MacEwan UNIVERSITY

Introduction

Grandiose narcissism is a personality trait often associated with a sense of entitlement, superiority, overly positive self-views, high self-esteem, social fearlessness, and reduced concern for others (Campbell & Foster, 2007).

Narcissists are highly analytic people, which means they can easily disembed visual information from its context (Konrath, Bushman, & Grove, 2009).

However, narcissism is negatively correlated with memory for faces and non-social stimuli (Giacomin, 2019).

Less research has explored how people's narcissism influences their memory of scenes.

Research Question:

Do narcissists have a better memory for scenes than non-narcissists?

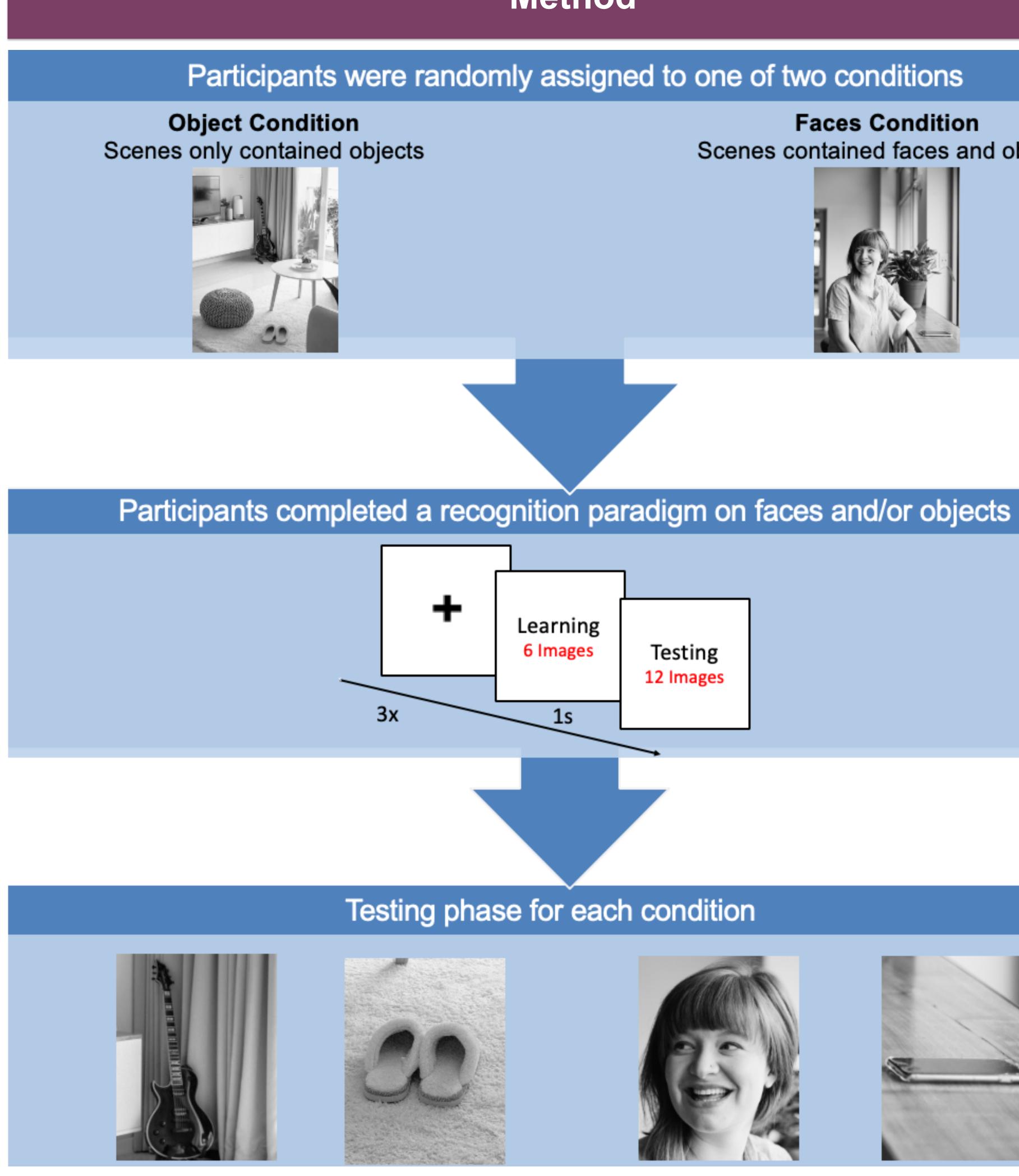
Hypothesis: Narcissists will be better at remembering objects where nonnarcissists will be better at remembering people.

Narcissists will exhibit an analytic cognitive-perceptual style and will perform better than non-narcissists on the object recognition memory test.

Narcissism and Scene Perception

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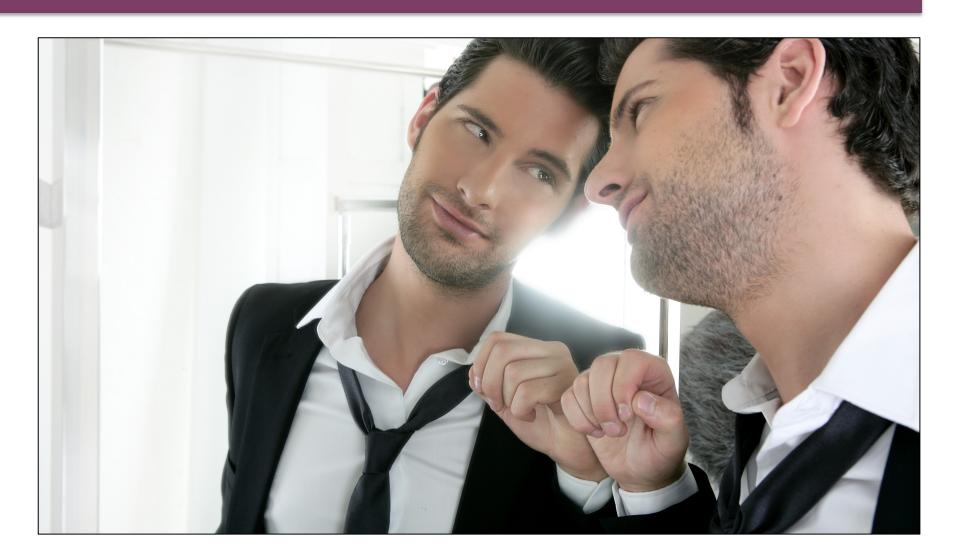
Discussion

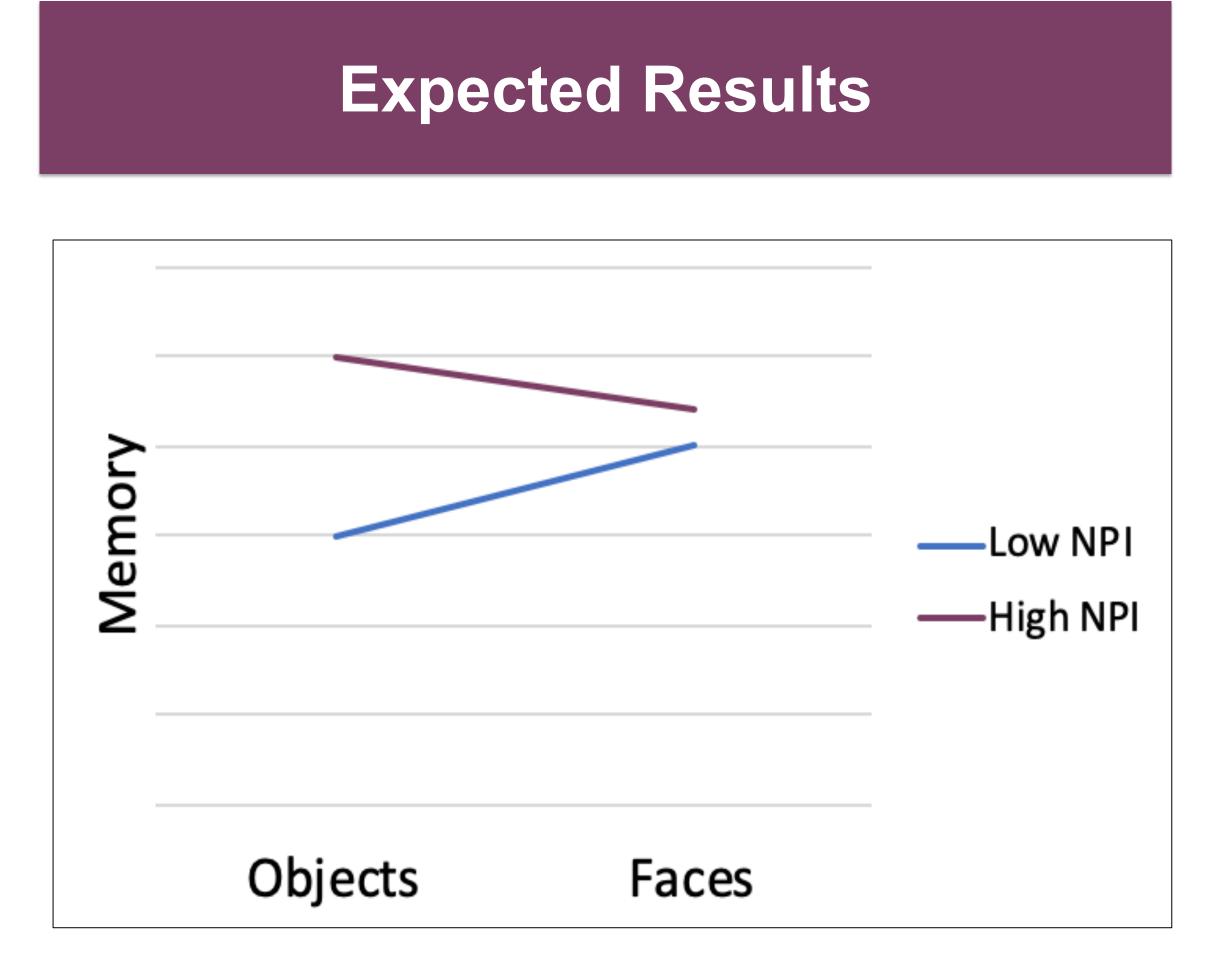
Identifying how narcissists perceive and organize information in their environment presents opportunities to alter such views and enhance narcissists' connection to others.

Faces Condition Scenes contained faces and objects

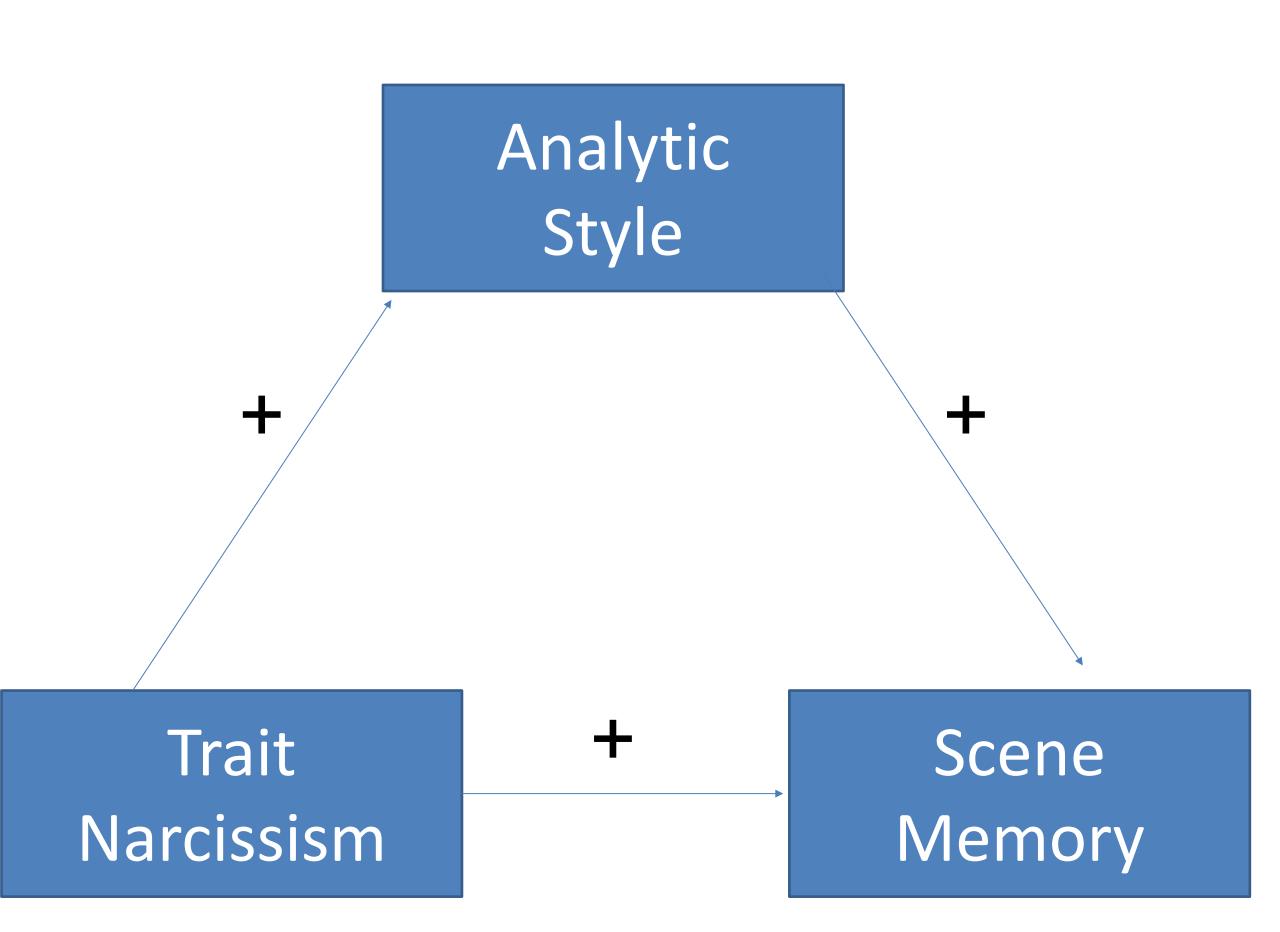








Those higher in narcissism will likely perform worse in the face condition but better in the object condition compared to those lower in narcissism.



Those high in narcissism will have a more analytic cognitive style, which will help improve their memory for objects in scenes.