

Abstract of thesis entitled:

The Expression of Narcissism among Chinese People in China: The Development and Preliminary Validation of the Chinese Narcissism Scale

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Narcissism is a well-known personality construct in the Western individualistic society. However, it is unclear whether this personality construct is generalizable to a collectivistic culture like the Chinese which put strong emphasis on collective well-being rather than individual glory. The present study explores the construct of narcissism among the Chinese. Two samples were used for the purpose of this study. Sample 1 involved 1911 non-psychiatric individuals from both Mainland China (n = 1575) and Hong Kong (n = 336). Sample 2 involved 228 patients with bipolar disorder and 354 patients with depression. Both samples completed the Cross-cultural (Chinese) Personality Assessment Inventory-2. Sample 2 also completed the Chinese Personality Disorders Inventory. Out of the 541 items of CPAI-2, we were able to identify 16 personality items closely resembled different aspects of narcissistic personality features as specified in the DSM system. The 16-item scale, tentatively named as the Chinese Narcissism Scale, demonstrated good internal consistency and item-total correlations in both the community and clinical samples. Factor analyses revealed four theoretically meaningful factors: Self-perceived Superiority,

Interpersonal Exploitation, Uniqueness and Fantasies of Greatness. Findings also supported the convergent validity and clinical utility of the Chinese Narcissism Scale. Implications for future investigation of narcissism in the Chinese population were discussed.

摘 要

自戀人格 (Narcissism) 是西方個人主義社會裏爲人所熟知的人格概念。然而，它是否能類推到像中國社會這樣強調集體利益而非個人榮耀的集體主義文化，仍然是值得懷疑的。本文探討中國人的自戀人格概念，並應用了兩個樣本作研究：樣本一由 1 9 1 1 名非精神病中國人組成，其中 1 5 7 5 名來自中國內地，3 3 6 名來自香港；樣本二由 2 2 8 名雙向情感障礙病人 (Bipolar Disorder) 及 3 5 4 名抑鬱症病人 (Depression) 組成。兩個樣本都完成了《跨文化(中國人)個性測量表》(CPAI-2)，樣本二亦完成了《個性特徵量表》(CPDI)。從 CPAI-2 的 5 4 1 題題目中，我們發現 1 6 題跟 DSM 系統所描述的自戀人格障礙 (Narcissistic Personality Disorder) 非常相似。這個量表初步命名爲《中國自戀人格問卷》，並在兩個樣本中顯示良好的內在信度 (internal consistency) 和單項／總項相關係數 (item-total correlation)。因子分析展現四個符合理論的因子，分別爲“自我優越感”、“利用人際關係”、“獨特性”以及“浮誇的幻想”。分析亦支持《中國自戀人格問卷》的幅合效度及臨床的可應用性，就研究所得，本文提出了有關中國人自戀人格的未來研究方向。