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Erratum

Hedonic deficit in anhedonia: support for the role of approach motivation [*Personality and Individual Differences* 2000, 28, 659–672][☆]

Marja K. Germans, Ann M. Kring

Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley, 3210 Tolman Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

On page 668 we reported negative correlations between the BAS (total score and reward responsiveness), EIS Positive, and self-reported experience of negative cues and stimuli, and interpreted those correlations to mean that decreased approach motivation, sensitivity to reward, and positive emotional intensity were associated with greater experience of displeasure to noxious stimuli and to cues of impending unpleasant stimuli. As has been pointed out to us by a colleague, since lower ratings on our self-report measure indicate *greater* displeasure, the negative correlations are correctly interpreted to mean that decreased approach motivation, sensitivity to reward, and positive emotional intensity are associated with *decreased* experience of displeasure to unpleasant cues and stimuli. Stated differently, those individuals who scored higher on the BAS total score, BAS reward responsiveness, and EIS Positive reported experiencing more displeasure in response to negative cues and stimuli. Our data therefore do not provide strong support for Meehl's theoretical account of anhedonia, as we indicated on page 670.

Similarly, the negative correlation reported on page 668 between EIS Positive and neutral cues and stimuli is correctly interpreted to mean that stronger intensity of positive emotional experience is associated with greater displeasure to the cues of neutral stimuli.

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