

Relationship Between Narcissistic Traits and Self-Esteem Among College Students

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Abstract. This study examined the relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem among college students in Bacoor City, Cavite. Specifically, it sought to determine the level of narcissistic traits, the level of self-esteem, and the significant relationship between the two variables. A quantitative correlational research design was employed involving 100 college student respondents selected through convenience sampling. Data were collected using the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). Reliability analysis indicated good internal consistency for the NPI ($\alpha = .861$) and acceptable internal consistency for the RSES ($\alpha = .785$). Descriptive statistics and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation analysis were used to analyze the data. Results showed that respondents obtained a mean narcissistic trait score of 11.50 (SD = 6.780) and a mean self-esteem score of 23.89 (SD = 5.214). Correlation analysis revealed a statistically significant weak negative relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem, $r(98) = -.251, p = .012$. The findings indicate that respondents with higher narcissistic trait scores tended to report slightly lower self-esteem scores. Although the relationship was statistically significant, its weak magnitude suggests that narcissistic traits explain only a small portion of the variation in self-esteem. The findings contribute to the limited local literature on narcissistic traits and self-esteem among Filipino college students and highlight the importance of considering multiple factors that may influence self-evaluation during emerging adulthood. Future studies may examine additional variables and specific dimensions of narcissism to provide a more comprehensive understanding of their relationship with self-esteem.

Keywords: College Student; Correlational Research Design; Emerging Adult; Narcissistic Personality Inventory; Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale

Introduction

Personality traits shape how individuals perceive themselves and interact with others. Among these, narcissism has gained attention for its complex relationship with self-esteem. Narcissism is characterized by grandiosity, a need for admiration, and self-enhancement tendencies (American Psychiatric Association, 2022). These traits influence how individuals regulate self-worth, ranging from overt confidence to underlying insecurity. Self-esteem, defined as an individual's overall evaluation of self-worth, is a central component of psychological well-being (Rosenberg, 1965). It has been consistently associated with important outcomes such as mental health, academic performance, and interpersonal functioning. Given its broad implications, understanding factors that influence self-esteem remains a key concern in psychological research.

The relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem is complex and has produced mixed findings in psychological research. Earlier perspectives associated narcissism with elevated self-esteem due to inflated self-perceptions and self-enhancement tendencies (Sedikides et al., 2004). However, more recent studies suggest that narcissistic self-evaluations may depend heavily on external validation and social feedback rather than reflecting consistently secure self-worth (Kernis & Goldman, 2006). These issues are particularly relevant during emerging adulthood, a developmental stage characterized by identity exploration, increased self-focus, and heightened sensitivity to social evaluation (Arnett, 2000). As college students actively develop their self-concept during this period, examining the relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem may provide insight into psychological functioning among young adults.

In the Philippine context, collectivist and relational values strongly shape self-concept, with self-worth often rooted in social relationships, family expectations, and group belonging rather than individual achievement (Church, 2016). These cultural factors may influence how narcissistic traits are expressed and

how self-esteem is regulated through social approval and interpersonal validation, leading to different manifestations than in individualist contexts.

Despite growing international research on narcissism and self-esteem, limited empirical studies have examined their relationship among Filipino college students, particularly within localized settings such as Bacoor City, Cavite. Addressing this gap is important for developing culturally grounded insights into personality and psychological well-being. Furthermore, this study supports the goals of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) by contributing to the understanding of psychological factors that influence youth mental health.

Research Questions

This study aims to determine the relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem among college students in Bacoor City, Cavite.

Specifically, it seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the level of narcissistic traits among college students in Bacoor City, Cavite?
2. What is the level of self-esteem among college students in Bacoor City, Cavite?
3. Is there a significant relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem among college students?

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study focused on examining the relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem among college students enrolled in selected public and private higher education institutions in Bacoor City, Cavite. Specifically, it aimed to determine the level of narcissistic traits, the level of self-esteem, and the existence of a significant relationship between these two variables. The study utilized a quantitative correlational research design involving 100 college students aged 18 to 25 years old. Data were gathered using the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), and were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation. The study was conducted during the academic year in which the data collection took place and focused exclusively on the respondents' self-reported responses. The study was delimited to college students residing or studying in Bacoor City, Cavite and did not include students from other cities, provinces, or educational levels. The research examined only the overall scores of narcissistic traits and self-esteem and did not analyze specific dimensions of narcissism, such as grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, or other psychological variables that may influence self-esteem. Furthermore, the use of convenience sampling limits the generalizability of the findings to the broader population of Filipino college students. Since the study employed a correlational design and relied on self-report instruments, it did not establish causal relationships between the variables and may be subject to response bias.

Literature Review

Narcissism as a Multidimensional Personality Trait

Narcissism is a personality construct characterized by grandiosity, a need for admiration, and a tendency toward self-enhancement (American Psychiatric Association, 2022). Contemporary research conceptualizes narcissism as a multidimensional trait existing along a continuum in non-clinical populations, primarily distinguishing between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism (Miller et al., 2017). Grandiose narcissism is associated with dominance, confidence, and assertiveness, while vulnerable narcissism is linked to insecurity, hypersensitivity, and emotional instability (Krizan & Herlache, 2018). Empirical evidence consistently supports this distinction. Grandiose narcissism has been associated with socially adaptive characteristics such as leadership, extraversion, and confidence (Campbell et al., 2002; Back et al., 2013). However, it is also linked to exploitative interpersonal behaviors, entitlement, and reduced empathy (Miller et al., 2017). In contrast, vulnerable narcissism is consistently associated with emotional distress, anxiety, and unstable self-concept (Pincus & Lukowitsky, 2010; Krizan & Herlache, 2018). These contrasting findings highlight that narcissism is not a uniformly adaptive trait but rather a complex construct with both functional and dysfunctional outcomes. From a self-regulatory perspective, narcissism functions as a mechanism for maintaining self-worth. Individuals high in narcissistic traits engage in self-enhancement strategies such as impression management, validation-seeking, and exaggeration of personal achievements (Morf & Rhodewalt, 2001). Furthermore, research indicates that narcissistic individuals respond strongly to ego threats, often displaying defensive or aggressive behaviors when their self-image is challenged (Bushman & Baumeister, 1998). This suggests that narcissism may serve as a compensatory mechanism for underlying self-esteem instability. Longitudinal and experimental studies further support this perspective. Narcissistic individuals tend to exhibit fluctuations in self-esteem depending on social feedback, showing increases following positive evaluation and declines following criticism (Geukes et al., 2017). In contrast, individuals with lower levels of narcissism tend to

demonstrate more stable self-evaluations across contexts (Kernis, 2003). These findings reinforce the idea that narcissism is closely linked to instability in self-worth. Cross-cultural research also indicates that narcissistic traits vary across societies. Narcissism tends to be higher in individualistic cultures that emphasize personal achievement and self-promotion (Foster et al., 2003). In contrast, collectivist cultures emphasize relational harmony and interdependence, which may moderate the expression of narcissistic traits (Markus & Kitayama, 1991; Church, 2016). In the Philippine context, empirical research provides evidence of how narcissistic traits are expressed in everyday behavior. Reyes et al. (2021) found that narcissistic personality traits are significantly associated with selfie-taking behavior and online self-presentation among Filipino individuals, suggesting that social media serves as a platform for self-enhancement and validation-seeking. However, while this study provides insight into behavioral manifestations of narcissism, it does not directly examine how these traits relate to internal psychological constructs such as self-esteem. This limitation highlights the need for further investigation into the psychological processes underlying narcissistic tendencies among Filipino students.

Self-Esteem and Psychological Functioning

Self-esteem, defined as an individual's overall evaluation of self-worth, is a central component of psychological well-being (Rosenberg, 1965). It plays a crucial role in emotional regulation, interpersonal relationships, and academic functioning. A substantial body of research demonstrates that self-esteem is a strong predictor of mental health outcomes. Longitudinal studies have shown that low self-esteem predicts depression, anxiety, and poor psychological adjustment across adolescence and adulthood (Orth et al., 2008; Orth & Robins, 2014). Moreover, self-esteem has been linked to important life outcomes such as academic success, relationship satisfaction, and overall well-being (Trzesniewski et al., 2006; Orth & Robins, 2014). However, contemporary perspectives emphasize that self-esteem is not always stable. The concept of contingent self-esteem suggests that individuals base their self-worth on external domains such as social approval, appearance, or achievement (Crocker & Park, 2004). When self-esteem is contingent on these factors, it becomes more vulnerable to fluctuations. Supporting this, Kernis (2003) distinguishes between stable and unstable self-esteem, noting that unstable self-esteem is associated with emotional reactivity and defensiveness. Further research highlights the role of social comparison in shaping self-esteem. According to social comparison theory, individuals evaluate themselves relative to others, which can influence their self-worth (Festinger, 1954). This process is particularly evident in modern contexts where social media increases opportunities for comparison (Vogel et al., 2014; Keles et al., 2020). However, while some studies suggest that social media use is associated with lower self-esteem due to upward comparisons (Vogel et al., 2014), others indicate that positive feedback on social media may temporarily enhance self-esteem (Burrow & Rainone, 2017). These contrasting findings suggest that self-esteem is influenced by both positive and negative social experiences. In the Philippine context, research supports the importance of self-esteem in student well-being. Tus (2022) found that self-esteem is significantly associated with depression among Filipino students, indicating its role as a key factor in mental health. Additionally, Tus (2024) reported that self-esteem influences behavioral outcomes such as academic dishonesty among college students. These findings suggest that self-esteem plays a critical role in both emotional and behavioral functioning within the Filipino context.

Relationship Between Narcissism and Self-Esteem

The relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem has been widely examined but remains complex and sometimes contradictory. Early studies suggested that narcissism is associated with high self-esteem due to inflated self-perceptions (Sedikides et al., 2004; Campbell et al., 2002). However, more recent research challenges this assumption by suggesting that narcissistic self-esteem is often fragile, unstable, and dependent on external validation (Kernis & Goldman, 2006). Empirical evidence supports this perspective. Individuals high in narcissism tend to exhibit fluctuations in self-esteem depending on social feedback, indicating that their self-worth is contingent rather than stable (Geukes et al., 2017; Rhodewalt et al., 1998). Furthermore, narcissistic individuals often react strongly to threats to their self-image, displaying defensiveness or aggression when their self-concept is challenged (Bushman & Baumeister, 1998). The distinction between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism further clarifies the complexity of the relationship between narcissism and self-esteem. Grandiose narcissism is generally associated with higher explicit self-esteem and self-confidence, whereas vulnerable narcissism is more consistently associated with emotional distress, negative self-evaluation, and lower self-esteem (Miller et al., 2017; Pincus & Lukowitsky, 2010). These findings suggest that the relationship between narcissism and self-esteem may vary depending on how narcissistic traits are conceptualized and measured. Additionally, narcissistic individuals engage in validation-seeking behaviors to regulate their self-esteem, particularly in social media contexts (McCain & Campbell, 2018). However, reliance on external validation may contribute to instability in self-esteem, especially when

feedback is inconsistent or negative. This suggests that narcissistic traits are associated not only with elevated self-esteem but also with its volatility. In the Philippine context, direct empirical studies examining the relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem remain limited. Existing research focuses primarily on behavioral expressions of narcissism, such as social media use and self-presentation (Reyes et al., 2021). While these findings suggest a connection between narcissism and validation-seeking behaviors, they do not directly examine how narcissistic traits relate to self-esteem. This highlights a significant gap in local research.

Cultural Context and Implications for Narcissism and Self-Esteem

Culture plays a significant role in shaping personality and self-concept. Cross-cultural research suggests that psychological constructs developed in Western contexts may not function identically in collectivist societies (Markus & Kitayama, 1991). In individualistic cultures, narcissism is often expressed through self-promotion and personal achievement. In contrast, collectivist cultures such as the Philippines emphasize relational identity, social harmony, and interdependence (Church, 2016). These cultural values may moderate the expression of narcissistic traits, leading to more socially regulated behaviors. Cultural context also influences self-esteem. In collectivist societies, self-worth is often derived from social approval and group belonging rather than individual achievement (Church, 2016). This aligns with sociometer theory, which posits that self-esteem functions as a gauge of social acceptance (Leary et al., 1995). However, this relational basis of self-esteem may increase vulnerability to fluctuations, particularly among individuals with narcissistic traits who rely on external validation. This suggests that cultural context may shape both the expression of narcissism and the stability of self-esteem.

Methodology

Research Design

This study employed a quantitative correlational research design to examine the relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem among college students. This design allows for the analysis of the strength and direction of associations between variables without manipulation (Creswell, 2014). While this design is suitable for identifying associations, it is important to note that correlational research does not establish causality. Therefore, any relationships identified in this study are interpreted as associations rather than cause-and-effect relationships.

Sampling Design

A non-probability convenience sampling technique was used due to accessibility and time constraints. Participants were selected based on their availability and willingness to participate. The inclusion criteria were: (1) currently enrolled as a college student in Bacoor City, Cavite; (2) aged 18 to 25 years old; and (3) willing to provide informed consent.

Research Locale

This study was conducted in Bacoor City, Cavite, a first-class component city located in the province of Cavite, Philippines. As one of the rapidly urbanizing cities in the CALABARZON region, Bacoor is home to several public and private higher education institutions that cater to a diverse population of college students from various academic disciplines and socioeconomic backgrounds. The city provides an appropriate setting for examining psychological constructs such as narcissistic traits and self-esteem among emerging adults, as college students in Bacoor are exposed to diverse social, academic, and cultural experiences that may influence their self-concept and personality development. The locale was selected due to its accessibility to the researcher and its relevance to the study's target population.

Research Participants

The study population consisted of college students enrolled in selected public and private higher education institutions in Bacoor City, Cavite. Participants came from various academic programs, including business, education, and social sciences, and represented different year levels to capture diverse student experiences. They were selected because they belong to the developmental stage of emerging adulthood, characterized by identity exploration and fluctuations in self-esteem (Arnett, 2000). A total of 100 respondents participated in the study. This sample size is considered adequate for correlational research examining linear relationships between variables (Cohen, 1992). However, the use of convenience sampling may limit the representativeness and generalizability of the findings to all college students in Bacoor City or other populations.

Research Instrument

The study utilized standardized self-report questionnaires to measure the variables. Narcissistic traits were measured using the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) developed by Raskin and Hall (1979). The NPI is a widely used instrument for assessing narcissistic traits in non-clinical populations and conceptualizes narcissism as a multidimensional construct. It consists of several subscales, including authority which reflects leadership tendencies, self-sufficiency indicates perceived independence, superiority refers to self-perceived importance, exhibitionism captures attention-seeking behavior, exploitativeness reflects interpersonal manipulation, vanity relates to concern with physical appearance, and entitlement represents expectations of special treatment. However, this study used only the overall composite score of the NPI rather than analyzing the subscales separately. Self-esteem was measured using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) developed by Rosenberg (1965). The RSES is a 10-item scale designed to assess global self-worth and includes both positively worded items (reflecting self-acceptance and self-respect) and negatively worded items (reflecting self-doubt and dissatisfaction). Although these items represent different aspects of self-evaluation, the RSES is widely treated as a unidimensional measure, and responses were combined to obtain a single overall self-esteem score. The reliability of the instruments was assessed using Cronbach's alpha to determine their internal consistency within the present sample. Reliability analysis was conducted after data collection and prior to hypothesis testing. The obtained Cronbach's alpha coefficients indicated good internal consistency for the NPI ($\alpha = .861$) and acceptable internal consistency for the RSES ($\alpha = .785$).

Data Gathering Procedure

Prior to data collection, the researcher secured necessary permissions from relevant authorities and ensured that ethical standards were followed. The researcher prepared the survey questionnaire, which included the informed consent form, demographic questions, and the standardized instruments. Data were collected through an online survey platform (Google Forms) to ensure accessibility and convenience for respondents. The survey link was distributed to college students in Bacoar City, Cavite through social media platforms and academic networks. Participants were first presented with an informed consent form explaining the purpose of the study, their rights as respondents, and the voluntary nature of participation. Only those who agreed to participate proceeded to answer the questionnaire. The respondents completed the questionnaire at their own pace. The researcher ensured that all responses were collected within a specified period. After data collection, responses were reviewed, and incomplete or invalid entries were excluded from the analysis.

Results and Discussions

Research Question 1: What is the level of narcissistic traits among college students in Bacoar City, Cavite?

Table 1. Level of Narcissistic Traits among College Students in Bacoar City, Cavite

Variables	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Narcissistic Traits (NPI)	11.50	6.780	Average/Moderate Level

Table 1 presents the narcissistic trait scores of the respondents as measured by the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI). The respondents obtained a mean score of 11.50 and a standard deviation of 6.780. The mean score suggests that narcissistic traits were present among the respondents, although the scores were not concentrated at a single level. The standard deviation indicates a noticeable amount of variation in the responses, meaning that some students obtained scores that were considerably higher or lower than the average. This suggests that narcissistic traits were experienced differently across the sample rather than being equally present among all respondents. The differences in scores may be related to dissimilar in personal experiences and individual characteristics. College students come from different family backgrounds, social environments, and academic experiences, all of which may influence how they perceive themselves and interact with others. Some students may place greater importance on achievement, recognition, or leadership, while others may not exhibit these tendencies as strongly. The findings may also be viewed in relation to the developmental stage of the respondents. Arnett (2000) described emerging adulthood as a period in which individuals continue to explore their identity and develop a clearer sense of who they are. During this stage, young adults often become more aware of their strengths, goals, and social roles. Because of these experiences, differences in narcissistic traits among college students are not unexpected. The results are aligned with the perspective that narcissistic traits exist on a continuum within the general population rather than being limited

to clinical cases. According to Miller et al. (2017), individuals may display narcissistic characteristics to varying degrees, depending on their personality and life experiences. More recent studies have similarly emphasized that narcissistic tendencies can vary across individuals and social contexts rather than being expressed in a uniform manner (Mahadevan, 2024). The findings of the study support this view, as the respondents differed in the extent to which they exhibited narcissistic tendencies.

Research Question 2: What is the level of self-esteem among college students in Bacoor City, Cavite?

Table 2. Level of Self-Esteem among College Students in Bacoor City, Cavite

Variable	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Self-Esteem (RSES)	23.89	5.214	Average Self-Esteem

Table 2 presents the self-esteem scores of the respondents as measured by the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). The respondents obtained a mean score of 23.89 and a standard deviation of 5.214. The mean score suggests that the respondents generally reported a moderate level of self-esteem, indicating a relatively favorable evaluation of themselves. This indicates that many of the students viewed themselves as capable and worthwhile, although their levels of self-esteem were not exactly the same. The standard deviation of 5.214 shows that there was some variation in the scores, meaning that while many respondents had self-esteem levels close to the average, others reported either higher or lower levels of self-esteem. The variation in self-esteem scores is not surprising because self-esteem can be influenced by many factors. Students differ in their academic experiences, family relationships, social support, and personal challenges, all of which may affect how they view themselves. Some respondents may have developed stronger confidence and self-worth through positive experiences, while others may still be dealing with insecurities or difficulties that affect their self-esteem. The findings may also be understood in relation to the developmental stage of the respondents. According to Arnett (2000), emerging adulthood is a period marked by identity development, increasing independence, and important life transitions. During this stage, individuals continue to shape their beliefs about themselves and their abilities. As a result, differences in self-esteem among college students are expected as they navigate various academic, social, and personal experiences. The results are also consistent with previous research emphasizing the importance of self-esteem in psychological adjustment and well-being. Orth and Robins (2014) noted that self-esteem is closely linked to how individuals adapt to challenges and evaluate their overall worth. Similarly, Tus (2022) have highlighted the role of self-esteem in promoting psychological well-being and resilience among young adults. The generally moderate self-esteem scores observed in the present study may suggest that many of the respondents have developed a relatively healthy sense of self-worth despite the demands and pressures associated with college life.

Research Question 3: Is there a significant relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem among college students?

Table 3. Relationship between Narcissistic Traits and Self-Esteem among College Students in Bacoor City, Cavite

Variables	Pearson Correlation (r)	P value	Interpretation
Narcissistic Traits and Self-Esteem	-0.251	0.012	Weak Negative Relationship

Table 3 presents the relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem among college students in Bacoor City, Cavite. Pearson Product-Moment Correlation analysis revealed a statistically significant weak negative relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem, $r(98) = -.251$, $p = .012$. The result indicates that respondents who obtained higher narcissistic trait scores tended to report slightly lower self-esteem scores. Although the relationship was statistically significant, the correlation was weak, suggesting that narcissistic traits explain only a small portion of the differences in self-esteem among the respondents. The negative relationship is notable because narcissism is often associated with confidence and positive self-perceptions. Some studies have reported positive relationships between narcissism and self-esteem, particularly when narcissism is characterized by self-confidence, assertiveness, and self-enhancement (Campbell et al., 2002; Sedikides et al., 2004). The findings of the study differs from these observations, as respondents with higher narcissistic trait scores tended to report slightly lower levels of self-esteem. This suggests that higher narcissistic tendencies did not necessarily correspond to more positive evaluations of self-worth among the respondents. This may be because narcissistic traits and self-esteem represent different aspects of self-evaluation. Self-esteem reflects an individual's overall assessment of personal worth, whereas

narcissistic traits may involve a greater focus on self-image, recognition, and personal importance. Recent literature suggests that narcissistic characteristics may not always reflect stable feelings of self-worth and can be influenced by concerns regarding social evaluation and validation (Mahadevan, 2024). Although these factors were not directly measured in the present study, they may help explain the negative relationship observed between the variables. The findings may also be related to the experiences of the respondents as college students. During emerging adulthood, individuals face academic responsibilities, social expectations, and decisions regarding their future (Arnett, 2000). These experiences can influence how students view themselves and may contribute to differences in both narcissistic traits and self-esteem. Since self-esteem is affected by many personal and environmental factors, this may be why the relationship observed in the study was relatively weak.

Ethical Considerations

The study adhered to established ethical standards in conducting research involving human participants. Informed consent was obtained from all respondents prior to participation. Participants were informed about the purpose of the study, the voluntary nature of their involvement, and their right to withdraw at any time without penalty. Confidentiality and anonymity were strictly maintained. No personally identifiable information was collected, and all responses were treated with the highest level of confidentiality. The data gathered were used solely for academic purposes. Furthermore, the study complied with the provisions of the Republic Act No. 11073, which ensures the protection of personal data and the privacy rights of participants. All data was handled securely and responsibly in accordance with this law.

Conclusion

This study examined the relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem among college students in Bacoor City, Cavite. The findings showed that respondents exhibited average levels of narcissistic traits and self-esteem, with individual differences observed across the sample. Pearson correlation analysis revealed a statistically significant weak negative relationship between narcissistic traits and self-esteem ($r = -.251$, $p = .012$), indicating that respondents with higher narcissistic trait scores tended to report slightly lower levels of self-esteem. However, the weak correlation suggests that other personal, social, and environmental factors may also influence self-esteem. The findings should be interpreted within several limitations. The use of convenience sampling may limit the generalizability of the results, while the reliance on self-report measures may have introduced response bias. In addition, the study examined only the overall NPI score and did not distinguish between grandiose and vulnerable narcissistic tendencies. The correlational design also prevents any conclusions regarding causality.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, colleges and mental health practitioners may strengthen programs that promote positive self-esteem through counseling services, self-awareness activities, and emotional support programs. Future researchers are encouraged to use larger and more diverse samples, examine additional factors related to self-esteem, and investigate specific dimensions of narcissism separately. Qualitative or mixed-method approaches may also provide a deeper understanding of how self-esteem and narcissistic tendencies develop among Filipino college students. Overall, the study contributes to the limited local literature on narcissism and self-esteem and provides additional insight into the psychological experiences of Filipino college students.

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