Table A.1. Most common Big Five models

Taxonomy	Domains	Facets	Reliability	Nom.net. /Number of items
HEXACO-	PI-R (Lee & Ashton, 2	2016)		100 items
	Humility			
		Sincerity	0.66	
		Fairness	0.76	
		Greed Avoidance	0.81	- Social Dominance
				Orientation (45)
		Modesty	0.68	(Leone et al., 2012)
	Emotionality	Wiodesty	0.00	
	Linotionanty	Fearfulness	0.70	
		Anxiety	0.64	
		Dependence	0.80	
		Sentimentality		- Callous affect (68)
		Somming	0.70	(Gaughan et al., 2012);
				+ Diversity (.22)
	_			(McAbee et al., 2014)
	Extraversion	~		
		Social Self-	0.67	+ Adaptability / Life skills (.25)
		Esteem Social Boldness	0.76	(McAbee et al., 2014) + Emision-reduction behavior
		Social Boldness	0.70	(Brick & Lewis, 2014)
				+ Leadership (.36) (McAbee et
				al., 2014)
		Sociability	0.71	
		Liveliness	0.76	+ Adaptability / Life skills (.25),
				+ Social responsability (.22),
				+ Health (.21) (McAbee et al., 2014)
	Agreeableness			201.)
	5	Forgivingness	0.74	
		Gentleness	0.66	
		Flexibility	0.61	
		Patience	0.79	
	Conscientiousness			
		Organization	0.74	
		Diligence	0.70	+ GPA (.31),
		_		+ Adaptability / Life skills (.37),
				+ Perseverance (.50)
		D C	0.60	(McAbee et al., 2014)
		Perfectionism	0.69	+ Emision-reduction behavior (.25) (Brick & Lewis, 2014)
		Prudence	0.69	- Erratic life-style (58)
		_ 1	0.07	(Gaughan et al., 2012)
	Openness			

	Aesthetic	0.66	
	Unconventionality	0.52	- Political Conservatism (.29)
	J		(Brick et al., 2014)
	Creativity	0.75	,
	Inquisitiveness	0.66	+ Continuous learning (.30) (McAbee et al, 2014)
NEO-PI-r (McCrae et al., 2011) Neuroticism			240 items
	Anxiety	0.78	- Fearless dominance (49) (Gaughan et al, 2009)
	Angry Hostility	0.75	
	Depression	0.81	
	Self-	0.68	
	Consciousness		
	Impulsiveness	0.70	+ Alcohol related problems (.29) (Ruiz et al., 2003)
	Vulnerability	0.77	,)
Extraversion	•		
	Warmth	0.73	
	Gregariousness	0.72	- Autism-spectrum Quotient (43) (Wakabayashi et al., 2006)
	Assertiveness	0.77	,
	Activity	0.63	
	Excitement	0.65	+ Fearless dominance (.53)
	Seeking		(Gaughan et al, 2009)
	Positive Emotions	0.73	
Openness			
	Fantasy	0.76	
	Aesthetics	0.76	
	Feelings	0.66	- Alexithymia (55) (Bagby et al., 1994)
	Actions	0.58	
	Ideas	0.80	
	Values	0.67	+ SAT verbal (.26)
Agreeableness			(Noftle et al., 2007)
Agreeableness	Trust	0.79	- Attachment avoidance (26) (Noftle et al., 2006)
	Straightforwardness		, ,
		0.71	
	Altruism	0.75	
	Compliance	0.59	
	Modesty	0.67	
	Tender-	0.56	- Callous affect (56)
	Mindedness		(Gaughan et al., 2012)

Conscientiousness			
	Competence	0.67	
	Order	0.66	
	Dutifulness	0.62	- Dysregulation / Disinhibition (49)
			(Gaughan et al, 2009)
	Achievement Striving	0.67	+ Supervisor rating (.23) (Piedmont et al., 1994)
	Self-Discipline	0.75	(======================================
	Deliberation	0.71	- Erratic life-style (57) (Gaughan et al., 2012); - Alcohol related problems (38)
			(Ruiz et al., 2003)
BFI-2 (Soto & John, 2016)			60 items
Extraversion			
	Sociability	0.83	- Conformity (36), - Tradition (24), + Stimulation (.21), + Positive affect (.32) (Soto et al., 2016)
	Assertiveness	0.80	+ Power
	Energy level	0.74	+ Purpose in life (.53), + Self-acceptance (.53), + Social connectedness (.33)
Agreeableness			()
	Compassion	0.68	+ Benevolence (.47), - Power (44), + Positive relations (.41)
	Respectfulness	0.66	+ Conformity (.39)
	Trust		+ Universalism (.21), + Likability
	Tust	0.75	(.25)
Conscientiousness			(.23)
	Organization	0.76	+ Security (.30)
	Productiveness		- Hedonism (35), + Achievement (.26), + Environmental mastery (.56)
	Responsability	0.68	- Stimulation, + Autonomy

Negative Emotionality

Anxiety 0.79 - Autonomy (-.32)

Depression 0.74

	Emotional Volatility	0.70	- Stress resistance
Open-mindedness	Volumity		
1	Intellectual	0.78	+ Self-direction (.44),
	curiosity	0.77	+ Personal growth (.50)
	Aesthetic Sensitivity	0.67	
	Creative	0.67	
	Imagination		
IPIP-NEO-120 (Johnson, 2014)			120 items
Neuroticism			
	Anxiety	0.78	
	Anger	0.87	
	Depression	0.85	
	Self-	0.74	
	Consciousness		
	Inmoderation	0.72	+ Hangover symptoms (.35) (McAdams et al., 2009)
	Vulnerability	0.76	
Extraversion			
	Friendliness	0.81	
	Gregariousness	0.79	
	Assertiveness	0.85	
	Activity Level	0.71	
	Excitement	0.77	+ Alcohol Use (.45),
	Seeking		+ Drinking problems (.37)
	C1 C-1	0.00	(McAdams et al., 2009)
	Cheerfulness	0.80	+ Addictive mobile phone usage style (.28) (Siddiqui, 2011)
Openness to Experien	ce		usage style (.20) (Studiqui, 2011)
- F	Imagination	0.83	
	Aesthetics	0.76	
	Emotionality	0.69	
	Adventurousness	0.72	
	Intellect	0.75	
	Liberalism		+ Trendy mobile phone
			usage style (.31) (Siddiqui, 2011)
Agreeableness			
	Trust	0.86	
	Morality	0.76	+ Thrifty mobile phone
	A 14	0.76	usage style (.48) (Siddiqui, 2011)
	Altruism	0.76	
	Cooperation	0.73	
	Modesty	0.76	
	Sympathy	0.72	

Conscientiousness		
	Self-Efficacy	0.63
	Orderliness	0.83
	Dutifulness	0.69
	Achievement-	0.80 + Academic Performance (.23)
	striving	(Rosander et al., 2011)
	Self-Discipline	0.73 + General health behaviors (.27)
		(Hagger-Johnson et al., 2007)
	Cautiousness	0.87

Note: Reliability stands for internal consistency estimates (Cronbach's α), retrieved from sources cited in the reliability column. Nom.net stands for nomological network. Coefficients in the nom.net column represent Pearson r coefficients. Numbers in the initial row of the predictive validity column represent number of items.

Table references

- Bagby, R. M., Taylor, G. J., & Parker, J. D. (1994). The twenty-item Toronto Alexithymia scale-II.

 Convergent, discriminant, and concurrent validity. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*,

 38(1), 33–40. doi:10.1016/0022-3999(94)90006-X
- Brick, C., & Lewis, G. J. (2014). Unearthing the "Green" Personality: Core Traits Predict Environmentally Friendly Behavior. *Environment and Behavior*, 48(5), 635–658. doi:10.1177/0013916514554695
- Gaughan, E. T., Miller, J. D., & Lynam, D. R. (2012). Examining the Utility of General Models of Personality in the Study of Psychopathy: A Comparison of the HEXACO-PI-R and NEO PI-R. *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 26(4), 513–523. doi:10.1521/pedi.2012.26.4.513
- Gaughan, E. T., Miller, J. D., Pryor, L. R., & Lynam, D. R. (2009). Comparing two alternative measures of general personality in the assessment of psychopathy: A test of the NEO PI-R and the MPQ. *Journal of Personality*, 77(4), 965–995. doi:10.1111/j.1467-6494.2009.00571.x
- Hagger-Johnson, G. E., & Whiteman, M. C. (2007). Conscientiousness facets and health behaviors:

 A latent variable modeling approach. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 43(5), 1235–1245. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2007.03.014
- Johnson, J. A. (2014). Measuring thirty facets of the Five Factor Model with a 120-item public domain inventory: Development of the IPIP-NEO-120. Journal of Research in Personality, 51, 78-89.
- Lee, K., & Ashton, M. C. (2016). Psychometric Properties of the HEXACO-100. Assessment, 1-15. doi:10.1177/1073191116659134

- Leone, L., Chirumbolo, A., & Desimoni, M. (2012). The impact of the HEXACO personality model in predicting socio-political attitudes: The moderating role of interest in politics. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 52(3), 416–421. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2011.10.049
- Mcabee, S. T., Oswald, F. L., & Connelly, B. S. (2014). Bifactor Models of Personality and College Student Performance: A Broad Versus Narrow View. *European Journal of Personality*, 28(6), 604–619. doi:10.1002/per.1975
- Mccrae, R. R., Kurtz, J. E., Yamagata, S., & Terracciano, A. (2011). Internal consistency, retest reliability and their implications for personality Scale Validity. *Personality and Social Psychological Bulletin*, 15(1), 28–50. doi:10.1177/1088868310366253.Internal
- Noftle, E. E., & Shaver, P. R. (2006). Attachment dimensions and the big five personality traits:

 Associations and comparative ability to predict relationship quality. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 40(2), 179–208. doi:10.1016/j.jrp.2004.11.003
- Ruiz, M. A., Pincus, A. L., & Dickinson, K. A. (2003). NEO PI-R predictors of alcohol use and alcohol-related problems. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 81(3), 265–270. doi:10.1207/S15327752JPA8103
- Schimmack, U., Diener, E., & Oishi, S. (2002). Life-satisfaction is a momentary judgment and a stable personality characteristic: The use of chronically accessible and stable sources. *Journal of Personality*, 70(3), 345–384. doi:10.1111/1467-6494.05008
- Shaver, P. R., & Brennan, K. A. (1992). Attachment styles and the" Big Five" personality traits:

 Their connections with each other and with romantic relationship outcomes. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 18(5), 536-545.
- Siddiqui, K. (2011). Personality influences mobile phone usage. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research In Business*, 3(3).

- Soto, C. J., & John, O. P. (2017). The next Big Five Inventory (BFI-2): Developing and assessing a hierarchical model with 15 facets to enhance bandwidth, fidelity, and predictive power.

 *Journal of personality and social psychology, 113(1), 117. doi:10.1037/pspp0000096
- Piedmont, R. L. (1994). Validation of the NEO PI-R observer form for college students: Toward a paradigm for studying personality development. Assessment, 1(3), 259-268.
- Rosander, P., Bäckström, M., & Stenberg, G. (2011). Personality traits and general intelligence as predictors of academic performance: A structural equation modelling approach. *Learning and Individual Differences*, 21(5), 590–596. doi:10.1016/j.lindif.2011.04.004
- Wakabayashi, A., Baron-Cohen, S., & Wheelwright, S. (2006). Are autistic traits an independent personality dimension? A study of the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ) and the NEO-PI-R. Personality and Individual Differences, 41(5), 873–883. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2006.04.003