

Oregon Research Institute

**The Eugene-Springfield Community Sample:
Information Available from the Research Participants**

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The Eugene-Springfield Community Sample: Information Now Available

To date, the participants have completed these assessment instruments (in this order):

(1) The 360-PDA, an inventory of 360 person-descriptive adjectives that included Goldberg's (1992) 100 unipolar Big-Five factor markers, plus terms from each of the item clusters that have been hypothesized as potentially beyond the Big Five (Saucier & Goldberg, 1998). [Administered: Summer 1993.]

(2) The 858-IPIP, the first in a continuing series of administrations of subsets of items developed for the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP); each IPIP item is a short behavioral statement (e.g., Act wild and crazy, Pay attention to details, Am full of ideas). Most of the initial 858 IPIP items were written to tap one of the 90 facets in the Abridged Big Five-dimensional Circumplex (AB5C) model of Hofstee, de Raad, and Goldberg (1992). For a description of some of the scales developed from IPIP items, see Goldberg (1999a). [Administered: Spring 1994.]

(3) The NEO-PI-R, the latest revision of Costa and McCrae's (1992) 240-item inventory, measuring 30 facets (six associated with each of the five domains) of their Five-Factor Model, plus the five domain scores. [Administered: Summer 1994.]

(4) Gough's (1996) California Psychological Inventory (CPI), a 462-item inventory measuring 20 "folk concept" scales, three "structural" scales, and a variety of special-purpose scales that Gough has developed over the years. [Administered: Fall 1994.]

(5) The 525-PDA, a set of the 500 most familiar English person-descriptive adjectives (Saucier, 1997), plus the terms from Saucier's (1994) 40-item Big-Five "Mini-Markers" that were not already included. [Administered: Spring 1995.]

(6) The Activity Vector Analysis (AVA), a check-list of 96 adjectives responded to twice, once under instructions to describe oneself as one sees oneself, and again as one is seen by others (Hasler, Judd, & Merenda, 1987); the AVA measures the constructs from another five-factor model that is quite different from the Big-Five model (Goldberg, Sweeney, Merenda, & Hughes, 1996). [Administered: Spring 1995.]

(7) The Health Practices Questionnaire (HPQ), which included 39 items from earlier health-related inventories; our analyses of these items revealed a clear three-factor structure, with scales measuring *Risk-Avoidance* (10 items [e.g., I cross busy streets in the middle of the block]), *Good Health Practices* (12 items [e.g., I eat a balanced diet]), and *Health Concerns* (15 items [e.g., I gather information on things that affect my health]). [Administered: Spring 1995.]

(8) The 275-IPIP, a second set of IPIP items, these focused primarily on those facets of the AB5C model that had not been adequately measured by the initial set, plus 59 repeated items. [Administered: Fall 1995.]

(9) The Campbell Interest and Skill Survey (CISS), 320 items assessing avocational and vocational interests and self-reported talents and skills (Campbell, Hyne, & Nilsen, 1992). [Administered: Summer 1996.]

(10) The 179-IPIP, an additional set of 179 IPIP items, focused on content dimensions that were not well covered in the previous IPIP item sets. [Administered: Fall 1996.]

(11) The **5th Edition of the 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF)**, the 185-item latest revision of Cattell's famous inventory (Conn & Rieke, 1994). [Administered: Fall 1996.]

(12) The **Hogan Personality Inventory (HPI)**, 206 items intended to measure seven higher-level and 44 lower-level constructs (plus six occupational scales) in Hogan and Hogan's (1995) version of the five-factor model. [Administered: Winter 1997.]

(13) The **Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI)**, a 295-item adaptation of Cloninger, Przybeck, Svrakic, and Wetzel's (1994) multi-level inventory, with 35 lower-level scales subsumed by 7 higher-level constructs. [Administered: Spring 1997.]

(14) The **Behavioral Report Inventory (BRI)**, which included four sections: **(a) 400 activity descriptions** (e.g., Borrowed money, Chewed gum, Donated blood, Had a hangover, Made a list, Played chess, Read poetry, Slept past noon, Yelled at a stranger), to each of which participants indicated its frequency of occurrence (Loehlin & Nichols, 1976); **(b) 49 eating habits and practices** (Goldberg & Strycker, 2002); **(c) 24 symptoms of depression**, including those included in the CES-Depression Scale (Radloff, 1977); and **(d) 31 kinds of dissociative experiences** (Bernstein & Putnam, 1986; Goldberg, 1999b). [Administered: Fall 1997.]

(15) The **Personal Attribute Survey (PAS)**, which included 216 person-descriptive adjectives, 160 additional IPIP items, and 122 items from previously published scales measuring Self-Esteem (Rosenberg, 1965), Self-Monitoring (Snyder, 1974), Locus of Control (Levenson, 1981), Public and Private Self-Consciousness (Buss, 1980), Dispositional Optimism (Scheier, Carver, & Bridges, 1994), and Impression Management and Self-Deception (Paulhus, 1991). [Administered: Summer 1998.]

(16) The **Self/Peer Inventories (S/P-I)**, 88 items from two different five-factor inventories, including the 44-item "Big-Five Inventory" (John & Srivastava, 1999; Benet-Martinez & John, 1998) and Saucier's (1994) 40-item "Mini-Markers" of the Big-Five factor structure, plus two additional items in each inventory measuring Physical Attractiveness. These 88 items were completed by each participant, as well as by two or three other persons who also described that target. [Administered: Fall 1998.]

(17) A **Comprehensive Health Survey (CHS)**, which included 270 questions about mental and physical health and lifestyle, including measures of tobacco and alcohol consumption, stressful life events, health-related coping styles (Endler et al., 1998), Obsessive-compulsive symptoms (Foa et al., 1998), Irrational beliefs (Koopmans et al., 1994), Cognitive failures (Broadbent et al., 1982), and the Need for Cognition (Cacioppo & Petty, 1982). [Administered: Spring 1999.]

(18) The **Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ)**, the latest 276-item version of Tellegen's (in press) personality inventory, which includes 11 content scales, plus one scale measuring Unlikely Virtues. [Administered: Summer 1999.]

(19) The **Jackson Personality Inventory-Revised (JPI-R)**, the 300-item latest revision of this popular inventory (Jackson, 1994), which includes 15 content scales. [Administered: Fall 1999.]

(20) The **Six Factor Personality Questionnaire (6FPQ)**, a new 108-item inventory just developed by Jackson and Paunonen (2000). [Administered: Fall 1999.]

(21) Personality, Emotions, and Attitudes (PEA), a composite inventory including 146 IPIP items measuring 7 aspects of "Emotional Intelligence" (Positive and negative expressivity, Attending to emotions, Emotion-based decision-making, Responsive joy, Responsive distress, and Empathic concern), Alexithymia (Taylor et al., 1986), Psychopathy (Levenson et al., 1995), Borderline Personality (Leichsenring, 1999), Somatoform Dissociation (Nijenhuis et al., 1997), and Fantasy Proneness (Merckelbach et al., 2001). Also included were measures of Adult Attachment Styles (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991), Hypochondriasis (Katz & Zenger, 1999), and Magical Ideation and Childhood Fantasies (Eckblad & Chapman, 1983), plus questions about computer and e-mail usage, reading habits, gambling practices, automobile driving, sexual orientation and strength of sex drive, incidence of frightening or traumatic events, and use of dietary supplements and alternative health care. [Administered: Spring 2000.]

(22) Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), a research version of this classic instrument, with five pictures to each of which participants wrote imaginative stories; scores derived from their stories provide implicit measures of the needs for Achievement, Affiliation-Intimacy, and Power, as well as Responsibility, Integrative complexity, Explanatory style, and other variables. [Administered: Spring 2000.]

(23) A Survey of Beliefs and Opinions (SBO), a new 430-item experimental inventory of social attitudes. The first 200 items measure 48 subcomponents of the four "isms" factors found by Saucier (2000), and the remaining 230 items were selected to capture 42 social-attitude constructs, including political party affiliation, belief in a just world, Protestant work ethic, and aspects of feminist and of anarchist beliefs. [Administered: Winter 2001.]

(24) Survey of Dispositions and Views (SDV), which included 119 new IPIP items, including 100 items based on the theoretical adult temperament dimensions proposed by Mary K. Rothbart and 19 items developed to measure attributes of persons who consider themselves to be "eccentrics." Also included were the 75 trait-descriptive adjectives from Goldberg's (1990) 100 revised synonym clusters that had not been included in previous questionnaires, the 5-item Satisfaction with Life Scale (Pavot & Diener, 1993), and a 66-item version of the Schwartz (1992) Value Survey, plus 14 items from the Right-Wing Authoritarianism Scale (Altemeyer, 1996) and 8 items from the Social Dominance Orientation Scale (Sidanius & Pratto, 1999). Additionally, there were 76 items from four measures of Allocentrism vs. Idiocentrism, the individual-differences analogue of the broad cultural construct of Individualism vs. Collectivism (Oyserman, 1993; Triandis et al., 1995; Triandis et al., 1998). Participants assessed the relative importance of 44 potential causes of life events, and they judged the degree of influence deserved by each of 32 types of people. Finally, participants rated the desirability (in others) of each of 100 personality traits. [Administered: Summer 2001.]

(25) Experimental Personality Survey (EPS), which included 256 new IPIP items intended to broaden the item pool by augmenting previous IPIP scales with relatively low reliabilities. Also included were 237 English translations of adjectives that had defined lexical factors in other languages, along with a second administration of a revised version of the CES-Depression Scale (Radloff, 1977). Participants indicated the frequency with which they had experienced each of 18 infrequently occurring events, and answered three questions assessing their present health status. A 24-item version of MacDonald's (2001) revised Expressions of Spirituality Inventory was included, along with 14 questions about participants' reactions to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. [Administered: Summer 2002.]

(26) Personal Reactions Survey (PRS), which included the new 192-item HEXACO Personality Inventory (Lee & Ashton, 2004), the 20 items included in the four Behavioral

Activation System (BAS) and Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) scales from Carver and White (1994), and the 23 items selected by Jackson (2003) as markers of the major factors in the Gray-Wilson Personality Questionnaire (Wilson, Barrett, & Gray, 1989). We also asked for preference ratings for each of a wide variety of types of leisure activities, including Music (22 kinds), Reading (35 kinds), Movies (18 kinds), and Television programs (34 kinds). A revised and expanded version of the Freyd-Goldberg survey of potentially disturbing events (originally included in the PEA survey) was re-administered, along with 80 new IPIP items intended to measure sensation-seeking, hyperactivity, fearfulness, and obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Two questions inquired whether participants would want to know the likely date of their death, if the science of genetics could eventually provide that information. [Administered: Spring 2003.]

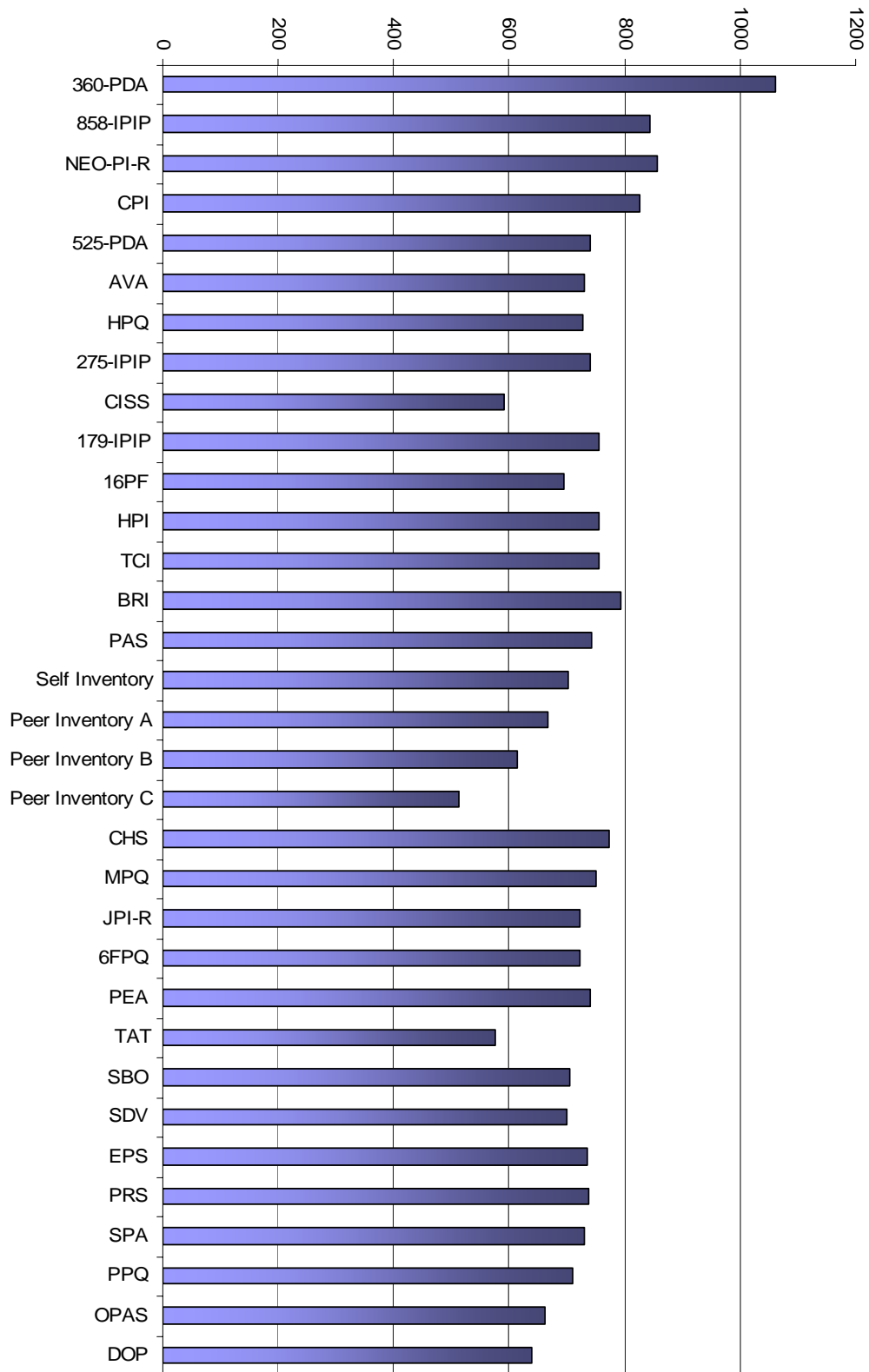
(27) Skills, Possessions, and Abilities (SPA), which included 79 new IPIP items measuring aspects of materialism, empathy, systemizing, autism, and trustworthiness, plus 80 forced-choice BFI pairs. Respondents indicated their present computer use and skills (originally assessed in the Spring of 2000), along with the number of each of 133 types of possessions that they own. To assess their differential abilities, respondents self-rated and rank-ordered nine basic kinds of talents, and indicated their proficiency in each of 18 specific skills; they also rated their knowledge of examples (real and not) from each of seven diverse cultural domains (e.g., musical artists). Also included were a detailed medical history, a survey of the occurrence of some pleasant personal experiences, their beliefs about the nature of intelligence, and their views about the ease versus difficulty of changing each of 27 adult attributes. [Administered: Fall 2003.]

(28) Perceptions of Personal Qualities (PPQ), which included 342 IPIP items adapted from the Values in Action Inventory of Strengths (VIA-IS) scales developed by Peterson and Seligman (2004) to measure human virtues; these include IPIP-adapted versions of all 240 items from the initial VIA-IS scales, plus IPIP-adapted versions of 102 additional items that had been developed to measure these and other positive values. Seven of these 342 IPIP items were repeated from previous surveys. Also included in the PPQ were 10 questions about musical training, experiences, and talents; six questions about sleeping and dreaming; two about the use of multi-vitamins; and two about ethnicity and race. The PPQ also included 56 social-attitude items repeated from the SBO and SDV surveys, tapping six broad dimensions of ideology, plus Machiavellianism and Social Dominance Orientation. [Administered: Fall 2004.]

(29) Omnibus Personal Attributes Survey (OPAS), our longest questionnaire, which included new attitude items developed by Saucier intended to measure pro- and anti-imperialism, ethnonationalism, fundamentalism, militarism, utopianism, anti-intellectualism, the mobilizing passions of fascism, and the relative endorsement of different kinds of freedom; plus the MACH-IV scale (Christie & Geis, 1970), the Fears questionnaire (Marks & Mathews, 1979), items from the Sensitivity to Reward and Sensitivity to Punishment scales developed by Torrubia et al. (2001), Narcissism (Raskin & Terry, 1988), and Psychopathy (Paulhus, Hemphill, & Hare, in press). Also included were two addiction-screening measures developed by Grucza, probing for symptoms of alcohol and nicotine dependence as defined by DSM-IV. In addition, the survey included 17 items representing new facet scales for Lee and Ashton's HEXACO-PI, a new vocational-interest inventory developed by Goldberg, five bipolar single-item Big-Five composite descriptions developed by Woods, and questions about the participants' internet activities and their willingness to take part in any future genetic research studies. [Administered: Fall 2006.]

(30) Descriptions of People (DOP), which included 90 vignette personality descriptions corresponding to the 90 facet poles in the Abridged Big Five-dimensional Circumplex (AB5C) model of Hofstee, de Raad, & Goldberg (1992); respondents indicated how close their own personalities matched each vignette, using a 9-point rating scale. Also included were the 209 items measuring Goldberg's 32 preliminary avocational-interest scales. [Administered Fall 2007.]

**The Number of Participants from the Eugene-Springfield Community Sample
Completing Each of the First 29 Assessments,
Plus the Number Described by One, Two, and Three Others**



Some Demographic Information about the Community Sample

The Eugene-Springfield Community Sample was recruited in 1993 from lists of home owners who volunteered to complete our questionnaires for at least five to ten years. When initially recruited, the sample ranged in age from 18 to 85.

The number of participants who have completed at least two of the last four surveys = 757 (that is 88% retained over the 10-year period, 1993 to 2003); the following demographic data is FROM THE PRESENT SAMPLE (N = 757) based on their responses in 1993:

Gender: Female = 56.9%

Age in 2005: 30-41 = 3.3%
42-51 = 16.1%
52-61 = 34.7%
62-71 = 21.1%
72-81 = 16.6%
82 and over = 8.1%

Highest level of education

reported in 1993: Not graduated from high school = 1.2%
High school graduate = 8.9%
Vocational/technical schooling = 5.9%
Some college = 28.0%
College graduate = 20.7%
Some post-college education = 11.3%
Post-college degree = 23.9%

Ethnic status: Caucasian = 98.4%

ADDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES OBTAINED IN 1999 (N = 763):

Where born? Pacific Northwest = 40.3%
Midwest = 20.3%
California = 15.8%
Northeast = 9.4%
Great Plains = 5.5%
Southeast = 3.9%
Southwest = 2.4%
Foreign country = 2.4%

Handedness: Right-handed = 90.5%
Left-handed = 8.1%
No preference = 1.3%

Marital status in 1999: Married = 76.6%
 Divorced = 8.3%
 Widowed = 8.2%

Number of OTHER people in present household: None = 13.5%
 One = 48.4%
 Two = 15.5%
 Three = 15.7%

Religion: Protestant 42.3%
 Spiritual but no formal religion 22.1%
 None 13.5%
 Catholic 11.1%
 Other 6.8%
 Mormon 2.2%
 Jewish 2.0%

Employment status in 1999: Working for pay full-time = 44%
 Retired = 32%
 Working for pay part-time = 16%
 Homemaker = 9%

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OBTAINED IN 2000:

Adult sexual orientation:	Women	Men
Exclusively heterosexual	92.1%	96.8%
Bisexual	4.5%	1.6%
Exclusively homosexual	1.7%	.6%
Nonsexual	1.7%	1.0%

Willing to come to ORI for some tasks: Yes = 90%
Willing to go to a physician's office for a health exam: Yes = 91%
Willing to contribute a saliva sample for genetic analysis: Yes = 88%
Do you have a computer at home? Yes = 88%.
If not, do you have plans to obtain one? Yes = 44%.
If yes, do you have internet access at home? Yes = 93%.
Do you use e-mail? Yes = 81%.
Other than for e-mail, do you use the internet? Yes = 79%

Alphabetical Index of 171 Labels for 279 IPIP Scales

Achievement-striving (NEO: C4), (TCI: P3), (MPQ: AC), (6FPQ: IT1)
Activity-level (NEO: E4), (JPI: EnI)
Adaptability (6FPQ: AG3)
Adventurousness (NEO: O4), (CPI: Sp), (6FPQ: OP1)
Agreeableness (NEO Domain), (Big-Five Domain), (Big-7: 525), (6FPQ: AG)
Alexithymia (PEA: Taylor, et al., 1986)
Altruism (NEO: A3)
Amiability (CPI: Ami)
Anger (NEO: N2)
Anxiety (NEO: N1), (JPI: Axy)
Artistic Interests (NEO: O2)
Assertiveness (AB5C: I+/III+), (NEO: E3), (CPI: Do), (16PF: E), (MPQ: SP)
Attention to Emotions (PEA: Barchard, 2001)
Attractiveness (Big-7: 525)
Belligerence (MPQ: AG)
Borderline Personality Disorder (PEA-BPI: Leichsenring, 1999)
Calmness (AB5C: IV+/II+), (CPI: WO), (16PF: Q4), (HPI: SO), (6FPQ: AG2)
Cautiousness (AB5C: III+/I-), (NEO: C6)
Cheerfulness (NEO: E6)
Cognitive Failures (CHS: Broadbent, et al., 1982)
Compassion (TCI: C1)
Competence (AB5C: V+/III+), (CPI: Py), (HPI: MP), (TCI: P2)
Complexity (CPI: Cs), (16PF: Q1)
Comprehension (CPI: Ie), (6FPQ: OP2)
Conformity (JPI: Cpr)
Conscientiousness (AB5C: III+/III+), (NEO Domain), (Big-Five Domain), (Big-7: 525)
Conservatism (TCI: ST4), (MPQ: TR), (6FPQ: ME1)
Cool-headedness (AB5C: IV+/III-)
Cooperation (AB5C: II+/I-), (NEO: A4), (HPI: REL)
Creativity (AB5C: V+/II-), (HPI: Int)
Culture (6FPQ: OP3)
Deliberateness (6FPQ: ME2)
Dependence (TCI: RD4)
Depression (NEO: N3), (CES-D: 4 hierarchical levels), (PEA-BPI: Leichsenring, 1999)
Depth (AB5C: V+/IV-), (CPI: Em)
Discipline (CPI: Leo)
Disliking Smells/Tastes (PEA: Nijenhuis, et al., 1997)
Disorderliness (CPI: Fx)
Dissociation (DES: 3 hierarchical levels)
Distrust (MPQ: AL)
Docility (6FPQ: AG1)
Dominance (CPI: Nar)
Dutifulness (AB5C: III+/II+), (NEO: C3), (CPI: V2), (16PF: G), (HPI: Pru)
Efficiency (AB5C: III+/I+)
Emotional Confusion (PEA: Taylor, et al., 1986)
Emotional Openness/Valuing (PEA: Taylor, et al., 1986)
Emotional Stability (Big-Five Domain), (Big-7: 525)
Emotionality (NEO: O3)
Emotion-based Decision-making (PEA: Barchard, 2001)

Empathy (AB5C: II+/V+), (TCI: C2), (PEA: Barchard, 2001), (JPI: Emp)
 Entitlement (PEA-BPI: Leichsenring, 1999)
 Excitement-seeking (NEO: E5)
 Exhibitionism (6FPQ: EX3)
 Extravagance (TCI: NS3)
 Extraversion (NEO Domain), (Big-Five Domain), (Big-7: 525), (6FPQ: EX)
 Fantasy Absorption (PEA: Merckelbach, et al., 2001)
 Fantasy Proneness (PEA: Merckelbach, et al., 2001)
 Femininity (TCI: ST5)
 Forcefulness (CPI: B-MS)
 Friendliness (AB5C: I+/II+), (NEO: E1), (16PF: H), (HPI: Lik), (TCI: RD2), (MPQ: SC)
 Good Health Practices (Health-PQ: F2)
 Good Nature (CPI: V3)
 Gregariousness (AB5C: I+/I+), (NEO: E2), (16PF: F), (HPI: SP), (6FPQ: EX1)
 Happiness (AB5C: IV+/I+), (CPI: MP), (HPI: ST)
 Harm-avoidance (TCI: HA2)
 Health Concerns (Health-PQ: F3)
 Imagination (AB5C: V+/III-), (NEO: O1), (16PF: M), (TCI: ST1), (MPQ: AB)
 Immoderation (NEO: N5)
 Imperturbability (AB5C: IV+/II-)
 Impression-management [BIDR] (PAS: Paulhus, 1991)
 Impulse-control (AB5C: IV+/I-), (TCI: S5)
 Independence (6FPQ: IP)
 Industriousness (TCI: P4), (6FPQ: IT)
 Ingenuity (AB5C: V+/I+), (JPI: Inv)
 Initiative (TCI: P1)
 Insight (CPI: Sa)
 Intellect (AB5C: V+/V+), (NEO: O5), (CPI: Ai), (Big-Five Domain), (Big-7: 525), (16PF: B)
 Intellectual Breadth (JPI: Bdi)
 Intellectual Complexity (JPI: Cpx)
 Intellectual Openness (6FPQ: OP)
 Introspection (AB5C: V+/I-)
 Introversion (CPI: V1)
 Irrational Beliefs (CHS: Koopmans, et al., 1994)
 Joyfulness (MPQ: WB)
 Leadership (AB5C: I+/V+), (HPI: Amb), (6FPQ: EX2)
 Liberalism (NEO: O6), (CPI: CT)
 Locus of Control (PAS: Levenson, 1981)
 Machiavellianism (JPI: Sas)
 Methodicalness (6FPQ: ME)
 Moderation (AB5C: IV+/III+)
 Modesty (NEO: A5)
 Morality (AB5C: II+/III+), (NEO: A2), (TCI: C5)
 Motoric/physical Dissociation (PEA: Nijenhuis, et al., 1997)
 Need for Cognition (CHS: Cacioppo & Petty, 1982)
 Need for Order and Cleanliness (CHS: Foa, et al., 1998)
 Negative Expressivity (PEA: Barchard, 2001)
 Negative Valence (Big-7: 525)
 Neuroticism (NEO Domain), (TCI: HA1), (MPQ: SR)
 Nurturance (AB5C: II+/V-)
 Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms (CHS: Foa, et al., 1998)

Openness (16PF: N)
 Openness to Experience (NEO Domain)
 Optimism (CPI: Wb), (TCI: S2), (PAS: Scheier, et al., 1994)
 Orderliness (AB5C: III+/V-), (NEO: C2), (16PF: Q3), (6FPQ: ME3)
 Organization (AB5C: III+/V+), (JPI: Org)
 Perfectionism (AB5C: III+/IV-), (CHS: Foa, et al., 1998)
 Planfulness (CPI: Ac), (MPQ: CO)
 Playfulness (6FPQ: IT3)
 Pleasantness (AB5C: II+/IV+)
 Poise (AB5C: I+/IV+), (CPI: Tm)
 Politeness (CPI: D-SD)
 Positive Expressivity (PEA: Barchard, 2001)
 Private Self-consciousness (PAS: Buss, 1980)
 Provocativeness (AB5C: I+/II-)
 Psychopathic Selfishness (PEA: Levenson, et al., 1995)
 Psychopathic Undependability (PEA: Levenson, et al., 1995)
 Psychopathy (PEA: Levenson, et al., 1995)
 Psychotic Processes (PEA-BPI: Leichsenring, 1999)
 Public Self-consciousness (PAS: Buss, 1980)
 Purposefulness (AB5C: III+/IV+)
 Quickness (AB5C: V+/IV+), (HPI: Sch)
 Rationality (AB5C: III+/II-)
 Rebelliousness (TCI: NS4)
 Recklessness (TCI: NS2)
 Reclusiveness (6FPQ: IP1)
 Reflection (AB5C: V+/II+)
 Relationship Problems (PEA-BPI: Leichsenring, 1999)
 Resourcefulness (TCI: S3), (6FPQ: IT2)
 Responsibility (CPI: Re), (JPI: Rsy)
 Responsive Distress (PEA: Barchard, 2001)
 Responsive Joy (PEA: Barchard, 2001)
 Risk-avoidance (Health-PQ: F1), (MPQ: HA)
 Risk-taking (JPI: Rkt)
 Romanticism (TCI: ST2)
 Satisfaction (TCI: S1)
 Security (CPI: Lp), (16PF: C)
 Self-acceptance (TCI: S4)
 Self-consciousness (NEO: N4)
 Self-control (CPI: Sc)
 Self-deception [BIDR](PAS: Paulhus, 1991)
 Self-discipline (NEO: C5)
 Self-disclosure (AB5C: I+/III-), (TCI: RD3)
 Self-efficacy (NEO: C1), (CPI: In), (TCI: HA4-reflected)
 Self-esteem (16PF: O), (PAS: Rosenberg, 1965)
 Self-monitoring (PAS: Snyder, 1974)
 Self-sufficiency (6FPQ: IP3)
 Sensitivity (16PF: I)
 Sensory/perceptual Dissociation (PEA: Nijenhuis, et al., 1997)
 Sentimentality (CPI: Fe), (TCI: RD1)
 Sociability (AB5C: I+/V-), (CPI: Sy), (16PF: Q2), (HPI: Soc), (JPI: Soc)
 Social-confidence (JPI: Scf)

Social-discomfort (TCI: HA3)
Somatoform Dissociation (PEA: Nijenhuis, et al., 1997)
Stability (AB5C: IV+/IV+), (CPI: So), (HPI: Adj)
Sympathy (AB5C: II+/III-), (NEO: A6)
Talkativeness (AB5C: I+/IV-)
Temperance (CPI: Gi)
Tenderness (AB5C: II+/IV-)
Thought Control (PEA: Merckelbach, et al., 2001)
Timidity (CPI: B-FM)
Tolerance (CPI: To), (TCI: C1), (JPI: Tol)
Toughness (AB5C: IV+/V+), (HPI: CP)
Traditionalism (JPI: Trv)
Tranquility (AB5C: IV+/V-)
Trust (NEO: A1), (16PF: L), (TCI: C3)
Understanding (AB5C: II+/II+)
Unlikely Virtues (MPQ: UV)
Unpretentiousness (6FPQ: IP2)
Variety-seeking (TCI: NS1)
Vulnerability (NEO: N6)
Warmth (AB5C: II+/I+), (16PF: A)

Note: This list does not include the 44 lowest level clusters from the HPI, for which IPIP equivalents are available. **525** = A set of the most familiar English person-descriptive adjectives (Saucier, 1997). **16PF** = Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire (Conn & Rieke, 1994). **6FPQ** = Six Factor Personality Questionnaire (Jackson, Paunonen, & Tremblay, 2000). **AB5C** = Abridged Big Five-dimensional Circumplex model (Hofstee, de Raad, & Goldberg, 1992). **BIDR** = Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (Paulhus, 1991). **CES-D** = Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (Radloff, 1977). **CHS** = Comprehensive Health Survey. **CPI** = California Psychological Inventory (Gough, 1996). **DES** = Dissociative Experiences Scale (Bernstein & Putnam, 1986; Goldberg, 1999b). **Health-PQ** = Health Practices Questionnaire. **HPI** = Hogan Personality Inventory (Hogan & Hogan, 1995). **JPI-R** = Jackson Personality Inventory-Revised (Jackson, 1994). **MPQ** = Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (Tellegen, in press). **NEO** = Revised version of the NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R: Costa & McCrae, 1992). **PAS** = Personal Attributes Survey. **PEA** = Personality, Emotions, and Attitudes. **TCI** = Temperament and Character Inventory (Cloninger et al., 1994).

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