

NARCISSISM AND BOREDOM REVISITED: AN EXPLORATION OF CORRELATES OF OVERT AND COVERT NARCISSISM AMONG DUTCH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS¹

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Summary.—This article presents a study of the relationship between narcissism, overt and covert, and seven aspects of boredom, defined as listlessness, drawn out experience of time, depletion, lack of concentration, restlessness, experience seeking, and lack of interest. The survey was conducted using questionnaires administered to 32 men and 177 women. The mean age of male respondents was 30.9 yr. ($SD = 11.9$), that of female respondents 30.2 yr. ($SD = 12.2$). In general terms, covert narcissism was found to be positively, and overt narcissism negatively, associated with boredom. The results showed a more complex pattern than was found in previous research into the relationship between narcissism and boredom and suggest that overt and covert narcissism are at opposite ends of the adjustment continuum.

Narcissism has captured considerably more interest as a personality trait over the past decades. Scores on the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Raskin & Hall, 1979; 1981), the most commonly used instrument in English-speaking countries for measuring narcissism, have risen substantially since its introduction in 1979. Two-thirds of students in the United States attending classes in 2006 scored above the average for students in the 1979–1985 time period (Twenge, Konrath, Foster, Campbell, & Bushman, 2008). Whereas in 1950, 12% of American teenagers agreed with the statement “I am an important person”, this figure had risen to 80% by the end of the 1980s (Newsom, Archer, Trumbetta, & Gottesman, 2003). Narcissism scores have risen not only in the United States, but also in Western European countries such as the Netherlands (Derksen, 2009).

Narcissism is defined as a strong focus on the self, accompanied by a lack of empathy, a need for admiration, and fantasies of omnipotence and grandiosity (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). It is important to distinguish between “subclinical” or “everyday” narcissism and “clinical” narcissism. Clinical narcissism is a personality disorder. People displaying subclinical or everyday narcissism, on the other hand, show some characteristics of narcissistic personality disorder, but this is not sufficient to diagnose them as suffering from narcissistic personality disorder (Foster, Campbell, & Twenge, 2003; Campbell & Foster, 2007). In this study, sub-

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clinical or everyday narcissism is the variable of interest.

Narcissism is a multidimensional phenomenon. Two important dimensions are "overt" and "covert" narcissism (Wink, 1991). People who tend towards overt narcissism demand a great deal of attention from others and long to be admired. They perceive themselves as important and make no secret of this. Other people may find them engaging, even if they have little interest in others' needs. People who display predominantly overt narcissistic traits will rarely admit to feeling small or experiencing emptiness in their lives. In contrast, people in whom covert narcissism is dominant often feel inferior, insecure, timid, and inhibited. They have little self-confidence, are socially avoidant and sensitive to potential criticism. The desire they harbor for admiration, power, and grandeur remains hidden. People inclined towards narcissism, whether overt or covert, are arrogant and highly self-involved (Rose, 2002). Moreover, both dimensions of narcissism share the characteristic that the individual's own needs take precedence over those of others and that fantasies of greatness prevail. Wink (1996, p. 166) writes, "Narcissistic fantasies of power and grandeur can equally well lurk behind a bombastic and exhibitionistic facade as one of shyness, vulnerability and depletion".

The occurrence of the overt dimension is generally positively related to some aspects of psychological well-being. Overt narcissism correlates positively with optimism (Hickman, Watson, & Morris, 1996), absence of depression (Rathvon & Holstrom, 1996), self-esteem and satisfaction with life (Rose, 2002), and one's sense of meaning of life (Zondag, 2005). Covert narcissism is often negatively related to psychological well-being (Wink, 1991), and is thus correlated with depression (Wink, 1992; Rathvon & Holstrom, 1996), anxiety (Rathvon & Holstrom, 1996), low self-esteem and low satisfaction with life (Rose, 2002), and absence of meaning of life (Zondag, 2005).

Another indicator of the absence of personal well-being that is believed to be closely related to narcissism is boredom (Wink & Donahue, 1997; Vodanovich, 2003). In early studies, boredom was mainly described in terms of monotonous and repetitive action (Vodanovich, 2003). O'Hanlon (1981, p. 54), for instance, defines boredom as a "...unique psychophysical state that is somehow produced by prolonged exposure to monotonous stimulation". The objection to such descriptions is that they neglect the subjective element, which centers on the experience of monotony. Hill and Perkins (1985, p. 237), for instance, point out that boredom arises "...when stimuli are construed as subjectively monotonous." The use of the term "construed" indicates that an experience of boredom involves a measure of attribution. Mikulas and Vodanovich (1993, p. 1) underscore this aspect in their description of boredom as "...a state of relatively low arousal and dissatisfaction which

is attributed to an inadequately stimulating environment”.

Boredom is intimately related to a multitude of physical and psychological complaints. For example, boredom was correlated positively with various types of addiction (Abramson & Stinson, 1977; Blaszczynski, McConaghy, & Frankova, 1990; Chaney & Chang, 2005), hostility and aggression (Rupp & Vodanovich, 1997), feelings of meaninglessness and reduced zest for life (Vodanovich & Watt, 1999), Type A behavior (Kass & Vodanovich, 1990), somatization and anxiety (Sommers & Vodanovich, 2000), dangerous driving habits (Dahlen, Martin, Ragan, & Kuhlman, 2005), sleeping disorders (Kass, Wallace, & Vodanovich, 2003), alexithymia (Eastwood, Cavalier, Fahlman, & Eastwood, 2007), depression (Sommers & Vodanovich, 2000), early school leaving (Wegner, Flisher, Chikobvu, Lombard, & King, 2008), binge drinking (Patrick & Schulenberg, 2011), and marital infidelity (Bravo & White Lumpkin, 2010). Furthermore, boredom was found to correlate negatively with job satisfaction (Kass, Vodanovich, Stanny, & Taylor, 2001) and grade point average among students (Mann & Robinson, 2009).

A number of authors have stated that narcissism inevitably results in boredom (Kohut, 1977; Lasch, 1978; Capps, 1993). Some attribute this to a discrepancy between a person's actual capabilities and the goals inspired by their narcissistic ambitions. Life goals that do not suit a person will not satisfy the individual and will leave him feeling empty and bored (Kohut, 1977; Svrakic, 1985). Other researchers point out that narcissistic delusions of grandeur lead a person to set unrealistic and unattainable goals. Failure then becomes inevitable, which results in disenchantment with life and boredom (Weinberger & Muller, 1974). But the reverse also seems possible. Emmons (1981) has said that narcissists become bored with other people once they have received the desired attention and approval from them—in other words, once they have achieved their narcissistic goals.

What little empirical research has been done concerning the relationship between boredom and narcissism indicates that both overt and covert narcissism are positively related to boredom. Wink and Donahue (1995) found a relationship between overt and covert narcissism and feelings of boredom in important social positions such as those of daughter, partner, worker, and parent. Wink and Donahue (1997) studied the relation between overt and covert narcissism and boredom using the Boredom Proneness Scale (Farmer & Sundberg, 1986; Vodanovich & Kass, 1990). Both overt and covert narcissism correlated positively with the total score on the Boredom Proneness Scale, though the correlation was stronger for covert narcissism. With regard to the subdimensions of the Boredom Proneness Scale (external stimulation, constraint, internal stimulation, affective response, and perception of time), correlations were es-

tablished between covert narcissism and internal stimulation, affective response and perception of time, and between overt narcissism and constraint. Both overt and covert narcissism were correlated with external stimulation.

There are some psychometric issues with the Boredom Proneness Scale as well as design limitations in previous studies. The internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's α) of the Perception of time subscale was too low (.51) in Wink and Donahue (1997), so the concept may not be measured well. In addition, only women were participants in both research projects of Wink and Donahue (1995, 1997). Overt narcissism and proneness to boredom have been shown to differ for men and women, with men generally scoring higher. Although generally, correlations between overt narcissism and other variables have not shown sex differences (Campbell & Foster, 2007), when scales have low internal consistency, correlations with other measures may be spuriously low.

Men consistently score higher than women on boredom (Vodanovich, Wallace, & Kass, 2005); in particular, they have higher scores on a dimension measuring external stimulation, i.e., the need for variation and change. This is attributed by Sundberg, Latkin, Farmer, and Saoud (1991) to a stronger tendency by men to overestimate their capabilities – a typically narcissistic trait – leading men to experience work and other activities as less challenging and therefore boring.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between overt and covert narcissism and the dimensions of boredom for a sample of Dutch university students, thereby extending the nomological network around boredom and narcissism. Historically, the relationship between these two important phenomena has been investigated only rarely. It is also important to revisit the internal consistency reliability of these scales measuring boredom.

Hypothesis 1. There will be a positive correlation between covert narcissism and boredom, as was shown in research by Wink and Donahue (1995, 1997). Covert narcissism has also been negatively correlated to psychological well-being (Rose, 2002). Since boredom is closely related to a lack of psychological well-being, a positive correlation is also expected between boredom and covert narcissism.

Hypothesis 2. Boredom may also be expected to be positively correlated with overt narcissism, as Wink and Donahue have found (1995, 1997). However, an alternative hypothesis can be drawn up for the relation between overt narcissism and boredom. Overt narcissism has several times been found to be positively correlated with psychological well-being (Rose, 2002), which, in turn, is correlated with the absence of boredom (Vodanovich, 2003). A negative correlation between overt narcissism and boredom therefore seems to be another possibility.

Hypothesis 3. In regard to the correlations between overt and covert narcissism on the one hand and boredom on the other, no sex differences are to be expected. Correlations between narcissism and other variables are generally found to be equal for men and women (Campbell & Foster, 2007). So there will be no sex differences in correlations between narcissism and other study variables.

METHOD

Participants and Procedure

A total of 209 Dutch university students participated in the survey (32 men, 177 women), 54 of whom studied in the School of Humanities at Tilburg University and 155 in the Faculty of Psychology at Radboud University in Nijmegen. The humanities students filled out questionnaires during an introductory lecture on empirical research methods, and the psychology students did so as part of their compulsory participation in research. Their mean age was 30.2 yr. ($SD = 12.1$). For a student population, those mean ages are relatively high. This is because students attending the School of Humanities do so on a part-time basis and are often older when they begin their studies. The mean age of male respondents was 30.9 yr. ($SD = 11.9$), that of female respondents 30.2 yr. ($SD = 12.2$).

Measures

Narcissism.—Narcissism was assessed using the Dutch Narcissism Scale (Ettema & Zondag, 2002), a measure of subclinical narcissism. The Dutch Narcissism Scale is based on the Narcissistic Personality Inventory developed by Raskin and Hall (1979, 1981) and on Hendin and Cheek's Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (Hendin & Cheek, 1997). The English items were translated into Dutch by the researchers, taking special care to make the content of the items reflect cultural forms of narcissism that are predominant in the Netherlands. The Dutch Narcissism Scale comprises two subscales, assessing overt (9 items) and covert (17 items) narcissism. These have been constructed using factor analysis (Ettema & Zondag, 2002). An example of an item from the subscale for overt narcissism is, "I can easily get others to do what I feel is necessary"; an example from an item from the subscale for covert narcissism is, "When I enter a room I am often painfully aware of the way others look at me". For both scales, participants responded using a seven-point Likert-type scale with anchors of 1: Certainly not the case and 7: Certainly the case. High scores indicated more narcissism. The validity of the Dutch Narcissism Scale and both subscales was supported by relations with age, self-esteem, burnout, and empathy (Ettema & Zondag, 2002), meaning of life (Zondag, 2005; Zondag, Van Halen, & Wojtkowiak, 2009), and depression (Zondag, *et al.*, 2009). Previous research has shown the reliability (Cronbach's α) of the subscales to be good, varying between .71 and .77 for Overt narcissism and between .77 and .87 for Covert narcissism.

sism. In this study, the reliability estimates (Cronbach's α) for Overt and for Covert narcissism were .76 and .86, respectively.

Boredom.—Boredom was measured using the Dutch Language Scale for Boredom Proneness (Zondag, 2007), which is based on Farmer and Sundberg's (1986) Boredom Proneness Scale. The Dutch scale was based on the five-dimensional version of the Boredom Proneness Scale constructed by Vodanovich and Kass (1990). The English items were translated into Dutch by the present researcher. They were then back-translated into English by a research colleague who is a native speaker of American English. Any substantive differences arising in the translations were discussed and revised until the content equivalence between the Dutch and English versions was adequate. In constructing the Dutch version of the Boredom Proneness Scale, the number of items was increased, because some subscales contained too few items to provide adequate reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha < .60$) (Vodanovich & Kass, 1990; Wink & Donahue, 1997; Harris, 2000).

The completed Dutch Language Scale for Boredom Proneness consists of seven subscales (Zondag, 2007): Listlessness, Drawn out experience of time, Depletion, Lack of concentration, Restlessness, Experience seeking, and Lack of interest. These scales were constructed using factor analysis. Examples of items are: "There is little that can grab my attention" (Listlessness, 16 items); "There sometimes seems to be no end to the day" (Drawn out experience of time, 11 items); "I often catch myself doing nothing" (Depletion, 6 items); "Often when I do things I am thinking about something else" (Lack of concentration, 6 items); "It annoys me if someone in front of me takes too much time at the checkout" (Restlessness, 5 items); "I need plenty of variety to feel good" (Experience seeking, 5 items); "I seldom let myself be carried away by my activities" (Lack of interest, 6 items). For all subscales, participants responded using a seven-point Likert-type scale with anchors of 1: Certainly not the case and 7: Certainly the case. High scores indicate greater proneness to boredom. The minimum and maximum scores on the total scale and the subscales were determined on the basis of mean scores. On each scale, the minimum score was set at 1, the maximum at 7. The validity of the Dutch Language Scale for Boredom Proneness in total and in all subscales, was assessed on the basis of correlations with age, positive and negative affect, depression, anxiety, satisfaction with life, the ability to set life goals, and fulfillment in life (Zondag, 2007). In previous research, the reliability coefficients (Cronbach's α) of the total scale and the subscales were good to acceptable: total scale .93, Listlessness .90, Drawn out experience of time .87, Depletion .80, Lack of concentration .82, Restlessness .78, Experience seeking .71, and Lack of interest .63. In the present study, the reliability of the total scale (Cronbach's α) was .90, and those of the subscales for Listlessness, Drawn

out experience of time, Depletion, Lack of concentration, Restlessness, Experience seeking, and Lack of interest were .87, .85, .77, .81, .82, .70, and .66, respectively.

RESULTS

Mean scores for Overt and Covert narcissism and Boredom Proneness are presented in Table 1. There were no sex differences on either measure or subscales. A weak negative correlation was found between Overt and Covert narcissism ($r = -.18, p < .01$). This statistically significant correlation falls within the range of the 'crud factor', the range within which correlations are uninformative (Meehl, 1990).

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR NARCISSISM AND BOREDOM BY SEX

Measure	Total		Men		Women		<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		
Boredom								
Total	3.03	0.55	3.03	0.63	3.03	0.53	0.02	0.00
Listlessness	2.62	0.76	2.68	0.96	2.61	0.72	0.48	0.08
Drawn out experience of time	1.99	0.71	2.04	0.85	1.98	0.68	0.46	0.08
Depletion	3.19	1.13	3.26	1.06	3.17	1.14	0.40	0.08
Lack of concentration	3.29	1.06	3.22	1.10	3.31	1.05	-0.46	-0.08
Restlessness	3.61	1.28	3.33	1.13	3.66	1.30	-1.32	-0.27
Experience seeking	3.10	1.00	3.31	1.04	3.06	0.99	1.33	0.25
Lack of interest	3.39	0.90	3.36	0.88	3.40	0.91	-0.24	-0.04
Narcissism								
Overt	5.15	0.67	5.20	0.77	5.14	0.65	0.52	.08
Covert	4.05	0.86	3.85	0.86	4.09	0.86	-1.44	-0.28

Note.—Range of ratings was 1: Certainly not the case to 7: Certainly the case. No sex differences were significant at $p < .05$.

In the combined sample, Overt narcissism correlated negatively with the total score of the Dutch Language Scale for Boredom Proneness and the scores on five of the seven subscales, most strongly with Listlessness (Table 2). Scores on Covert narcissism correlated positively with the Boredom Proneness total score and six of the subscales, most strongly with the total score and Listlessness. All Boredom Proneness subscales, except Lack of interest, were more strongly correlated with Covert than with Overt narcissism in the overall sample. Following Cohen (1988), who described correlations of .1 as small, of .3 as medium, and .5 as large,

about a quarter of the correlations between narcissism and boredom can be typified as small, about half as medium, and another quarter as large.

TABLE 2
PEARSON CORRELATIONS BETWEEN OVERT AND COVERT NARCISSISM
AND FOR BOREDOM PRONENESS BY SEX

Measure	Overt Narcissism	Covert Narcissism	Overt Narcissism		Covert Narcissism	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
			Boredom			
Total	-.24**	.48**	-.45*†	-.19*†	.59**	.47**
Listlessness	-.30**	.46**	-.42*	-.27**	.51**	.45**
Drawn out experience of time	-.24**	.31**	-.35*	-.21**	.45*	.29**
Depletion	-.14*	.35**	-.19	-.13	.52**	.32**
Lack of concentration	-.23**	.28**	-.29	-.21**	.25	.28**
Restlessness	-.09	.30**	-.19	.14	.28	.30**
Experience seeking	.01	.21**	-.13	.03	.47**‡	.17*‡
Lack of interest	-.27**	.01	-.44*	-.24**	.08	-.01

Note.—Significance of Pearson correlations, * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$. Difference of correlation of boredom and narcissism between men and women: † $p < .10$; ‡ $p < .05$.

Regarding sex differences, only in the case of the correlation between Covert narcissism and Experience seeking were the correlations for men and women statistically significantly different (Fisher r -to- z transformation, $z = 1.69$, $p < .05$). The correlation between scores on Overt narcissism and total Dutch Language Scale for Boredom Proneness was weak and deserves further examination (Fisher r -to- z transformation, $z = 1.46$, $p < .10$).

DISCUSSION

In this sample, both Overt and Covert narcissism were found to correlate with Boredom Proneness: negatively in the case of Overt narcissism, and positively in the case of Covert narcissism. This survey therefore confirmed the relationship between narcissism and boredom. However, it also points to a more complex relationship than did previous research (Wink & Donahue, 1995; 1997), in which both overt and covert narcissism were found to correlate positively with boredom.

The fact that in this study students who scored high on overt narcissism were less likely to report boredom than those who scored high on covert narcissism conforms to a pattern that has previously been established in research into relationships between overt and covert narcissism and psychological well-being (Hickman, *et al.*, 1996; Rathvon & Holstrom,

1996; Rose, 2002; Zondag, 2005; Zondag, *et al.*, 2009). Students inclined to overt narcissism were found to report greater psychological well-being than those reporting covert narcissism. The present survey showed that students inclined to overt narcissism report less boredom. Other studies showed that those inclined to overt narcissism reported greater self-esteem and less depressed or unhappy mood. The reverse is the case for students tending towards covert narcissism, who were found in this survey report more proneness to boredom, just as, according to other studies, they are more likely to report depressed or unhappy mood and lower self-esteem. Boredom seems to be one of the "happy and unhappy faces of narcissism" (Rose, 2002).

In most cases, the positive correlation between covert narcissism and boredom is stronger than the negative correlation between overt narcissism and boredom. This indicates that while students in this sample tending to covert narcissism may experience boredom, those tending to overt narcissism are not equally protected against it. This survey therefore suggests that, however similar, overt and covert narcissism are different constructs and that it is wise to continue distinguishing between them. The two are situated at opposite ends of the adjustment continuum (Watson, Hickman, & Morris, 1996), covert on the maladjusted end and overt on the adjusted end. Psychological well-being accumulates on the overt end and is lacking on the covert end of the spectrum. It appears that the tenet that narcissism is associated with boredom or other threats to psychological well-being (e.g. Kohut, 1977; Capps, 1993) may be in need of revision. Whether a person becomes bored or suffers other drawbacks associated with narcissism may depend on the dominant narcissistic dimension – overt or covert.

This is not to say that overt narcissism is unproblematic, but it does suggest that there are some benefits. Overt narcissism carries certain risks (Campbell & Foster, 2007), explained by looking at overt narcissism as a multifaceted phenomenon. In this more elaborate view one finds that in overt narcissism, a more adjusted form on the Leadership/Authority dimension, can co-exist with a more maladjusted form such as Exploitativeness/Entitlement (Watson, Grisham, Trotter, & Biderman, 1984; Emmons, 1987; Watson, Little, Sawrie & Biderman, 1992). The maladjusted form of overt narcissism, more specifically the Exploitativeness/Entitlement dimension, may be positively correlated with boredom. In contrast, there are no indications of covert narcissism bringing any benefits (Sturman, 2000; Rose, 2002). Covert narcissism appears to have nothing but drawbacks.

The correlations between narcissism and boredom differ for men and women only in the case of the correlation between covert narcissism and experience seeking. The absence of other significant differences should

mainly be ascribed to the relatively small number of men in the sample. The fact that men were underrepresented constitutes a weakness of the present study. Although most differences were not statistically significant and often small, the patterns are interesting enough to speculate about. The relationship between overt and covert narcissism on the one hand and boredom on the other tends to be stronger in men than in women. This would seem to indicate that narcissistically inclined men are more prone to boredom than their female counterparts.

One might then ask whether overt and covert narcissism generally have fewer repercussions for women, or whether they lead to consequences other than boredom. One likely candidate is the similar but distinct phenomenon of depression. Both boredom and depression involve a lack of interest in one's own actions and circumstances. They differ in qualitative terms (depression is characterized by sadness and boredom by lack of interest) and in intensity (depression is a more intense mood than boredom) (Farmer & Sundberg, 1986). There is a relationship between overt and covert narcissism and depression (Wink, 1992; Rathvon & Holstrom, 1996; Zondag, *et al.*, 2009) (range r between $|.14|$ and $|.48|$). In general, overt narcissism and depression are correlated negatively and covert narcissism and depression positively (Sedikides, Rudich, Gregg, Kumashiro, & Rusbult, 2004; Brown, Budzek, & Tamborski, 2009). (Sedikides, *et al.*, 2004, $\beta = |.18|$, Brown, *et al.*, 2009, $r = |.19|$). Although indications have also been found of a more complex relationship between depression and overt or covert narcissism (Watson, Sawrie, Greene, & Arredondo, 2002). Furthermore, women are known have higher rates of depression (Kessler, 2003) (female/male risk ratio about 2:1), while men are more prone to boredom (Vodanovich, *et al.*, 2005) (Cohen's $d = |.25|$). These findings may tentatively indicate that overt and covert narcissism are more associated with boredom among men and with depression among women.

Although all the correlations discussed above are generally found to be small, the trends are plausible. Further research into this issue seems desirable. The following model may serve as a starting-point here. Overt narcissism is negatively correlated with boredom, while the correlation between covert narcissism and boredom is positive. The positive correlation between overt narcissism and boredom is stronger than the negative correlation between covert narcissism and boredom. The strength of the correlations between narcissism and boredom does show sex differences, with stronger correlations between narcissism and boredom among men than among women. Among women, narcissism will be found to be more strongly correlated with depression than among men.

Data collection deserves further attention, and not only because of

the under-representation of men. Another issue is the choice of two intact groups, in this case students from either the School of Humanities or the Nijmegen Faculty of Psychology. The disadvantage of working with intact groups is the possible presence of variables that might systematically affect the survey results.

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ERRATUM

ZONDAG, H. J. (2013) Narcissism and boredom revisited: an exploration of correlates of overt and covert narcissism among Dutch university students. *Psychological Reports: Mental & Physical Health*, 112, 2, 563-576.

Pages 566–567, *Hypothesis 1.* through the end of *Hypothesis 3.*, should be corrected to read as follows:

Hypothesis 1. There will be a positive correlation between covert narcissism and boredom, as was shown in research by Wink and Donahue (1995, 1997). Covert narcissism has also been negatively correlated to psychological well-being (Rose, 2002). Since boredom is closely related to a lack of psychological well-being, a positive correlation is also expected between boredom and covert narcissism.

Hypothesis 2. Boredom may also be expected to be positively correlated with overt narcissism, as Wink and Donahue have found (1995, 1997). However, an alternative hypothesis can be drawn up for the relation between overt narcissism and boredom. Overt narcissism has several times been found to be positively correlated with psychological well-being (Rose, 2002), which, in turn, is correlated with the absence of boredom (Vodanovich, 2003). A negative correlation between overt narcissism and boredom therefore seems to be another possibility.

Hypothesis 3. In regard to the correlations between overt and covert narcissism on the one hand and boredom on the other, no sex differences are to be expected. Correlations between narcissism and other variables are generally found to be equal for men and women (Campbell & Foster, 2007). So there will be no sex differences in correlations between narcissism and other study variables.

Table 1 was published with correct data, but should be aligned as follows:

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR NARCISSISM AND BOREDOM BY SEX

Measure	Total		Men		Women		<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		
Boredom								
Total	3.03	0.55	3.03	0.63	3.03	0.53	0.02	0.00
Listlessness	2.62	0.76	2.68	0.96	2.61	0.72	0.48	0.08
Drawn out experience of								
time	1.99	0.71	2.04	0.85	1.98	0.68	0.46	0.08
Depletion	3.19	1.13	3.26	1.06	3.17	1.14	0.40	0.08
Lack of concentration	3.29	1.06	3.22	1.10	3.31	1.05	-0.46	-0.08
Restlessness	3.61	1.28	3.33	1.13	3.66	1.30	-1.32	-0.27
Experience seeking	3.10	1.00	3.31	1.04	3.06	0.99	1.33	0.25
Lack of interest	3.39	0.90	3.36	0.88	3.40	0.91	-0.24	-0.04
Narcissism								
Overt	5.15	0.67	5.20	0.77	5.14	0.65	0.52	.08
Covert	4.05	0.86	3.85	0.86	4.09	0.86	-1.44	-0.28

Note.—Range of ratings was 1: Certainly not the case to 7: Certainly the case. No sex differences were significant at $p < .05$.