Table A.1. Most common Big Five models

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Taxonomy | Domains | Facets | Reliability | Nom.net. /Number of items | No. of items |  |  |  |
| HEXACO-PI-R | | (Lee & Ashton, 2016) | | 100 items | 100\*, 60 |  |  |  |
|  | Humility |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sincerity | 0.66 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fairness | 0.76 | - Psychopathy (-.66),  - Antisocial behavior (-.44)  (Gaughan et al., 2012);  + Ethics/Integrity (.22)  (McAbee et al., 2014) | | | |  |
|  |  | Greed Avoidance | 0.81 | - Social Dominance  Orientation (-.45)  (Leone et al., 2012) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Modesty | 0.68 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Emotionality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fearfulness | 0.70 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Anxiety | 0.64 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dependence | 0.80 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sentimentality | 0.70 | - Callous affect (-.68)  (Gaughan et al., 2012);  + Diversity **(**.22**)**  (McAbee et al., 2014) | |  |  |  |
|  | Extraversion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Social Self-Esteem | 0.67 | + Adaptability / Life skills (.25)  **(**McAbee et al., 2014**)** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Social Boldness | 0.76 | + Emision-reduction behavior  (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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 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**)**  (McAbee et al., 2014) | |  |  |  |
|  |  | Perfectionism | 0.69 | + Emision-reduction behavior **(**.25**)**  (Brick & Lewis, 2014) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Prudence | 0.69 | - Erratic life-style **(**-.58**)**  (Gaughan et al., 2012) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Openness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Aesthetic | 0.66 | + Emision-reduction behavior (.33) ,  + Connectedness to nature (.51)  (Brick et al., 2014);  - Right Wing Authoritarism (-.37)  (Leone et al., 2012);  + Continuous learning (.30)  (McAbee, 2014)  + Artistic appreciation (.43)  (McAbee et al, 2014) | | | | |
|  |  | Unconventionality | 0.52 | - Political Conservatism **(**.29**)**  (Brick et al., 2014) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Creativity | 0.75 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Inquisitiveness | 0.66 | + Continuous learning (.30)  **(**McAbee et al, 2014**)** |  |  |  |  |
| NEO-PI-r |  | (McCrae et al., 2011) | | 240 items | 240 |  |  |  |
|  | Neuroticism |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Anxiety | 0.78 | - Fearless dominance (-.49)  (Gaughan et al, 2009) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Angry Hostility | 0.75 | + Callous / Manipulation (.29)  + Dysregulation / Disinhibition (.48)  + Anti-social behavior (.26)  (Gaughan et al, 2009) | | | |  |
|  |  | Depression | 0.81 | + Attachment Anxiety (.49),  + Attachment avoidance (.26)  (Noftle et al., 2006);  + Alexithymia (.36)  (Bagby et al., 1994);  - Satisfaction with life (-.52)  (Schimmack et al., 2002);  + Avoidant attachment style (.32),  + Anxious attachment style (.32) ,  - Secure attachment style (-.39)  (Shaver et al., 1992) | | | | |
|  |  | Self-Consciousness | 0.68 | + Autism-spectrum Quotient (.33)  (Wakabayashi et al., 2006);  + Avoidant attachment style (.32)  (Shaver et al., 1992) | | | | |
|  |  | Impulsiveness | 0.70 | + Alcohol related problems (.29)  (Ruiz et al., 2003) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Vulnerability | 0.77 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Extraversion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Warmth | 0.73 | + Secure attachment style  (Shaver et al., 1992);  - Attachment avoidance (-.26)  (Noftle et al., 2006) | | |  |  |
|  |  | Gregariousness | 0.72 | - Autism-spectrum Quotient (-.43)  **(**Wakabayashi et al., 2006**)** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Assertiveness | 0.77 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Activity | 0.63 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Excitement Seeking | 0.65 | + Fearless dominance **(**.53**)**  (Gaughan et al, 2009) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Positive Emotions | 0.73 | + Satisfaction with life (.40)  (Schimmack et al., 2004);  - Avoidant attachment style (-.30)  (Shaver et al., 1992) | | |  |  |
|  | 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)  **(**Noftle et al., 2007**)** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Agreeableness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Trust | 0.79 | - Attachment avoidance (-.26)  (Noftle et al., 2006) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Straightforwardness  0.71 | | - Interpersonal manipulation (-.75)  (Gaughan et al., 2012);  - Supervisor rating  (Piedmont et al., 1994);  - Fearless dominance (-.49),  - Dysregulation / Disinhibition (-.49)  (Gaughan et al, 2009) | | | | |
|  |  | Altruism | 0.75 | - Callous affect (-.63),  - Antisocial behavior (-.37)  (Gaughan et al., 2009);  - Antisocial behavior (-.26)  (Gaughan, et al., 2012) | | | |  |
|  |  | Compliance | 0.59 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Modesty | 0.67 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Tender-Mindedness | 0.56 | - Callous affect **(**-.56**)**  (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 | - Attachment anxiety (-.35)  (Noftle et al., 2006);  - Dysregulation / Disinhibition (-.51)  (Gaughan et. al, 2009) | | |  |  |
|  |  | 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 | 60 |  |  |  |
|  | 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 | 0.75 | + Universalism (.21), + Likability **(**.25**)** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Conscientiousness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Organization | 0.76 | + Security **(**.30**)** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Productiveness | 0.74 | - Hedonism (-.35),  + Achievement (.26),  + Environmental mastery (.56) | |  |  |  |
|  |  | Responsability | 0.68 | - Stimulation,  + Autonomy |  |  |  |  |
|  | Negative Emotionality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Anxiety | 0.79 | - Autonomy **(**-.32**)** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Depression | 0.74 | - Positive relations (-.56),  - Purpose in life (-.55),  - Environmental mastery (-.65),  -Self-acceptance (-.68),  - Positive affect **(**-.42**)** | | | | |
|  |  | Emotional Volatility | 0.70 | - Stress resistance |  |  |  |  |
|  | Open-mindedness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Intellectual curiosity | 0.78 | + Self-direction (.44),  + Personal growth **(**.50**)** |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Aesthetic Sensitivity | 0.67 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Creative Imagination | 0.67 |  |  |  |  |  |
| IPIP-NEO-120 | | (Johnson, 2014) | | 120 items | 120 |  |  |  |
|  | Neuroticism |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Anxiety | 0.78 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Anger | 0.87 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Depression | 0.85 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Self-Consciousness | 0.74 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 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 Seeking | 0.77 | + Alcohol Use (.45),  + Drinking problems **(**.37**)**  (McAdams et al., 2009) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cheerfulness | 0.80 | + Addictive mobile phone  usage style **(**.28**)** (Siddiqui, 2011) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Openness to Experience |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Imagination | 0.83 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Aesthetics | 0.76 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Emotionality | 0.69 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Adventurousness | 0.72 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Intellect | 0.75 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Liberalism | 0.64 | + Trendy mobile phone  usage style **(**.31**)** (Siddiqui, 2011) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Agreeableness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Trust | 0.86 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Morality | 0.76 | + Thrifty mobile phone  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-striving | 0.80 | + Academic Performance **(**.23**)**  (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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/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](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2006.04.003)