Modesty Doesn’t Become Me
Narcissism and the Big Five among Male and Female Candidates for the Big Brother TV Show
Gidi Rubinstein

Department of Behavioral Sciences, Netanya Academic College, Israel

Abstract: The objective of this study is to compare the Big Five of personality and the narcissism levels between candidates who auditioned for the show and control individuals, who had no intention to participate in a reality TV show. Ninety-two candidates who auditioned for the show and 94 control individuals who had no intention to do so filled in a demographic questionnaire, Costa and McCrae’s (1992) NEO-FFI-R, and Raskin and Hall’s (1981) Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI). The candidates were significantly less agreeable and neurotic, but more extroverted, conscientious, and narcissistic, than noncandidates. Gender personality differences between candidates and noncandidates are also presented. Reality TV shows are one of the modalities of the narcissistic culture, through which narcissistic individuals may channel their need for admiration.

Keywords: Narcissism, NEO-FFI-R, Big Five, reality show, narcissistic culture

The “Big Brother” TV Show
“Big Brother” is a reality game show, whose premise is that a group of people temporarily live together in a large home, isolated from the outside world, but observed by it (Holmes & Jermyn, 2004). During their stay, contestants are continuously monitored by in-house television cameras, as well as personal audio microphones. Each series lasts for about three months, with 10-20 contestants entering the house. To win the final prize, a contestant must survive periodic (usually weekly) evictions and be the last guest remaining in the compound by the series’ conclusion.

The term big brother originates from Orwell’s (1949) novel, Nineteen Eighty-Four. In addition to the contestants living together under continuous observation (which is the chief attraction of the contest), the program relies on four basic props: the stripped-bare, back-to-basics environment in which they live; the evictions; the weekly tasks and competitions set by the staff; and the Diary/Confession Room in which the housemates convey their thoughts, feelings, and frustrations, and reveal their nominees for eviction. Contestants are required to evict other contestants on a regular basis.

Narcissism
The “Big Brother” TV show has become one of the channels of becoming a celebrity and the contestants do not hide their wish to be famous. This motivation to participate in the program – which includes exploration of intimate, private and sometimes embarrassing, moments – makes narcissism a central personality trait of individuals who are ready and wish to take part in such a program. This reality show explores very private and intimate aspects of one’s life, which is in accord with the exhibitionistic tendency, typical of grandiose narcissism (Cain, Pincus, & Ansell, 2008; Raskin & Hall, 1981). Moreover, the Big Brother TV show opens the way for anonymous individuals to become celebrities who may gain the admiration of the public, as expressed in the Self-absorption/Self-Admiration dimension of the NPI (Raskin & Hall, 1981).

Narcissism has had particular meaning in psychoanalytic theory, starting with Freud’s (1957) “On narcissism,” in which narcissism was defined as the soothing of the self as the sexual object. Although narcissism can be seen as a perversion, there is a general developmental egoism, which is characteristic of human development.

Morf and Rhodewalt (2001) proposed a dynamic self-regulatory processing model of narcissism that casts narcissism in terms of motivated self-construction, in that the narcissist’s self is shaped by the dynamic interaction of cognitive and affective intrapersonal processes and interpersonal self-regulatory strategies that are played out in the social arena. A grandiose yet vulnerable self-concept appears to underlie the chronic goal of obtaining continuous external self-affirmation. Because narcissists...
are insensitive to others’ concerns and social constraints and view others as inferior, their self-regulatory efforts often are counterproductive and ultimately prevent the positive feedback that they seek – thus undermining the self they are trying to create and maintain.

Campbell and Foster (2007) developed the extended agency model. They argue that narcissism is a quality of the self that has significant implications for thinking, feeling, and behaving and that individuals with narcissistic personality possess highly inflated, unrealistically positive views of the self. Often, this includes strong self-focus, feelings of entitlement, and lack of regard for others. Narcissists focus on what benefits them personally, with less regard for how their actions may benefit (or harm) others. Most interesting from their perspective as self-researchers is the vast array of self-regulatory strategies used by narcissists (e.g., admiration-seeking, bragging, displaying material goods, socializing with important individuals, etc.). These strategies are both causes and consequences of narcissists’ inflated self-beliefs. Their general orientation toward the narcissistic self is evident in the agency model of narcissism (Campbell, Brunell, & Finkel, 2006). According to this model, narcissists focus on agentic rather than communal concerns, they are approach oriented, their self-regulation is focused on acquiring self-esteem, they have an inflated view of themselves on many dimensions, and narcissism is linked to entitlement in interpersonal self-regulation.

Back et al. (2013) presented a process model that distinguishes two different dimensions of narcissism: admiration and rivalry. They proposed that narcissists’ overarching goal of maintaining a grandiose self is pursued by two separate pathways. In a set of seven studies, they validated this two-dimensional model using the newly developed Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ) and showed that narcissistic admiration and rivalry are positively correlated dimensions, yet they have markedly different nomological networks and distinct intra- and interpersonal consequences. Narcissistic admiration and rivalry showed unique relations to the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI), the Big Five, self-esteem, pathological narcissism, and other narcissism-related traits like Machiavellianism, psychopathy, self-enhancement, and impulsivity. Despite the positive relation between admiration and rivalry, the two predicted different general interpersonal orientations and reactions to transgressions in friendships and romantic relationships, interpersonal perceptions during group interactions, and observed behaviors in experimental observations.

The present study has been designed to compare the NPI and Big Five between candidates who auditioned to the “Big Brother” TV show, and control individuals who had no intention of taking part in any reality TV show. We also examined in which dimensions of the NPI the male and female participants of the two groups would differ, as well as testing the validity of the NPI and Big Five.

Hypotheses and Rationale

In a recent meta-analysis, O’Boyle, Forsyth, Banks, Story, & White (2014) identified specific facets of each five-factor model (FFM) trait that were consistently associated with narcissism (e.g., anger/hostility, modesty). The FFM explained a substantial portion of the variance in narcissism. In Vernon, Villani, Vickers, and Harris’s (2008) study on 278 adult twins narcissism correlated positively with extraversion, openness to experience, and psychopathy, and correlated negatively with agreeableness. Some adaptive narcissistic characteristics may be prevalent in individuals who engage in occupations that involve leadership or authority, provide social attention and prestige, or require a confident social presentation. Hill and Yousey (1998) investigated the expectation that narcissistic characteristics would be more prevalent in higher status occupations involving frequent opportunities for attention and admiration from others. Of four occupations sampled, politicians scored highest in total narcissism, as well as in leadership and authority; university faculty and librarians did not score particularly high or low on any narcissism indices; and clergy were lowest in exploitation and entitlement, which represent the more maladaptive aspects of narcissism. Barry, Grafeman, Adler, and Pickard (2007) explored the relation between narcissism, self-esteem, and delinquency among 372 at-risk 16-18-year-olds and found that narcissism and self-esteem were positively interrelated. The results suggested that low self-esteem was actually associated with delinquency when controlling for narcissism. So-called adaptive narcissistic characteristics may be positively correlated with self-esteem, but maladaptive narcissism was not related to self-esteem.

Based on extant research, O’Boyle et al. (2014) conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis and found that narcissism is positively associated with Extraversion, but negatively associated with Agreeableness (Campbell & Miller, 2013; Samuel & Widiger, 2008). In addition to being “disagreeable extraverts” (Paulhus, 2001), individuals with narcissistic traits may be prone to anger and aggressive behavior. This tendency, however, may remain dormant until their egos are threatened. Therefore, narcissism may be positively related to neuroticism (e.g., Campbell & Miller, 2013; Duffy, Shaw, Scott, & Tepper, 2006; Samuel & Widiger, 2008), but mainly due to its relation to anger.
Our first hypotheses therefore predict that:

**Hypothesis 1 (H1):** Narcissism would be positively related to Conscientiousness and Extraversion and negatively related to Agreeableness and Neuroticism.

Extraverts’ pronounced engagement with the external world, enjoying interaction with people, enthusiasm, action orientation, high group visibility, talkativeness, and self-assertion (Costa & McCrae, 1992) seem to be necessary for participating in the kind of activity of a reality show like the “Big Brother.” In addition, exhibitionism, which is an aspect of grandiose narcissism (Cain et al., 2008; Raskin & Hall, 1981), goes hand in hand with the presentation of intimate aspect of one’s life, involved in the show. One is supposed to be open to new experiences in order to take part in such a program. In contrast, Agreeableness seems to be opposed to the competitive intrigues in the show and Neuroticism includes low self-esteem, depression, and anxiety, which may prevent participation in a show of this kind.

It is therefore hypothesized that:

**Hypothesis 2 (H2):** Candidates who auditioned to the “Big Brother” would be:

- a. more extravertive
- b. more conscientious
- c. more open to experience
- d. more narcissistic
- e. less agreeable
- f. less neurotic

than the control individuals who had no intention to participate in a reality TV show.

The review of the literature does not provide unequivocal gender differences with respect to either the Big Five of personality or narcissism, we decided to add gender as another independent variable and to test Hypothesis 2 separately for men and women without predicting which of the gender would be more narcissistic.

### Method

#### Participants

Ninety-two (22 male and 70 female) candidates, who auditioned for the first season of the Israeli version of the “Big Brother” TV reality show, and 94 (36 male and 58 female) control individuals, who said that they had no intention of taking part in any reality TV show, participated in the study. Participants (50.3%) were married, 40.5% were singles, and 9.2% were divorced. Their mean age was 34.34 years (SD = 11.61) without significant age difference between the two groups. All the participants were Israeli Jews as to ensure cultural homogeneity. More than half of them (56.5%) defined themselves as secular, 29.5% as traditional, 11.0% as orthodox, and 3.0% as ultra-orthodox. 2.6% graduated elementary schools, 43.0% graduated secondary schools, 16.1% were undergraduate students, 24.0% held a B.A. or a B.Sc. degree, and the remaining 14.4% were either graduate students or hold an M.A. or an M.Sc. Degree.

#### Measures

**Demographic questionnaire** consisting of questions about gender, age, country of birth, year of immigration to Israel, parents’ country of birth, faculty, family status, religion, and religiosity level (self-definition as secular, traditional, orthodox, or ultra-orthodox), education, auditioning to the Big Brother show, and intention to participate in a reality TV show.

**NEO-FFI-R.** A shortened Hebrew version (authorized by B.I.P. Institute of Psychology) of the NEO-FFI-R (Costa & McCrae, 1992) was used in the present study. It consists of 60 items, 12 for each of the “FFM” variables. For each item, participants express agreement or disagreement on a 5-point Likert type scale ranging from 1 (= completely disagree) to 5 (= fully agree). Half of the items in each subscale are worded positively, and the other half negatively so as to avoid response bias. The items of the different subscales are mixed, so that every fifth item represents one of the FFMs. Cronbach’s α for the present study were .72 for Openness to Experience, .91 for Conscientiousness, .88 for Extraversion, .89 for Agreeableness, and .92 for Neuroticism.

**Narcissistic Personality Inventory** (NPI; Raskin & Hall, 1981), which is a self-report measure of trait narcissism, has a complex structure of factors: Leadership/Authority (LA), Superiority/Arrogance (SA), Self-Absorption/Self-Admiration (SASA), and Entitlement/Exploitation (EE) (Emmons, 1984). This measure consists of 40-item force choice questionnaire. A Hebrew validated version of this instrument had been previously used (e.g., Rubinstein, 2003, 2014). Cronbach’s α for the present study were .86 for LA, .74 for SA, .79 for SASA, .71 for EE, and .91 for the total NPI.

**Participants**

Two research assistants administered the questionnaires during auditions for the 2008 season of the “Big Brother” TV show at the sites at which the auditions were held. We are not aware of any preselection procedure of the candidates and distributed the research forms to all the candidates who were waiting for the auditions.
The response rate of the candidates was 88%. The introduction to the questionnaire included a promise of anonymity. The research forms were collected after they had been filled in as the participants were waiting for their auditions. To achieve optimal similarity between candidates and noncandidates, the candidates who filled in questionnaires were asked to hand over an empty questionnaire to someone whom they considered to be a close friend but who had no intention of taking part in “Big Brother” or any other reality show. To be on the safe side, each candidate received two forms for his or her close friend. This could explain the slightly higher number of noncandidates. This procedure for recruiting a control condition was used in a previous study to compare bereaved and nonbereaved parents (Rubinstein, 2004). In this study, however, one may raise the question whether the control condition should be viewed as the opposite of narcissism, rather than a narcissism-neutral sample, given that respondents had no intention to participate in Big Brother.

The questionnaires of the noncandidates were sent by them in stamped envelope addressed directly to the researcher. This procedure was carried out so as to protect their anonymity vis-à-vis their candidate counterparts. This ethical concern for anonymity between the candidates and their control prevented us from checking the dependency of the observations. The response rate among the noncandidates reached 69% (no incentives were offered to participants).

Pearson coefficient correlations were computed to test the association between the NPI scales and the scales of the Big Five. ANCOVA models were used to control for the effects of specific demographic continuous variables that were not of primary interest (e.g., age, education, and religiosity) but could explain differences between the two groups with respect to the dependent variables. ANCOVA is used to increase the statistical power (i.e., the ability to find a significant difference between groups by reducing the within-group error variance (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007). It was preferred over multiple regression that would involve creating a model for each one of the dependent variables. Multiple regression, in contrast, would involve building a model for each one of the dependent variables, thus increasing the number of analyses and the possibility of error while decreasing the statistical power.

Results

Narcissism and the Big Five of Personality

Before comparing the narcissism levels and those of the Big Five between candidates and noncandidates, Pearson correlation coefficients were computed between the narcissism subscales and the NEO-FFI-R, presented in Table 1.

The results presented in Table 1 indicate that the only narcissism subscale significantly related to Openness to Experience is the EE. The more entitled-exploitive one is, the less open one is to experience, a logical finding, given the high self-centeredness of high EE scorers (see Discussion). In contrast, EE is the only subscale, which is not related to Conscientiousness. LA, SA, SASA, and the total NPI scores are all significantly positively associated to Conscientiousness. All the NPI subscales, except Openness to Experience, as well as the total NPI score are also positively associated with EE, correlations ranging from .36 to .49. Only the EE is negatively correlated to Openness to Experience (see Table 1). In contrast, all the NPI subscales and total NPI score are negatively associated to Agreeableness. The same, with the exception of EE, is true for Neuroticism, which is negatively related to LA, SA, SASA, and the total NPI level, although the correlations here are weaker than those found between Agreeableness and the NPI scores. These findings support our first hypothesis.

The NEO-FFI-R Among Candidates and Noncandidates

Five 2-way ANCOVAs with the NEO-FFI as the dependent variables, auditioning and gender as the independent variables, and age, education, and religiosity level as covariates, were carried out to detect personality differences between candidates and noncandidates. Means and standard deviations of the NEO-FFI-R by gender and auditioning are presented in Table 2.

As far as Openness to Experience is concerned, women scored significantly higher than men, $F(1, 97) = 5.35$, $p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .09$, regardless of auditioning to the “Big Brother,” while both the main effect of auditioning and the Gender × Auditioning interaction were nonsignificant. As far as the covariates are concerned, only religiosity had significant effect, $F(1, 97) = 7.93$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_p = .14$, the higher the religiosity level the lower the level of Openness to Experience, $r = −.29$, $p < .001$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Pearson correlation coefficients between the NEO-FFI-R and the NPI scales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NPI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. O = Openness to Experience; C = Conscientiousness; E = Extroversion; A = Agreeableness; N = Neuroticism. *p < .05; **p < .01 (two-tailed).
As for Conscientiousness, only the main effect of auditioning was statistically significant, $F(1, 97) = 4.94, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .09$, with candidates scoring higher than noncandidates, without any significant gender differences. In this analysis, education, $F(1, 97) = 4.59, \ p < .01$, $\eta^2_p = .08$, had positive significant effect on Conscientiousness, but the effects of education and religiosity were nonsignificant.

Regarding Extraversion, candidates were significantly more extravertive than noncandidates, $F(1, 97) = 4.70, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .08$, a finding which supports our second hypothesis. Women were significantly more extravertive than men, $F(1, 97) = 4.32, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .07$, regardless of their intention to participate in the program. While either age or education had significant effect on Extroversion, a negative main effect of religiosity on E was found, $F(1, 97) = 5.62, \ p < .01$, $\eta^2_p = .10$, the higher the religiosity level the lower the Extroversion level is, $r = -.28, \ p < .01$.

In accord with the second hypothesis, candidates were also significantly less agreeable than noncandidates, $F(1, 97) = 5.92, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .10$, and men were less agreeable than women, $F(1, 97) = 4.93, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .09$. Here too neither age nor education had significant effect, but religiosity had, $F(1, 97) = 4.95, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .09$, the higher the religiosity the higher the $A$ is, $r = .32, \ p < .001$.

Finally, with respect to Neuroticism, in accord with the second hypothesis, candidates were significantly less neurotic than noncandidates were, $F(1, 97) = 4.42, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .08$, but the effects of gender and the covariates were statistically nonsignificant.

### The NPI Among Candidates and Noncandidates

Five 2-way ANCOVAs with the four NPI subscales and the total NPI score as the dependent variables, auditioning and gender as the independent variables, and age, education, and religiosity as covariates, were carried out to detect personality differences between candidates and noncandidates. Means and standard deviations of the NEO-FFI-R by gender and auditioning are presented in Table 3.

As far as the LA is concerned, the main effects of both auditioning, $F(1, 97) = 5.37, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .09$, and gender, $F(1, 181) = 3.92, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .07$, were statistically significant, with candidates scoring higher than noncandidates, as predicted, and men scoring higher than women. The effects of the Gender $\times$ Auditioning interaction and of the covariates were nonsignificant.

As for the SA, the main effect of gender was significant, $F(1, 97) = 13.56, \ p < .001$, $\eta^2_p = .24$, with men scoring higher than women, but those of both auditioning and Gender $\times$ Auditioning interaction were nonsignificant. The nonsignificant SA difference between candidates and noncandidates is not supportive of the second hypothesis of this study. The effects of age and religiosity were nonsignificant, and that of education reached only the $p < .10$ level, $F(1, 97) = 1.90$, $\eta^2_p = .03$, the higher the education level the lower the SA score, $r = -.19, \ p < .01$, suggesting that SA may compensate for low education level (see Discussion).

Regarding SASA, both gender, $F(1, 97) = 5.14, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .09$, with men scoring higher than women, and audition, $F(1, 97) = 4.43, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .08$, with candidates scoring higher than noncandidates (as hypothesized) had significant main effects, but those of the Auditioning $\times$ Gender interaction and of the covariates were nonsignificant.

The EE level of men was significantly higher than that of women, $F(1, 97) = 5.35, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .09$, and that of the candidates was significantly higher than that of the noncandidates, $F(1, 181) = 3.40, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .06$, a finding which is in accord with the second hypothesis, but the effect of the interaction was nonsignificant. In this analysis, the effect of age was significant, $F(1, 97) = 3.94, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .07$, the younger one is, the higher one’s EE level is, $r = -.19, \ p < .01$.

Finally, with respect to the total NPI level, in accord with the second hypothesis, the main effects of both auditioning, $F(1, 181) = 4.30, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .07$, and gender, $F(1, 181) = 5.31, \ p < .05$, $\eta^2_p = .09$, were significant, with...
men and candidates scoring higher than women and noncandidates, respectively, but no co-interaction was noted. Age had significant negative effect on the total NPI score, \( F(1, 181) = 6.11, p < .05, \eta^2 = .11, r = -.19, p < .05. \)

**Discussion**

The Big Brother reality TV show embodies these characteristics and opens a fast channel to fame and becoming a celebrity. While other reality shows require specific talents (e.g., “Master Chef” or “The Voice”), one’s attractiveness in the eyes of the producers and a strong ambition to become a celebrity, without any special talent, are sufficient for participation in the show. Although reality TV shows constitute an ever-increasing volume of the TV repertoire as part of a narcissistic culture, individuals who are willing to exhibit the most private aspects of their life to the public seem to have personality traits that distinguish them from individuals for whom privacy that goes hand in hand with appropriate sense of boundaries is still important.

**Narcissism and its Relation to the Five-Factor Model**

As the current sample is rather small and nonrepresentative, the correlations between the narcissism subscales and the Big Five should be regarded with special caution. However, examining those correlations, which were found and the Big Five should be regarded with special caution.

**Personality Differences Between Candidates and Noncandidates**

The negative correlation found between SA and education indicates that this facet of the NPI might compensate for low self-esteem. This explanation seems to correlate to the finding that the reaction of narcissism to insult leads to exceptionally high levels of aggression toward the source of the insult (Bushman & Baumeister, 1998). In the context of the Big Brother show, the frequent quarrels among the participants whose education level is usually relatively low tend to support this interpretation as a response to what they perceive as damage to their reputation.

**Gender Differences**

Although no significant Gender \( \times \) Auditioning effects have been found, the consistent gender personality differences are worthy of discussion. As far as Openness to Experience is concerned, the higher level of women compared to men is partially in accord with women’s higher openness to feelings but in contrast to men’s higher openness to ideas found in 26 cultures (Costa, Terracciano, & McCrae, 2001). This finding contrasts with those of previous studies. Although the shortened NEO-FFI-R version used in the present study does not distinguish among the different facets of each of the Big Five, the higher level of Openness to Experience evidenced by women in this study may be due to openness to feelings rather than ideas, given these multicultural findings. The lack of significant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3. Means and standard deviations (SD) of the NPI among male and female candidates and noncandidates for the Big Brother TV show</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Candidates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPI (total)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: LA = Leadership/Authority; SA = Supremacy/Arrogance; SASA = Self-Absorption/Self-Admiration; EE = Entitlement/Exploitation. Means with different subscripts differ significantly at \( p < .05 \) (a vs. b, and c vs. d; two-tailed). The scores of the NPI scales represent the overall means.
Conscientiousness gender difference is in accordance with the finding of Costa et al. (2001), wherein no facets of Conscientiousness showed consistent gender differences. Based on Costa et al.’s (2001) findings, the higher Extroversion level of women in this study may be attributed to the warmth, as men in their review scored higher in assertiveness and excitement seeking (which is indirectly supported by men’s higher NPI levels in this study). The higher Agreeableness and Neuroticism levels of women in this study also parallel that found by Costa et al. (2001). All this is consistent with previous findings (e.g., Foster, Campbell, & Twenge, 2003), with men in this study reported being more narcissistic than women.

Limitations and Recommendations

Although the rise of reality TV in the last couple of decades is basically a cultural, hence apparently “normative” phenomenon, adaptivity for landing a Big Brother spot might not resemble adaptivity in a more general/conventional sense.

As far as the likelihood of earning a TV role is concerned, connection between narcissism and physical attractiveness might be relevant for further investigation. For instance, Holtzman and Strube’s (2010) meta-analysis (N > 1,000) revealed a small but reliable positive narcissism-attractiveness correlation, a finding that supports the evolutionary and self-regulatory views of narcissism.

While this study compared candidates versus noncandidates to the Big Brother reality TV show, a study of actual participants versus nonparticipants may shed new light on the issue at hand. Finally, other cultural channels for narcissism should also be investigated as to enhance the study of interaction between culture and personality with respect to narcissism.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author declares no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References


Received September 8, 2015
Revision received November 16, 2015
Accepted December 12, 2015
Published online November 22, 2016

Gidi Rubinstein
Department of Behavioral Sciences
Netanya Academic College
1 Netanya Street
42365 Netanya
Israel
gidirubi@netvision.net.il