people who did not identify their gender. Technical and attention checks will be implemented to ascertain that participants follow and engage with the study's procedure. Only participants who pass the audiovisual system checks on their computer will be allowed to participate as the study involves observing a recorded game. Only participants who pass the attention check (Please click ' Agree') will be included in the analyses. We will screen all continuous variables for scores over 3 SDs above or below the mean.

7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.

The required sample size was calculated using G*Power software. The required sample size for the study with 12 predictors with $f2 = .03$ (based on previous exploratory studies testing the same hypothesis in a different design), $\alpha = .05$, 80% power is 589. In order to have a comfortable margin, we will collect over 600 responses.

8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)