

Predicting Psychological and Subjective Well-Being from Personality: A Meta-AnalysisJeromy Anglim¹, Sharon Horwood¹, Luke D. Smillie², Rosario J. Marrero³, Joshua K. Wood¹**Abstract**

This study reports the most comprehensive assessment to date of the relations that the domains and facets of Big Five and HEXACO personality have with self-reported subjective well-being (SWB: life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect) and psychological well-being (PWB: positive relations, autonomy, environmental mastery, purpose in life, self-acceptance, and personal growth). It presents a meta-analysis ($n = 334,567$, $k = 462$) of the correlations of Big Five and HEXACO personality domains with the dimensions of SWB and PWB. It provides the first meta-analysis of personality and well-being to examine (a) HEXACO personality, (b) PWB dimensions, and (c) a broad range of established Big Five measures. It also provides the first robust synthesis of facet-level correlations and incremental prediction by facets over domains in relation to SWB and PWB using four large datasets comprising data from prominent, long-form hierarchical personality frameworks: NEO PI-R ($n = 1,673$), IPIP-NEO ($n = 903$), HEXACO PI-R ($n = 465$), and Big Five Aspect Scales ($n = 706$). Meta-analytic results highlighted the importance of Big Five neuroticism, extraversion, and conscientiousness. The pattern of correlations between Big Five personality and SWB was similar across personality measures (e.g., BFI, NEO, IPIP, BFAS, Adjectives). In the HEXACO model, extraversion was the strongest well-being correlate. Facet-level analyses provided a richer description of the relationship between personality and well-being, and clarified differences between the two trait frameworks. Prediction by facets was typically around 20% better than domains, and this incremental prediction was larger for some well-being dimensions than others.

Keywords: HEXACO, Big Five, subjective well-being, psychological well-being, personality facets

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Public Significance Statement

This meta-analysis provides a comprehensive and detailed overview of the substantial links between personality traits and well-being. It is the first investigation to incorporate the two most widely accepted frameworks for measuring personality (i.e., the Big Five and the HEXACO model) as well as two of the most influential models of human well-being (i.e., subjective and psychological well-being). Results of the meta-analysis provide important insights into the various pathways through which people build well-being in their lives.

Introduction

Decades of research shows that personality traits play a critical role in how we experience, approach, and appraise our lives (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Headey & Wearing, 1989; Steel, Schmidt, & Shultz, 2008). Many researchers assess the "good life" in terms of subjective well-being (SWB): a composite of life satisfaction, high levels of positive affect, and low levels of negative affect (Diener, 1984). Whereas SWB largely avoids making assumptions about the causes of happiness, other conceptualizations of well-being draw more strongly on eudaimonic and humanistic perspectives in conceptualizing well-being (Waterman, 1993). In particular, the six-dimensional model of psychological well-being (PWB) identifies a broader set of well-being dimensions, comprising positive relations, autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, purpose in life, and self-acceptance (Ryff, 1989). Previous research shows that major dimensions of personality are robustly associated with both SWB and PWB, along with other indices of human happiness (e.g., Anglim & Grant, 2016; Sun et al., 2018).

To date, most research examining the personality correlates of SWB has focused on the Big Five (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Steel et al., 2008). These five broad 'domains' of personality emerged from decades of research seeking to identify the major lines of covariation among trait terms, and provide a robust organizing framework for personality psychology as a whole (Anglim & O'Connor, 2019; John & Srivastava, 1999). However, the Big Five domains do not provide—nor were they ever intended to provide—a complete description of personality. Personality traits can be hierarchically arranged at multiple levels both above (e.g., Anusic, Schimmack, Pinkus, & Lockwood, 2009; DeYoung, 2006; Digman, 1997; Musek, 2007; Veselka et al., 2009) and below (e.g., Costa & McCrae, 1995; DeYoung, Quilty, & Peterson, 2007; Mõttus, Kandler, Bleidorn, Riemann, & McCrae, 2017; Mõttus, McCrae, Allik, & Realo, 2014) the five broad domains. In addition, a prominent alternative to the Big Five, the six-factor HEXACO model (Ashton, Lee, & De Vries, 2014), has received increasing interest and support. Researchers have thus begun to expand knowledge of the relation between personality and well-being by shifting to different levels in the personality trait hierarchy within the Big Five, as well as within the HEXACO framework (Aghababaei & Arji, 2014; Anglim & Grant, 2016; Marrero Quevedo & Carballeira Abella, 2011; Schimmack et al., 2004; Sun et al., 2018).

To strengthen and consolidate this emerging research, we aim to address several fundamental gaps in the literature. First, despite meta-analytic work relating the Big Five domains to SWB (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Steel et al., 2008), no equivalent meta-analysis has examined how the Big Five relates to PWB, or how the HEXACO model relates to either SWB or PWB. Second, the meta-analysis of Steel et al. (2008) focused exclusively on the NEO and the meta-analysis of DeNeve and Cooper (1998) largely relied on categorizing personality measures that predated the Big Five. Third, existing research examining facets of the Big Five and their incremental prediction of well-being above and beyond the Big Five domains suffers from several methodological limitations, including small sample sizes, biased statistics, invalid meta-

analytically derived correlation matrices, and incomplete reporting (see the section below on "Incremental Prediction" for details; for a critical review, see Anglim & Grant, 2014). Fourth, there has been no robust examination of how facets of the HEXACO model map to dimensions of well-being. To address these gaps, we present a meta-analysis that synthesizes the existing literature, and a systematic examination of the datasets with the largest sample sizes that have examined facet-level associations of Big Five and HEXACO frameworks with both SWB and PWB. We believe this research provides the most comprehensive assessment yet of how personality traits are linked to indices of human flourishing.

Subjective and Psychological Well-Being

Whereas previous studies have adopted a range of different perspectives on well-being (Diener & Choi, 2009; Diener, Oishi, & Lucas, 2003; Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999; Lucas & Diener, 2008), we focus on the complementary perspectives of SWB and PWB. Several decades ago, Ed Diener and colleagues operationalized SWB as high life satisfaction combined with high levels of positive affect and low levels of negative affect (Deci & Ryan, 2008; Diener, 1984; Lucas, Diener, & Suh, 1996). Contrastingly, Carol Ryff and colleagues have operationalized PWB using a six-dimensional framework comprising positive relations, autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, purpose in life, and self-acceptance (McGregor & Little, 1998; Ryan & Deci, 2001; Ryff & Keyes, 1995). Definitions and example items for all of these dimensions are depicted in Table 1. Although all nine well-being dimensions have moderate to large intercorrelations, they each appear to capture discrete aspects of well-being (Anglim & Grant, 2016; Sun et al., 2018).

Despite the influence of situational factors on short-term fluctuation in mood, and the longer-term impact that significant life events appear to have on well-being—e.g., marital transition (Lucas, Clark, Georgellis, & Diener, 2003), acquiring a disability (Lucas, 2007), or approaching death (Gerstorf et al., 2008)—measures of well-being otherwise appear very stable over time (Fujita & Diener, 2005; Schimmack & Oishi, 2005). For example, in a recent, large panel study, Anglim, Weinberg, and Cummins (2015) obtained 8-year test-retest correlations for life satisfaction approaching .80. Furthermore, twin studies suggest that SWB is reasonably heritable (Weiss, Bates, & Luciano, 2008). For example, in a large sample of Norwegian Twins, Røysamb et al. (2018) found the twin-cotwin correlations for life satisfaction for monozygotic twins ($r = .31$) was much larger than for dizygotic twins ($r = .15$). Grounded in the idea of the "hedonic treadmill" (Brickman & Campbell, 1971), various "set-point" theories have been proposed to explain these findings. From this perspective, well-being is a homeostatic process that fluctuates around a relatively stable set-point (Cummins, 2015; Headey & Wearing, 1989; Headey & Wearing, 1992). People differ in their set-points, and personality describes the dispositional mechanisms that influence how people experience and perceive the world, which in turn influences set-point dynamics (Headey & Wearing, 1989; Headey & Wearing, 1992).

Descriptive Models of Personality Traits

Personality traits describe relatively stable patterns of affect, cognition, and behavior. The early history of research on personality traits was characterized by a huge proliferation of trait constructs and scales to measure them. Subsequently, emerging from the lexical tradition in the United States, the Big Five traits of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness has functioned as a powerful synthesizing framework (Costa & MacCrae, 1992; Goldberg, 1993; McCrae & John, 1992). However, the Big Five is not the 'only game in town'. In particular, the six factor HEXACO model, derived from the same lexical approach but in different (European and East Asian) language groups, has emerged as a prominent alternative to the Big Five (see Ashton et al., 2004; De Raad et al., 2014; Lee & Ashton, 2004; Saucier, 2009). HEXACO

is an acronym for the six broad traits of honesty-humility, emotionality, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness.

There are strong similarities but also important differences between the Big Five and the HEXACO models (Ashton & Lee, 2005; Ashton et al., 2014; Gaughan, Miller, & Lynam, 2012; Ludeke et al., 2019). In particular, Big Five agreeableness and neuroticism are repartitioned in the HEXACO model to form the three domains of honesty-humility, agreeableness, and emotionality. Honesty-humility, characterized by integrity and modesty, is negatively correlated with antisocial personality traits (e.g., within the 'Dark Triad' framework; Lee & Ashton, 2014) and positively correlated with the modesty and straightforwardness facets from Big Five agreeableness (Ashton & Lee, 2005). HEXACO agreeableness captures patience, forgiveness, and a disposition to not experience anger towards others. Emotionality includes both the negative emotions of anxiety and fearfulness as well as more neutral emotional tendencies such as dependence and sentimentality. In general, conscientiousness, openness, and extraversion in the HEXACO framework are notionally close analogues to their Big Five equivalents (e.g., cross-correlations all above .75 for the NEO-PI R, Gaughan et al., 2012).

Both Big Five and HEXACO models are hierarchical frameworks, where each broad domain is characterized by a set of narrower traits or "facets" (see Table 1; for discussion see Anglim & O'Connor, 2019). In the context of the Big Five, a range of facet-level frameworks have been proposed (e.g., Soto & John, 2017), but the most popular hierarchical framework in research settings has been the NEO Model which characterizes the Big Five in terms of 30 facets (Costa & McCrae, 1995). This model can be measured using the NEO PI-R, NEO PI-3, or the IPIP NEO (a public domain equivalent). More recently, an intermediate level between facets and domains has been proposed, whereby each Big Five domain is divided into two trait 'aspects' (DeYoung et al., 2007). Unlike the facets of the Big Five, the aspects were derived empirically, informed by quantitative genetic models and other considerations, and are thus purported to less arbitrarily cut nature "at the joints". The HEXACO model also has a hierarchical representation that includes 25 facets and 6 domains (4 facets for each domain and one interstitial facet) (Lee & Ashton, 2018).

Personality Traits and Well-Being: What We Know So Far

Most research on the relation between personality and well-being has focused on the Big Five and the three dimensions of SWB (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Steel et al., 2008). The results of Steel et al. (2008) were a watershed in this literature, as by this time the Big Five was sufficiently well-established, whereas the earlier meta-analysis by DeNeve and Cooper (1998) required many stand-alone traits to be identified by the authors as proxies of Big Five domains. Focusing exclusively on studies using the Costa and McCrae's NEO, Steel et al. (2008) found that neuroticism was the most consistent correlate of SWB followed by extraversion and then conscientiousness. The research also highlighted the unique profile of correlations across the dimensions of SWB where, for example, relatively larger correlations are seen between neuroticism and negative affect, extraversion and positive affect, and openness and positive affect.

Although no equivalent meta-analysis exists in relation to PWB, an emerging literature of primary studies has examined correlates with the Big Five (e.g., Grant et al., 2009; Schmutte & Ryff, 1997; Shulman & Hemenover, 2006). Initial research has highlighted the importance of neuroticism, extraversion, and conscientiousness in predicting PWB. Some research suggests that the Big Five may predict PWB more strongly than SWB (Anglim & Grant, 2016). Importantly, each of the six scales have particular Big Five traits that appear to correlate more prominently (Anglim & Grant, 2016; Grant et al., 2009; Meléndez et al., 2019; Sun et al., 2018), for instance, agreeableness and extraversion with positive relations, openness with personal growth, and

conscientiousness with purpose in life. However, meta-analytic estimates are needed to provide a more definitive assessment of these unique cross-correlations.

More recently, researchers have correlated the six HEXACO personality domains with dimensions of SWB and PWB (Aghababaei, 2014; Aghababaei & Arji, 2014; Aghababaei et al., 2016; MacInnis et al., 2013; Pollock et al., 2016; Romero et al., 2015; Sibley, 2011; Visser & Pozzebun, 2013). Perhaps the most prominent difference seen in the results of these studies, compared to those based on the Big Five, is that HEXACO extraversion is the main correlate of well-being, whereas emotionality has a much weaker relationship. A comparative facet-level analysis of HEXACO and Big Five correlates would assist in understanding these differences.

Despite several existing meta-analyses mapping the Big Five domains with dimensions of SWB (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Steel, Schmidt, Bosco, & Uggerslev, 2019; Steel et al., 2008), there is a need for an updated meta-analysis of the relationship between the Big Five and SWB. The results of Steel et al. (2008) suggested much stronger and more nuanced relationships between personality and well-being than implied by the meta-analysis of DeNeve and Cooper (1998). However, Steel and colleagues restricted their focus to NEO personality measures, which represents only a fraction of the personality measures used in research. It is presently unknown whether the results of Steel et al. (2008) generalize to a wider range of Big Five measures. Furthermore, no meta-analysis exists relating the Big Five to the six dimensions of PWB and no meta-analysis exists relating HEXACO domains to either SWB or PWB. Fortunately, as a result of growing interest in these associations, there are now a sufficient number of primary studies to make such a meta-analysis worthwhile. Such an examination would complete the mapping of HEXACO and Big Five domains onto the dimensions of SWB and PWB and provide a more robust assessment of the relationship between Big Five personality and SWB.

Research Question 1: What are the meta-analytic correlations of the HEXACO and Big Five personality *domains* with SWB and PWB?

Beyond Domains: How Well do Narrow Traits Predict Well-being?

Several researchers have also considered the role of narrow traits of the Big Five in predicting well-being. Some of this research has focused on life satisfaction (Schimmack et al., 2004; Steel et al., 2019), SWB (Marrero Quevedo & Carballeira Abella, 2011; Steel et al., 2008), or both SWB and PWB (Anglim & Grant, 2016; Marrero, Rey, & Hernández-Cabrera, 2016; Sun et al., 2018). Such research has often highlighted facets such as depression and positive emotions as important predictors, which in turn has highlighted how construct overlap may be relevant. This research fits into a broader literature discussing the importance of narrow traits in providing a more nuanced perspective on criteria of interest (Anglim & Grant, 2014; Anglim & O'Connor, 2019; Judge, Rodell, Klinger, Simon, & Crawford, 2013; Möttus et al., 2017; Ones & Viswesvaran, 1996; Paunonen & Ashton, 2001; Paunonen & Jackson, 2000). It also relates to several unanswered questions about the relative predictive validity of broad and narrow traits, and the need for more empirical evidence regarding the factors that influence the degree of incremental prediction at the facet-level. Such factors may include personality-criteria correspondence, choice of hierarchical personality framework, sample characteristics, criteria characteristics, and measurement approaches.

In contrast to the Big Five, no robust facet-level analysis of the HEXACO model and well-being has been conducted. Importantly, reliable estimation would require large samples and the use of the 8-item per facet HEXACO 200 (Anglim & O'Connor, 2019). At present, the best available data comes from a facet-level analysis performed by Aghababaei (2014) who correlated the facets of the HEXACO 60 (i.e., 2 or 3 items per facet) with a single item measure of life

satisfaction in a sample of 288 students. They found that social self-esteem and liveliness had notably stronger correlations than the other HEXACO extraversion facets. The agreeableness facet of patience and the honesty-humility facet of fairness were also notably larger than other facets in their respective HEXACO domains. Also using the HEXACO 60, Aghababaei and Arji (2014) report correlations ($n = 215$) just for the honesty-humility facets with PWB dimensions and life satisfaction. They found that sincerity and fairness tended to have slightly larger correlations with PWB than the facets of greed-avoidance and modesty.

Although these studies have provided important insights, they have not satisfied the methodological requirements for a robust assessment of facet-level correlations and the incremental prediction of facets (Anglim & Grant, 2014; Anglim & O'Connor, 2019). First, facets and domains need to be measured reliably. In particular, a valid assessment of incremental prediction by facets requires reliable measurement of the variance in facets not shared with personality domains. This is best achieved through the use of long-form measures of personality such as the HEXACO 200, IPIP 300, and NEO PI R 240. Second, large samples are also required. A comprehensive examination of the facet-level correlates of HEXACO with well-being should also help to explain the differences between the HEXACO and Big Five frameworks. Furthermore, relatively little research has systematically examined facet-level correlates between Big Five and SWB / PWB. Some studies have suffered from small sample sizes, and there is a need for a consistent data analytic approach. In particular, examining semi-partial correlations between facets and criteria, after overlap with broad traits is removed provides a powerful way to identify which facets provide unique prediction. Thus, there is a need for large sample studies combining different personality frameworks including the Big Five and HEXACO perspectives.

Research Question 2: What are the correlations of the HEXACO and Big Five personality *facets* with SWB and PWB?

Incremental Prediction of Facets over Domains

Beyond estimating facet-level correlates, the degree to which facets provide incremental prediction of well-being remains a fundamental question. In particular, incremental prediction of facets over domains is important for justifying the loss of parsimony that results from facet-level analyses. The degree to which facets incrementally predict well-being has been actively debated in the literature, especially in relation to life satisfaction (Anglim & Grant, 2016; Steel et al., 2019; Steel et al., 2008). Although some data suggests that the variance explained in life satisfaction might double at the facet-level (Marrero Quevedo & Carballeira Abella, 2011; Steel et al., 2019; Steel et al., 2008; Stephan, 2009), we suspect that the incremental prediction, though substantial, may be more modest than these data suggest. First, Marrero Quevedo and Carballeira Abella (2011) compared predictive validity of the NEO Big Five to a model that includes both the 30 facets of the NEO as well as optimism, self-esteem, and social support (i.e., variables outside the NEO framework). When focusing only on the 30 facets, incremental prediction was around 50%. Second, Stephan (2009) examined the incremental validity of facets only with respect to their parent domain (i.e., the facets of openness were compared only to the domain of openness). However, this approach does not control for overlap that facets have with all other domains. It therefore risks over-estimating incremental variance explained by facets. Third, some early literature using small sample sizes (e.g., < 200) compared unadjusted r-squared values of domain versus facet regression models. As discussed in Anglim and Grant (2014), applying a correction for the number of predictors in order to obtain unbiased estimates of population variance explained is essential, and one reasonable approach is to use an adjusted r-squared correction. This is particularly important in the context of domain and facet regression comparison because of the

large difference in the number of predictors.

Fourth, Steel and colleagues (Steel et al., 2019; Steel et al., 2008) have conducted meta-analytic regression models to estimate facet-level prediction. However, because researchers rarely report facet-level intercorrelations, these meta-analytic facet-level regressions have to rely on sources other than the primary studies (e.g., test manuals). Facet-level correlations vary from study to study and the inability to accurately represent multicollinearity can dramatically inflate or distort variance explained in regression equations. This is already problematic for meta-analytic regression involving the Big Five domains, and is of more serious concern for regressions comprising 30 highly correlated facet predictors.

Finally, the few studies that have compared domain and facet regression models predicting life satisfaction using the NEO framework and reasonable sample sizes have obtained the following domain and facet adjusted r-squared values, respectively: .40 versus .52 with $n = 337$ (Anglim & Grant, 2016); .16 versus .22 with $n = 554$ (based on stepwise facet regression, Marrero Quevedo & Carballeira Abella, 2011); and .24 versus .32 with $n = 1,516$ (Røysamb et al., 2018). Thus, an increase in prediction by facets relative to domains of between 20% and 60% seems more likely for life satisfaction. Beyond life satisfaction, Anglim and Grant (2016) also examined incremental prediction in relation to the nine SWB and PWB variables. Although their sample size was too small to yield precise estimates, they found some evidence for levels of incremental prediction varying across outcomes whereby life satisfaction, autonomy, purpose in life, and self-acceptance had relatively more incremental prediction.

In summary, the question of incremental prediction of facets over domains in relation to well-being remains unanswered, and methods for synthesizing research findings regarding incremental prediction are still in their infancy. We propose that in addition to measuring criteria of interest, primary studies need to measure reliable full-length hierarchical measures of personality (i.e., typically 8 or more items per facet), and they need to provide (a) raw data, (b) a full inter-correlation matrix between facets, domains, and criteria, or (c) a valid estimate of incremental variance explained consistent with the approach adopted in the meta-analysis; i.e., typically this would be the difference in adjusted r-squared between domain and facet regression models, but other approaches such as bifactor models also have merit (Anglim, Morse, De Vries, MacCann, & Marty, 2017; Chen et al., 2012). In addition, particularly large samples are needed when estimating incremental prediction of facets with the necessary precision. By obtaining such data, it would be possible to estimate incremental prediction of facets in each sample, and synthesize these findings. Such research could examine how incremental prediction of facets varies across well-being scales (e.g., SWB and PWB scales), personality questionnaires (e.g., IPIP NEO versus NEO PI), personality frameworks (Big Five versus HEXACO), and target populations.

Research Question 3: What is the *relative* prediction of broad and narrow personality traits in relation to SWB and PWB and how does this vary across the Big Five and HEXACO?

The Present Research

In seeking to answer these three research questions, the overall objective of this research is to thoroughly describe relations that the domains and facets of HEXACO and Big Five personality have with the dimensions of SWB and PWB. To achieve these aims, we conducted a set of comprehensive analyses of published domain-level correlations and facet-level datasets. To understand domain-level correlations (RQ1), we conducted a meta-analysis of the domain-level correlates of HEXACO and Big Five personality with the dimensions of SWB and PWB.

To provide a systematic assessment of facet-level correlations (RQ2) and incremental

prediction of facets-over-domains (RQ3) across well-being measures and various Big Five and HEXACO frameworks, we adopted a multi-pronged approach. This included collecting new data, re-analyzing partially reported raw-data, merging datasets where equivalent measures were used, and analyzing complete correlation matrices where these were reported. All of the datasets involved included (a) the nine well-being variables, (b) reliable, full-length personality measures, and (c) moderate to large sample sizes. Importantly, the combined sample size of these datasets is an order of magnitude larger than previous attempts to estimate incremental prediction of facets, and will thus provide the first robust examination of that question.

Method

All data, scripts, materials, and supplementary analyses are available on the Open Science Framework: <https://osf.io/42rsy>

Meta-Analysis

Our meta-analysis served to estimate cross-sectional self-report relations that the HEXACO and Big Five Domains have with SWB and PWB.

Literature search. The literature search sought to identify any study that reported a correlation between Big Five or HEXACO Personality and the dimensions of SWB or PWB. The final literature search reported in this study was conducted in August 2019. Keyword searches were conducted in Scopus and PsycInfo, which included dissertations and foreign language articles. The primary search sought to identify articles that included (a) at least one personality-related keyword indicating that the Big Five or HEXACO was used, which included any personality domain name (e.g., extraversion, neuroticism, honesty-humility) or a common test or framework name (e.g., BFI, NEO, HEXACO, Big Five, Big 5, FFM, Five Factor Model, etc.) (b) the word "personality", and (c) a well-being related term (e.g., SWB, PWB, subjective well-being, life satisfaction, satisfaction with life, positive affect, negative affect, etc.). Second, a search for well-being related terms was performed on the more than 600 HEXACO-related references listed on <http://hexaco.org/references>. Third, references from key meta-analyses on personality and well-being were included (i.e., DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Heller, Watson, & Ilies, 2004; Lucas & Fujita, 2000; Steel et al., 2019; Steel et al., 2008).

After merging the above sources and removing obvious duplicates, the combined dataset consisted of 2472 articles. Based on title and abstracts screening, the full-text was examined for 60.5% of these articles.

In addition to the articles that met the inclusion criteria, a further 249 articles were identified where relevant variables were measured but the correlations were not reported or not completely reported. The corresponding author of each of these articles was sent an email inviting them to provide either the correlation matrix or the data from which we could compute the correlation matrix. When a working corresponding author's email could not be found, another author or Doctoral supervisor was emailed. Contacted authors also provided several additional studies that met the inclusion criteria of our meta-analysis. Several of these additional studies were unpublished or from articles where the correlations were not reported. This process of contacting authors resulted in 68 additional studies being included in the meta-analysis (11 supplied data; 57 supplied correlation matrices).

Several additional sources of correlations were as follows: We obtained correlations from 6 studies where the correlation matrices were not otherwise published that were reported in the meta-analysis on personality and various forms of satisfaction by Heller et al. (2004). We included the domain-level correlations from the two facet-level studies reported in the current paper that have not previously been reported (i.e., the Combined Dataset and the NEO Dataset). We also

computed correlations for six studies that did not report correlation matrices but included a dataset with the publication (e.g., data on the OSF, PlosOne, other data repository).

After collating the studies, 17 studies were excluded for one of the following reasons. First, studies were excluded if they reported correlations that used a sample that overlapped with another study. This was common with large panel studies such as the GSOEP, HILDA, BHPS, and MIDUS as well as some individual small-scale studies. In these cases, we sought to retain the article that provided the most comprehensive study in terms of sample and measurement. Second, several studies were excluded because they used non-standard measurement of personality or well-being that was not initially excluded by our exclusion rules, but were flagged because they produced outlier correlations (e.g., IPIP HEXACO, asking about life satisfaction in the past, etc.). Third, we excluded studies that had outlier correlations combined with other concerns about data integrity. In several studies, there were strong indicators that a large proportion of participants were not completing the study conscientiously as evidenced by use of samples such as Mechanical Turk, very large average correlations between the Big Five (e.g., above .6), exclusion of large numbers of participants due to failing attention checks combined with attention checks that would not be sufficient to identify all non-conscientious responders, and relatively undifferentiated personality–well-being correlations. Other indicators of concern included correlations close to zero between well-being variables and poorly written manuscripts.

The final cleaned database consisted of 377 articles and 462 studies. Note that in six samples both HEXACO and Big Five personality were measured and these were treated as two separate studies. Likewise, some articles reported correlations separately for different groups (e.g., males and females; patients and controls) and these were also treated as separate studies. Articles were retained if they reported a correlation between a relevant personality variable (i.e., HEXACO or Big Five) and a relevant well-being variable. In order to focus our primary meta-analytic estimates on studies that used reliable measures, we classified correlations into core and noncore. If the personality trait was measured with eight or more items and the well-being dimension was measured with five or more items, the correlation was classified as core. For reporting purposes, we classified a study as core if it had one or more core correlations. Sixteen studies had a mix of core and non-core correlations.

Importantly, in recent years there has been a proliferation of short-form measures of personality (e.g., TIPI, BFI 10, Mini-IPIP, etc.). There are also a wide range of short-form adaptations used in individual studies. In contrast, studies classified as core tended to use well-validated and well-established measures of personality and well-being. The focus on these core studies also makes results more comparable across the Big Five and HEXACO, where HEXACO personality is typically measured with 60, 100 and 200 item formats. It also enables more direct comparison with the meta-analysis by Steel et al. (2008) which focused exclusively on the NEO where the most common formats involve 12 (NEO FFI) and 48 (NEO PI R) items per factor, respectively. It also reduces the need to rely on problematic assumptions related to estimating reliability and correcting for measurement error. Nonetheless, we do report results for the full set of studies in the section on moderator analysis.

Eligibility criteria and data coding procedures. Several criteria needed to be satisfied for correlations to be retained in the meta-analysis. For consistency, the study needed to involve self-report measurement of both personality and well-being. Second, personality needed to be measured with either a standard measure of the HEXACO (e.g., HEXACO 60, 100, 192, 200, etc.) or a measure explicitly designed to assess the Big Five. We excluded the one study by Churchyard, Pine, Sharma, and Fletcher (2014) that used the IPIP HEXACO, largely because

this is based on an early model of HEXACO that excluded social self-esteem. This also resulted in the exclusion of studies that used the Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI) or the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ). Detailed meta-analysis of the EPI and EPQ are already available in Steel et al. (2008) and we wanted to focus on measures that were explicitly designed to partition personality trait variance into the Big Five or HEXACO. We similarly excluded measures that can be scored to derive a Big Five measure but were not designed to measure the Big Five.

Third, the well-being measure needed to be designed to measure satisfaction with life, positive affect, negative affect (i.e., SWB) or the six scales of Ryff's measure of PWB. In relation to life satisfaction, we sought to only include pure measures of life satisfaction. Life satisfaction was typically (82%) measured using Diener's Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985). We also included single-item measures of life satisfaction, composite measures of life satisfaction that sum satisfaction with various life domains (e.g., Personal Well-Being Index), modified versions of the Satisfaction with Life Scale, and a few other focused scales. We excluded any life satisfaction measure which included a broader set of well-being indicators.

To be included, positive affect and negative affect needed to be measured as the sum of items asking about the frequency of experiencing a set of positive and negative emotions, respectively. The vast majority (86%) of studies used the PANAS (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988) or a variant of the PANAS. We excluded studies that measured affect using experience sampling methods because there was a lack of standardization in how affect was measured and aggregated to the person-level. We also excluded measures of affect that were obtained following experimental manipulation or that were in response to stimuli.

To be included, PWB needed to be measured using an official measure of Ryff's conception of the six dimensions of PWB. This mostly included 42-, 54-, and 84-item versions of Ryff's scales and their translations. We focused exclusively on the six scales and not overall measures of PWB.

Data extraction. For each included study, we extracted the following study features: sample size, personality measure, life satisfaction measure, positive affect measures, PWB measure, proportion female, mean age, country of sample, type of sample (e.g., university students, Mechanical Turk, Workers, Community, etc.), the source of the correlations (e.g., from the article, provided following correspondence with author, etc.), reference details, and additional notes. Correlations were extracted by copying the correlation matrix into Excel, extracting the correlations in the order they appeared in the correlation matrix and then using data transformations to convert into a standardized order. All study feature and correlation extraction was performed by the first- and fifth-author of this paper. All correlations were extracted by one author and checked for accuracy by the other. To further identify data entry errors, reporting errors by original authors, and problematic studies, we obtained z-scores for all correlations by correlation type (i.e., there were 99 different types of correlations based on the 11 personality traits and 9 well-being variables). We closely examined correlations with absolute z-scores larger than 2.5. In a few cases, researchers had made an error in reporting their correlations (e.g., omitting the minus sign on correlations with neuroticism) and this was corrected. In other cases, we examined the study more carefully and identified indicators that the study was problematic (non-conscientious participants; failure to exhibit universal features of correlations in this area such as correlations between well-being), and these studies were excluded as described earlier.

Data analytic approach. Meta-analytic correlations were estimated using a random-effects model using the **metafor** package in *R* (Viechtbauer, 2010). The standard deviation of true effect sizes (i.e., τ) was estimated using restricted maximum-likelihood estimation. Meta-

analytic estimates were obtained using both observed correlations and correlations corrected for measurement error. Relatively few studies provided scale-level reliability information, so we relied on more general sources based on the test used, and where this was not available we estimated reliability as the average reliability for tests in the database with equivalent numbers of items per factor.

Facet-Level Analysis

Identifying datasets. In order to provide a comprehensive assessment of facet-level correlates and incremental prediction, we sought to identify all studies that had included a hierarchical measure of personality that enabled reliable facet-level measurement, and that included measurement of SWB and PWB. In order to estimate incremental prediction, we needed to have either (a) the raw data, (b) the full correlation matrix between facets, domains, and criteria, or (c) the adjusted r-squared values for the domain and facet regression equations. Based on these criteria, we identified three existing datasets that could be analyzed: the NEO Dataset (Marrero et al., 2016), the IPIP NEO Dataset (Anglim & Grant, 2016), and the Big Five Aspects Dataset (Sun et al., 2018). We also conducted an additional study that measured 200-item HEXACO PI R, 300-item IPIP NEO, and well-being. Importantly, this study provided a facet-level assessment using the HEXACO model, and substantially increased the sample size for the IPIP NEO. The resulting four datasets each provide the large samples needed for assessment of incremental variance explained by facets over domains.

We note that the identification of the above datasets was based on a systematic search of studies measuring personality facets with any measure of SWB or PWB. Common issues included (a) very small sample sizes for estimating incremental prediction (e.g., under 200), (b) only partial measurement of facets, (c) focus on a limited set of well-being measures (e.g., only life satisfaction was common), (d) use of non-standard measures of PWB, (e) the study was a meta-analysis, (f) the study was a re-analysis of existing data, or (g) the personality assessment had poor facet-level psychometric properties. We briefly note two relevant datasets that did involve large samples. First, Røysamb et al. (2018) does provide a valid estimate of incremental prediction of life satisfaction by the NEO PI-R. However, they did not measure any other well-being indicators. Second, Romero et al. (2015) reported domain-level correlations (but nothing at the facet-level) between personality (HEXACO 100 and NEO PI-R) and dimensions of SWB and PWB. However, we were unable to obtain the data or full facet-level correlations needed to estimate incremental prediction in this dataset.

Datasets.

NEO Dataset. Participants were 1,673 Spanish adults (52% female; age in years $M = 38.9$, $SD = 13.3$, range: 17 to 89). Participants were recruited by university students instructed to target participants of different ages and professions. Participants completed Spanish translations of the NEO PI R and well-being measures, administered individually. Although a subset of this data was analyzed in Marrero et al. (2016), facet-level correlations and incremental prediction by facets were not reported. Thus, the analyses presented here are novel. Moreover, this is the largest sample yet reported examining a hierarchical measure of personality in combination with a full set of SWB and PWB measures. This large sample is particularly crucial for deriving precise estimates of incremental prediction.

Combined Dataset. We conducted a new study where we measured the HEXACO PI R, the IPIP NEO, and both SWB and PWB. This enabled (a) the first rigorous estimate of HEXACO correlates of SWB and PWB at the facet-level, (b) a more robust assessment of the correlates of the IPIP NEO with SWB and PWB, (c) clarity regarding the similarities and differences between

the HEXACO and IPIP NEO frameworks, and (d) an opportunity to examine the combined prediction of HEXACO and the IPIP NEO. The final sample consisted of 465 Australian university students (79% female; age in years $M = 25.1$, $SD = 7.8$, range: 18 to 56), based on an initial sample of 578, from which 113 cases were dropped because of incomplete data. Due to the large number of items, data was collected online over two sessions. In the first session, participants completed demographics, the 300-item IPIP personality measure, the well-being measures, and measures that did not form part of this study (i.e., problematic smartphone usage, reported in Horwood & Anglim, 2018; Horwood & Anglim, 2019). In the second session, completed on average 28 days later, participants completed the 200-item HEXACO PI R.

IPIP Dataset. This sample ($n = 903$) combines data from three related sources. First, it uses the IPIP NEO data from the Combined Dataset ($n = 465$). Second, it includes cases from the Combined Dataset that were excluded because they did not have matching HEXACO data ($n = 102$). Finally, 336 cases were obtained from Anglim and Grant (2016), which was also based on an Australian university student sample and used identical measures of personality (i.e., the 300 item IPIP NEO Inventory) and well-being to those used in the Combined Study.

HEXACO Dataset. This is the Combined Dataset focusing on the HEXACO-PI-R data ($n = 465$).

Big Five Aspects Dataset. A study by Sun et al. (2018) examined the The Big Five Aspects in relation to SWB and PWB across two samples ($n1 = 205$, $n2 = 501$). We pooled the correlations across the two datasets by weighting correlations by their respective sample sizes, giving a final sample size of 706. Although Sun et al. (2018) reported the variance explained by the 10 aspects, they did not report the variance explained by the Big Five. Thus, we sought to compute this value and thereby assess the incremental prediction of the 10 aspects over and above the Big Five. We calculated adjusted r-squared using the `setCor` function in the `psych` package in R (Revelle, 2018) which enables regression analyses to be performed on correlation matrices.

Measures.

Satisfaction with Life Scale. This well-established 5-item measure (Diener et al., 1985) provides a measure of overall life satisfaction. Items were rated on a 7-point scale (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = slightly disagree, 4 = neither agree nor disagree, 5 = slightly agree, 6 = agree, 7 = strongly agree). The scale score was the mean of items. The NEO Dataset used the Spanish version of the measure (Vázquez, Duque, & Hervás, 2013), and the English version was used in all other datasets.

Positive and Negative Affect. The IPIP, HEXACO, and NEO datasets measured positive and negative affect using the PANAS (Watson et al., 1988). The PANAS consists of two scales that measure the frequency with which positive and negative affect is experienced. In the current study, participants were asked about how frequently they had experienced the emotions in "the past few weeks". The 20 items each concerned a different emotion and were rated on a 5-point scale (1 = very slightly or not at all, 2 = a little, 3 = moderately, 4 = quite a bit, 5 = extremely). Scales were scored as the mean of items. The NEO Dataset used a version of the measure translated into Spanish by Marrero et al. (2016). The Big Five Aspects Dataset measured positive and negative emotions using six-items from the PERMA-Profilier (Butler & Kern, 2016).

Psychological Well-Being. Ryff's (1989) scales were used to measure the six proposed dimensions of psychological well-being. Items were rated on a 6-point scale (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree somewhat, 3 = disagree slightly, 4 = agree slightly, 5 = agree somewhat, 6 = strongly agree). The scale consisted of positively and negatively worded items, and scale scores were the mean after item reversal. The NEO Dataset used the 84-item Spanish translation of Ryff's PWB

measure (Díaz et al., 2006). The IPIP and HEXACO datasets used the standard 84-item version. The Big Five Aspects datasets included two samples, where Sample 1 used the 54-item version and Sample 2 used the 42-item version.

NEO Personality. The NEO Dataset measured the Big Five and 30 Facets of the NEO model of personality using the official Spanish translation of the 240-item Revised NEO Personality Inventory. Four items were excluded because of low corrected-item-total correlations ($< .20$).

IPIP NEO Personality. The IPIP and Combined Datasets measured the 30 facets and five domains of the NEO model (Costa & McCrae, 2008) using the 300 item IPIP-NEO Inventory (Goldberg, 1999; Goldberg et al., 2006). Items were rated on a 5-point scale (1 = very inaccurate, 2 = moderately inaccurate, 3 = neither inaccurate nor accurate, 4 = moderately accurate, 5 = very accurate). Scale scores were the mean after any item reversal. The scales have an average correlation with corresponding NEO-PI-R scales of .73, or .94 when corrected for measurement error (Goldberg, 1999).

HEXACO Personality. The HEXACO Dataset measured personality traits using the full-length 200-item version of the HEXACO PI-R (Ashton et al., 2014; Lee & Ashton, 2004, 2006). The measure consists of six domain scales and 25 facet scales. Each domain scale consists of four facet scales, and there is one interstitial facet, altruism. Participants responded to items on a scale from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree. Scale scores were obtained as the mean of items after any necessary item reversal. To increase comparability with the Big Five, a HEXACO Neuroticism factor was computed as weighted composite facets as set out in Lee and Ashton (2013): $\text{HEXACO Neuroticism} = \text{Fearfulness} + 3 * (\text{Anxiety}) + \text{Dependence} + 3 * (6 - \text{Social Self-Esteem}) + (6 - \text{Liveliness}) + (6 - \text{Patience}) + (6 - \text{Prudence})$.

Big Five Aspects Personality. In the Big Five Aspects Dataset, the 5 domains and 10 aspects were measured using the 100-item Big Five Aspect Scales (DeYoung et al., 2007). The Big Five Aspect Scales were developed using items from the IPIP. The response scale ranged from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree.

Data analytic approach. We broadly followed the methodology for reporting facet-level correlations and incremental prediction set out in Anglim and Grant (2014). For each personality measure we report zero-order correlations between facets and the dimensions of SWB and PWB. In the supplement, we report semi-partial correlations that remove the shared variance between the facet and the five domain-level personality factors. They provide an estimate of the unique prediction provided by the facets over and above the domains. The square of the semi-partial correlation is equivalent to the percentage of incremental variance explained by a regression model that adds the facet of interest (e.g., gregariousness) as a predictor to one with only the domains (e.g., the Big Five). Incremental prediction of facets over domains was obtained by taking the difference in the adjusted r-squared values for a regression model with domains as predictors to one with facets as predictors.

Results

Summary of the Literature

A summary of the studies included in the meta-analysis is provided in Table 2 with further details provided in the OSF repository. In total, the meta-analysis included 4,153 correlations (3,246 core; 907 noncore). Table 3 provides an overview of the included studies for the combined, core, and noncore samples. The combined sample consisted of 462 studies and a total sample of 334,567 participants. Most scales of personality measures involved 8 to 15 items. The most common personality frameworks were the NEO and the BFI. The number of studies that met the

inclusion criteria has grown dramatically since the meta-analysis by Steel et al. (2008). More studies were from the five-year period from 2010-to-2014 than from before 2010, and in the last 4.5 years the number of studies per year has increased even further. This may reflect the general growth in science, the expanding number of journals, the accessibility of international journals and PhD theses, and the increasing popularity of the Big Five, the PANAS, and life satisfaction measurement.

Meta-Analytic Correlations

Table 4 provides an overall summary of the meta-analytic correlations between personality and well-being based on the core studies. Detailed reporting of the meta-analytic observed and reliability-corrected correlations between Big Five and SWB (Table 5), Big Five and PWB (Table 6), HEXACO and SWB (Table 7), and HEXACO and PWB (Table 8) are presented for the core studies.

Overall, the average correlation between personality domains and well-being was .28. If negative affect is reversed, the mean meta-analytic correlation averaged over the nine well-being indicators for the Big Five domains were -.46 (neuroticism), .37 (extraversion), .19 (openness), .25 (agreeableness), and .36 (conscientiousness). The corresponding values for HEXACO domains were .16 (honesty-humility), -.16 (emotionality), .48 (extraversion), .18 (agreeableness), .28 (conscientiousness), and .16 (openness). Thus, for the Big Five, neuroticism was the strongest correlate followed by extraversion and conscientiousness; correlations for openness and agreeableness were more moderate. For HEXACO, extraversion was clearly the strongest correlate. As discussed earlier, although the content of HEXACO emotionality has some similarity with Big Five neuroticism, it also has important differences, and thus it is perhaps not surprising that it had a much weaker correlation with well-being. HEXACO conscientiousness and openness exhibited similar correlations with well-being to their Big Five analogues. The average correlations with well-being for honesty-humility and HEXACO agreeableness were also similar to the correlation for Big Five agreeableness. Results also showed that the variance in observed correlations was greater for the Big Five than for the HEXACO; this is consistent with the greater variability in questionnaires used to measure the Big Five.

To assess which combinations of personality and well-being dimension were uniquely related, we performed a marginalization procedure on the meta-analytic corrected correlation matrix (see Online Supplement). Specifically, we reversed negative affect, neuroticism, and emotionality so that all variables were positively aligned with well-being. We then subtracted the overall mean correlation, and the row and column marginal means from the correlation matrix (for further details of the procedure see, Anglim & Grant, 2016). Large residual cross-correlations (e.g., above .10 or .15) highlight the unique profile of the personality-well-being relationship, where positive residuals indicate that the pair of variables is more related than expected, and negative residuals indicate that the pair of variables is less related than expected. Absolute residuals greater than .12 for the Big Five were reversed neuroticism with reversed negative affect (.14), and personal growth (-.15); openness with personal growth (.22); agreeableness with positive relations (.13) and autonomy (-.13), and conscientiousness with purpose in life (.13). For HEXACO, these were reversed emotionality with reversed negative affect (.19), positive relations (-.18), autonomy (.22), and purpose in life (-.14); agreeableness with autonomy (-.13); conscientiousness with purpose in life (.18); and openness with autonomy (.12) and personal growth (.15).

Table 9 presents the meta-analytic estimate of the correlations between the Big Five and SWB across various moderators (i.e., core and non-core studies, item length, and personality measurement type) and compares results with past meta-analyses. It also reports the mean and

standard deviation of correlations after reversing the negative correlations (i.e., N with PA, N with SWL, and E, O, A, C with NA). The mean correlation indexes the extent to which personality is related to well-being. The standard deviation of correlations indexes the degree to which a nuanced profile of personality correlates is provided as opposed to a more homogenous set of correlations. Overall, the pattern of correlations is fairly robust across different types of measures and different item lengths. Nonetheless, consistent with reduced reliability of measurement and potentially validity, noncore studies and extra-short measures had weaker correlations with well-being.

In general, there was a high degree of consistency across the different personality frameworks, although the TIPI was notably less consistent. The BFAS had somewhat stronger average correlations and the TIPI had weaker average correlations. The NEO and BFAS had larger standard deviations. To quantify the consistency across frameworks, we created a data frame that had 15 rows for the 15 absolute SWB correlations and 7 columns for the 7 personality frameworks. We then computed the average correlation each framework had with the other six frameworks. These correlations were .88 (NEO), .88 (IPIP), .90 (BFAS), .87 (BFI), .74 (TIPI), .90 (Adjectives), and .84 (Other).

Table 9 also compares meta-analytic correlations of the current study with that of previous meta-analyses. A major conclusion of Steel et al. (2008) was that personality is more strongly related to well-being than was found in the meta-analysis of DeNeve and Cooper (1998). Whereas DeNeve and Cooper (1998) synthesized a mostly pre-Big Five literature, Steel et al. (2008) focused exclusively on the NEO framework. The current meta-analysis found meta-analytic correlations between personality and well-being that were slightly larger than Steel et al. (2008). Importantly, the current results indicate that this finding is not limited to the NEO framework, but is shared across a broad range of personality measures that are intended to measure the Big Five.

The pattern of correlations in the current meta-analysis was almost identical to that obtained in Steel et al. (2008), but quite different to that of DeNeve and Cooper (1998). To quantify this, we first treated the 15 absolute correlations between Big Five personality and SWB (i.e., SWL, PA, NA) for the three meta-analyses (i.e., current study, Steel et al., and DeNeve & Cooper) as a vector. The correlation between the 15 Big Five–SWB-absolute-correlations was $r = .991$ (Current study with Steel), $r = .689$ (Current study with DeNeve), and $r = .679$ (DeNeve with Steel). Thus, it seems that categorizing historical measures of personality into Big Five frameworks as was done by necessity in DeNeve and Cooper (1998) only provides an approximation of how Big Five personality actually correlates with well-being.

Finally, a publication bias analysis was conducted. There are several reasons to expect publication biases to be minimal in this context. First, the majority of primary studies have a high degree of power to detect the main correlations between personality and well-being. For example, a study with $n = 200$ has 99% statistical power to detect a population correlation of .30 at a .05 significance threshold. Second, many studies measure personality and well-being incidentally as part of broader studies of individual differences and there is no obvious incentive to show a specific pattern of correlations between personality and well-being. Nonetheless, we examined funnel plots for the 99 correlation types (i.e., 11 personality traits by 9 well-being variables) and calculated the rank test for funnel asymmetry (Begg & Mazumdar, 1994). After reversing neuroticism, emotionality, and negative affect, none of the correlations examined exhibited significant positive asymmetry.

Well-Being Intercorrelations

In order to contextualize the meta-analytic and facet-level analyses, we present estimates of the intercorrelations between dimensions of well-being. Table 10 presents correlations among

the nine well-being scales for the Combined and the NEO Datasets. Reflecting a general well-being factor, the average correlation between well-being variables was .51 in the Combined Dataset. Consistent with the focus on the scale-level, when factor analysis is performed and two factors are extracted, loadings for the nine scales do not align with higher-order PWB and SWB dimensions. Life satisfaction shared the greatest overlap with self-acceptance, although correlations were relatively large for most other well-being scales, with the exception of autonomy and personal growth.

Facet-Level Correlations

We first examined the degree to which the domain correlations between personality and well-being in the facet-level datasets were consistent with the core meta-analytic estimates. In general, there was very strong convergence with the pattern of domain correlations for all the facet-level datasets: NEO ($r = .94$), IPIP ($r = .95$), HEXACO ($r = .96$), Big Five Aspects ($r = .89$) datasets (see Supplement for details). Average correlations between personality and well-being were higher (mean difference study and meta-analytic correlations in parentheses) than meta-analytic estimates for the IPIP ($M = .06$) and Big Five Aspects ($M = .12$), but similar for HEXACO ($M = .03$) and NEO ($M = -.03$).

Zero-order correlations between personality facets and well-being are presented for NEO (Table 11), IPIP NEO (Table 12), and HEXACO (Table 13). Domain-level correlations for the NEO and IPIP NEO datasets are reported in the supplement. Semi-partial correlations that involved removing overlap between each facet and the corresponding domain scores are also reported in the supplement. For the NEO, the strongest average correlations with well-being are seen for depression (-.46), vulnerability (-.44), and competence (.41). For the IPIP NEO, semi-partial correlations frequently highlighted depression as an incremental predictor over and above the Big Five. Positive emotions was also a prominent incremental predictor in relation to satisfaction with life, positive affect, and self-acceptance. Various other semi-partial correlations emerged consistent with the unique profile of the well-being variable (e.g., purpose in life with achievement striving and autonomy with angry hostility (+), self-consciousness (-), and assertiveness (+)). For the HEXACO, social self-esteem and liveliness emerged as the strongest average predictors of well-being. Differential correlations of emotionality facets highlight why emotionality correlated much less with well-being overall. Specifically, anxiety and to a lesser extent fearfulness had strong negative correlations with well-being whereas dependence and sentimentality did not. Similarly, with regards to conscientiousness, it was mostly diligence that had the stand-out correlations.

Incremental Prediction of Facets over Domains

In order to examine the variance explained by broad and narrow traits across the four datasets, regression models were estimated predicting each well-being variable from either the broad or the narrow traits for the given personality measure. The variance explained by broad and narrow traits (adjusted r-squared) for each measure is shown in Table 14. Two measures of incremental prediction of narrow traits are also provided: raw incremental prediction by narrow over broad traits and proportional increase of narrow traits relative to broad traits.

On average, broad traits explained 46% of variance and narrow traits explained 53% for an average proportional increase of facets over domains of 18% (21% if you exclude the Big Five Aspects data). Despite differences in the overall magnitude of prediction (i.e., Big Five Aspects and IPIP NEO explained more than HEXACO and NEO), the general pattern of well-being predicted by domains and facets/aspects was similar across NEO, IPIP NEO, and HEXACO, but distinct for the Big Five Aspects. On average, PWB variables were better predicted by personality

than SWB variables. IPIP NEO and HEXACO had larger incremental prediction than the NEO and Big Five Aspects, although the difference for the NEO was reduced when incremental prediction was defined as a proportion, due to the relatively lower levels of prediction in the NEO sample. Overall, the greatest proportional increase in variance explained by facets was seen for life satisfaction, autonomy, self-acceptance, and purpose in life.

HEXACO versus Big Five Comparison

In order to contextualize the meta-analytic finding and frame a comparison of HEXACO and Big Five, Table 15 presents the correlations between HEXACO and Big Five domains using the Combined Dataset. All analogous scales between HEXACO and Big Five correlated greater than .50. Interestingly—though unsurprisingly, given the rotational differences between the two models—honesty-humility correlated more with Big Five agreeableness than did HEXACO agreeableness. Of relevance to understanding correlations with well-being, HEXACO extraversion correlated more with neuroticism than did HEXACO emotionality.

Table 16 presents the domain-level correlations for HEXACO and IPIP NEO Domains with well-being dimensions in the combined dataset. The pattern of correlations is broadly similar to the meta-analytic findings, albeit the correlations are slightly stronger on average. This may reflect the use of particularly reliable personality and well-being measures in this study. We also computed the HEXACO Neuroticism domain score using the weighted facet-composite described in the method. This yielded a pattern of correlations that was very similar to IPIP NEO Neuroticism.

In order to compare the HEXACO and Big Five models of personality in terms of the prediction of well-being dimensions, regression models were estimated (using the Combined Dataset) predicting each well-being variable from various sets of personality predictors: i.e., HEXACO Domains, NEO Domains, HEXACO Facets, NEO Facets, and the different combinations of Domains and Facets from both instruments. The variance in well-being explained by each set of predictors, using adjusted r-squared to penalize for overfitting, is shown in Table 17. On average, NEO Domains explained more variance than HEXACO Domains and NEO facets explained more variance than HEXACO facets. HEXACO facets explained about 22% more variance (mean increase of adjusted r-squared of .09) than HEXACO domains, and NEO Facets explained about 18% more variance than NEO domains (mean increase of adjusted r-squared of .12). Satisfaction with life showed the largest relative increase in prediction when moving from domains to facets: 52% for HEXACO and 41% for NEO, although in terms of absolute increase, self-acceptance showed similar increases. Whereas the HEXACO facets improved prediction when added to a model with NEO Domains, adding HEXACO Domains or HEXACO Facets to a model with NEO Facets led to almost no improvement in prediction.

Discussion

The present study provides a comprehensive examination of the links between self-reported personality and well-being, using both the HEXACO and Big Five frameworks of personality, broad and narrow traits within each of these frameworks, and both evaluative (i.e., SWB) and eudaimonic (i.e., PWB) conceptualizations of well-being. Whereas previous meta-analyses have either relied on pre-Big-Five measures or a single Big Five personality framework, the current study incorporated a broad range of Big Five measures and synthesized the large body of research that has emerged in recent years. Whereas previous meta-analyses have examined the relationship between the Big Five and SWB, none have examined the Big Five in relation to PWB, and none have examined the HEXACO framework at all. The study also provides the first robust assessment of incremental prediction by facets across both SWB and PWB and two major personality

frameworks.

Several important findings emerged from this investigation. First, the research confirms that the overlap between basic personality traits and well-being dimensions is substantial. Second, whereas (lower) neuroticism is the strongest correlate of well-being within the Big Five framework, extraversion is the strongest correlate within the HEXACO framework. Conversely, conscientiousness—which previous research has rarely highlighted in relation to well-being—is a notable correlate within both frameworks. Third, correlations with personality mirror the unique characteristics of different dimensions of well-being. For example, notably strong correlations were observed between openness and personal growth, between conscientiousness and purpose in life, and between neuroticism and negative affect. Fourth, examination of facet-level correlates highlighted the unique importance of particular facets (e.g., depression and positive emotions in the Big Five framework and social self-esteem in the HEXACO framework) as well as explaining differences between the HEXACO and Big Five frameworks. Fifth, facets provided moderate levels of incremental prediction over and above domains when predicting well-being. Across multiple measures of the Big Five and HEXACO frameworks there were moderate levels of consistency in the degree of incremental prediction by facets. These findings have fundamental implications for understanding well-being, in terms of the role that both broad and narrow personality traits may play in human flourishing.

Personality and Well-Being

According to effect size guidelines in individual differences research (e.g., Gignac & Szodorai, 2016), the relationship between personality and well-being is strong. The average correlation between personality domains and well-being was $r = .28$, considerably higher than the average correlation in individual differences research as a whole (i.e., $r \sim .20$). The strongest average correlations with well-being were $-.46$ for Big Five neuroticism and $.48$ for HEXACO extraversion. Regression models indicated that about half the observed variance in well-being scales can be explained by personality domains (46%) and facets (53%).

The domain-level correlations between Big Five personality and SWB were very similar to those reported in the meta-analysis by Steel et al. (2008) and larger and more nuanced than those reported in the meta-analysis by DeNeve and Cooper (1998). There are several reasons for this. First, DeNeve and Cooper (1998) included many studies that predated the Big Five and also used a mixture of different well-being measures. In contrast, Steel et al. (2008) focused on a small number of high-quality personality questionnaires such as the NEO and a limited set of reliable measures of SWB. Similar to Steel et al. (2008), we focused the core meta-analysis on a limited set of reliable personality and well-being measures. Our research extends that of Steel et al. (2008) by showing that the magnitude and pattern of correlations observed in Steel et al. (2008) is not limited to the NEO. A broadly similar magnitude and pattern of well-being correlations was found across a diverse range of Big Five measures. Second, the HEXACO and the Big Five frameworks have a strong focus on affect, well-being, and psychological functioning. In general, it seems likely that measures based on the Big Five and related lexical approaches, such as the HEXACO, will generally exhibit strong correlations with well-being.

Broad and Narrow Personality Traits of the Big Five and HEXACO

Overall, both the HEXACO and Big Five models are similarly effective in predicting well-being. For the Big Five model, neuroticism is a very strong predictor, extraversion and conscientiousness are fairly strong, and openness and agreeableness are more moderate. For the HEXACO model, extraversion is a very strong predictor (even stronger than Big Five neuroticism), conscientiousness is fairly strong, and honesty-humility, emotionality,

agreeableness, and openness are more modest.

Differences in well-being correlations between the Big Five and HEXACO may largely result from how these models partition personality trait variance (for a review, see Ashton & Lee, 2018; Ashton et al., 2014). These differences can be readily appreciated by examining (a) the correlations between the HEXACO and the Big Five (see Table 15 in the current paper and Table 1 in Gaughan et al., 2012), (b) the item content of relevant HEXACO and Big Five scales, and (c) the correlations between personality and well-being at the facet-level for HEXACO and the Big Five. For instance, HEXACO extraversion (a) correlates at $-.65$ with IPIP NEO neuroticism, (b) has many (reversed) items that relate to low self-esteem and depression (e.g., *'I sometimes feel that I am a worthless person'*), and (c) shows correlations with well-being most prominently for the facets of social self-esteem and liveliness. In contrast, HEXACO emotionality (a) correlated only $.56$ with IPIP NEO neuroticism, and (b) combines traditional neuroticism facet scales such as fearfulness and anxiety (which correlate *negatively* with well-being) with more neutral emotional tendencies such as dependence (which is relatively *uncorrelated* with well-being) and prosocial tendencies such as sentimentality (which correlate *positively* with some aspects of well-being). HEXACO honesty-humility and HEXACO agreeableness both correlate most strongly with Big Five agreeableness, although HEXACO honesty-humility has a secondary correlation with Big Five conscientiousness, whereas HEXACO agreeableness has a secondary correlation with neuroticism, reflecting its content related to lower anger and hostility.

Although organized differently across the Big Five and HEXACO frameworks, the tendency to experience low levels of negative emotions and high levels of positive emotions accounts for much of the effect of personality on well-being. In the Big Five model, neuroticism captures the broad set of tendencies to experience negative emotions, whereas facets related to positive emotions form only part of extraversion. Facets such as depression, positive emotions, and social self-esteem are particularly strong predictors of well-being. It is not surprising that these characteristic ways of experiencing the world—viewing life through a more negative lens, ruminating on negative experiences, and emphasizing what's wrong rather than what's right with the world—translate into lower levels of well-being. On the other hand, Big Five extraversion may operate both through the tendency to experience positive emotion as well as the more instrumental pathways paved by the behavioral components of extraversion, such as facilitating positive social connections and actively engaging with environmental rewards (Smillie, Cooper, Wilt, & Revelle, 2012; Smillie, Wilt, Kabbani, Garratt, & Revelle, 2015; Sun et al., 2017).

Whereas most previous research has emphasized only neuroticism/emotionality and extraversion in relation to well-being (e.g., Diener et al., 1999; Schimmack et al., 2004; Smillie, Kern, & Uljarevic, 2018), the present research reveals that conscientiousness is not far behind, and is perhaps even on par with extraversion. For instance, the average correlation for Big Five extraversion was $.37$ versus $.36$ for Big Five conscientiousness ($.28$ for HEXACO conscientiousness). Conscientiousness emerged as particularly important for purpose in life and environmental mastery, although was somewhat less related to negative affect and positive relations. Several processes described by conscientiousness could account for its positive implications for well-being. First, conscientiousness is related to a sense of competence in life, and the competence facet of conscientiousness was a particularly strong predictor of well-being. Second, conscientiousness describes effective self-regulation, as when one forgoes short-term pleasures for the attainment of longer-term goals, whether they be related to family, education, finance, or health (Roberts, Lejuez, Krueger, Richards, & Hill, 2014). Third, achievement striving and diligence can connect people with a sense of purpose and meaning, that can facilitate a deeper

sense of life satisfaction. However, as a small counterpoint, we note that a desire for order and perfection generally showed much weaker correlations with well-being. Consistent with highlighting the shortcomings of one's achievements relative to demanding expectations, perfectionism showed small negative semi-partial correlations with some well-being dimensions after controlling for personality domains (for further discussion of the benefits and costs of perfectionism, see Stoeber & Otto, 2006; Stoeber & Stoeber, 2009).

Both the Big Five and HEXACO conceptions of agreeableness, as well as HEXACO honesty-humility, had relatively modest correlations with well-being. Each of these 'prosocial' traits may plausibly improve well-being by reducing interpersonal conflict and helping to foster positive relations with others. Status seeking, manipulativeness, and greed (captured by honesty-humility and some facets of Big Five agreeableness) may also create instability of social networks, with negative consequences for well-being. Although self-interest may bring short-term benefits, excessive self-interest may, in the long term, damage one's reputation, social relationships, and sense of meaning in life. Furthermore, placing substantial value on status symbols and power places more weight on zero-sum aspects of life (Headey & Wearing, 1992). As a counterpoint, we note that the modesty facet in both the Big Five and HEXACO models tended to be unrelated or negatively related to well-being. This may suggest that an inability or unwillingness to compare oneself favorably to others—whether this be in terms of income, wealth, health, physical attractiveness, or even popularity on social media—may have negative implications for well-being. Indeed, it is well-established that most people perceive their lives to be “better than average” (Alicke, Klotz, Breitenbecher, Yurak, & Vredenburg, 1995; Headey & Wearing, 1992), and that this rationalization may promote well-being.

Finally, openness to experience was also a modest but nevertheless meaningful predictor of well-being, with correlations approximating the average effect size in individual differences research. Openness comprises such characteristics as intellectual curiosity, an ability to adapt to change, and the tendency to seek novel experiences (Schmutte & Ryff, 1997). Consistent with this, the current study revealed that openness was particularly related to personal growth, autonomy, and positive emotions. Whereas Stephan (2009) found openness to feelings and ideas to be the most important facets in relation to life satisfaction, our current findings varied somewhat across the different datasets. Openness to actions was a salient predictor to emerge in our data, particularly in relation to personal growth. Openness appears to reflect an orientation towards well-being that involves valuing novelty and non-conformity, and viewing life as a process of growth and change. This is reflected in the strong correlation between values and openness for the Big Five (Parks-Leduc, Feldman, & Bardi, 2015) and the HEXACO (Anglim, Knowles, Dunlop, & Marty, 2017), whereby people who are high on openness tend to value self-direction, stimulation, and universalist values and are less interested in power and conformity. Given that openness is relatively unrelated to life satisfaction, it may provide an example of a personality trait that influences not just the experience of well-being, but the process through which a person achieves the good life. For those high on openness to experience, variety and growth are important, for those low in openness to experience, stability, safety and maintaining tradition may be more critical.

Well-Being Dimensions

One of the main insights revealed by the present study concerns the differential patterns of correlations between personality and well-being as one shifts between SWB and PWB. Whereas SWB focuses on the evaluation of the good life, PWB is more strongly reflective of eudaimonic perspectives. It is important to note, however, that this distinction is theoretical and conceptual, whereas the empirical differences between these models are less clear cut. All nine dimensions of

well-being are positively intercorrelated (after reversing negative affect), despite each capturing important unique variance. Additionally, the nine scales do not segregate into distinct SWB and PWB factors. Thus, it is important to consider both the broad and the scale-specific patterns of personality correlates.

First, and in line with recent research (e.g., Anglim & Grant, 2016), many PWB scales showed a much stronger overlap with personality compared to SWB scales. In the meta-analysis, correlations were larger for environmental mastery, personal growth, and self-acceptance, and smaller for life satisfaction, although the PWB scale of autonomy also had smaller correlations. In the domain- and facet-level regression models this pattern was also observed, although positive and negative affect were also predicted somewhat less well. These differences may partially be methodological. PWB is often measured with a 14-item per scale format whereas the standard life satisfaction measure (Diener et al., 1985) involves only 5 items. Nonetheless, as we discuss below, there are several theoretical reasons why some PWB scales overlap more with particular personality traits.

Second, of the three components of SWB, life satisfaction was less well predicted by personality compared with positive and negative affect. This is perhaps unsurprising given that the tendency to experience positive and negative emotions is part of the core content of personality scales (Pytlik Zillig, Hemenover, & Dienstbier, 2002). In contrast, life satisfaction is a cognitive appraisal, influenced both by expectations and evaluations, and the individual's choice of what factors are relevant to that judgment. It is therefore a step removed from summaries of a person's typical behavior and experience. Such factors may help explain why life satisfaction shows a much more modest overlap with personality compared to other dimensions of well-being. Interestingly, the facets of modesty and perfectionism showed negative semi-partial correlations with life satisfaction. Thus, whether through objective circumstance, arrogance, or pleasant self-deception, very high life satisfaction is often related to seeing oneself and one's life as superior to those around you. Furthermore, perfectionism may lead people to focus on ways that their life could conceivably be better.

At a more general level, it was apparent that each well-being dimension was characterized by a coherent pattern of personality correlates. Specifically, positive affect, unsurprisingly, was well-predicted by extraversion and facets related to the tendency to experience positive emotions. Negative affect was strongly related to neuroticism, and most prominently with the facet of depression. Positive relations showed close connections with agreeableness and to some extent extraversion. Autonomy combined common well-being correlates with a fairly unique set of personality correlates that combine impulsiveness, non-compliance, and low trust, with assertiveness and social boldness. Environmental mastery correlated fairly uniformly across personality traits although it did show some elevation for conscientiousness. Personal growth was characterized most uniquely by openness with some amplification for diligence and achievement striving. Purpose in life was particularly well characterized by conscientiousness and especially diligence and achievement striving. Finally, self-acceptance showed a somewhat similar pattern of correlations to that of life satisfaction albeit at much greater levels. Although self-acceptance and life satisfaction are highly correlated, self-acceptance places relatively less emphasis on the external conditions of life. This emphasis on liking or loathing oneself brings it very close to several dimensions of personality, as seen by the particularly large correlation with the facet of depression. Some of these cross-correlations have already been noted in previous research (e.g., Anglim & Grant, 2016; Grant et al., 2009; Sun et al., 2018), and the current study consolidates these observations through the first comprehensive, large sample assessment.

Incremental Prediction by Narrow Traits

One of the most critical contributions of the present study concerns estimation of the proportional increase in variance explained by facets above and beyond domains. Average incremental variance explained by facets was 17%, 22%, and 24% for NEO, IPIP NEO and HEXACO taxonomies, respectively. The amount of incremental prediction showed some systematic variation across these three measures, although much less consistency was observed for the Big Five Aspect Scales. In particular, life satisfaction, autonomy, and self-acceptance showed the greatest incremental prediction. These scales are not obviously broader or narrower than other well-being dimensions. Rather they may exhibit a complexity that means that several facets are important as is the case with autonomy. Equally, there may be a particular facet that aligns very closely, perhaps as can be seen with depression and social self-esteem in relation to self-acceptance.

A major focus of the literature on incremental facet prediction has been on life satisfaction (Røysamb et al., 2018; Schimmack et al., 2004; Steel et al., 2019), and this exhibited somewhat greater increases of between 24% and 51% depending on the personality framework. This estimate is broadly consistent with the largest study to report incremental facet prediction to date, albeit limited to life satisfaction, which obtained 33% incremental prediction (Røysamb et al., 2018). Steel et al. (2019) reported a 78% increase based on a meta-analytic correlation matrix, but it is important to note that meta-analytic regression is problematic. In particular, estimating a regression model with 30 highly correlated predictors, where facet-level intercorrelations are not provided in the primary studies leads to unreliable and often inflated estimates of variance explained.

More generally, we consider the proportional increase of 10% to 50% when using hierarchical instruments as noteworthy. Even though much of the perceived value of narrow traits is owing to the idea that facets might double prediction, more modest incremental prediction is still of practical and theoretical importance. Facets also provide a richer profile of how and why different domains correlate with relevant criteria, and provide a more nuanced picture of the personality–well-being interface.

Interestingly, the HEXACO model was characterized by larger incremental facet prediction (as a proportion) than the Big Five, both in terms of the NEO and IPIP NEO. This is striking, given that the NEO model has fewer domains and more facets than does the HEXACO model, which should lead the NEO model to have stronger incremental prediction. The IPIP NEO also has more items per facet, which should yield more reliable measurement of the unique aspects of each facet. On the other hand, the HEXACO model includes the interstitial trait of altruism, which is not used in scoring the domains, whereas all of the items of the Big Five facets/aspects are used to compute the domain scores. Critically, none of the HEXACO domains capture the general tendency to experience negative emotions in the same way as Big Five neuroticism (Gaughan et al., 2012). Rather, the HEXACO model distributes content from Big Five neuroticism over various domains including extraversion ($r = -.50$), emotionality ($r = .52$), and agreeableness ($r = -.38$) (Gaughan et al., 2012). The most salient observation regarding incremental facet prediction within the HEXACO concerned the emotionality facet of anxiety and the extraversion facets of social self-esteem and liveliness, all of which seem to capture the most affect-related influences on well-being.

Limitations and Future Research

Because the current meta-analysis is based on self-report measures of personality and well-being, some care is required when generalizing the findings to the latent constructs. Participants

vary in the degree to which social desirability influences their responses, and items and scales vary in their degree of socially desirable content (Anglim, Morse, et al., 2017; McCrae & Costa, 1983; Wiggins, 1968). Person- and item-level variance in socially desirable responding can lead to elevated correlations between personality and well-being. This is particularly evident in the minority of studies using low-paid participant samples where many participants engage in satisficing and semi-random responding. We observed that in such studies, correlations between broad personality traits were often elevated, which presumably translates to elevated correlations between personality and well-being. As a consequence, care is needed when evaluating personality measures in terms of how much variance they explain in self-reported well-being. One measure might predict self-reported well-being better because it has more socially desirable items. This may partially explain why the IPIP NEO predicted well-being better than the HEXACO PI R. Similarly, if one sample has more evaluative variance, then this may lead to elevated correlations between personality and well-being. For example, the greater prediction of well-being in the Big Five Aspects dataset may partially be explained by the use of a Mechanical Turk sample. While several studies have examined other-reports of personality and well-being (Dobewall, Realo, Allik, Esko, & Metspalu, 2013; Schimmack et al., 2004), more research is needed in this area, particularly involving large samples, full hierarchical measures of personality, and multidimensional models of well-being.

Finally, it is worth considering the degree to which the correlations between personality and well-being are due to artefactual measurement overlap (Anglim & Grant, 2016; Schmutte & Ryff, 1997). Theoretically, the concepts of personality and well-being can be distinguished in terms of temporal frame-of-reference, implied stability, and degree of attribution to the person versus the situation. Whereas personality is defined as relatively stable and originating more from the person, well-being captures the experience and appraisal of life at a given moment. Nonetheless, it is unsurprising that an individual's general approach to acting in and experiencing the world (i.e., their personality) predicts his or her momentary emotional experiences and evaluations of life. Importantly, the correlations between personality and well-being index the extent and nature of this relationship. So, for example, to remove negative affect from neuroticism, or positive affect from extraversion is to fundamentally change the nature of these personality traits. However, many important research questions remain regarding the causal processes that relate personality and well-being. Facet-level analysis provides some perspective about which aspects of a given trait are more or less important in predicting different dimensions of well-being. Nonetheless, the literature would benefit from more experimental and experience sampling research exploring these questions (e.g., Jacques-Hamilton et al., 2019).

Conclusion

The current research re-affirms that personality is critical to the experience of well-being. This is consistent with set-point theories of well-being (Cummins, 2015; Headey & Wearing, 1989; Headey & Wearing, 1992), and the idea that well-being is relatively stable despite short-term fluctuations in response to many transient events. However, it is also important to remember that personality traits are not 'set like plaster', but malleable, with a wealth of evidence that traits change across the lifespan (Ashton & Lee, 2016; McCrae et al., 1999; Soto, John, Gosling, & Potter, 2011), after specific experiences (e.g., Zimmermann & Neyer, 2013) or interventions (e.g., Roberts et al., 2017), and even according to one's trait change-goals (e.g., Hudson & Fraley, 2015). It would therefore be inappropriate to interpret the strong relation between personality and well-being as indicative of the immutability of human happiness. Rather, efforts to improve well-being might target the most critical aspects of one's habitual or characteristic patterns of behavior and

experience, as reflected in basic personality traits.

In summary, we have provided the most comprehensive assessment yet of the relations between personality traits and dimensions of well-being. Our study expands the mapping of personality to well-being by encompassing both the Big Five and the increasingly popular HEXACO model of personality, and also both Diener's SWB perspective as well as Ryff's PWB perspective on well-being. Moreover, our analyses span domain-level traits and narrower aspects and facets within the personality trait hierarchy, while contributing more broadly to methods for synthesizing facet-level research. Taken together, the findings reported here expand and enrich our understanding of the role that personality traits play in pathways to the good life.

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Table 1
Components and Sample Items for Personality, SWB, and PWB

Construct	Components / Sample items
Big Five	
Neuroticism	Facets: Anxiety, Hostility, Depression, Self-consciousness, Impulsiveness, Vulnerability to Stress Aspects: Withdrawal, Volatility
Extraversion	Facets: Warmth, Gregariousness, Assertiveness, Activity, Excitement Seeking, Positive Emotion Aspects: Enthusiasm, Assertiveness
Openness	Facets: Fantasy, Aesthetics, Feelings, Actions, Ideas, Values Aspects: Openness/Creativity, Intellect
Agreeableness	Facets: Trust, Straightforwardness, Altruism, Compliance, Modesty, Tendermindedness Aspects: Politeness, Compassion
Conscientiousness	Facets: Competence, Order, Dutifulness, Achievement Striving, Self-Discipline, Deliberation Aspects: Orderliness, Industriousness
HEXACO	
Honesty-humility	Sincerity, Fairness, Geed Avoidance, Modesty
Emotionality	Fearfulness, Anxiety, Dependence, Sentimentality
Extraversion	Social Self-Esteem, Social Boldness, Sociability, Liveliness
Agreeableness	Forgiveness, Gentleness, Flexibility, Patience
Conscientiousness	Organization, Diligence, Perfectionism, Prudence
Openness	Aesthetic Appreciation, Inquisitiveness, Creativity, Unconventionality
Interstitial Traits	Altruism
SWB	
Satisfaction with life	e.g., "In most ways my life is close to my ideal", "I am satisfied with my life"
Positive Affect	Frequency of experiencing positive emotions in the last few weeks/months/etc.: e.g., "interested", "excited", "strong", "enthusiastic"
Negative Affect	Frequency of experiencing negative emotions in the last few weeks/months/etc.: e.g., "depressed", "upset", "guilty", "scared"
PWB	
Positive relations	e.g., "Most people see me as loving and affectionate"; "I enjoy personal and mutual conversations with family members or friends"
Autonomy	e.g., "Sometimes I change the way I act or think to be more like those around me"; "My decisions are not usually influenced by what everyone else is doing"
Environmental mastery	e.g., "In general, I feel I am in charge of the situation in which I live"; "The demands of everyday life often get me down"
Personal growth	e.g., "I am not interested in activities that will expand my horizons"; "In general, I feel that I continue to learn more about myself as time goes by"
Purpose in life	e.g., "I feel good when I think of what I've done in the past and what I hope to do in the future"; "I live life one day at a time and don't really think about the future"
Self-acceptance	e.g., "When I look at the story of my life, I am pleased with how things have turned out"; "I feel like many of the people I know have gotten more out of life than I have"

Note. Sample items are from Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985), PANAS (Watson et al., 1988), and Ryff's measure of PWB (Ryff & Keyes, 1995).

Table 2

Summary of Studies Included in Meta-Analysis

Study	N	Framework	Items	S L	P A	N A	P W B	F	A ge	Cou ntry	Co re	Sou rce
Aghababaei & Arji (2014) Big 5 Study 3	215	IPIP	10	D			W	61	22	IR	C	FA
Aghababaei & Arji (2014) HEXACO Study 3	215	HEXACO	10	D			W	61	22	IR	C	FA
Aghababaei et al. (2016) Sample 1	422	HEXACO	10	D				70	23	IR	C	FA
Aghababaei et al. (2016) Sample 2	221	HEXACO	10	D				77	22	PL	C	FA
Aghababaei et al. (2016) Sample 3	255	HEXACO	10	D				76	24	MY	C	FA
Aghababaei et al. (2016) Sample 4	251	HEXACO	10	D			W	68	22	IR	C	FA
Aghababaei et al. (2016) Sample 5	226	HEXACO	10	D			W	91	20	PL	C	FA
Ahadi & Puente-Diaz (2011) Study 1	107	NEO	36	D	P	P		50	20	US	C	FA
Ahadi & Puente-Diaz (2011) Study 2	88	NEO	36	D	P	P		62	21	US	C	FA
Albrecht et al. (2014)	913	NEO	48	D				32	37		C	FA
Albuquerque et al. (2012)	398	NEO	48	D	P	P		72	41	PT	C	FA
Alfonsi et al. (2011)	341	NEO	12			P		53	59	CA	C	FA
Anand et al. (2015)	756	NEO	12	D				58	39	US	C	FA
Anglim & Grant (2016)	337	NEO	60	D	P	P	W	76	21	AU	C	FA
Anglim & Horwood (2019) Big 5	465	NEO	60	D	P	P	W	79	25	AU	C	FA
Anglim & Horwood (2019) HEXACO	465	HEXACO	32	D	P	P	W	79	25	AU	C	FA
Anwar (2017)	274	BFI	9		P	P		22	47	PK	C	FA
Austin et al. (2010)	475	Adjectives	8	D	P	P		70	21	CA	C	FA
Aykac et al. (2011)	131	HEXACO	32	D				51	32	GB	C	FA
Baltes et al. (2010)	289	IPIP	10			P		61	38	US	C	FA
Barr (2018)	142	BFI	9		P	P		98		AU	C	FA
Baselmans et al. (2019)	8622	NEO	12	D				36	42	NL	C	FA
Baudin et al. (2011)	313	NEO	48	D				26	23	FR	C	FA
Bauer & McAdams (2010)	145	BFI	9	D	P	P		74	20	US	C	CA
Beer et al. (2013)	395	BFI	9		P	P		50	32	US	C	DA
Belsky et al. (1995) Fathers	69	NEO	36		P	P		0	31	US	C	FA
Belsky et al. (1995) Mothers	69	NEO	36		P	P		100	28	US	C	FA
Benet-Martínez & Karakitapoğlu-Aygün (2003) Asian	199	BFI	9	D				59	20	US	C	FA
Benet-Martínez & Karakitapoğlu-Aygün (2003) European	122	BFI	9	D				59	20	US	C	FA
Benotsch et al. (2000)	198	BFI	9		P	P		52	54	US	C	CA
Bianchi et al. (2018) Men	222	NEO	12	D				0	43	FR	C	FA
Bianchi et al. (2018) Women	941	NEO	12	D				100	43	FR	C	FA
Biderman et al. (2018) Big 5	1195	NEO	12		P	P		76	20	US	C	FA
Biderman et al. (2018) HEXACO	1195	HEXACO	16		P	P		76	20	US	C	FA
Blatný et al. (2015)	138	NEO	12	D				61	40	CZ	C	FA
Bogin (2018)	283	Adjectives	8	D				67	18	US	C	FA
Boland & Cappeliez (1997)	113	NEO	36	D				100	73	CA	C	FA
Bono (2011)	228	NEO	12	D						US	C	FA
Boudreau et al. (2001) Americans	1885	NEO	12	D				10	47	US	C	FA
Boudreau et al. (2001) Europeans	1871	NEO	12	D				6	42		C	FA
Brajša-Žganec et al. (2011)	392	IPIP	10	D	P	P		50	20	HR	C	FA
Bratko & Sabol (2006)	1166	IPIP	10	D				66	26	HR	C	FA
Brenner et al. (2011) Community	29	NEO	12	D				29	28	CA	C	FA
Brenner et al. (2011) Schizophrenia	30	NEO	12	D				30	20	CA	C	FA
Burles et al. (2014)	179	NEO	60		P	P		75	20	CA	C	CA
Burton et al. (2015) Study 1	619	BFAS	20	D				55	32	US	C	FA
Burton et al. (2015) Study 2	700	BFAS	20	D				52	33	US	C	FA
Bye & Pushkar (2009)	385	NEO	12		P	P		52	60	CA	C	FA
Cabrera-Darias & Marrero-Quevedo (2015) Online	108	NEO	48	D	P	P		71	36	ES	C	FA

Cabrera-Darias & Marrero-Quevedo (2015) Paper	45	NEO	48	D	P	P	71	36	ES	C	FA
Caprara et al. (2002) Females	300	Other	12	D			100	17	IT	C	FA
Caprara et al. (2002) Males	292	Other	12	D			0	17	IT	C	FA
Caprara et al. (2012) Study 3	3589	Other	12	D			58	39	IT	C	FA
Caprara et al. (2012) Study 5 Italy	689	Other	12	D			56	19	IT	C	FA
Caprara et al. (2012) Study 5 Japan	281	Other	12	D			60	20	JP	C	FA
Caprara et al. (2012) Study 5 Spain	302	Other	12	D			64	28	ES	C	FA
Carmona-Halty & Rojas-Paz (2014)	235	Other	19	D			34	21	CL	C	FA
Carrillo et al. (2012)	356	BFI	9	D			24	24	ES	C	FA
Castro Solano & Cosentino (2018)	302	BFI	9	D			52	39	AR	C	CA
Cellini et al. (2017)	498	BFI	9		P	P	71	27	IT	C	FA
Chambers (2004)	238	NEO	12	D	P	P	0	30		C	FA
Chan et al. (2018)	349	BFI	9	D	P	P	55	62		C	CA
Chen & Carey (2009)	113	NEO	12	D			54	20	HK	C	FA
Chen (2011)	107	NEO	48	D			63	35	US	C	FA
Chen et al. (2012)	383	NEO	48	D	P	P	58	19	US	C	FA
Chen (2015)	371	NEO	12	D	P	P	75	21	CN	C	FA
Choi & Lee (2014)	373	IPIP	10	D			23	33	KR	C	FA
Clark et al. (2010)	322	IPIP	10		P	P	73	24	US	C	FA
Clifton et al. (2019) Study 2	562	BFI	9	D	O	O	51	37	US	C	CA
Compton et al. (1996)	338	NEO	36	D			39	26	US	C	FA
Costa & MacCrae (1992)	364	NEO	48		O	O				C	FA
Cotter & Fouad (2011)	172	NEO	12	D			67	21	US	C	FA
Courneya et al. (2000)	56	NEO	12	D	O	O	41	60	CA	C	FA
Cowan (2019)	159	NEO	12	D			64	56	US	C	FA
Crouch (2016)	562	NEO	12	D			41	21	US	C	FA
Crowe et al. (2016)	914	IPIP	12	D	P	P	62	34	US	C	CA
de Frias et al. (2003)	528	NEO	36		O	O	67	68	CA	C	FA
De Gucht et al. (2004)	377	NEO	12		P	P	73	44		C	FA
Delfabbro et al. (2011)	2266	NEO	12	O			60	15	AU	C	CA
Di Fabio & Saklofske (2014)	164	Other	12	D			56	18	IT	C	FA
Di Fabio & Palazzeschi (2015)	168	Other	12	D	P		63	20	IT	C	FA
Di Fabio et al. (2017)	258	Other	12	D			41	46	IT	C	FA
Di Fabio & Kenny (2018)	241	Other	12	D	P	P	63	24	IT	C	FA
Di Nuovo (2009)	1080	Other	12	D			50		IT	C	FA
Dimotakis et al. (2012)	112	NEO	48		P		39	21	US	C	FA
Donofrio (2005)	138	NEO	48	D			75	33	US	C	FA
Drezno et al. (2019)	379	IPIP	10	D			34	36	PL	C	FA
Drobnjaković et al. (2017) Study 1	400	HEXACO	16		P	P	74		RS	C	DA
Drobnjaković (2019)	377	HEXACO	10		P	P	49	33	RS	C	DA
Dumittrache et al. (2015)	400	NEO	12	D			62	75	ES	C	CA
Egan et al. (2014)	860	IPIP	10	D			69	30	I	C	CA
Etzeberria et al. (2019) 65 to 84	155	NEO	12	D	P	P	58	74	ES	C	FA
Etzeberria et al. (2019) 85 to 104	102	NEO	12	D	P	P	61	94	ES	C	FA
Fagley (2012)	243	BFI	9	D			63	23	US	C	CA
Fagley (2018)	236	BFI	9		P	P	64	19	US	C	FA
FitzMedrud (2009)	119	NEO	12	D	P	P	82	35	US	C	FA
Fortunato (2002)	206	Adjectives	8	D			34	50	US	C	FA
Fossum & Barrett (2000) Sample 1	205	NEO	48		P	P	71		US	C	FA
Fossum & Barrett (2000) Sample 2	241	NEO	48		P	P	65		US	C	FA
Fowler et al. (2018)	448	BFI	9	D			75	29	CA	C	FA
Fox & Moore (2019)	142	NEO	12		P	P	70	21	I	C	CA
Froehlich (2005)	350	NEO	12	D			0		US	C	FA
Furr & Funder (1998)	146	NEO	36	D			56		US	C	FA
Galea (2014)	121	BFI	9	D			65		MT	C	FA
Ganginis Del Pino (2012)	305	BFI	9	D			100	38	US	C	FA
Gannon & Ranzijn (2005)	191	NEO	12	D			67	36	AU	C	FA
Garcia & Erlandsson (2011)	151	NEO	48	D			67	23	SE	C	FA
Garcia (2011)	98	NEO	48	D	P	P	68	17	SE	C	FA
Goldberg et al. (2017)	156	BFI	9		P	P	62	19	US	C	DA
Golden (2002)	321	Adjectives	16	D			19	51	US	C	FA

Gore et al. (2014) Study 2	260	IPIP	10	D				71		US	C	FA
Grady (1996)	140	NEO	48		P	P		100	39	CA	C	FA
Graham (2012) Entrepreneurs	88	NEO	12	D				25		US	C	FA
Graham (2012) Students	102	NEO	12	D				54	17	US	C	FA
Grant et al. (2009)	211	NEO	12	D	P	P	W	58	36	AU	C	FA
Guilera et al. (2018)	364	BFI	9	D				60	38	ES	C	AD
Gutiérrez et al. (2005)	236	NEO	12		O	O		86	35	ES	C	FA
Habarth (2009)	576	Adjectives	8	D				55	45	US	C	FA
Halama & Dědová (2007)	148	NEO	12	D				51	17	SK	C	FA
Halama (2010)	451	NEO	12	D				52	20	SK	C	FA
Harris (2002)	147	BFI	9	D	P	P		74	22	US	C	FA
Hart (1999) Wave 1	282	NEO	48	D				10	34	AU	C	FA
Hayes & Joseph (2003)	129	NEO	12	D				58	38	GB	C	FA
Hébert & Weaver (2014)	270	HEXACO	10	D				62	25	I	C	FA
Heller et al. (2002)	159	NEO	12	D	P	P				US	C	FA
Heller (2004)	76	BFI	9	D	P	P		80		US	C	FA
Hemenover (2001)	236	NEO	48		P	P		71	20	US	C	FA
Hengartner et al. (2017)	831	IPIP	48		O	O		66	34	CH	C	FA
Henriett (2018)	421	BFI	9	D				61	24	HU	C	FA
Herringer (1998)	162	NEO	48	D				65	22	US	C	FA
Hill & Allemmand (2011)	962	BFI	9	D	O	O		57	52	CH	C	FA
Hirsh et al. (2010)	137	BFI	9		P	P		72	20	CA	C	CA
Hofer et al. (2008)	131	NEO	12	D			W	55	25	DE	C	FA
Hogan (2006)	318	IPIP	10		P	P		85	60	US	C	FA
Holder et al. (2015)	437	NEO	12	D	P	P		69	20	CA	C	CA
Hossack (1997)	520	NEO	12	D				50		CA	C	FA
Howell (2006)	314	BFI	9	D				62	19	US	C	FA
Hudson & Roberts (2014)	264	BFI	9	D				53	19	US	C	FA
Hutz et al. (2014) American	179	NEO	48	D	P	P		63	25	US	C	FA
Hutz et al. (2014) Brazilian	168	Other	25	D	P	P		60	22	BR	C	FA
Ioannidis & Siegling (2015)	203	BFI	9		P	P		71	23	GB	C	FA
Isaacowitz & Smith (2003)	516	NEO	36		P	P		85		DE	C	FA
Işık & Üzbe (2015)	335	Adjectives	8		P	P		57	46	TR	C	FA
Jacques-Hamilton et al. (2019)	223	BFAS	20	D	P	P		68	23	AU	C	AD
Jaksic et al. (2015)	319	IPIP	10	D				58	44	HR	C	CA
James et al. (2012)	150	IPIP	20	D				53	21	AU	C	FA
Jensen et al. (2019)	259	NEO	12	D					44	DK	C	FA
Jibeen (2014)	251	NEO	12	D				39	30	PK	C	FA
Johnson (2003)	140	NEO	48		P	P				US	C	FA
Jokela et al. (2015)	56019	BFI	9	D				63	33	GB	C	FA
Jones et al. (2015)	207	Other	12				W	59		ZA	C	FA
Joshanloo & Afshari (2011)	235	BFI	9	D				74	21	IR	C	FA
Jovanovic (2011)	225	Other	10	D				56	24	RS	C	FA
Jovanović (2014)	380	Other	10	D	P	P		59	22	RS	C	CA
Jovanović (2019)	500	BFI	9	D				68	17	RS	C	FA
Kahlbaugh & Huffman (2017)	49	BFI	9		P	P		65	74	US	C	FA
Kahn & Hessling (2001)	278	NEO	12		P	P		52	20	US	C	FA
Kampfe & Parriaux (2010) Sample 1	467	NEO	12	D				56	26	DE	C	FA
Kampfe & Parriaux (2010) Sample 3	679	NEO	12	D	P	P		69	28	DE	C	FA
Kaynak (2018) Older	61	Other	15		P	P		48	78	TR	C	FA
Kaynak (2018) Younger	64	Other	15		P	P		52	21	TR	C	FA
Kirkland et al. (2015) Sample 1 Students	352	BFAS	20		P	P		61	19	US	C	FA
Kirkland et al. (2015) Sample 2 MTurk	459	BFAS	20		P	P		62	33	US	C	FA
Kirkland et al. (2015) Sample 3 MTurk	178	BFAS	20		P	P		58	34	US	C	FA
Kjell et al. (2013) Iranian	122	BFI	9	D	P	P	W	59	15	IR	C	FA
Kjell et al. (2013) Swedish	109	BFI	9	D	P	P	W	65	17	SE	C	FA
Kluemper (2008)	180	NEO	12	D				42	27	US	C	FA
Kokinda (2011)	108	Adjectives	8	D				73	38	US	C	FA
Kong et al. (2015)	274	NEO	24	D				54		CN	C	CA
Kong et al. (2019)	136	NEO	12	D				40		CN	C	CA
Kovacs (2007)	450	NEO	12	D				57	22	US	C	FA
Koydemir & Schütz (2012) German	101	BFI	9	D	P	P		68	24	DE	C	FA

Koydemir & Schütz (2012) Turkey	86	BFI	9	D	P	P		55	22	TR	C	FA
Krick & Felfe (2019)	259	NEO	12		P	P		21	26	DE	C	CA
Kwan et al. (1997) American	184	NEO	12	O				71	22	US	C	FA
Kwan et al. (1997) Hong Kong	194	NEO	12	O				55	22	HK	C	FA
Lang et al. (2001)	480	BFI	9		P	P			56	DE	C	FA
Langvik et al. (2016)	372	NEO	12		P	P		76	22	NO	C	FA
Lee et al. (2013)	1584	BFI	9		P			0	26	CA	C	FA
Letzring (2019)	206	BFI	9	D	P	P	W	68	39	US	C	DA
Letzring (2015)	152	IPIP	10	D	P	P		64	25	US	C	DA
Lightsey et al. (2013)	199	BFI	9		P	P		69	24	US	C	FA
Lodewyk (2018)	300	HEXACO	16			P		51		CA	C	FA
Lönnqvist & große Deters (2016) Study 1	153	BFI	9	D	P	P		61	20	US	C	FA
Lönnqvist & große Deters (2016) Study 2	187	BFI	9	D				79	24	DE	C	FA
Lopez et al. (2015)	1643	NEO	12		P	P		55	55	NL	C	AD
Lounsbury et al. (1999)	249	NEO	12	O				67	22	US	C	HM
Lucas & Fujita (2000) Study 2	142	NEO	36		P			73		US	C	FA
Lucas & Fujita (2000) Study 3	212	NEO	12		P			62		US	C	FA
Lucas & Fujita (2000) Study 5	221	NEO	36		P			61		US	C	FA
MacCann et al. (2012)	354	IPIP	24	O				52	16	US	C	FA
MacInnis et al. (2013)	245	HEXACO	10	O	P	P		88	20	CA	C	FA
Mangino (2018)	220	IPIP	20	D				56		US	C	FA
Marcionetti & Rossier (2016)	437	NEO	12	D				47	13	CH	C	FA
Margolis et al. (2018) Study 1	504	BFI	12	D	P	P	W	51	35		C	CA
Margolis et al. (2018) Study 2	303	BFI	12	D	P	P	W	45	32	I	C	CA
Margolis & Lyubomirsky (2019)	129	BFI	12	D	O	O		69	19	US	C	CA
Marrero Quevedo & Carballeira Abella (2011)	554	NEO	48	D	P	P		64	28	ES	C	FA
Marrero (2019)	1673	NEO	48	D	P	P	W	52	39	ES	C	FA
Marshall et al. (1992) Sample 1	346	NEO	12		P	P		0	20	US	C	FA
Marshall et al. (1992) Sample 2	543	NEO	12		P	P		0	19	US	C	FA
Martin et al. (2013)	969	Other	8	D				48	14	AU	C	FA
McCrae & Costa (1991)	364	NEO	36	O	O	O		47		US	C	FA
McCullough et al. (2002) Study 2	1179	Adjectives	8	D				84	45	I	C	HM
McKay (2017) Big 5	127	IPIP	24	D	P	P		61	22	US	C	FA
McKay (2017) HEXACO	127	HEXACO	10	D	P	P		61	22	US	C	FA
Meléndez et al. (2019)	618	NEO	12	D	P	P	W	64	70	CO	C	FA
Mellor et al. (2003)	45	NEO	12	O				96	45	AU	C	FA
Michel & Clark (2013)	380	IPIP	10		P	P		54	36	US	C	FA
Miciuk, Jankowski, & Oleś (2016)	130	NEO	12	D				62	25	PL	C	FA
Miciuk, Jankowski, Laskowska, et al. (2016)	200	NEO	12	D				50	23	PL	C	FA
Mongrain et al. (2018)	648	BFI	9	D				67	32	I	C	FA
Morris et al. (2015)	337	NEO	48	D	P	P		66	20	US	C	FA
Morrison (1997)	307	NEO	12	D				12		US	C	FA
Murray (2002)	7133	IPIP	10	D				50	52	AU	C	HM
Musek (2007)	301	BFI	9	D	P	P		40	37	SI	C	FA
Navarro-Prados et al. (2018)	342	NEO	12	D				66	68	ES	C	FA
Neff et al. (2007)	177	NEO	12	D	P	P		71	20	US	C	FA
Ng et al. (2019)	507	IPIP	10	O	O	O		51	43	SG	C	FA
Novak et al. (2017)	117	BFI	9		P	P		43	57	US	C	FA
Novakov & Popovic-Petrovic (2017)	40	BFI	9		P	P		100	55	RS	C	FA
Novoa & Barra (2015)	353	BFI	9	D				53	20	CL	C	FA
O'Rourke (2004)	192	NEO	12	D				100	61	I	C	CA
O'Rourke (2005)	208	NEO	12	D	O	O		54	64	CA	C	FA
Odacı & Cikrikci (2018)	620	BFI	9	D				74	21	TR	C	FA
Oken et al. (2017)	134	NEO	12		P	P		80	60	US	C	CA
Olesen et al. (2015)	1181	NEO	12	D	P	P		59	22	DK	C	FA
Osma et al. (2018)	428	NEO	12		P	P				ES	C	CA
Panaccio & Vandenberghe (2012)	181	BFI	9		P	P		52	36	CA	C	FA
Parker et al. (2008)	523	NEO	12	D				70	22	AU	C	FA
Paulson & Leuty (2015)	270	IPIP	10		P	P		42	33	US	C	FA
Pavani et al. (2017)	78	NEO	60		O	O		62	45	FR	C	FA

Pazda & Thorstenson (2018)	262	NEO	12		P	P		68		US	C	FA
Petrides et al. (2007)	274	Other	40	D				66	26	GR	C	FA
Kandler et al. (2017)	576	NEO	48	D				58	37	US	C	AD
Plopa et al. (2017)	359	NEO	12	D				81	39	PL	C	FA
Pollock et al. (2016)	149	HEXACO	10	D	P	P		47	34	US	C	FA
Pratt (2006)	305	IPIP	10		P	P		62	36	US	C	FA
Purvis et al. (2011) Sample 1	1858	Adjectives	8	D	P	P		73	29	US	C	FA
Purvis et al. (2011) Sample 2	1065	BFI	9	D				56	41	I	C	FA
Pychyl & Little (1998)	81	NEO	36	D	O	O		56	35	CA	C	FA
Qing-Guo et al. (2011)	818	BFI	9	O				44	34	CN	C	FA
Ramanaiah et al. (1995)	245	NEO	36	D				55	23	US	C	HM
Ro (2011) Study 1	429	BFI	9	D			W	65	25	US	C	FA
Ro (2011) Study 2	181	BFI	9				W	75	41	US	C	FA
Robinson et al. (2006) Study 1	246	IPIP	10		P	P		74		US	C	FA
Robinson et al. (2006) Study 2	68	IPIP	10		P	P		72		US	C	FA
Romero et al. (2002)	324	NEO	48		P	P		36	16	ES	C	FA
Romero et al. (2009)	405	NEO	48	D	P	P		61	32	ES	C	FA
Romero et al. (2012)	583	NEO	48	D	P	P		72	35	ES	C	FA
Romero et al. (2015)	876	HEXACO	16	D	P	P	W	57	41	ES	C	FA
Røysamb et al. (2018)	1516	NEO	48	D				65	57	NO	C	FA
Ryan & Frederick (1997) Study 3	102	NEO	36		P	P		59	21	US	C	FA
Rzeszutek et al. (2018)	530	NEO	12	D	P	P		16	40	PL	C	FA
Sadiković et al. (2018) Dizygotic	122	NEO	48	D				63	25	RS	C	FA
Sadiković et al. (2018) Monozygotic	242	NEO	48	D				76	25	RS	C	FA
Saeed Abbasi et al. (2018)	819	BFI	9			P		62	27	US	C	FA
Saklofske et al. (2012)	216	Adjectives	8	D	P	P		78	20	GB	C	FA
Salter et al. (2013) Control	36	NEO	48		P	P				US	C	FA
Salter et al. (2013) Spinal Cord Injury	36	NEO	48		P	P				US	C	FA
Schimmack et al. (2004) Study 1	136	NEO	48	D				74	20	US	C	FA
Schimmack et al. (2004) Study 2	124	NEO	60	D				71	21	US	C	FA
Schimmack et al. (2004) Study 3	143	NEO	48	D						US	C	FA
Schimmack et al. (2004) Study 4	344	BFI	9	D				74		CA	C	FA
Schmutte & Ryff (1997) Sample 1	215	NEO	12		O	O	W	53	54	US	C	FA
Schmutte & Ryff (1997) Sample 2	139	NEO	12				W	47		US	C	FA
Schneider et al. (2012)	152	IPIP	10		P	P		72	20	US	C	FA
Schwartz et al. (2018)	541	NEO	12				W	76	44	US	C	CA
Selnes et al. (2004)	131	NEO	12	D	O	O	W	52	44	NO	C	FA
Sheu et al. (2016)	849	Adjectives	10	D				58	20	US	C	FA
Sheu et al. (2017)	757	Adjectives	10	D				70	21	CN	C	FA
Shi et al. (2019) Study 2	208	IPIP	10	D				54	20	CN	C	FA
Shulman & Hemenover (2006)	112	NEO	12				W	47	19	US	C	FA
Sibley (2011) Study 3	148	HEXACO	10	O				64	20	NZ	C	FA
Şimşek (2011) Study 4	106	BFI	9	D	P	P		45	22	TR	C	FA
Şimşek & Koydemir (2013)	721	BFI	9	D	P	P		66	29	TR	C	CA
Şimşek & Kocayörük (2013) Study 4 SWB	99	BFI	9	D	P	P		54	19	TR	C	FA
Singh & Shejwal (2017) Females	98	NEO	12		P	P		100	18	IN	C	CA
Singh & Shejwal (2017) Males	102	NEO	12		P	P		0	18	IN	C	CA
Sirianni Molnar (2011) Ill	773	Adjectives	8	D	P	P		93	49	US	C	FA
Sirianni Molnar (2011) Student	538	Adjectives	8	D	P	P		78	22	US	C	FA
Skomorovsky & Sudom (2011)	200	Other	15	D				19		CA	C	FA
Sliter et al. (2015)	708	IPIP	10		P	P		72	21	US	C	FA
Sobocko & Zelenski (2015) Study 1	154	BFI	9	D	P	P		68	22	CA	C	CA
Sobocko & Zelenski (2015) Study 2	118	BFI	9		P	P		63	20	CA	C	CA
Sorondo (2017) Public Services	25	BFI	9		P	P		62	45	US	C	FA
Sorondo (2017) Technical Services	21	BFI	9		P	P		62	45	US	C	FA
Soto & John (2017) Study 3	179	BFI	12				W			US	C	FA
Soubelet & Salthouse (2011)	1175	IPIP	10	D	P	P		63			C	FA
Spörrle et al. (2010)	200	NEO	12	D				50	28	DE	C	FA
Stamatopoulou et al. (2016)	602	Other	15	D				62	34	GR	C	FA
Stanton et al. (2016) Big 5	293	NEO	48	D				71	46	US	C	CA
Stanton et al. (2016) HEXACO	293	HEXACO	16	D				71	46	US	C	CA

Stanton et al. (2017) Students	381	BFI	9	D	P	P		67	19	US	C	CA
Steca et al. (2005) Females	549	Other	12	D				100	43	IT	C	FA
Steca et al. (2005) Males	601	Other	12	D				0	45	IT	C	FA
Stimson (2010)	89	BFI	9	D				79	18	US	C	FA
Stolarski (2016)	265	NEO	12	D				54	23	PL	C	FA
Suh et al. (1996)	115	NEO	24	D	O	O		63	22	US	C	FA
Sulaiman et al. (2013)	315	NEO	12	D	P	P		41	19	MY	C	FA
Suldo et al. (2015)	624	Other	23	O				63	16	US	C	FA
Sun et al. (2017)	205	BFAS	20		P			48	35	US	C	FA
Sun et al. (2018)	706	BFAS	20	D	O	O	W	54	36	US	C	FA
Szcześniak et al. (2019)	213	NEO	12	D				72	32	PL	C	FA
Tan et al. (2017)	330	NEO	12	D				100	69	AU	C	FA
Tanksale (2015)	183	NEO	12	D	P	P		51	35	IN	C	FA
Teachman et al. (2007)	325	IPIP	10		P	P		64		US	C	CA
Terracciano (2003)	575	NEO	48		P	P		63	28	IT	C	FA
Tett et al. (2005)	152	Adjectives	8	D	P	P		66	22	US	C	FA
Thingujam (2011)	300	NEO	12	D	P	P		49	23	IN	C	FA
Thomas (2011)	176	IPIP	10		P	P		54	31	US	C	FA
Thoresen (2000)	440	NEO	12	D	P	P		39	40	US	C	FA
Thorpe (2015)	197	BFI	9		O			58	34	US	C	FA
Tov (2012) Study 1	206	IPIP	10	O	O	O		59	22	SG	C	FA
Tov (2012) Study 2	139	IPIP	10	D	O	O		66	21	SG	C	FA
Trankle & Haw (2009)	157	BFI	9		P	P		83	22	AU	C	FA
Tuce & Fako (2014) Boys	225	Other	10	O				0	18	BA	C	FA
Tuce & Fako (2014) Girls	200	Other	10	O				100	18	BA	C	FA
van Allen & Zelenski (2018)	221	IPIP	24	D	P	P	W	75	22	CA	C	DA
Vilhena et al. (2014)	729	NEO	48	O				71	42	PT	C	FA
Villieux et al. (2016)	403	BFI	9	D	P	P		86	23	FR	C	FA
Vittersø (2001)	264	Other	12	D	O	O			19	NO	C	FA
Vorkapić & Lončarić (2013)	290	BFI	9	D				99	37	HR	C	FA
Wahl et al. (2012) Hearing Impaired	116	NEO	12		P	P		42	83	DE	C	FA
Wahl et al. (2012) Sensory Unimpaired	150	NEO	12		P	P		49	82	DE	C	FA
Wahl et al. (2012) Visually Impaired	121	NEO	12		P	P		59	83	DE	C	FA
Watson & Clark (1992) Sample 1	532	Adjectives	16		P	P				US	C	FA
Watson & Clark (1992) Sample 2	236	Adjectives	16		P	P				US	C	FA
Watson & Clark (1992) Sample 3	224	NEO	36		P	P				US	C	FA
Watson & Clark (1992) Sample 4	325	NEO	12		P	P				US	C	FA
Watson et al. (2000) Dating females	136	NEO	12	D				100		US	C	HM
Watson et al. (2000) Dating males	136	NEO	12	D				0		US	C	HM
Watson et al. (2000) Friends	558	BFI	9	D	P	P				US	C	CA
Watson et al. (2002) Study 2	287	BFI	9		P	P		51		US	C	FA
Watson et al. (2002) Study 3	346	NEO	48		P	P		61		US	C	FA
Watson et al. (2004)	576	BFI	9		P	P		50	28	US	C	CA
Watson et al. (2007) Study 2	370	BFI	9		P	P		67	39	US	C	CA
Watson et al. (2007) Study 3 Patients	329	BFI	9		P	P		68	42	US	C	CA
Watson et al. (2007) Study 3 Students	306	BFI	9		P	P		63		US	C	CA
Watson et al. (2015) Community	372	BFI	9		P	P		74	37	US	C	CA
Watson et al. (2015) Iowa	554	BFI	9		P	P		67	19	US	C	CA
Watson et al. (2015) Notre Dame	493	BFI	9		P	P		60	19	US	C	CA
Watson et al. (2017)	448	BFI	12		P	P		53	36	US	C	CA
Webb et al. (2013)	65	NEO	48		P	P		49	30	US	C	FA
Weber & Huebner (2015)	344	Other	23	O				55	12	US	C	FA
West (2007)	148	Other	23	O						US	C	FA
White (2011) Dating	262	BFI	9		P	P		63	19	US	C	FA
White (2011) Married	202	BFI	9		P	P		50	39	US	C	FA
Williams & Wiebe (2000)	140	NEO	48			P		55	21	US	C	FA
Williams & Simms (2018)	336	NEO	24	D				68	40	US	C	FA
Wilt et al. (2016) Community	965	BFI	9	D				62	35	US	C	FA
Wilt et al. (2016) University Student	418	BFI	9	D				70		US	C	FA
Shyh Shin et al. (2009) Australian	189	Adjectives	8	D				69	19	AU	C	FA
Shyh Shin et al. (2009) Singaporean	243	Adjectives	8	D				66	18	SG	C	FA
Wong et al. (2015)	401	NEO	12			P		58	44	CN	C	FA

Wood et al. (2010)	259	BFI	9	D					US	C	FA	
Woyciekoski et al. (2014)	274	Other	25	D	P	P	69	27	BR	C	FA	
Wu et al. (2019) Husband	587	BFI	9	D			0	42	CN	C	FA	
Wu et al. (2019) Wife	587	BFI	9	D			100	41	CN	C	FA	
Xu et al. (2017)	2357	Other	8	O			58	16	CN	C	FA	
Yeo (2015)	260	IPIP	10	D			W	51	37	ID	C	FA
Yilmaz & Kafadar (2019)	100	Other	9		P	P	59	20	TR	C	DA	
Zeidner & Olnick-Shemesh (2010)	203	Other	12	D			58	16	IL	C	FA	
Zellars et al. (2006)	188	NEO	12		P	P	90	40	US	C	FA	
Zhai et al. (2010)	413	BFI	9	O			59	31	CN	C	FA	
Zhai et al. (2013)	818	BFI	9	O			56	34	CN	C	FA	
Zhang et al. (2010)	139	BFI	9	D			52	25	DE	C	FA	
Zhang & Howell (2011)	754	Adjectives	8	D			70	25	US	C	FA	
Zhang & Tsingan (2014)	238	BFI	9		P	P	71	19	CN	C	FA	
Zhu et al. (2013)	309	BFI	9	D			58	19	US	C	FA	
Agbo & Ngwu (2017)	238	TIPI	2		O	O	48	22	NG	N	FA	
Aghababaei & Tabik (2013)	256	IPIP	4	D			49	23	IR	N	FA	
Aghababaei (2014)	288	HEXACO	10	O			64	21	IR	N	FA	
Aghababaei & Arji (2014) Big 5 Study 1	183	IPIP	10	O			68	21	IR	N	FA	
Aghababaei & Arji (2014) HEXACO Study 1	183	HEXACO	10	O			68	21	IR	N	FA	
Aghababaei & Arji (2014) Study 2	109	HEXACO	10	O			59	20	IR	N	FA	
Antunes et al. (2017) Sample 1	542	IPIP	4		P	P	56	33	PT	N	FA	
Balgiu (2018)	496	BFI	2	D	O	O	W	39	19	RO	N	FA
Blatný et al. (2018)	2229	BFI	2	D			43	42	CZ	N	FA	
Brailovskaia & Margraf (2016) Facebook non-users	155	BFI	2	D			64	25	DE	N	FA	
Brailovskaia & Margraf (2016) Facebook users	790	BFI	2	D			71	23	DE	N	FA	
Brailovskaia & Margraf (2018)	633	BFI	2	D			66	22	DE	N	AD	
Brailovskaia et al. (2019)	438	BFI	2	D			66	22	DE	N	CA	
Carciofo & Song (2019)	767	BFI	2	O	P	P	20		CN	N	CA	
Chopik & Lucas (2019) Men	2578	BFI	3	O			0	51	DE	N	FA	
Chopik & Lucas (2019) Women	2578	BFI	3	O			100	51	DE	N	FA	
Cikrikci (2019)	292	TIPI	2	D			66	20	TR	N	FA	
Correa et al. (2010)	959	TIPI	2	O			33	46	US	N	FA	
Csarny (1998)	386	NEO	12	O			58	52	US	N	FA	
Datu (2014)	210	TIPI	2	D			63	18	PH	N	FA	
Datu et al. (2018)	356	TIPI	2	O	O	O	67	14	PH	N	FA	
Denovan & Michael (2018)	306	TIPI	2	D	P	P	82	20	GB	N	FA	
Deventer et al. (2019)	896	BFI	9	O			29	18	DE	N	FA	
Dijkstra & Barelids (2009)	3626	Adjectives	2	D	P	P	100	46	NL	N	FA	
Duckworth et al. (2012)	9649	Other	6	D	O	O	58	68	US	N	FA	
Eakman & Eklund (2012)	224	TIPI	2	D			54	28	US	N	FA	
Ebner et al. (2018) Study 2	322	BFI	4	O			67	30	DE	N	FA	
Freund & Baltes (1998)	200	NEO	6		P		51	84	DE	N	FA	
Furler et al. (2013) Men	1608	BFI	2	O			0	52	CH	N	FA	
Furler et al. (2013) Women	1608	BFI	2	O			100	19	CH	N	FA	
Gibson (2007) Study 1	240	TIPI	2	D			73		US	N	DA	
Glidden et al. (2006)	295	NEO	12	O			62	43	US	N	DA	
Goldstein & Flett (2009)	138	TIPI	2		P	P	70	19	CA	N	FA	
Gore et al. (2014) Study 1	2566	Other	5		P	P	70		US	N	FA	
Goswami (2014)	893	IPIP	5	O			61	12	GB	N	FA	
Grevenstein & Bluemke (2015)	1842	BFI	5	D			86	28	DE	N	FA	
Grevenstein et al. (2018)	1033	BFI	3	D			75	42	DE	N	FA	
Halama et al. (2010) Hungarian	249	Adjectives	6	D			62	22	HU	N	FA	
Halama et al. (2010) Slovak	274	Adjectives	6	D			53	22	SK	N	FA	
Hengartner et al. (2016)	1125	BFI	3		P	P	50	30	CH	N	CA	
Jennings (2004)	794	Adjectives	7	D	P	P	30	72	US	N	FA	
Joshanloo & Nosratabadi (2009)	227	BFI	9	O			W	49	23	IR	N	FA
Kashdan & Steger (2007)	97	Other	5	D			66	20	US	N	FA	
Kim et al. (2016) American	174	BFI	9	O			80	19	US	N	CA	

Kim et al. (2016) Hong Kong	97	BFI	9	O				76	20	HK	N	CA
Knöpfli et al. (2016)	2508	BFI	2	D				58	60	CH	N	DA
Lai (2018)	13424	Adjectives	6	O				47	44	AU	N	FA
Augusto Landa et al. (2010)	228	NEO	12			W		84	21	ES	N	FA
Leffel et al. (2018)	499	NEO	3	D				45		US	N	FA
Levinson & Rodebaugh (2011)	323	IPIP	4			P		68	19	US	N	FA
Lönnqvist & Itkonen (2014)	4701	Adjectives	6	D				66	33	FI	N	FA
Losoncz (2007)	10512	Adjectives	6	O				53	44	AU	N	FA
Luhmann et al. (2014)	414	BFI	2	D	P	P		64	35	US	N	FA
Margolis et al. (2018) Study 3	407	BFI	3	O	O	O		62	36	I	N	CA
Martinez-Molina & Arias (2018)	278	IPIP	4	D	P	P		71	22	ES	N	AD
McMahan et al. (2013)	464	TIPI	2	D	P	P	W	65	21	US	N	FA
Montasem et al. (2013)	218	TIPI	2	D	P	P		58	22	GB	N	FA
Morsunbul (2014)	793	Other	6	D				64	18	TR	N	FA
Naukkarinen et al. (2016)	187	TIPI	2	D						FI	N	FA
Ng (2015)	1972	BFI	2	O				55	42	SG	N	FA
Nishimura & Suzuki (2016)	463	Other	5	D				36	19	JP	N	FA
Oishi et al. (2012) African American	33	Other	5	D	O	O		76		US	N	FA
Oishi et al. (2012) Asian American	46	Other	5	D	O	O		76		US	N	FA
Oishi et al. (2012) European American	41	Other	5	D	O	O		76		US	N	FA
Oishi et al. (2018)	1546	BFI	2	O				52	61	JP	N	CA
Pavot et al. (1998) Study 3	66	NEO	12	O				61	79	US	N	FA
Rammstedt et al. (2018)	1338	BFI	6	O				50	43	DE	N	FA
Reich et al. (2019)	223	TIPI	2	D				77	21	US	N	FA
Rigby & Huebner (2005)	211	Other	5	O				51	16	US	N	FA
Robinson et al. (2010) Approaching Retirement	86	TIPI	2	D				54	61	GB	N	FA
Robinson et al. (2010) In Retirement	279	TIPI	2	D				54	64	GB	N	FA
Rodgers et al. (2018)	244	TIPI	2	D			W	77	25	I	N	CA
Ryan et al. (2017)	716	Other	6		P	P		55	62	US	N	FA
Saeki et al. (2014)	404	BFI	4	O	O	O		43	20	JP	N	FA
Saiz et al. (2011)	655	Other	12	O						ES	N	CA
Schimmack et al. (2008)	1053	BFI	3	O						DE	N	FA
Schoeps et al. (2016) Female	182	BFI	2	D				100	42	ES	N	FA
Schoeps et al. (2016) Male	182	BFI	2	D				0	44	ES	N	FA
Seder & Oishi (2012) Study 1	48	Other	1	D				58		US	N	FA
Seder & Oishi (2012) Study 2	36	Other	1	D				64		US	N	FA
Selvarajan et al. (2016)	1130	Adjectives	7			P		51	50	US	N	FA
Sibley et al. (2011)	21219	IPIP	4	O				59	47	NZ	N	CA
Sodermans & Matthijs (2014)	506	BFI	9	O				49	18	BE	N	FA
Soto & Luhmann (2013) BHPS	13825	BFI	3	O				55	48	GB	N	CA
Tartaglia et al. (2017)	600	Other	1	D				40	22	IT	N	FA
Tian & Zheng (2007)	1151	Other	5	O				48		CN	N	FA
Vollmann et al. (2016)	158	BFI	2	O				68	56	DE	N	FA
Wang et al. (2017)	545	IPIP	4	D				28	20	CN	N	CA
Whisman et al. (2006) Female	416	NEO	12	O				100	68	US	N	FA
Whisman et al. (2006) Male	416	NEO	12	O				0	72	US	N	FA
Wicker (2016)	183	TIPI	2	D				80		US	N	FA
Wigert (2002)	125	NEO	12	O				57	53	US	N	FA

Note. Items indicates the rounded mean number of items per personality factor. SWL indicates whether life satisfaction was measured using either D = Diener's Satisfaction with Life Scale or O = other measure. PA and NA indicates whether the positive and negative affect measures were measured with either P = PANAS or O = other measure. PWB is W when PWB was measured in the study. A blank cell for SWL, PA, NA, or PWB indicates that the construct was not measured in the study in a way that met inclusion criteria for this meta-analysis. F indicates the percentage of females in the sample. Age is the mean age of the sample. Country is the 2-digit ISO country code, and "I" indicates a multi-country English-speaking Internet sample. Core is coded C = Core and N = Noncore, where core studies included at least one correlation involving a

personality scale with at least 8 items per factor and a well-being measure with at least 5 items. Source indicates the source of the correlations using the following codes: FA = From article, AD = Accompanying dataset, CA = Correlations provided following contact with the author, DA = Data was provided following contact with the author, HM = otherwise unpublished correlations taken from the Heller et al. (2004) Meta-Analysis. Further details about the nature of the sample in each study are provided in the online repository that accompanies this paper. Samples where HEXACO and Big Five were measured are treated as two separate studies for reporting purposes.

Table 3
Combined Sample Sizes and Number of Studies across Study Features

Category	Combined		Core		Noncore	
	n	k	n	k	n	k
Total	334567	462	206364	370	128203	92
Personality Items						
Extra Short 1 to 3	47941	45			47941	45
Short 4 to 7	75012	30			75012	30
Standard 8 to 15	180646	292	175396	275	5250	17
Long 16 or more	30968	95	30968	95		
Measure Type						
HEXACO	7146	22	6566	19	580	3
NEO	64398	170	61767	161	2631	9
IPIP	44359	43	20120	35	24239	8
BFAS	3442	8	3442	8		
BFI	131342	125	87251	93	44091	32
TIPI	4847	17			4847	17
Adjectives	45290	28	10580	20	34710	8
Other	33743	49	16638	34	17105	15
Year						
Pre-2000	7256	30	6604	27	652	3
2000-2004	23903	49	22984	47	919	2
2005-2009	30664	51	12282	39	18382	12
2010-2014	106176	146	42598	112	63578	34
2015-2019	166568	186	121896	145	44672	41
Sample Size						
Under 100	2239	36	1689	27	550	9
100-199	16288	111	14329	99	1959	12
200-299	23904	99	19230	80	4674	19
300-499	38454	102	32344	87	6110	15
500-999	47609	70	37520	56	10089	14
1000 or more	206073	44	101252	21	104821	23
Mean Age						
Under 18	13722	29	10753	23	2969	6
18 to 29	65597	192	49522	155	16075	37
30 to 59	213033	147	127288	122	85745	25
60 or over	21082	29	4406	18	16676	11

Note. Correlations between a trait and a well-being variable were classified as core if the personality trait was measured with 8 or more items and the well-being variable was measured with five or more items. Studies were classified as core if they had one or more core correlation.

Table 4

Meta-Analytic Correlations of Big Five and HEXACO Personality with SWB and PWB

	SWL	PA	NA	PR	AU	EM	PG	PL	SA	Mean
NEO										
Neuroticism	-.39	-.34	.56	-.43	-.45	-.58	-.34	-.45	-.60	-.46
Extraversion	.32	.44	-.21	.47	.26	.38	.39	.39	.43	.37
Openness	.08	.24	-.05	.20	.24	.11	.44	.21	.16	.19
Agreeableness	.20	.19	-.25	.39	.10	.28	.31	.28	.28	.25
Conscientiousness	.27	.35	-.25	.32	.30	.51	.32	.50	.44	.36
HEXACO										
Honesty-Humility	.11	.07	-.15	.20	.19	.20	.21	.18	.14	.16
Emotionality	-.09	-.12	.31	.01	-.36	-.19	-.11	-.03	-.24	-.16
Extraversion	.43	.55	-.39	.57	.39	.52	.45	.41	.61	.48
Agreeableness	.17	.14	-.25	.27	.02	.22	.16	.13	.23	.18
Conscientiousness	.22	.32	-.17	.18	.23	.41	.31	.47	.23	.28
Openness	.10	.15	-.01	.14	.25	.10	.34	.14	.18	.16

Note. SWL = satisfaction with life, PA = positive affect, NA = negative affect, PR = positive relations, AU = autonomy, EM = environmental mastery, PG = personal growth, PL = purpose in life, SA = self-acceptance. Absolute correlations above .30 are bolded. Mean is the mean correlation between the personality trait and well-being variables, where the correlation with negative affect (NA) is reversed.

Table 5

Detailed Meta-Analytic results for Big Five Domains and Subjective Well-being

	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	\bar{r}	$\tau_{\bar{r}}$	Lower 95% CI \bar{r}	Upper 95% CI \bar{r}	ρ	τ_{ρ}	Lower 95% CI ρ	Upper 95% CI ρ
Satisfaction with Life										
Neuroticism	224	158934	-.39	.10	-.41	-.38	-.46	.13	-.48	-.44
Extraversion	219	158905	.32	.08	.31	.33	.38	.11	.36	.39
Openness	194	146668	.08	.08	.07	.10	.10	.11	.08	.12
Agreeableness	188	145623	.20	.07	.19	.21	.24	.10	.23	.26
Conscientiousness	196	149681	.27	.07	.26	.28	.31	.09	.30	.33
Positive Affect										
Neuroticism	167	54816	-.34	.11	-.36	-.32	-.39	.13	-.41	-.36
Extraversion	157	51731	.44	.10	.42	.46	.51	.13	.49	.53
Openness	123	41406	.24	.13	.21	.26	.28	.15	.25	.31
Agreeableness	122	40714	.19	.13	.16	.21	.22	.16	.19	.25
Conscientiousness	128	43497	.35	.10	.33	.37	.40	.12	.38	.43
Negative Affect										
Neuroticism	172	55495	.56	.11	.55	.58	.65	.13	.63	.67
Extraversion	152	49212	-.21	.10	-.22	-.19	-.24	.12	-.26	-.22
Openness	121	39538	-.05	.08	-.07	-.03	-.06	.10	-.08	-.04
Agreeableness	120	39023	-.25	.11	-.28	-.23	-.30	.14	-.33	-.28
Conscientiousness	128	42358	-.25	.11	-.27	-.22	-.29	.14	-.31	-.26

Note. Only core studies using at least 8 items per personality factor and at least 5 items for well-being were included. *k* is the number of studies. \bar{r} is mean observed correlation estimated from random-effects model and inverse-variance weighting. ρ is the equivalent correlation estimated using correlations corrected for measurement error. $\tau_{\bar{r}}$ and τ_{ρ} are the estimated standard deviations of true unadjusted and corrected correlations, respectively.

Table 6

Detailed Meta-Analytic results for Big Five Domains and Psychological Well-being

	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	\bar{r}	$\tau_{\bar{r}}$	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	ρ	τ_{ρ}	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Positive relation with others										
Neuroticism	18	6440	-.43	.11	-.49	-.37	-.51	.14	-.57	-.44
Extraversion	19	6840	.47	.12	.41	.53	.56	.15	.49	.63
Openness	17	6233	.20	.09	.15	.25	.24	.12	.17	.30
Agreeableness	17	6233	.39	.09	.34	.44	.47	.12	.41	.53
Conscientiousness	18	6440	.32	.12	.26	.38	.38	.16	.30	.46
Autonomy										
Neuroticism	17	6309	-.45	.08	-.50	-.41	-.54	.11	-.60	-.49
Extraversion	17	6309	.26	.10	.20	.32	.31	.13	.25	.38
Openness	16	6102	.24	.09	.18	.29	.29	.13	.23	.36
Agreeableness	16	6102	.10	.11	.04	.16	.13	.14	.05	.20
Conscientiousness	17	6309	.30	.05	.27	.34	.36	.07	.32	.41
Environmental mastery										
Neuroticism	16	6160	-.58	.11	-.64	-.52	-.69	.13	-.76	-.63
Extraversion	16	6160	.38	.14	.31	.45	.45	.16	.37	.53
Openness	15	5953	.11	.11	.04	.17	.13	.15	.04	.21
Agreeableness	15	5953	.28	.10	.22	.34	.35	.13	.27	.42
Conscientiousness	16	6160	.51	.10	.45	.56	.61	.11	.55	.67
Personal growth										
Neuroticism	16	5920	-.34	.11	-.40	-.28	-.41	.15	-.49	-.33
Extraversion	16	5920	.39	.09	.34	.44	.47	.12	.41	.54
Openness	15	5713	.44	.10	.39	.50	.55	.12	.48	.61
Agreeableness	15	5713	.31	.10	.25	.36	.38	.12	.31	.45
Conscientiousness	16	5920	.32	.06	.28	.36	.40	.08	.35	.44
Purpose in life										
Neuroticism	15	5699	-.45	.12	-.51	-.38	-.53	.14	-.61	-.46
Extraversion	15	5699	.39	.10	.33	.45	.47	.13	.40	.54
Openness	14	5492	.21	.09	.15	.26	.25	.13	.18	.33
Agreeableness	14	5492	.28	.06	.24	.32	.35	.09	.29	.40
Conscientiousness	15	5699	.50	.10	.44	.55	.60	.10	.54	.66
Self-acceptance										
Neuroticism	14	5488	-.60	.13	-.67	-.53	-.69	.15	-.77	-.61
Extraversion	14	5488	.43	.11	.37	.49	.50	.13	.43	.57
Openness	13	5281	.16	.10	.10	.23	.19	.13	.11	.27
Agreeableness	13	5281	.28	.06	.24	.32	.35	.09	.29	.41
Conscientiousness	14	5488	.44	.05	.40	.47	.51	.08	.46	.56

Table 7
Detailed Meta-Analytic Results for HEXACO Domains and Subjective Well-being

	k	n	\bar{r}	$\tau_{\bar{r}}$	Lower 95% CI \bar{r}	Upper 95% CI \bar{r}	ρ	τ_{ρ}	Lower 95% CI ρ	Upper 95% CI ρ
Satisfaction with Life										
Honesty-Humility	14	4049	.11	.00	.08	.14	.13	.00	.10	.16
Emotionality	14	4049	-.09	.07	-.14	-.04	-.11	.09	-.16	-.05
Extraversion	14	4049	.43	.07	.39	.48	.51	.09	.46	.56
Agreeableness	14	4049	.17	.06	.13	.22	.21	.08	.15	.26
Conscientiousness	14	4049	.22	.00	.19	.25	.27	.02	.24	.30
Openness	14	4049	.10	.12	.03	.17	.11	.14	.03	.19
Positive Affect										
Honesty-Humility	8	3834	.07	.05	.02	.13	.09	.06	.03	.14
Emotionality	8	3834	-.12	.05	-.17	-.06	-.15	.09	-.22	-.08
Extraversion	8	3834	.55	.04	.51	.58	.63	.05	.59	.67
Agreeableness	8	3834	.14	.09	.07	.21	.17	.10	.09	.25
Conscientiousness	8	3834	.32	.10	.25	.40	.38	.12	.29	.47
Openness	8	3834	.15	.04	.10	.20	.17	.05	.13	.22
Negative Affect										
Honesty-Humility	9	4134	-.15	.05	-.20	-.11	-.18	.06	-.23	-.13
Emotionality	9	4134	.31	.09	.24	.37	.36	.11	.28	.44
Extraversion	9	4134	-.39	.11	-.47	-.32	-.46	.13	-.55	-.37
Agreeableness	9	4134	-.25	.07	-.31	-.19	-.30	.09	-.36	-.23
Conscientiousness	9	4134	-.17	.09	-.24	-.10	-.20	.11	-.28	-.12
Openness	9	4134	-.01	.02	-.04	.03	-.01	.04	-.05	.03

Table 8
Detailed Meta-Analytic results for HEXACO Domains and Psychological Well-being

	k	n	\bar{r}	$\tau_{\bar{r}}$	Lower 95% CI \bar{r}	Upper 95% CI \bar{r}	ρ	τ_{ρ}	Lower 95% CI ρ	Upper 95% CI ρ
Positive relation with others										
Honesty-Humility	5	2033	.20	.00	.16	.24	.24	.00	.20	.28
Emotionality	5	2033	.01	.09	-.08	.09	.00	.12	-.11	.12
Extraversion	5	2033	.57	.04	.52	.61	.68	.00	.66	.70
Agreeableness	5	2033	.27	.04	.21	.32	.33	.06	.26	.40
Conscientiousness	5	2033	.18	.00	.14	.22	.22	.02	.17	.27
Openness	5	2033	.14	.00	.10	.19	.18	.05	.12	.25
Autonomy										
Honesty-Humility	5	2033	.19	.05	.13	.25	.24	.06	.17	.31
Emotionality	5	2033	-.36	.00	-.40	-.32	-.45	.00	-.48	-.41
Extraversion	5	2033	.39	.00	.36	.43	.49	.02	.45	.53
Agreeableness	5	2033	.02	.07	-.05	.10	.03	.09	-.06	.12
Conscientiousness	5	2033	.23	.05	.17	.29	.29	.06	.22	.36
Openness	5	2033	.25	.05	.19	.32	.32	.07	.24	.39
Environmental mastery										
Honesty-Humility	5	2033	.20	.02	.15	.25	.26	.06	.19	.32
Emotionality	5	2033	-.19	.09	-.28	-.10	-.23	.10	-.33	-.13
Extraversion	5	2033	.52	.08	.44	.61	.64	.09	.56	.72
Agreeableness	5	2033	.22	.07	.14	.30	.27	.09	.18	.37
Conscientiousness	5	2033	.41	.07	.34	.49	.51	.11	.41	.61
Openness	5	2033	.10	.08	.01	.19	.12	.11	.01	.23
Personal growth										
Honesty-Humility	5	2033	.21	.07	.13	.29	.27	.10	.17	.37
Emotionality	5	2033	-.11	.00	-.15	-.06	-.14	.05	-.20	-.07
Extraversion	5	2033	.45	.04	.40	.50	.56	.00	.53	.59
Agreeableness	5	2033	.16	.04	.10	.21	.20	.05	.14	.26
Conscientiousness	5	2033	.31	.02	.26	.35	.40	.05	.35	.46
Openness	5	2033	.34	.05	.28	.41	.43	.09	.35	.52
Purpose in life										
Honesty-Humility	5	2033	.18	.00	.13	.22	.24	.06	.17	.31
Emotionality	5	2033	-.03	.04	-.09	.03	-.03	.05	-.10	.04
Extraversion	5	2033	.41	.08	.33	.49	.52	.06	.46	.59
Agreeableness	5	2033	.13	.07	.05	.21	.17	.09	.08	.27
Conscientiousness	5	2033	.47	.00	.43	.50	.60	.04	.55	.64
Openness	5	2033	.14	.00	.10	.19	.19	.02	.15	.24
Self-acceptance										
Honesty-Humility	5	2033	.14	.02	.10	.19	.18	.03	.12	.23
Emotionality	5	2033	-.24	.00	-.29	-.20	-.31	.06	-.37	-.24
Extraversion	5	2033	.61	.03	.57	.64	.74	.03	.71	.78
Agreeableness	5	2033	.23	.06	.17	.30	.29	.07	.21	.37
Conscientiousness	5	2033	.23	.07	.15	.30	.27	.09	.18	.36
Openness	5	2033	.18	.10	.08	.27	.22	.14	.09	.35

Table 9

Meta-Analytic Correlations between Big Five Personality and Subjective Well-Being by Study Type, Number of Personality Items, Personality Measure Type, and Comparison with Past Meta-Analyses

Personality Items	SWL					PA					NA					Mean	SD
	N	E	O	A	C	N	E	O	A	C	N	E	O	A	C		
Study Status																	
Core Studies	-.39	.32	.08	.20	.27	-.34	.44	.24	.19	.35	.56	-.21	-.05	-.25	-.25	.28	.13
Noncore Studies	-.32	.24	.09	.18	.21	-.36	.40	.27	.24	.26	.53	-.20	-.08	-.14	-.24	.25	.12
Personality Items																	
Extra Short 1 to 3	-.31	.22	.08	.15	.20	-.34	.33	.20	.12	.23	.46	-.20	-.05	-.13	-.21	.22	.11
Short 4 to 7	-.32	.27	.14	.19	.23	-.32	.45	.36	.33	.28	.55	-.18	-.10	-.12	-.23	.27	.12
Standard 8 to 15	-.38	.31	.09	.21	.26	-.34	.43	.25	.22	.36	.57	-.20	-.07	-.27	-.26	.28	.13
Long 16 or more	-.42	.33	.06	.18	.29	-.35	.46	.19	.11	.31	.57	-.22	-.01	-.20	-.22	.26	.15
Measure Type																	
NEO	-.42	.34	.05	.17	.28	-.32	.44	.18	.10	.36	.56	-.20	-.02	-.20	-.21	.26	.15
IPIP	-.38	.28	.09	.19	.25	-.36	.38	.20	.23	.33	.54	-.21	-.05	-.23	-.28	.27	.12
BFAS	-.43	.37	.06	.14	.31	-.41	.57	.27	.24	.42	.65	-.34	-.12	-.24	-.27	.32	.16
BFI	-.34	.27	.09	.20	.23	-.37	.43	.28	.24	.34	.57	-.20	-.06	-.31	-.29	.28	.13
TIPI	-.31	.22	.10	.14	.19	-.32	.38	.27	.09	.19	.39	-.26	-.16	-.01	-.22	.22	.11
Adjectives	-.35	.26	.06	.21	.23	-.29	.46	.33	.23	.33	.57	-.22	-.10	-.19	-.24	.27	.13
Other	-.34	.31	.17	.25	.25	-.34	.46	.31	.26	.27	.58	-.17	-.09	-.15	-.12	.27	.13
Meta-Analyses																	
Current (core)	-.39	.32	.08	.20	.27	-.34	.44	.24	.19	.35	.56	-.21	-.05	-.25	-.25	.28	.13
DeNeve (1998)	-.24	.17	.14	.16	.22	-.14	.20	.14	.17	.14	.23	-.07	.05	-.13	-.10	.15	.07
Steel (2008)	-.38	.28	.03	.14	.22	-.30	.44	.20	.12	.27	.54	-.18	-.02	-.20	-.20	.23	.14
Heller (2004)	-.48	.28	.08	.29	.31												

Note. Current (core) $k = 120$ to 224 , $n = 39,023$ to $158,934$; Heller et al. (2004) $k = 19$, $n = 12,092$; Steel et al. (2008) $k = 22$ to 57 , $n = 6,040$ to $16,764$; DeNeve and Cooper (1998) $k = 38$ to 102 , n is a subset of $42,171$. Mean and SD is the mean and standard deviation of correlation after reversing N with PA, N with SWL, and E, O, A, C with NA.

Table 10

Correlation Among Well-Being Scales for Combined Dataset (Lower Diagonal) and NEO Dataset (Upper Diagonal)

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SWB									
1. Life Satisfaction		.36	-.29	.41	.25	.51	.27	.52	.65
2. Positive Affect	.52		-.09	.31	.23	.40	.32	.37	.36
3. Negative Affect	-.44	-.39		-.32	-.29	-.43	-.21	-.33	-.40
PWB									
4. Positive Relations	.49	.53	-.41		.45	.57	.53	.58	.63
5. Autonomy	.16	.26	-.42	.25		.55	.46	.48	.56
6. Environmental Mastery	.58	.60	-.59	.61	.42		.47	.72	.74
7. Personal Growth	.36	.51	-.38	.53	.44	.58		.53	.49
8. Purpose in Life	.55	.60	-.49	.53	.38	.76	.69		.73
9. Self-Acceptance	.74	.63	-.58	.60	.44	.77	.60	.77	

Note. $N = 903$ for Combined Dataset; $N = 1,673$ for NEO Dataset.

Table 11

Correlations of NEO Facets with Well-Being Measures in NEO Dataset

	SWL	PA	NA	PR	AU	EM	PG	PL	SA	Mean
N1. Anxiety	-.28	-.16	.31	-.21	-.28	-.34	-.06	-.15	-.38	-.23
N2. Angry hostility	-.23	-.14	.35	-.39	-.28	-.39	-.20	-.29	-.39	-.29
N3. Depression	-.48	-.32	.41	-.46	-.41	-.57	-.27	-.49	-.66	-.46
N4. Self-consciousness	-.31	-.27	.26	-.40	-.41	-.43	-.22	-.34	-.50	-.36
N5. Impulsiveness	-.15	-.07	.19	-.05	-.14	-.23	.04	-.15	-.21	-.12
N6. Vulnerability	-.39	-.35	.36	-.36	-.44	-.60	-.28	-.48	-.59	-.44
E1. Warmth	.22	.27	-.13	.59	.24	.32	.35	.31	.32	.33
E2. Gregariousness	.19	.17	-.07	.40	.04	.14	.24	.18	.18	.19
E3. Assertiveness	.23	.28	-.04	.31	.23	.28	.22	.23	.32	.26
E4. Activity	.18	.29	.02	.22	.19	.25	.23	.30	.25	.24
E5. Excitement seeking	.00	.12	.05	.07	-.05	-.06	.25	-.07	-.03	.03
E6. Positive emotions	.34	.31	-.14	.49	.22	.36	.42	.34	.40	.36
O1. Fantasy	-.02	.07	.06	.09	.03	-.05	.30	.01	.00	.05
O2. Aesthetics	.00	.10	.06	.10	.02	-.02	.30	.01	-.03	.06
O3. Feelings	.07	.17	.04	.25	.14	.13	.41	.18	.12	.18
O4. Actions	.08	.13	-.03	.19	.12	.07	.43	.08	.12	.15
O5. Ideas	.01	.19	-.01	.09	.14	.08	.37	.09	.07	.13
O6. Values	.02	.06	-.11	.25	.23	.12	.40	.16	.13	.17
A1. Trust	.22	.16	-.15	.41	.12	.25	.17	.24	.27	.23
A2. Straightforwardness	.02	-.05	-.15	.11	.13	.08	.05	.11	.07	.07
A3. Altruism	.18	.14	-.16	.43	.22	.28	.24	.30	.26	.26
A4. Compliance	.05	-.04	-.15	.11	-.06	.07	-.03	.04	.08	.03
A5. Modesty	-.09	-.13	-.04	.05	.03	-.06	.02	.00	-.09	-.03
A6. Tender-mindedness	.07	.05	-.11	.27	.22	.17	.27	.23	.18	.18
C1. Competence	.37	.33	-.24	.35	.35	.55	.28	.54	.51	.41
C2. Order	.15	.14	-.04	.06	.11	.30	.09	.30	.17	.17
C3. Dutifulness	.17	.16	-.15	.17	.31	.41	.17	.39	.28	.26
C4. Achievement striving	.24	.33	-.02	.18	.24	.39	.23	.46	.31	.30
C5. Self-discipline	.28	.29	-.19	.26	.34	.55	.19	.52	.43	.36
C6. Deliberation	.15	.11	-.14	.04	.09	.24	-.04	.26	.18	.13

Note. $N = 1,673$. SWL = satisfaction with life, PA = positive affect, NA = negative affect, PR = positive relations, AU = autonomy, EM = environmental mastery, PG = personal growth, PL = purpose in life, SA = self-acceptance. Correlations .30 or above are in bold. Correlations equal to or larger than .05, .07 and .09 are significant at .05, .01, and .001 respectively.

Table 12

Correlations between IPIP NEO Facets and Well-Being Measures in Combined Dataset

	SWL	PA	NA	PR	AU	EM	PG	PL	SA	mean
N1. Anxiety	-.38	-.38	.59	-.33	-.43	-.56	-.31	-.36	-.53	-.43
N2. Angry hostility	-.32	-.35	.54	-.32	-.29	-.45	-.30	-.33	-.43	-.37
N3. Depression	-.65	-.58	.70	-.59	-.45	-.76	-.50	-.69	-.83	-.64
N4. Self-consciousness	-.36	-.43	.49	-.45	-.56	-.56	-.42	-.44	-.55	-.47
N5. Impulsiveness	-.20	-.22	.36	-.13	-.34	-.36	-.14	-.27	-.31	-.26
N6. Vulnerability	-.41	-.43	.62	-.36	-.53	-.65	-.42	-.49	-.57	-.50
E1. Warmth	.42	.50	-.40	.69	.25	.52	.44	.47	.53	.47
E2. Gregariousness	.30	.36	-.24	.46	.07	.33	.25	.24	.33	.29
E3. Assertiveness	.34	.44	-.30	.42	.42	.47	.44	.46	.47	.42
E4. Activity	.28	.41	-.22	.29	.25	.49	.38	.51	.38	.36
E5. Excitement seeking	.14	.23	-.03	.17	.03	.09	.20	.04	.12	.12
E6. Positive emotions	.50	.53	-.37	.59	.23	.48	.49	.47	.55	.47
O1. Fantasy	.00	.11	.08	.09	.06	-.06	.21	.03	.01	.04
O2. Aesthetics	.08	.24	-.06	.23	.15	.11	.42	.22	.16	.19
O3. Feelings	.01	.09	.19	.19	.02	-.04	.35	.20	.05	.08
O4. Actions	.20	.30	-.26	.27	.29	.29	.54	.32	.32	.31
O5. Ideas	.12	.28	-.17	.20	.41	.29	.48	.35	.26	.28
O6. Values	-.04	-.04	.02	.01	.06	-.08	.17	-.04	-.01	.00
A1. Trust	.35	.32	-.37	.54	.10	.40	.34	.37	.42	.36
A2. Straightforwardness	.08	.09	-.25	.22	.15	.22	.21	.27	.17	.18
A3. Altruism	.26	.36	-.25	.52	.15	.34	.47	.43	.34	.35
A4. Compliance	.13	.11	-.21	.19	-.04	.12	.17	.17	.15	.13
A5. Modesty	-.30	-.26	.16	-.22	-.18	-.27	-.17	-.26	-.39	-.25
A6. Tender-mindedness	.10	.15	-.07	.31	.07	.07	.33	.22	.14	.16
C1. Competence	.41	.47	-.48	.42	.52	.66	.56	.68	.60	.53
C2. Order	.10	.15	-.14	.02	.12	.25	.10	.28	.13	.14
C3. Dutifulness	.21	.23	-.34	.27	.30	.40	.34	.43	.32	.32
C4. Achievement striving	.34	.45	-.27	.29	.34	.54	.49	.67	.45	.43
C5. Self-discipline	.34	.42	-.37	.26	.33	.61	.33	.58	.45	.41
C6. Deliberation	.09	.06	-.26	.09	.21	.26	.11	.30	.17	.17

Note. $N = 903$. SWL = satisfaction with life, PA = positive affect, NA = negative affect, PR = positive relations, AU = autonomy, EM = environmental mastery, PG = personal growth, PL = purpose in life, SA = self-acceptance. Correlations .30 or above are in bold. Correlations equal to or larger than .07, .09 and .11 are significant at .05, .01, and .001 respectively.

Table 13

Correlations Between HEXACO Facets and Well-Being Measures in HEXACO Dataset

	SWL	PA	NA	PR	AU	EM	PG	PL	SA	Mean
H1: Sincerity	.14	.10	-.25	.21	.27	.24	.23	.19	.21	.20
H2: Fairness	.19	.21	-.22	.25	.16	.21	.18	.25	.23	.21
H3: Greed-Avoidance	.08	.04	-.14	.11	.23	.03	.15	.07	.10	.11
H4: Modesty	-.05	.00	-.09	.11	.03	.01	.10	.01	-.06	.03
E1: Fearfulness	-.04	-.16	.19	-.15	-.37	-.27	-.22	-.14	-.17	-.19
E2: Anxiety	-.26	-.22	.47	-.23	-.35	-.43	-.23	-.26	-.40	-.32
E3: Dependence	.09	.05	.25	.17	-.30	-.19	.01	-.08	-.05	-.06
E4: Sentimentality	.13	.17	.11	.25	-.14	.04	.22	.18	.07	.09
X1: Social Self-Esteem	.57	.56	-.55	.62	.37	.70	.50	.62	.75	.58
X2: Social Boldness	.27	.35	-.27	.39	.44	.38	.40	.38	.40	.36
X3: Sociability	.27	.33	-.20	.51	.09	.32	.30	.24	.31	.29
X4: Liveliness	.52	.59	-.46	.60	.29	.66	.50	.58	.64	.54
A1: Forgiveness	.21	.21	-.18	.29	.09	.21	.19	.15	.23	.20
A2: Gentleness	.17	.17	-.15	.18	.06	.10	.13	.07	.13	.13
A3: Flexibility	.14	.14	-.19	.23	-.02	.16	.14	.10	.17	.14
A4: Patience	.22	.27	-.34	.20	.16	.27	.20	.19	.27	.24
C1: Organization	.11	.19	-.12	.07	.16	.33	.14	.31	.18	.18
C2: Diligence	.26	.44	-.29	.24	.36	.52	.44	.62	.41	.40
C3: Perfectionism	-.02	.13	-.03	.02	.16	.15	.20	.27	.10	.12
C4: Prudence	.17	.24	-.35	.15	.27	.34	.17	.33	.27	.25
O1: Aesthetic Appreciation	.09	.20	-.06	.12	.22	.11	.33	.16	.13	.16
O2: Inquisitiveness	.06	.21	-.16	.10	.29	.21	.30	.16	.16	.18
O3: Creativity	.05	.23	-.06	.08	.25	.08	.28	.13	.17	.15
O4: Unconventionality	.00	.14	.05	.02	.22	-.04	.25	.05	.07	.07
I: Altruism	.14	.21	-.06	.28	.00	.12	.32	.25	.18	.17

Note. $N = 465$; SWL = satisfaction with life, PA = positive affect, NA = negative affect, PR = positive relations, AU = autonomy, EM = environmental mastery, PG = personal growth, PL = purpose in life, SA = self-acceptance. Correlations .30 or above are in bold.

Table 14
Variance Explained by Broad and Narrow Traits across Measures

	SWL	PA	NA	PR	AU	EM	PG	PL	SA	Mean
Broad: adjusted R^2										
NEO	.25	.23	.21	.47	.27	.51	.41	.44	.50	.36
IPIP NEO	.32	.43	.52	.50	.38	.65	.54	.58	.57	.50
HEXACO	.25	.37	.35	.47	.39	.52	.39	.46	.45	.41
Big Five Aspects	.32	.54	.67	.44	.69	.53	.67	.61	.53	.56
Mean	.29	.39	.44	.47	.43	.56	.50	.52	.51	.46
Narrow: adj R^2										
NEO	.30	.25	.24	.54	.38	.55	.48	.51	.56	.42
IPIP NEO	.47	.48	.58	.59	.52	.71	.62	.70	.74	.60
HEXACO	.38	.44	.44	.51	.44	.63	.45	.58	.61	.50
Big Five Aspects	.39	.59	.69	.52	.73	.55	.72	.65	.55	.60
Mean	.39	.44	.49	.54	.52	.61	.56	.61	.61	.53
Adj R^2 Change										
NEO	.06	.02	.03	.06	.11	.04	.07	.07	.06	.06
IPIP NEO	.15	.05	.06	.10	.14	.06	.07	.12	.17	.10
HEXACO	.13	.07	.09	.04	.05	.11	.06	.11	.16	.09
Big Five Aspects	.07	.06	.03	.08	.03	.02	.05	.04	.02	.04
Mean	.10	.05	.05	.07	.08	.06	.06	.09	.10	.07
Adj R^2 Prop Increase										
NEO	.24	.09	.16	.13	.43	.08	.16	.16	.13	.17
IPIP NEO	.47	.12	.11	.19	.37	.09	.14	.21	.30	.22
HEXACO	.51	.19	.26	.09	.13	.20	.14	.24	.36	.24
Big Five Aspects	.21	.11	.04	.18	.05	.03	.07	.06	.03	.09
Mean	.36	.13	.14	.15	.24	.10	.13	.17	.20	.18

Note. SWL = satisfaction with life, PA = positive affect, NA = negative affect, PR = positive relations, AU = autonomy, EM = environmental mastery, PG = personal growth, PL = purpose in life, SA = self-acceptance.

Table 15

Correlations Among HEXACO and IPIP NEO Personality Domains from Combined Dataset

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HEXACO										
1. Honesty-Humility										
2. Emotionality	.06									
3. Extraversion	.01	-.21								
4. Agreeableness	.37	-.18	.31							
5. Conscientiousness	.31	-.11	.21	.22						
6. Openness	.13	-.18	.19	.19	.17					
IPIP NEO										
7. Neuroticism	-.19	.56	-.65	-.46	-.36	-.26				
8. Extraversion	-.09	-.08	.83	.17	.11	.13	-.49			
9. Agreeableness	.67	.22	.12	.53	.26	.05	-.17	.08		
10. Conscientiousness	.32	-.14	.28	.19	.84	.09	-.48	.19	.32	
11. Openness	.16	.06	.23	.14	.15	.71	-.19	.30	.20	.14

Note. $N = 465$; Cross-correlations between personality measures greater than .50 are shown in bold.

Table 16

Correlations between HEXACO and IPIP NEO Domains and Well-Being Measures for Combined Dataset

	SWL	PA	NA	PR	AU	EM	PG	PL	SA	Mean
IPIP NEO										
Neuroticism	-.45	-.52	.69	-.46	-.55	-.70	-.47	-.56	-.68	-.56
Extraversion	.42	.55	-.30	.63	.30	.53	.53	.49	.52	.47
Openness	.09	.32	-.04	.26	.28	.15	.57	.31	.24	.25
Agreeableness	.15	.20	-.21	.35	.04	.19	.29	.24	.19	.21
Conscientiousness	.27	.39	-.37	.26	.39	.59	.38	.61	.45	.41
HEXACO										
Honesty-Humility	.12	.12	-.23	.22	.23	.16	.21	.17	.16	.18
Emotionality	-.03	-.07	.37	.00	-.41	-.31	-.09	-.12	-.20	-.18
Extraversion	.49	.56	-.45	.64	.37	.62	.52	.55	.64	.54
Agreeableness	.24	.26	-.28	.29	.10	.24	.21	.17	.26	.23
Conscientiousness	.17	.33	-.26	.16	.30	.44	.31	.50	.31	.31
Openness	.07	.25	-.08	.11	.31	.12	.37	.17	.17	.18
HEXACO Neuroticism	-.48	-.49	.64	-.48	-.45	-.70	-.44	-.55	-.68	-.55

Note. $N = 465$; SWL = satisfaction with life, PA = positive affect, NA = negative affect, PR = positive relations, AU = autonomy, EM = environmental mastery, PG = personal growth, PL = purpose in life, SA = self-acceptance. Correlations equal to or larger than .10, .12 and .16 are significant at .05, .01, and .001 respectively. Mean is the mean correlation between the personality trait and well-being variables, where the correlation with negative affect (NA) is reversed. Correlations .30 or above in bold.

Table 17

Adjusted R Squared for Regression Models Predicting Well-Being Measures in Combined Dataset

Predictors	k	SWL	PA	NA	PR	AU	EM	PG	PL	SA	Mean
HEXACO Domains	6	.25	.37	.35	.47	.39	.52	.39	.46	.45	.41
NEO Domains	5	.26	.43	.49	.50	.36	.63	.55	.55	.53	.48
HEXACO Facets	25	.38	.44	.44	.51	.44	.63	.45	.58	.61	.50
NEO Domains + HEXACO Domains	11	.31	.45	.50	.53	.45	.64	.55	.57	.57	.51
NEO Domains + HEXACO Facets	30	.41	.50	.52	.59	.49	.70	.57	.64	.67	.57
NEO Facets	30	.44	.50	.57	.59	.52	.70	.64	.70	.70	.60
HEXACO Domains + NEO Facets	36	.46	.50	.57	.59	.54	.71	.64	.71	.71	.60
HEXACO Facets + NEO Facets	55	.48	.52	.56	.61	.56	.72	.64	.70	.73	.61

Note. $n = 465$. NEO = IPIP NEO, SWL = satisfaction with life, PA = positive affect, NA = negative affect, PR = positive relations, AU = autonomy, EM = environmental mastery, PG = personal growth, PL = purpose in life, SA = self-acceptance. k is number of predictors. Mean represents the average variance explained for the predictor set over the 9 well-being measures.