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Personality-driven situation experience, contact, and construal:

How people's personality traits predict characteristics of their situations in daily life

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Highlights

- ▶ Person-environment transactions: situation experience, contact, construal
- ▶ Multi-rater approach to disentangle contact from construal in situation experiences
- ▶ Two studies: Big Five traits predict experience, contact, and construal of Situational Eight characteristics
- ▶ Replicable: Openness–Intellect, Extraversion–Adversity, Agreeableness–Deception, Neuroticism–Positivity
- ▶ Implications for personality development and situation management

Abstract

In situation perceptions, the objective situation and its unique construal are confounded. We propose a multiple-rater approach where situations are rated by raters *in-situ* (who experienced the situations first-hand) and raters *ex-situ* (who read participants' factual descriptions of the situations). Two multi-wave studies (Austria: $N=176-179$, 3 waves; USA: $N=202$, 4 waves), examined associations between personality traits (Big Five OCEAN) and four sources of ratings of situation characteristics (Situational Eight DIAMONDS), namely (a) *in-situ* (situation experience), (b) *ex-situ* (situation contact, conservative), (c) what is shared between *in-situ* and *ex-situ* (situation contact, liberal), and (d) *in-situ* controlled for *ex-situ* (situation construal). Replicable evidence was found that personality is associated with the situations people encounter as well as their construal of them.

Keywords: situations, person-environment transactions, situation experience, situation contact, situation construal, Big Five, Situational Eight DIAMONDS

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People choose and create their surroundings to some degree, and also perceive them differently depending on their personalities (Allport, 1961). For example, extraverts might often find themselves in social interactions. We refer to the process by which this occurs as *situation contact*. In addition, extraverts may see opportunities for social interactions where others would see none. We refer to this process as *situation construal*. Both contact and construal may be, to some extent, a function of the individual's personality. However, they can be difficult to disentangle: In research designs where situations are sampled in people's everyday lives and rated by the people who encountered them (e.g., "I was in a pleasant situation"), they are conflated. As a remedy to this problem, we propose to incorporate different kinds of raters who judge the situation from multiple perspectives. This approach is demonstrated in two large multi-wave studies.

Background

Situation Contact

As Allport (1961) observed, "... most people do a good deal to create the situation to which they respond" so that "... the situations we find ourselves in are often the direct product of our previous (and continuing) personalities" (p. 179; see also Buss, 1987; Caspi & Roberts, 2001; Ickes et al., 1997; Plomin, DeFries, & Loehlin, 1977; Roberts & Caspi, 2003; Scarr & McCartney, 1983; Snyder & Ickes, 1985). In our usage, the term "contact" includes (a) the voluntary and deliberate selection of specific situations, (b) involuntary elicitation of reactions to one's own behavior (evocative transactions), (c) deliberate modulations of already existing situations (manipulative transactions), and (d) the purposeful creation of entirely new situations (pro-active transactions).

Some previous research has examined how specific personality traits are related to situational selection (e.g., Emmons & Diener, 1986; Emmons, Diener, & Larsen, 1986; Furnham, 1981; Holland, 1966; see Ickes et al., 1997, pp. 175-184 for a review of extant literature), evocation (e.g., Bell, 1968; Bell & Harper, 1977; Buss, 1981; Buss, Block, & Block, 1980; Snyder, 1984), and manipulation (e.g., in the mating/courtship domain: Buss et al., 1987). Nonetheless, most of these studies are limited in two ways.

First, many studies asked people to report the kinds of situations they encounter (e.g., Furnham, 1981; Mehrabian, 1978). However, such studies cannot disentangle objective aspects of situations from participants' construals of them. Second, many studies preceded recent advances in the study of situations, including the development of methods to assess them in terms of their *psychologically* relevant characteristics (de Raad, 2004; Edwards & Templeton, 2005; Fleeson, 2007; Rauthmann et al., 2014). Such characteristics can be well measured with the Riverside Situational Q-Sort (RSQ: Wagerman & Funder, 2007; see Morse, Neel, Todd & Funder, in press; Sherman et al., 2010, 2012, 2013; Serfass & Sherman, 2013) and parsimoniously captured within an eight-factor structure, the Situational Eight DIAMONDS (Rauthmann et al., 2014): Duty (*Does work need to be done?*), Intellect (*Is deep cognitive processing relevant?*), Adversity (*Are there overt threats from external forces?*), Mating (*Is there potential to attract or court sexual/romantic mates?*), pOsitivity (*Are there positive aspects to the situation?*), Negativity (*Could the situation entail negative feelings?*), Deception (*Is dishonesty or mistrust an issue?*), and Sociality (*Is meaningful social interaction possible?*).

The Situational Eight have the advantage that they are compatible with major personality taxonomies, addressing Johnson's (1999, pp. 450/451) critique that "one of the problems is researchers' failure to use the same kind of descriptive unit for traits and situations." For example, the trait counterpart to Duty is Conscientiousness. Thus, research on personality-driven

situation contact is well framed within following question: *Which trait predicts contact with which psychological situation characteristics?* As Johnson's comment implies, answering this question requires that (a) situations be defined in terms of their psychological characteristics and (b) that major dimensions of those characteristics are content-wise "compatible" with major trait dimensions. Thus, the Situational Eight DIAMONDS, which are compatible with the Big Five OCEAN (Openness/Intellect, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Neuroticism; John & Srivastava, 1999), may provide a good starting point for empirical research.

Situation Experience and Construal

People form psychological impressions of situations based on cues in the environment (Brunswik, 1952; Magnusson, 1981; Rauthmann et al., 2014). The resulting situational experience is to some degree shared with others and to some degree distinctive. As Allport (1961) observed, "for some the world is a hostile place where men are evil and dangerous; for others it is a stage for fun and frolic [and] it may appear as a place to do one's duty grimly; or a pasture for cultivating friendship and love" (p. 266). We refer to such unique impressions of situations – independent from and distinctive of how others perceive the situations – as *situation construal*.

For the most part, studies of personality-construal links have been restricted to narrow domains (aggression: Dodge, 1993; Dodge & Frame, 1982; Zelli, Cervone, & Huesmann, 1996; Zelli, Huesmann, & Cervone, 1995; rejection by romantic partners: Downey & Feldman, 1996; Downey, Freitas, Michaelis, & Khouri, 1998), experimental interactions (Todd & Funder, 2012), Thematic Apperception Test cards (Serfass & Sherman, 2013), and hypothetical situation vignettes (Rauthmann, 2012). The availability of the DIAMONDS taxonomy (Rauthmann et al., 2014), makes it possible to address the following question concerning personality-driven situation construal: *Which traits predict the unique construal of which situation characteristics?*

Methodological Issues in the Study of Situation Contact and Construal

Research concerned with characteristics of situations must necessarily rely on human raters (see Rauthmann et al., forthcoming). Generally, there can be raters *in situ* (who experience the situation first-hand as well as being personally involved and affected), *juxta situm* (as confederates or bystanders who observe the situation, but are not personally involved or affected), and *ex situ* (who are not in the setting, personally involved, or affected, but rate the situation based on verbal descriptions, pictures, or video clips).

If people's perceptions of situations are sampled from their daily lives, and thus situations differ *between* people (i.e., each person is in his/her own situation), then defining a given situation solely by one person's perception (e.g., "I was in a pleasant situation") necessarily confounds in which kinds of situations the person was in (contact) and how the person distinctly interpreted them (construal). How can they be analytically separated? We will first outline the hypothetical, ideal approaches to studying situation contact and construal and then propose our multi-rater approach, which attempts to strike a balance among the trade-offs necessary to study contact and construal *simultaneously and economically*.

Situation Contact. Ideally, situation contact would be examined *in vivo* where, unlike as in experimental settings (including standardized and hypothetical situations), people can shape their surroundings with real life consequences (Ickes et al., 1997). Further, repeated measurements of naturalistically occurring situations are necessary to account for random fluctuations. While it would be ideal to have several raters *juxta situm* unobtrusively observe and rate participants' situations, this is impossible for both practical and ethical reasons. A work-around is to have participants write down objective, simple, and concrete *cues* (Rauthmann, in press; Saucier et al., 2007) of the situations they were in, prompted by W-questions: *Where were you? When were you there? Who was with you? What were you (and others) doing? What was happening? Which objects were around you?* (Mehl & Robbins, 2012; Rauthmann et al., 2014, Study 3; Sherman et

al., 2010, 2012, 2013; Saucier et al., 2007). A drawback, however, is that many measurements (e.g., 3-5 per day) would increase participants' fatigue. Additionally, it would be quite laborious to have all generated situation vignettes judged by raters *ex situ*.¹

Situation Construal. Ideally, situation construal would be examined in designs where the same participants rated the same situations. Then, the variance in situation ratings could be decomposed into sources of the perceiver (= how a perceiver generally sees situations), the situation (= how a situation is consensually seen), and the perceiver \times situation interaction (= how a situation is uniquely seen by a specific perceiver) (Rauthmann, 2012). To allow experimental control, such designs usually rely on hypothetical situations (Rauthmann, 2012; see also Serfass & Sherman, 2013) or limit participants' ability to select or shape lab-situations.² Further, it is quite laborious to immerse participants into different standardized lab-situations (cf. Fleeson & Gallagher, 2009; Todd, 2014). Consequentially, researchers may seek to address construal in real-world situations, but situations will then vary between persons on each measurement point making it impossible to use variance decomposition. A work-around is to have raters *juxta situm* (which would be extremely costly and impractical) or raters *ex situ* who rate situation vignettes (see *Situation Contact*). Sherman and colleagues (2013) already employed the latter more economical case where aggregated *ex situ* ratings – as the “objective,” canonico-consensual, or alpha press aspect of situations – were partialled out from *in situ* ratings, leaving residuals as the “subjective,” functional, or beta press aspects of situations (Block & Block, 1981; Murray, 1938).

Studying Situation Contact and Construal *Simultaneously*. The ideal design requirements for assessing situation contact and construal entail practical and ethical difficulties

¹ More economic and less straining would be to have the raters *in situ* take a picture of or film their situation, while this material would be later judged by raters *ex situ*. Still, this approach requires many *ex situ* ratings, and there may also be legal and ethical issues involved in recording participants' *in vivo* situations.

² If situations can be presented repeatedly to participants and participants can choose whether or not they enter the situation again, then situation selection may be studied. We thank an anonymous reviewer for this suggestion.

that require certain trade-offs for the realistic conduct of research. Regardless, the following criteria are essential. First, situations should be sampled in people’s daily lives. Second, while several measurement points per day for some weeks may be unfeasible, there should be more than one measurement point. Third, situations should vary *between* participants to allow the assessment of inter-individual variation of situations that may be associated with personality differences. Fourth, participants should provide, in addition to their ratings of the psychological characteristics of situations, brief situation vignettes based on the W-questions so that raters *ex situ* can later rate those situations from their “outside-perspective.” The *ex situ* ratings, when aggregated across at least two raters *ex situ*, reflect how (ordinarily socially competent) perceivers normatively view the situation and thus approximate an objective-consensual perspective (see Sherman et al., 2013).

– Figure 1 –

As illustrated in Figure 1, a design corresponding to the criteria listed above can yield four scores for each characteristic sampled (e.g., the Negativity of a situation):

- (1) *in situ* ratings = index of situation experience
- (2) aggregated *ex situ* ratings = conservative index situation contact
- (3) what is common to *in situ* and aggregated *ex situ* ratings = liberal index of situation contact
- (4) *in situ* ratings controlled for aggregated *ex situ* ratings = index of situation construal

First, *in situ* ratings simply reflect participants’ experiences (❶ in Figure 1), which conflate contact and construal. Second, aggregated *ex situ* ratings do not contain interpretations from raters *in situ*³ and, as such, can be used as a conservative index of the situation (❷ in Figure 1) as it would be consensually defined from an outside-perspective. Third, a more liberal index of the situation would be to compute a score of what is commonly shared between *in situ* and

³ To the extent that the *ex situ* ratings are based on the situation vignettes generated by raters *in situ*, some pre-filtering may have occurred. Specifically, raters *in situ* likely only included easily observable, important, salient, and recalled cues (prompted by W-questions) in the vignettes.

aggregated *ex situ* ratings (e.g., via principal components analysis) as such a score may approximate the situation from both perspectives, *in situ* and *ex situ* (③ in Figure 1). Some researchers may not want any influence of the person *in situ* in situation ratings, while others may hold that some parts of the person's *in situ* ratings are necessary components *as long as* they are shared with others. Thus, we will present findings for both types and compare them. Fourth, removing aggregated *ex situ* ratings from *in situ* ratings indexes what is left in people's perception after controlling for consensual aspects: the distinct construal of the situation (④ in Figure 1). When associating personality traits with these four different scores (see paths in Figure 1), findings yield a quantification of situation experience, conservative contact, liberal contact, and construal for each trait–characteristic dyad (e.g., Neuroticism and Negativity).

Hypotheses

First, we expected that personality would predict situation experience, contact, and construal (see Caspi, Bem, & Elder, 1989, p. 377; Ickes et al., 1997, p. 166; Snyder and Ickes, 1985, p. 915). The Big Five traits expected to be associated with each of the Situational Eight are summarized in Table 1. For example, people who self-identify as conscientious ought to experience, on average, more dutiful situations (situation experience). To the extent that they love working, pursue goals, and strive for perfection, they might find themselves in actually dutiful situations (situation contact). Additionally, they may more easily reckon that work has to be done than other people (situation construal). Similarly, intellectual/open people should encounter more intellectual situations; extraverted people more sexual, positive, and social as well as less negative situations; agreeable people less adverse and deceitful as well as more social situations; and neurotic people more adverse and negative as well as less positive situations.

Second, in line with previous literature (e.g., Rauthmann et al., 2014, Table 8; Serfass & Sherman, 2013; Sherman et al., 2013), we expected to find, overall, effect sizes of traits predicting situation experience, contact, and construal in correlation metric around .10-.20. Particularly in the case of situation construal, residual scores reflect what is left after partialling out aggregated *ex situ* ratings from *in situ* ratings. Because it is adaptive (both evolutionarily and proximally) for people to base their perceptions on “reality” (see Rauthmann et al., forthcoming), most people perceive situations as most other people do (for empirical evidence, see Rauthmann et al., 2014, Study 2). As a result, not much may be left when controlling for consensual perceptions (Sherman et al., 2013). Similarly, it would also be implausible to expect large effect sizes for broad traits predicting situation contact as situations fluctuate in people’s lives and may not always be selected in personality-congruent ways (e.g., imposed situations: Emmons & Diener, 1986). Indeed, applying to both contact and construal, the average effect size to expect may hover around $r \approx .20$ (see Richard, Bond, & Stokes-Zoota, 2003; Fraley & Marks, 2007), which we also expected to find in this research.

Method

Participants

This study relies on two samples. The US-sample was used by Sherman and colleagues (2010, 2012, 2013) to examine situational similarity and cross-situational consistency, personality-behavior congruence, and personality- and sex-effects on construal for all RSQ items. Both the US and the Austrian sample were used by Rauthmann and colleagues (2014) to examine agreement between raters *in situ* and *ex situ* as well as correlates of the Situational Eight DIAMONDS. However, all analyses presented in the present study are novel.

Data from *Sample 1 (Austria)* were gathered on a customized web-platform from $N = 201$ Austrian/German university students at the Leopold-Franzens University of Innsbruck (Austria)

within a larger online daily diary study for which they could earn credit points. Because some participants did not participate in the daily diary part, $n = 178$ (133 women, 45 men; age: $M = 21.44$, $SD = 2.85$ years) participants remained (although the sample size may drop to $n = 173$ for some analyses due to missing values). Participants filled out packages of questionnaires (here, only the Big Five traits are considered). Beginning one week later, participants were asked on three Fridays (of Week 1, Week 2, and Week 4 of the study) to recall the situation they were in the prior day at 7 pm and to answer W-questions (Who was with you? What was going on? What were you doing? Where were you?). Next, they rated their reported situations on the RSQ (see Measures). This sample yielded three measurement waves (i.e., 3 situations per individual).

Data from *Sample 2 (USA)* were gathered from $N = 221$ undergraduate students from the University of California, Riverside who were solicited via fliers and an online university psychology participant pool. Participants were compensated with a maximum payment of \$75.00 US for completing all visits. After discarding participants who did not return after the first visit (there were in total five visits), took part twice, reported randomly, or had missing values for some other reason, the sample size shrunk to $n = 202$ (105 women, 97 men; age: $M = 19.62$, $SD = 1.74$ years). In total, there were five laboratory visits over five weeks (with visits being at least 48 hrs apart). On the first visit, participants were given information on the study, provided their informed consent, and filled out different personality questionnaires (here, only the Big Five traits are considered). On the following four visits, participants wrote, based on W-questions, a brief description of the situation they were in the prior day at either 10 am, 2 pm, 5 pm, or 9 pm.⁴ Along with several other measures, participants rated their reported situation on the RSQ 2.00 on a computer. This sample yielded four measurement waves (i.e., 4 situations per individual).

⁴ With a Latin-square design approximately 1/4th of participants completed the study using one of the following sequences: 10 am – 2 pm – 5 pm – 9 pm; 2 pm – 5 pm – 9 pm – 10 am; 5 pm – 9 pm – 10 am – 2 pm; 9 pm – 10 am – 2 pm – 5 pm.

Procedure

Participants *in situ* were instructed to include different situation cues via the W-questions (i.e., persons/interactions; events/objects/activities; places) in their brief descriptions of their encountered situations (Sample 1: average word number = 11.62, $SD = 8.58$; Sample 2: average word number = 10.63, $SD = 6.43$). Later, raters *ex situ* were presented with these situation descriptions (e.g., “I was studying in my room for my psychology class”) to independently rate the encapsulated situations on the RSQ. Essentially, these *ex situ* ratings were made upon “thin slice” information within the situation descriptions as raters *ex situ* could neither observe nor experience the situations themselves (see Sherman et al., 2010, 2012, 2013 for prior use of this methodology). Nonetheless, Rauthmann and colleagues (2014) have shown that *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings showed remarkable agreement (average $r = .50$; see Table 4), speaking for socio-culturally shared meaning systems concerning the characteristics of situational episodes.

In *Sample 1 (Austria)*, $n = 2$ raters *ex situ* per wave (from $N = 6$ in total) independently rated all situations from a wave on the RSQ 3.00. In *Sample 2 (USA)*, $n = 4$ raters per wave (from $N = 22$ in total) independently rated all situations from a wave on the RSQ 2.00. Aggregate *ex situ* scores were computed for each Situational Eight DIAMONDS dimension (with substantial inter-rater agreement: average $r = .64$ in Sample 1; see Rauthmann et al., 2014 Table 4).

Measures

Situational Eight DIAMONDS. Sample 1 used for both *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings the RSQ 3.00 (88 items) with a nine-point Likert-type scale (0-8), where the 32 items forming the eight DIAMONDS dimensions were used as outlined in Rauthmann and colleagues (2014; see Study 1, Table 1, Appendix). Sample 2 used for both *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings the RSQ 2.00 (81 items) with a nine-category Q-sort (1-9), where the eight DIAMONDS dimensions were made up of following items (see Rauthmann et al., 2014, Study 2): Duty = Items 2, 5, 21, 23; Intellect = Items 6, 7, 36, 47; Adversity = Items 10, 11, 20, 13; Mating = Items 28, 64, 67; pOsitivity =

Items 9, 14, 51, 69; Negativity = Items 27, 30, 42, 60; Deception = Items 33, 34, 15; Sociality = Items 17, 45, 50, 57. For more detailed descriptions of the RSQ and particularly how the DIAMONDS dimensions can be formed from them, please consult Sherman and colleagues (2010) as well as Rauthmann and colleagues (2014), respectively. Descriptive statistics (*Ms*, *SDs*, α s) can be found in the Online Supplemental Material, Section A. Average α s across scales and waves were: Sample 1 = .71 (*in situ*), .77 (*ex situ*), and Sample 2 = .52 (*in situ*), .64 (*ex situ*). These reliabilities can be deemed high as scales only had four items.

Big Five OCEAN. In Sample 1, participants provided self-reports on the BFI-S (Rammstedt & John, 2005) with 25 items and a five-point Likert-type scale (0-4). In Sample 2, participants provided self-reports on the BFI (John & Srivastava, 1999) with 44 items and a five-point Likert-type scale (1-5). Descriptive statistics (*Ms*, *SDs*, α s) can be found in the Online Supplemental Material, Section B. Average α s were .75 (Sample 1) and .80 (Sample 2) across all Big Five.

Data-analytical Plan

First, bivariate correlations between the Big Five traits and the Situational Eight characteristics were computed for each wave separately of both samples (Austria: 3 waves, USA: 4 waves). Specifically, the Big Five were correlated with (a) “raw” *in situ* ratings (situation experience), (b) “raw” *ex situ* ratings (situation contact, conservative index), (c) what is commonly shared between *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings as extracted by a principal components analysis (situation contact, liberal index),⁵ and (d) *in situ* ratings controlled for *ex situ* ratings (situation construal).⁶ Second, linear mixed effect models were computed to provide a general picture of trait–characteristics relations *across* waves since waves were nested within persons in

⁵ For each DIAMONDS dimension, a principal components analysis was run on the *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings and the derived (standardized) component scores saved. The component scores reflect what is commonly shared between *in situ* and *ex situ* raters and thus reflect the overlap in situation perceptions between the two rater types.

⁶ For each DIAMONDS dimension, a regression predicting *in situ* ratings from *ex situ* ratings was computed and the standardized residual saved. The residual scores reflect distinctive perceptions of raters *in situ* not accounted for *ex situ* ratings.

both samples.⁷ Such multi-level modeling represents an analytically appropriate way to derive findings aggregated across the various waves. Specifically, the Big Five traits were entered simultaneously as predictors and the respective four different kinds of situation characteristics scores previously outlined as the outcomes. This allowed examining unique contributions of each trait while holding the other four constant. Importantly, because people's Big Five traits were sampled independently from their situation ratings at a prior time point in both samples, traits did indeed *predict* later situation characteristics.

Results

Sample 1 (Austria)

Correlational findings for each wave are presented in Table 2 and linear mixed effect model findings in Table 3. As can be seen in Table 2, the correlational patterns differed between the three measurement waves (although there were some consistent patterns) which highlights that it would be problematic to rely on only one measurement point. The findings presented in Table 3 reflect how the Big Five traits predicted, on average across waves, situation experiences, contacts, and construals. In total, 30 statistically significant effects were identified (average $|r| = .11$), out of which nine were predicted (Table 1).

– Tables 2 and 3 –

Openness was positively associated with the experience of Intellect and Mating as well as the construal of Intellect, Mating, and positivity. *Conscientiousness* was negatively associated with the experience of, liberal contact with, and construal of Adversity and Deception, and positively with the experience of, liberal contact with, and construal of Sociality. Further, it was positively associated with conservative and liberal contact with Mating. *Extraversion* was positively associated with the experience of Duty; conservative and liberal contact with Duty and Sociality; and liberal contact with Adversity. *Agreeableness* was negatively associated with both

⁷ All variables were z-standardized to make the findings better interpretable and comparable.

the experience and construal of Duty and Sociality. *Neuroticism* was negatively associated with the experience of, (conservative and liberal) contact with, and construal of pOsitivity as well as being negatively associated with the construal of Mating.

Sample 2 (USA)

Correlational findings for each wave are presented in Table 4 and linear mixed effect model findings in Table 5. As can be seen in Table 4, the correlational patterns differed somewhat between the four measurement waves (although there were some consistent patterns) as was the case in the Austrian sample (Table 3). In total, 30 statistically significant effects were identified (average $|r| = .10$), out of which 16 were predicted, 12 unexpected, and 2 in the opposite to the predicted direction.

– Tables 4 and 5 –

Openness was positively associated with the experience of, liberal contact with, and construal of Intellect. *Conscientiousness* was positively associated with conservative and liberal contact with Duty, and negatively associated with the experience and construal of Sociality. *Extraversion* was positively associated with the experience, liberal contact with, and construal of Adversity as well as the liberal contact with Mating, while it was negatively associated with the conservative and liberal contact with Intellect as well as the construal of pOsitivity (which was in opposite direction to the hypothesized effect). *Agreeableness* was negatively associated with the experience of Intellect, pOsitivity, and Deception; conservative and liberal contact with Adversity; and the construal of Deception. *Neuroticism* was positively associated with the experience of, liberal contact with, and construal of Negativity, while it was negatively associated with the experience and construal of pOsitivity. Further, it associated positively with contact with Mating (conservative) and Deception (conservative and liberal). Lastly, it was negatively associated with conservative contact with Adversity (which was in opposite direction to the hypothesized effect), while it was positively associated with the construal of Adversity.

Replicable Patterns Across Samples

Table 6 succinctly summarizes the findings of Tables 3 and 5 under the columns “E” (for experience), “C(c)” (for conservative contact), “C(l)” (for liberal contact), and “C” (for construal) for each trait–characteristic dyad. There, effects that were *a priori* hypothesized (see Table 1) and actually found are highlighted in gray. In total, seven replicable effects were conceptually plausible and almost all in line with our *a priori* hypotheses. First, *Openness* was consistently positively associated experience and construal of Intellect. Second, *Extraversion* was consistently positively associated with (liberal) contact with Adversity. Third, *Agreeableness* was consistently negatively associated with experience and construal of Deception. Lastly, *Neuroticism* was consistently negatively associated with experience and construal of positivity.

– Table 6 –

Discussion

Personality Associations with Situation Experiences, Contact, and Construal in Daily Life

This section discusses only findings that were expected *a priori* (Table 1), are supported by prior research, or that were replicable across both samples.

Openness. Across both samples, Openness was consistently associated with greater experience and construal of Intellect. Additionally, Sample 2 suggested that open individuals may tend to come in contact with situations high on Intellect more often. Though Openness has been conceptualized relatively heterogeneously as Intellect, Culture, or Fantasy (deep consciousness, rich experience: Costa & McCrae, 1992; McCrae & Costa, 1997; innovation, creativity: Ashton & Lee, 2001, 2007; Buss, 1991, 1996; MacDonald, 1995, 1998; Nettle, 2006; intellect: McAdams, 1992; McAdams & Pals, 1996), all conceptualizations have in common that open individuals should like to engage into cognitive-intellectual activities. Our findings suggest that open individuals construe their situations as intellectual rather than that they actually come in contact with intellectual situations.

Conscientiousness. Conscientiousness was associated with (conservative and liberal) contact with dutiful situations in daily life in Sample 2. This finding accords with conceptualizations of Conscientiousness as a domain of work and performance (Ashton & Lee, 2001, 2007; Costa & McCrae, 1992; Holmes, 2002; McAdams, 1992; McAdams & Pals, 2006; Nettle, 2006; van Lieshout, 2002). Moreover, Fleeson (2007) showed that state levels of Conscientiousness were contingent upon task-orientation in the situation (i.e., Duty). To the extent that conscientious people actively strive towards long-term goals and performance, they may select themselves into more dutiful situations.

Extraversion. Across both samples, Extraversion was consistently associated with contact with adverse situations. Although this finding was not *a priori* hypothesized, it stands in line with Furnham (1981) who found that extraverted people reported more being in situations that required competition and assertiveness (which are essentially situations high on Adversity; see Rauthmann et al., 2014, especially Tables 6 and 11). Further, this finding is in accordance with Extraversion as a domain of dominance, power, and assertiveness (Holmes, 2002; McAdams, 1992; McAdams & Pals, 2006): dominant people may seek and evoke more competitive and adverse situations. In line with conceptualizations of Extraversion as a “social trait” (Ashton & Lee, 2001, 2007; Costa & McCrae, 1992), Sample 1 indicated that extraverts came in contact with social situations more often. Additionally, Sample 2 suggested extraverts also came in contact with more sexual/romantic situations which fits to conceptualizations of Extraversion as a domain of behavioral approach (MacDonald, 1995, 1998), risky mating (Nettle, 2005, 2006), and a predictor of mate approach (Asendorpf, Penke, & Back, 2011).

Agreeableness. Across both samples, Agreeableness consistently was negatively associated with the experience and construal of Deception. Recent research has highlighted how the so-called “Dark Triad” traits (i.e., sub-clinical forms of narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) are related to deception and manipulation (Furnham et al., 2013; Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Consistent correlates are disagreeableness, dishonesty, and antagonism (e.g.,

Furnham et al., 2013; Jakobwitz & Egan, 2006; Paulhus & Williams, 2002). In contrast, the domain of Agreeableness has been conceptualized as interpersonal warmth, trust, and cooperation (e.g., Buss, 1991, 1996; Holmes, 2002; McAdams, 1992; McAdams & Pals, 2006; McCrae & Costa, 1996, 1997; Nettle, 2006). In Sample 2, this finding was complemented by evidence for less contact with situations high on Adversity which would suggest that agreeable people also find themselves in less antagonistic and competitive situations (which may, down the line, decrease the chance of deceptive tendencies to occur).

Neuroticism. Across both samples, Neuroticism was consistently negatively associated with the experience and construal of pOsitivity. This finding stands in line with the conceptualizations of Neuroticism as a domain of negative affect (e.g., Costa & McCrae, 1992; McCrae & Costa, 1996, 1998) or affective intensity and volatility (e.g., MacDonald, 1995, 1998; McAdams, 1992; McAdams & Pals, 1996). An interesting finding is that in Sample 1 Neuroticism was not related to construing situations more negatively, while in Sample 2 Neuroticism predicted more contact with and construal of Negativity. Thus, there is only partial evidence that neurotic persons may indeed come in contact with more negative situations, but replicable evidence that they perceive their situations as less positive (but not necessarily more negative).⁸

An interesting finding concerns Neuroticism positive association with Adversity. While Neuroticism was associated with less (conservative) contact with adverse situations, it was also associated with the unique construal of Adversity. This finding resonates well with the (hyper-) vigilance aspect of Neuroticism (Nettle, 2006) and anxious monitoring of social exclusion (e.g., Denissen & Penke, 2008; Holmes, 2002) where neurotic persons would perceive Adversity (e.g., being blamed, criticized, threatened, etc.) even if they were not in actually adverse situations. Neurotic persons may be specifically attuned to detecting external threats in a “better safer than

⁸ The latter finding may strike some readers as strange. However, pOsitivity and Negativity are not opposite poles on one continuum; indeed, across all nine studies sampled in Rauthmann and colleagues (2014), their average inter-correlation amounted only to $-.37$ (see their Online Supplemental Material, Section C). Further, situations can harbor both positive and negative aspects at once (Edwards & Templeton, 2005). Thus, while pOsitivity and Negativity may not be completely independent, they nonetheless represent different domains.

sorry” mode, even if they are not present or if only ambiguous information is available (e.g., Lommen, Engelhard, & van de Hout, 2010). Hence, precisely because neurotic people interpret various situations as more adverse, they may be motivated to shun situations high on Adversity (which leads to a negative contact effect), but they still interpret situations as more adverse than what would be normatively warranted (which leads to a positive construal effect).

Differences in Conservative versus Liberal Contact

This study used four different indicators of the situation a person was in: (a) the person’s global perception of a situation (experience), (b) others’ perception(s) of that same situation the person was in (conservative contact), (c) the part of the person’s perception that is shared with others (liberal contact), and (d) the part that is not shared with others (construal). *In situ* ratings reflect global experiences (e.g., how a dutiful, intellectual, conflictual, erotic, positive, negative, deceptive, or social a situation is). Within a variance componential approach (Rauthmann, 2012), such ratings contain variance *at least* due to the perceiver (i.e., how the person generally views situation), the situation (i.e., how the situation is generally viewed by others), and the perceiver \times situation interaction (i.e., how the perceiver uniquely views a specific situation, over and above the perceiver and situation effect). Notably, the situation components capture “social reality” as normatively held meanings and thus represent the alpha press (Murray, 1938) or the canonico-consensual aspects of situations (Block & Block, 1981). In contrast, the perceiver \times situation interaction components capture “personal reality” as distinctively held meanings and thus represent the beta press (Murray, 1938) or the subjective-functional aspects of situations (Block & Block, 1981). This work could not rely on such variance decomposition (because situations vary between persons in ecological sampling), so social reality was approximated either by *ex situ* ratings or what is commonly shared between *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings, while personal reality by *in situ* ratings controlled for *ex situ* ratings.

Researchers subscribing to conceptualizations of situations in terms of how independent observers consensually rate them may consult the conservative contact findings. They may find these findings most informative because they are not “contaminated” with *in situ* ratings and are also aggregates from at least two independent raters (with inter-rater agreement). In contrast, other researchers may argue that the best source to consult about a psychological situation is the person *truly* in the situation. Then, it would be problematic to not regard this person’s perception as he/she actually provided an “expert rating.”⁹ For such reasoning, common variance between *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings can be extracted, and the resulting factor scores regard both *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings. Researchers following these lines of argumentation may consult the liberal contact findings and find them more informative. Because *in situ* ratings and personality ratings share a common rater source, the self, more personality-driven contact effects were identified for liberal than for conservative indices of situation contact (although both converged mostly).

Single Versus Cumulative Effects

According to some conventional rules of thumb, the statistically significant coefficients found were “small” (Cohen, 1988; cf. Hemphill, 2003). It is important to recognize, though, that discussions over which effect sizes are “small,” “medium,” or “large” are largely, arbitrary (see Hemphill, 2003, p. 79). Additionally, seemingly small single effects can and do accumulate over time to become important influences on important outcomes (see Abelson, 1985; Greenwald, Banaji, & Nosek, 2015). For example, using the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula, an effect size of .10 would rise up to impressive .53 to .77 if one would sample 10 to 30 (comparable) observations (as people experience, on average, about 10-30 situations per day; Sherman et al., 2013). Thus, effects of the sizes uncovered in this work can accumulate to become highly consequential for personality development and life outcomes.

⁹ Importantly, only relying on *in situ* ratings additionally creates the problem of common method bias if those scores are associated with self-reported personality traits. We thank an anonymous reviewer for this suggestion.

Implications for Personality Stability and Development

According to Caspi and colleagues (2005, p. 470), “the most likely effect of life experience on personality development is to deepen the characteristics that lead people to those experiences in the first place” which has been labeled the corresponive principle (e.g., Roberts & Robins, 2004). This principle would predict that a certain personality trait (e.g., Extraversion) can lead to repeated contact with and construal of a certain characteristic of situations (e.g., Adversity), and those (accumulated) contacts and construal, in turn, will influence and “deepen” the personality trait. Thus, identifying personality-driven situation experience, contact, and construal effects (as done in this work) can elucidate how traits become consolidated across the life span in repeated person-environment transactions.

Limitations

First, *ex situ* ratings were independently obtained after *in situ* ratings were provided, but the two sets of ratings may not be entirely independent. Raters *in situ* were instructed to describe objective cues that did not contain any evaluations or interpretations (e.g., “I was in a nice situation”). This allowed us to distinguish between cues (encapsulated in situation vignettes) and the meanings of these cues in form of situation characteristics (encapsulated in the RSQ) – an important distinction that previous work on situations has not made. Nonetheless, it remains possible that the cues reported were the ones that the raters *in situ* found to be easily recalled and important. Future research could move to separate perception from reality by relying on (a) raters’ *ex situ* ratings of video clips or photos that raters *in situ* take of their situations or (b) raters *juxta situm* who unobtrusively observe and rate the situations on-line. However, such designs raise practical, technological, ethical, and even legal issues.

Second, the current study could not tease apart the different transaction types that comprise “situation contact.” Specifically, it is unclear *how* the persons came to be in the situations they

reported: Did they select them, and if so, how and why did they seek them? To what extent were the reported situations imposed, and could some impositions be a function of people's personalities? Did people (successfully) change or create the characteristics of the encountered situations? These questions reflect the broader issue of *situation management* or how people deal with, navigate in, and govern their daily situations (Rauthmann et al., forthcoming). Future studies should thus seek to disentangle the different transactions within situation contact.

Future Directions

The present study assumed that currently encountered situation characteristics (e.g., Duty) match people's current trait self-concepts (e.g., of Conscientiousness), though it is plausible that people might seek, evoke, shape, or create situations that match their *ideal* selves. Indeed, some people may be motivated to strategically come in contact with "incongruent situations" (i.e., those that do not match with current but with future, desired, or ideal trait levels) to achieve certain goals, personally grow, or develop themselves rather than maintain their existing self-concepts (see Ickes et al., 1997). Thus, situation management can entail contact with personality-incongruent situations in the short-run, but may stand in the service of active and self-governed personality development in the long-term. This can attenuate correlations between current personality self-concepts and situation characteristics. Future studies may also measure people's ideal personality self-concepts (i.e., how they would like to be in the future or how they are trying to become) and have both, current and ideal, self-concepts predict the situation characteristics in people's everyday lives.

Another topic for future study concerns the degree to which situation contact and construal effects are temporally stable. Stability can be assessed in designs where participants complete several "bursts" of experience sampling assessments over a longer period of time (see Ram, Conroy, et al., 2014 for further details). For example, the 3- or 4-wave data reported in this study

would need to be gathered from the *same* participants several more times (e.g., five times) across a specific period (e.g., one year), months apart (e.g., every two months). Such data would allow examining (a) rank-order stability across time, (b) intra-individual change, and (c) inter-individual differences in intra-individual change. The stability of situation contact and construal can then provide information on when and how consistently situation management strategies are employed and how they may be linked to (systematic) personality development.

A final direction for future research may concern the *outcomes* of personality-driven situation contact and construal. Effective situation management should lead to person-environment fit, and this “fit” may entail different beneficial and adaptive consequences. Short-term consequences may represent increased self-efficacy, self-esteem, and authenticity (for preliminary empirical evidence from an experimental study, see Rauthmann, 2013), while downstream long-term outcomes may accumulate over time to intrapersonal (e.g., mental health) and interpersonal adjustment (e.g., supportive social networks). The outcomes and trajectories of situation management remain an understudied, but potentially fruitful avenue to examine how personality dynamics shape well-being and health across the life course (e.g., Friedman, 2000; Hampson & Friedman, 2008; John & Gross, 2004; Smith & Spiro, 2002).

Conclusion

In everyday life, people come in contact with various situations which they interpret in different ways. Because people do not encounter situations at random, some aspects of encountered situations may be driven by and reflect people’s personalities. The current study proposed a multi-rater approach to disentangle situation contact from construal by sampling situations in people’s daily lives. With this methodology, this research identified several personality driven-effects highlighting how broad personality traits shape the psychological characteristics of situations we come in contact with and construe in our minds.

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Table 1.
Patterns of A Priori Expected Effects

Situational Eight DIAMONDS	Big Five Personality Traits				
	Openness	Conscientiousness	Extraversion	Agreeableness	Neuroticism
Duty		+			
Intellect	+				
Adversity				-	+
Mating			+		
pOsitivity			+		-
Negativity			-		+
Deception				-	
Sociality			+	+	

Note. + = (significantly) positive relation, - = (significantly) negative relation.

Table 2.
Correlations of the Big Five with Situation Experiences, Contact, and Construal in the Austrian Sample for Each Wave

Situational Eight Ratings	Big Five Personality Correlates																			
	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Average (Across Waves)				
	O	C	E	A	N	O	C	E	A	N	O	C	E	A	N	O	C	E	A	N
<i>In situ:</i>																				
<i>Situation Experience</i>																				
Duty	.16	-.05	.11	-.09	.02	.06	-.05	.11	-.04	.02	.02	.01	-.01	-.13	.03	.08	-.03	.07	-.09	.02
Intellect	.11	-.06	.10	-.08	.06	.10	-.05	-.01	-.01	.14	.13	-.02	.04	-.02	-.03	.11	-.04	.04	-.03	.06
Adversity	.04	-.15	.09	.05	-.02	.05	-.19	.05	-.10	.10	-.02	-.15	.00	-.06	-.04	.02	-.16	.05	-.04	.02
Mating	.17	.07	-.04	-.10	-.07	.03	.09	-.06	.03	-.01	.05	.08	.07	.03	-.11	.08	.08	-.01	-.01	-.06
pOsitivity	-.02	-.04	-.01	-.04	-.07	.15	.05	-.03	-.06	-.10	.11	.12	.18	.13	-.21	.08	.05	.05	.01	-.13
Negativity	.11	-.04	-.04	-.03	.13	.03	-.14	-.01	-.06	.11	-.04	-.15	-.10	-.21	.11	.03	-.11	-.05	-.10	.11
Deception	.10	-.13	-.04	-.07	.02	.05	-.14	-.02	-.17	.05	-.01	-.17	-.07	-.14	.01	.05	-.15	-.04	-.13	.03
Sociality	.05	.12	.05	-.04	-.07	.04	.10	.02	.05	.04	.10	.16	.23	.10	-.16	.06	.13	.10	.04	-.06
<i>Ex situ:</i>																				
<i>Situation Contact (Conservative)</i>																				
Duty	.04	-.06	.22	-.05	-.01	.04	-.07	.11	.05	.00	.02	-.03	-.02	-.10	.04	.03	-.05	.10	-.03	.01
Intellect	.00	-.02	.24	.05	-.10	.02	.04	-.03	.07	.11	.03	-.09	-.03	-.13	.03	.02	-.02	.06	-.01	.02
Adversity	.03	-.08	-.01	-.05	.02	.01	.00	.15	-.01	.00	-.07	-.04	.01	.09	.05	-.01	-.04	.05	.01	.02
Mating	.02	.19	.07	-.08	-.04	-.05	.12	.00	.12	.07	-.03	.04	.00	.03	.03	-.02	.12	.02	.02	.02
pOsitivity	-.07	.03	-.02	.05	-.10	.07	.15	-.01	.02	-.10	-.03	-.01	.14	.11	-.04	-.01	.06	.03	.06	-.08
Negativity	-.01	-.02	.12	.02	.04	-.10	-.09	.06	.00	.05	-.06	-.03	-.08	-.06	.07	-.06	-.05	.03	-.02	.05
Deception	.01	-.01	.17	.07	-.06	.00	.02	-.03	-.02	.13	-.13	-.12	-.04	.03	.00	-.04	-.04	.03	.03	.02
Sociality	-.03	.10	.14	.00	-.21	.05	.11	.10	.09	.03	.05	.04	.11	.04	.00	.02	.08	.12	.04	-.06
<i>In situ & ex situ Common:</i>																				
<i>Situation Contact (Liberal)</i>																				
Duty	.11	-.06	.18	-.08	.00	.06	-.07	.12	.00	.02	.02	-.01	-.01	-.12	.04	.06	-.05	.10	-.07	.02
Intellect	.06	-.04	.20	-.02	-.02	.07	.00	-.02	.04	.15	.09	-.06	.00	-.09	.00	.07	-.03	.06	-.02	.04
Adversity	.00	-.05	.06	.07	-.03	.04	-.13	.13	-.07	.07	-.06	-.11	.00	.02	.01	-.01	-.10	.06	.01	.02
Mating	.10	.15	.02	-.10	-.06	-.01	.12	-.03	.08	.04	.01	.07	.04	.03	-.05	.03	.11	.01	.00	-.02
pOsitivity	-.05	-.01	-.02	.01	-.10	.12	.12	-.02	-.02	-.11	.05	.07	.18	.14	-.14	.04	.06	.05	.04	-.12
Negativity	.05	-.03	.05	-.01	.09	-.04	-.16	.03	-.04	.10	-.06	-.11	-.10	-.15	.10	-.02	-.10	-.01	-.07	.10
Deception	.07	-.09	.08	.00	-.03	.04	-.08	-.03	-.13	.12	-.08	-.18	-.07	-.06	.01	.01	-.12	-.01	-.06	.03
Sociality	.01	.12	.10	-.02	-.15	.05	.11	.07	.08	.04	.08	.11	.18	.08	-.09	.05	.11	.12	.05	-.07
<i>In situ residual:</i>																				
<i>Situation Construal</i>																				
Duty	.17	-.02	-.03	-.08	.03	.06	-.03	.04	-.14	.05	.01	.05	.01	-.08	.00	.08	.00	.01	-.10	.03
Intellect	.13	-.06	-.01	-.11	.11	.10	-.06	.01	-.03	.11	.13	.03	.06	.05	-.05	.12	-.03	.02	-.03	.06
Adversity	.04	-.16	.09	.04	-.02	.05	-.22	.01	-.11	.12	.00	-.15	.00	-.10	-.06	.03	-.17	.03	-.06	.01
Mating	.19	-.04	-.10	-.07	-.06	.07	.03	-.06	-.04	-.04	.08	.06	.09	.01	-.17	.11	.02	-.02	-.03	-.09
pOsitivity	.03	-.07	.01	-.09	-.01	.13	-.04	-.02	-.08	-.07	.16	.16	.12	.08	-.22	.10	.02	.03	-.03	-.10
Negativity	.14	-.03	-.12	-.05	.12	.08	-.15	-.04	-.08	.12	.00	-.17	-.07	-.21	.08	.07	-.12	-.08	-.11	.11
Deception	.11	-.14	-.12	-.10	.05	.06	-.16	-.01	-.18	.03	.04	-.13	-.06	-.16	.01	.07	-.14	-.06	-.15	.03
Sociality	.10	.06	-.08	-.05	.13	.02	.02	-.07	-.02	.04	.10	.21	.23	.11	-.24	.07	.10	.03	.01	-.03

Note. N = 173-179 (per wave). O = Openness to new experiences, C = Conscientiousness, E = Extraversion, A = Agreeableness, N = Neuroticism. Correlation coefficients larger than |.15| were statistically significant at least at $p < .05$ and appear bold-faced and gray-shaded. Average correlation coefficients (averaged across Waves 1-3) larger than |.10| were practically interesting and appear bold-faced and gray-shaded.

Table 3.
The Big Five Predicting Situation Experiences, Contact, and Construal in the Austrian Sample

Situational Eight Scores	O				C				E				A				N			
	<i>b</i>	95% CI [L; U]	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>b</i>	95% CI [L; U]	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>b</i>	95% CI [L; U]	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>b</i>	95% CI [L; U]	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>b</i>	95% CI [L; U]	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>
<i>In situ:</i>																				
<i>Situation Experience</i>																				
Duty	.07	[-.016; .153]	1.59	527.82	-.02	[-.109; .072]	-0.40	527.92	.09	[.005; .185]	2.06	527.93	-.09	[-.181; -.008]	-2.14	527.54	.03	[-.058; .127]	0.73	527.85
Intellect	.11	[.022; .192]	2.47	527.91	-.03	[-.123; .058]	-0.70	527.98	.06	[-.027; .154]	1.37	527.98	-.03	[-.115; .058]	-0.64	527.70	.07	[-.026; .158]	1.40	527.93
Adversity	.01	[-.071; .097]	0.30	527.95	-.18	[-.267; -.088]	-3.88	527.96	.08	[-.012; .168]	1.70	527.97	-.01	[-.101; .072]	-0.33	527.84	.00	[-.097; .087]	-0.10	527.96
Mating	.09	[.000; .170]	1.97	527.76	.08	[-.011; .169]	1.72	527.89	-.05	[-.139; .042]	-1.05	527.89	-.03	[-.121; .053]	-0.78	527.44	-.06	[-.157; .028]	-1.37	527.79
pOsitivity	.08	[-.005; .165]	1.85	527.79	.02	[-.073; .107]	0.37	527.63	.00	[-.094; .087]	-0.07	527.62	-.01	[-.101; .072]	-0.33	527.93	-.13	[-.218; -.033]	-2.67	527.74
Negativity	.03	[-.050; .119]	0.80	527.95	-.08	[-.168; .013]	-1.69	527.88	.00	[-.089; .091]	0.02	527.87	-.07	[-.155; .018]	-1.56	527.95	.08	[-.010; .175]	1.76	527.93
Deception	.05	[-.031; .137]	1.24	528.00	-.13	[-.223; -.043]	-2.91	527.96	-.02	[-.105; .075]	-0.33	527.95	-.10	[-.185; -.013]	-2.25	527.96	-.03	[-.122; .061]	-0.66	527.99
Sociality	.05	[-.031; .138]	1.24	527.67	.11	[.020; .200]	2.40	527.59	.07	[-.018; .163]	1.57	527.56	.00	[-.085; .088]	0.04	527.64	-.01	[-.103; .081]	-0.23	527.62
<i>Ex situ: Situation Contact</i>																				
<i>(Conservative)</i>																				
Duty	.02	[-.066; .104]	0.45	525.59	-.06	[-.152; .029]	-1.33	525.72	.13	[.040; .221]	2.83	525.76	-.04	[-.124; .050]	-0.84	525.24	.03	[-.059; .126]	0.71	525.64
Intellect	.01	[-.078; .093]	0.16	525.86	-.02	[-.116; .067]	-0.53	525.88	.08	[-.015; .168]	1.65	525.96	-.01	[-.096; .079]	-0.19	525.61	.03	[-.060; .127]	0.70	525.89
Adversity	-.02	[-.102; .069]	-0.39	525.98	-.04	[-.135; .048]	-0.94	525.98	.07	[-.021; .162]	1.52	525.93	.01	[-.076; .099]	0.26	525.96	.04	[-.054; .132]	0.82	525.98
Mating	-.02	[-.107; .063]	-0.51	525.87	.13	[.037; .219]	2.77	525.96	.02	[-.069; .112]	0.46	525.93	.00	[-.085; .089]	0.05	525.69	.06	[-.034; .151]	1.24	525.90
pOsitivity	-.01	[-.098; .073]	-0.29	525.98	.03	[-.059; .124]	0.70	525.99	.00	[-.091; .091]	0.01	525.99	.04	[-.044; .130]	0.96	525.88	-.06	[-.158; .028]	-1.37	525.99
Negativity	-.06	[-.150; .021]	-1.49	525.92	-.04	[-.131; .051]	-0.87	525.99	.07	[-.131; .161]	1.51	525.92	-.01	[-.096; .078]	-0.21	525.81	.06	[-.028; .158]	1.37	525.93
Deception	-.05	[-.132; .039]	-1.07	525.96	-.05	[-.138; .044]	-1.01	525.90	.05	[-.041; .141]	1.07	525.97	.03	[-.055; .120]	0.73	525.85	.03	[-.061; .125]	0.67	525.97
Sociality	.01	[-.075; .096]	0.24	525.95	.06	[-.030; .151]	1.31	525.98	.10	[.006; .187]	2.09	525.99	.01	[-.076; .098]	0.26	525.79	-.01	[-.104; .082]	-0.23	525.97
<i>In situ & ex situ Common:</i>																				
<i>Situation Contact (Liberal)</i>																				
Duty	.05	[-.034; .135]	1.17	525.66	-.05	[-.138; .043]	-1.03	525.77	.12	[.034; .215]	2.70	525.81	-.07	[-.160; .014]	-1.66	525.33	.04	[-.054; .131]	0.81	525.71
Intellect	.07	[-.019; .152]	1.54	525.91	-.03	[-.123; .059]	-0.69	525.94	.08	[-.008; .173]	1.78	525.98	-.02	[-.107; .067]	-0.45	525.70	.06	[-.033; .153]	1.27	525.93
Adversity	-.01	[-.098; .072]	-0.29	525.91	-.11	[-.205; -.023]	-2.47	525.95	.09	[.000; .182]	1.97	525.84	.01	[-.073; .101]	0.32	525.91	.02	[-.069; .116]	0.49	525.90
Mating	.04	[-.049; .121]	0.83	525.86	.12	[.026; .208]	2.52	525.92	-.01	[-.106; .076]	-0.32	525.95	-.02	[-.105; .069]	-0.41	525.64	.00	[-.095; .091]	-0.04	525.90
pOsitivity	.04	[-.050; .120]	0.81	525.96	.03	[-.061; .121]	0.64	525.91	.00	[-.092; .089]	-0.03	525.87	.02	[-.070; .104]	0.38	526.00	-.11	[-.200; -.014]	-2.26	525.94
Negativity	-.01	[-.100; .070]	-0.35	525.96	-.07	[-.165; .016]	-1.61	525.95	.04	[-.048; .133]	0.92	525.88	-.05	[-.132; .042]	-1.02	525.98	.09	[-.006; .179]	1.84	525.95
Deception	.01	[-.079; .091]	0.14	525.99	-.11	[-.203; -.021]	-2.42	525.93	.02	[-.070; .112]	0.46	525.94	-.04	[-.130; .044]	-0.97	525.97	.00	[-.089; .097]	0.09	525.98
Sociality	.04	[-.050; .120]	0.81	525.96	.09	[.000; .181]	1.97	525.86	.09	[.000; .181]	1.97	525.93	.01	[-.080; .094]	0.16	525.90	-.01	[-.102; .083]	-0.20	525.95
<i>In situ residual:</i>																				
<i>Situation Construal</i>																				
Duty	.08	[-.008; .161]	1.77	525.93	.02	[-.067; .114]	0.50	525.99	.02	[-.072; .109]	0.40	525.96	-.10	[-.190; -.016]	-2.33	525.78	.02	[-.071; .114]	0.45	525.95
Intellect	.12	[.031; .200]	2.68	525.89	-.02	[-.109; .071]	-0.41	525.96	.03	[-.058; .123]	0.71	525.96	-.02	[-.109; .064]	-0.51	525.70	.06	[-.033; .152]	1.27	525.92
Adversity	.03	[-.055; .113]	0.67	525.91	-.19	[-.276; -.097]	-4.08	525.97	.06	[-.027; .152]	1.37	525.87	-.03	[-.119; .053]	-0.75	525.86	-.02	[-.109; .074]	-0.37	525.91
Mating	.12	[.035; .204]	2.78	525.79	.01	[-.082; .098]	0.18	525.80	-.07	[-.159; .021]	-1.50	525.92	-.04	[-.129; .044]	-0.96	525.51	-.12	[-.209; -.026]	-2.51	525.82
pOsitivity	.10	[.019; .189]	2.41	525.77	.00	[-.091; .089]	-0.02	525.60	-.01	[-.095; .085]	-0.11	525.59	-.05	[-.134; .039]	-1.09	525.92	-.11	[-.202; -.018]	-2.35	525.72
Negativity	.08	[-.003; .165]	1.90	525.99	-.08	[-.170; .010]	-1.75	525.94	-.04	[-.126; .054]	-0.79	525.94	-.08	[-.164; .008]	-1.79	525.97	.06	[-.031; .152]	1.29	525.99
Deception	.08	[-.006; .161]	1.82	525.98	-.12	[-.213; -.035]	-2.73	526.00	-.04	[-.127; .052]	-0.82	525.96	-.12	[-.204; -.033]	-2.72	525.92	-.04	[-.126; .056]	-0.76	525.99
Sociality	.07	[-.016; .154]	1.59	525.79	.10	[.006; .187]	2.09	525.61	.01	[-.084; .098]	0.15	525.75	-.01	[-.096; .078]	-0.20	525.75	.00	[-.095; .090]	-0.06	525.77

Note. O = Openness to new experiences, C = Conscientiousness, E = Extraversion, A = Agreeableness, N = Neuroticism.
 95% CI [L; U] = 95% confidence interval with lower and upper values.
 Statistically significant effects appear bold-faced and gray-shaded.

Table 4.
Correlations of the Big Five with Situation Experiences, Contact, and Construal in the US-American Sample for Each Wave

Situational Eight Scores	Big Five Personality Correlates																								
	Wave 1					Wave 2					Wave 3					Wave 4					Average (Across Waves)				
	O	C	E	A	N	O	C	E	A	N	O	C	E	A	N	O	C	E	A	N	O	C	E	A	N
<i>In situ:</i>																									
<i>Situation Experience</i>																									
Duty	.04	.09	.01	.09	.02	-.01	.12	.00	.12	-.10	.01	.05	-.01	-.05	.04	-.04	.03	-.13	.05	.05	.00	.07	-.03	.05	.00
Intellect	.18	.07	-.03	.06	.03	.20	.06	.03	-.02	.06	.20	.07	.05	-.05	.01	.07	.05	-.04	.09	-.04	.16	.06	.00	.02	.02
Adversity	.01	-.07	.10	-.05	.11	-.07	-.02	.12	-.08	.05	.05	-.06	.10	-.09	.06	.05	-.12	.07	-.14	.02	.01	-.07	.10	-.09	.06
Mating	.09	.00	.14	-.08	.00	.07	.02	.03	.00	-.10	.01	.00	.08	.09	-.07	-.01	.06	.07	.05	.01	.04	.02	.08	.01	-.04
pOsitivity	.02	-.06	-.03	-.12	-.08	.03	-.03	-.02	-.14	-.11	-.02	-.12	.04	.05	-.19	.12	-.07	-.01	-.14	-.02	.04	-.07	.00	-.09	-.10
Negativity	-.16	.09	-.05	.02	.02	.00	.02	-.01	.07	.10	.06	-.05	.03	-.10	.21	-.09	-.06	.02	.04	.04	-.04	.00	.00	.01	.09
Deception	-.04	-.04	-.04	-.25	.12	.01	-.06	.04	.05	.05	-.05	-.06	-.08	-.15	.07	.01	-.02	-.03	-.04	.06	-.02	-.04	-.03	-.10	.08
Sociality	-.01	-.10	.03	.04	-.10	-.06	-.21	-.15	-.08	.00	-.03	.04	.05	.11	-.02	.01	.04	.13	-.06	-.02	-.02	-.06	.01	.00	-.03
<i>Ex situ:</i>																									
<i>Situation Contact (Conservative)</i>																									
Duty	.00	.16	-.07	.13	.03	-.03	.18	.03	.12	-.07	-.06	.08	.00	-.09	.06	-.04	.11	-.04	.14	-.11	-.03	.13	-.02	.07	-.02
Intellect	.02	-.01	-.10	.01	-.06	.02	.18	-.02	.09	.04	.04	.00	-.07	-.05	.02	-.03	-.02	-.12	.08	.06	.01	.04	-.08	.03	.01
Adversity	.10	.01	.09	.00	-.15	-.05	-.03	.01	-.05	-.10	.14	.07	.09	-.01	-.09	.09	.00	.19	-.14	-.21	.07	.01	.09	-.05	-.14
Mating	.10	-.08	.12	-.01	.04	.15	-.08	-.01	-.04	-.04	.02	.09	.09	.04	.05	-.03	-.02	.04	-.04	.18	.06	-.02	.06	-.01	.06
pOsitivity	-.06	-.04	.07	-.09	.06	.01	-.03	.02	-.07	.06	-.02	-.09	.09	.03	-.14	.04	-.08	.01	-.11	.03	-.01	-.06	.05	-.06	.00
Negativity	-.02	.07	-.05	.07	.03	.04	.03	.05	.08	-.04	-.01	.03	-.07	-.06	.17	-.05	-.02	-.01	.09	-.03	-.01	.03	-.02	.05	.03
Deception	-.09	-.06	-.06	-.07	.03	-.06	-.10	-.05	.02	.15	.04	-.02	-.05	-.07	.16	-.02	-.09	-.06	-.03	.02	-.03	-.06	-.06	-.04	.09
Sociality	.03	-.04	.02	-.06	-.04	.00	-.06	-.07	-.09	.04	.09	.05	-.02	.11	-.09	.01	.03	.07	-.10	.08	.03	.00	.00	-.04	.00
<i>In situ & ex situ Common:</i>																									
<i>Situation Contact (Liberal)</i>																									
Duty	.03	.15	-.03	.13	.02	-.03	.17	.02	.13	-.10	-.03	.07	.00	-.08	.06	-.05	.08	-.10	.11	-.03	-.02	.11	-.03	.07	-.01
Intellect	.12	.03	-.08	.04	-.02	.12	.13	.01	.04	.06	.13	.04	-.01	-.06	.02	.02	.01	-.09	.10	.01	.10	.05	-.04	.03	.02
Adversity	.07	-.04	.12	-.03	-.02	-.08	-.03	.08	-.08	-.03	.12	.01	.12	-.06	-.01	.09	-.08	.16	-.17	-.11	.05	-.03	.12	-.09	-.05
Mating	.11	-.04	.14	-.05	.02	.13	-.03	.01	-.03	-.08	.02	.05	.10	.08	-.02	-.03	.02	.06	.00	.11	.06	.00	.08	.00	.01
pOsitivity	-.02	-.05	.02	-.12	-.01	.02	-.03	.01	-.12	-.03	-.03	-.12	.07	.04	-.19	.08	-.08	-.01	-.14	.01	.01	-.07	.02	-.08	-.06
Negativity	-.10	.09	-.06	.05	.03	.02	.03	.02	.09	.04	.03	-.01	-.02	-.09	.22	-.08	-.04	.01	.07	.01	-.03	.02	-.01	.03	.07
Deception	-.08	-.06	-.06	-.21	.10	-.03	-.10	-.01	.04	.13	.00	-.05	-.08	-.14	.15	-.01	-.07	-.06	-.04	.05	-.03	-.07	-.05	-.09	.11
Sociality	.01	-.08	.03	-.01	-.08	-.03	-.15	-.13	-.10	.02	.04	.06	.01	.12	-.06	.01	.04	.11	-.09	.04	.01	-.04	.01	-.02	-.02
<i>In situ residual:</i>																									
<i>Situation Construal</i>																									
Duty	.05	.01	.05	.03	.00	.01	.03	-.02	.06	-.08	.01	.03	-.02	.06	-.08	.05	.00	-.01	-.01	.00	.03	.02	.00	.04	-.04
Intellect	.20	.08	.03	.06	.07	.23	-.05	.05	-.08	.05	.23	-.05	.05	-.08	.05	.22	.09	.11	-.03	.00	.22	.02	.06	-.03	.04
Adversity	-.03	-.08	.08	-.06	.17	-.06	-.01	.13	-.07	.09	-.06	-.01	.13	-.07	.09	.02	-.08	.08	-.09	.09	-.03	-.04	.10	-.07	.11
Mating	.05	.04	.09	-.09	-.03	.01	.06	.04	.02	-.09	.01	.06	.04	.02	-.09	.00	-.04	.05	.08	-.10	.02	.03	.05	.01	-.08
pOsitivity	.07	-.05	-.09	-.08	-.15	.04	-.02	-.04	-.12	-.19	.04	-.02	-.04	-.12	-.19	-.01	-.07	-.03	.03	-.13	.03	-.04	-.05	-.07	-.16
Negativity	-.17	.07	-.02	-.02	.00	-.02	.00	-.04	.03	.14	-.02	.00	-.04	.03	.14	.08	-.08	.08	-.09	.15	-.03	.00	-.01	-.01	.10
Deception	-.02	-.03	-.03	-.25	.11	.03	-.04	.05	.05	.02	.03	-.04	.05	.05	.02	-.07	-.06	-.07	-.14	.03	-.01	-.04	.00	-.07	.05
Sociality	-.03	-.09	.03	.08	-.09	-.07	-.21	-.13	-.04	-.02	-.07	-.21	-.13	-.04	-.02	-.08	.02	.06	.07	.03	-.06	-.12	-.04	.02	-.03

Note. N = 202 (per wave). O = Openness to new experiences, C = Conscientiousness, E = Extraversion, A = Agreeableness, N = Neuroticism. Correlation coefficients in Waves 1-4 larger than |.14| were statistically significant at least at $p < .05$ and appear bold-faced and gray-shaded.

Table 5.
The Big Five Predicting Situation Experiences, Contact, and Construal in the US-American Sample

Situational Eight Scores	O				C				E				A				N			
	<i>b</i>	95% CI (L; U)	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>b</i>	95% CI (L; U)	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>b</i>	95% CI (L; U)	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>b</i>	95% CI (L; U)	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>b</i>	95% CI (L; U)	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>
<i>In situ:</i>																				
<i>Situation Experience</i>																				
Duty	.00	[-.069; .077]	0.10	796.43	.07	[-.009; .141]	1.72	796.86	-.04	[-.115; .031]	-1.12	796.56	.03	[-.042; .108]	0.85	796.80	.01	[-.065; .078]	0.17	796.05
Intellect	.18	 [.109; .253]	4.93	800.78	.06	[-.010; .139]	1.70	800.72	-.05	[-.118; .027]	-1.24	800.79	-.01	[-.081; .067]	-0.18	800.76	.05	[-.017; .125]	1.49	800.67
Adversity	.00	[-.073; .072]	-0.02	800.58	-.04	[-.117; .033]	-1.10	799.30	.12	 [.051; .196]	3.33	800.30	-.08	 [-.152; -.003]	-2.04	799.59	.07	[-.005; .137]	1.83	801.18
Mating	0.02	[-.056; .090]	0.45	803.87	.00	[-.071; .080]	0.12	803.49	.07	[-.004; .143]	1.85	803.81	.00	[-.077; .074]	-0.05	803.59	-.03	[-.097; .046]	-0.70	803.95
pOsitivity	0.03	[-.044; .101]	0.77	801.24	-.06	[-.136; .014]	-1.60	801.29	-.02	[-.093; .053]	-0.54	801.28	-.08	 [-.154; -.005]	-2.09	801.30	-.12	 [-.191; -.049]	-3.30	801.08
Negativity	-.04	[-.108; .038]	-0.95	803.02	.01	[-.065; .086]	0.28	802.20	.02	[-.051; .096]	0.61	802.85	.02	[-.060; .091]	0.40	802.40	.09	 [.021; .164]	2.53	803.35
Deception	.00	[-.068; .078]	0.13	801.85	.00	[-.071; .080]	0.12	801.08	-.01	[-.083; .063]	-0.26	801.69	-.09	 [-.170; -.020]	-2.48	801.27	.06	[-.007; .137]	1.78	802.15
Sociality	-.03	[-.105; .040]	-0.88	790.34	-.08	 [-.156; -.006]	-2.12	788.85	.02	[-.057; .089]	0.43	790.01	.03	[-.045; .104]	0.77	789.19	-.05	[-.120; .023]	-1.33	791.07
<i>Ex situ: Situation Contact</i>																				
<i>(Conservative)</i>																				
Duty	-.04	[-.112; .034]	-1.05	799.45	.13	 [.050; .200]	3.28	798.39	-.03	[-.102; .044]	-.78	799.22	.03	[-.044; .105]	0.81	798.64	-.01	[-.080; .063]	-0.23	799.92
Intellect	.03	[-.038; .108]	0.93	803.16	.04	[-.039; .112]	0.96	803.05	-.09	 [-.165; -.018]	-2.45	803.16	.03	[-.050; .101]	0.67	803.10	.01	[-.058; .085]	0.37	803.08
Adversity	.03	[-.040; .105]	0.88	802.33	.01	[-.068; .082]	0.19	802.71	.07	[-.006; .139]	1.79	802.45	-.08	 [-.151; -.002]	-2.02	802.65	-.12	 [-.195; -.053]	-3.44	801.98
Mating	.06	[-.017; .129]	1.51	797.74	-.01	[-.089; .061]	-0.36	798.86	.06	[-.012; .134]	1.64	798.03	-.01	[-.083; .067]	-0.22	798.65	.08	 [.008; .151]	2.17	796.96
pOsitivity	-.02	[-.097; .049]	-0.63	797.20	-.05	[-.125; .026]	-1.29	797.72	.06	[-.008; .138]	1.74	797.36	-.04	[-.119; .031]	-1.15	797.64	-.01	[-.081; .062]	-0.25	796.77
Negativity	-.01	[-.079; .068]	-0.14	801.47	.02	[-.058; .094]	0.47	801.76	-.02	[-.091; .055]	-0.48	801.57	.05	[-.028; .123]	1.24	801.73	.04	[-.037; .107]	0.96	801.17
Deception	.00	[-.075; .071]	-0.05	791.70	-.05	[-.122; .028]	-1.23	792.84	-.03	[-.108; .038]	-0.94	792.00	-.01	[-.080; .069]	-0.14	792.63	.07	 [.001; .143]	1.99	790.92
Sociality	.04	[-.034; .113]	1.06	796.22	.01	[-.065; .086]	0.26	797.32	-.01	[-.085; .061]	-0.32	796.51	-.04	[-.118; .032]	-1.12	797.12	.00	[-.071; .073]	0.02	795.46
<i>In situ & ex situ Common:</i>																				
<i>Situation Contact (Liberal)</i>																				
Duty	-.02	[-.092; .054]	-0.52	803.79	.11	 [.033; .183]	2.82	803.40	-.04	[-.113; .032]	-1.09	803.72	.04	[-.038; .112]	0.97	803.51	.00	[-.072; .071]	-0.03	803.87
Intellect	.12	 [.050; .196]	3.32	803.88	.06	[-.018; .132]	1.50	803.55	-.08	 [-.150; -.005]	-2.09	803.83	.01	[-.064; .085]	0.28	803.65	.04	[-.033; .110]	1.06	803.92
Adversity	.02	[-.053; .092]	0.53	803.71	-.02	[-.095; .054]	-0.54	803.60	.12	 [.045; .190]	3.17	803.71	-.10	 [-.171; -.022]	-2.55	803.65	-.04	[-.108; .034]	-1.02	803.62
Mating	.04	[-.029; .117]	1.18	803.81	-.01	[-.082; .068]	-0.18	803.31	.08	 [.004; .150]	2.06	803.72	.00	[-.080; .070]	-0.13	803.44	.03	[-.041; .102]	0.83	803.96
pOsitivity	.00	[-.069; .077]	0.11	803.98	-.06	[-.134; .016]	-1.54	803.76	.02	[-.049; .097]	0.64	803.96	-.07	[-.146; .004]	-1.86	803.83	-.07	[-.140; .003]	-1.89	803.96
Negativity	-.02	[-.095; .051]	-0.59	803.95	.02	[-.058; .093]	0.45	803.68	.00	[-.071; .076]	0.06	803.91	.04	[-.040; .110]	0.92	803.76	.08	 [.004; .147]	2.06	803.96
Deception	.00	[-.071; .075]	0.06	803.74	-.03	[-.102; .049]	-0.69	803.28	-.03	[-.101; .045]	-0.76	803.66	-.06	[-.140; .010]	-1.70	803.40	.09	 [.018; .160]	2.45	803.86
Sociality	.00	[-.070; .077]	0.10	803.91	-.04	[-.113; .038]	-0.98	803.56	.01	[-.067; .080]	0.17	803.86	-.01	[-.085; .066]	-0.24	803.66	-.03	[-.099; .045]	-0.73	803.98
<i>In situ residual:</i>																				
<i>Situation Construal</i>																				
Duty	.04	[-.038; .108]	0.95	803.97	.00	[-.080; .071]	-0.11	803.77	-.04	[-.109; .038]	-0.95	803.95	.01	[-.060; .090]	0.38	803.83	.02	[-.047; .097]	0.68	803.94
Intellect	.20	 [.127; .270]	5.43	803.38	.05	[-.021; .127]	1.40	802.96	.01	[-.064; .080]	0.21	803.30	-.03	[-.101; .046]	-0.73	803.07	.06	[-.013; .128]	1.60	803.48
Adversity	-.01	[-.084; .060]	-0.33	803.84	-.04	[-.119; .030]	-1.17	803.38	.11	 [.035; .180]	2.92	803.76	-.06	[-.13; .018]	-1.48	803.50	.11	 [.043; .184]	3.15	803.96
Mating	-.01	[-.085; .061]	-0.33	803.99	.02	[-.056; .094]	0.50	803.77	.05	 [-.025; .121]	1.29	803.97	.00	[-.075; .075]	0.00	803.84	-.06	[-.136; .007]	-1.76	803.98
pOsitivity	.06	[-.015; .130]	1.57	803.57	-.04	[-.111; .038]	-0.96	803.05	-.08	 [-.152; -.008]	-2.17	803.47	-.07	[-.143; .005]	-1.82	803.18	-.15	 [-.219; -.077]	-4.11	803.72
Negativity	-.04	[-.111; .035]	-1.01	803.99	.00	[-.075; .075]	0.00	803.85	.04	[-.034; .112]	1.05	803.99	-.01	[-.085; .065]	-0.26	803.90	.09	 [.014; .157]	2.34	803.94
Deception	.00	[-.070; .076]	0.08	803.35	.01	[-.062; .088]	0.33	802.59	.00	[-.075; .071]	-0.04	803.20	-.09	 [-.169; -.019]	-2.47	802.78	.05	[-.024; .119]	1.31	803.64
Sociality	-.06	[-.133; .013]	-1.62	803.73	-.09	 [-.169; -.019]	-2.46	803.25	.03	[-.044; .102]	0.77	803.64	.06	[-.018; .132]	1.50	803.37	-.06	[-.127; .015]	-1.54	803.87

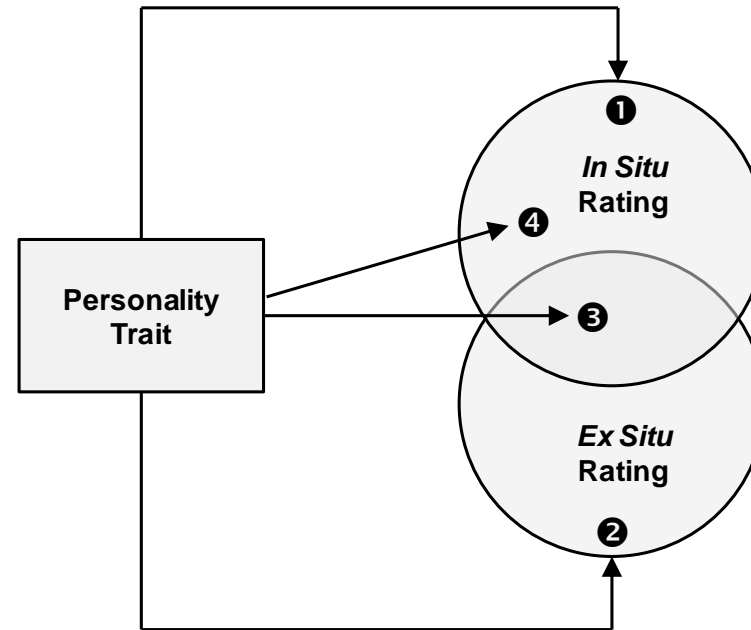
Note. O = Openness to new experiences, C = Conscientiousness, E = Extraversion, A = Agreeableness, N = Neuroticism.
 95% CI [L; U] = 95% confidence interval with lower and upper values.
 Statistically significant effects appear bold-faced and gray-shaded.

Table 6.
Summary of Patterns of Empirically Identified Effects

Situational Eight DIAMONDS	Big Five Personality Trait Effects																			
	O				C				E				A				N			
	E	C(c)	C(l)	C	E	C(c)	C(l)	C	E	C(c)	C(l)	C	E	C(c)	C(l)	C	E	C(c)	C(l)	C
<i>Austria</i>																				
Duty								+	+	+		-			-					
Intellect	+			+																
Adversity					-		-	-			+									
Mating	+			+		+	+													-
pOsitivity				+													-		-	-
Negativity																				
Deception					-		-	-					-			-				
Sociality					+		+	+		+	+									
<i>USA</i>																				
Duty									+	+										
Intellect	+			+	+															
Adversity									+			+		-	-					+
Mating											+								+	
pOsitivity																				-
Negativity																			+	+
Deception														-		-			+	+
Sociality					-			-												

Note. O = Openness to new experiences, C = Conscientiousness, E = Extraversion, A = Agreeableness, N = Neuroticism.
 E = situation experience, C(c) = situation contact (conservative), C(l) = situation contact (liberal), C = situation construal.
 E, C(c), C(l), and C are based on the findings presented in Tables 3 and 5, respectively.
 Gray-shaded = effects uncovered that were *a priori* hypothesized (see Table 1).

Figure 1. Personality Traits Predicting Situation Experience, Contact, and Construal



Note.

① = “raw” *in situ* rating, ② = “raw” *ex situ* rating, ③ = what is common to *in situ* and *ex situ* ratings, ④ = *in situ* rating controlled for *ex situ* rating.

Online Supplemental Material A
Descriptive Statistics for RSQ-8 DIAMONDS Scales

Descriptives	Raters <i>in situ</i>							Raters <i>ex situ</i>								
	D	I	A	M	O	N	D	S	D	I	A	M	O	N	D	S
<i>Sample 1</i>																
<i>Wave 1</i>																
<i>M</i>	3.56	3.55	0.83	2.67	5.09	2.37	2.08	4.13	1.59	1.74	0.11	1.33	3.49	1.06	0.63	2.46
<i>SD</i>	2.26	1.96	1.04	2.17	1.65	2.04	1.84	2.28	1.37	1.32	0.26	1.36	1.04	1.48	1.00	2.25
α	.74	.64	.64	.73	.63	.80	.78	.80	.80	.78	.56	.78	.66	.93	.89	.92
<i>Wave 2</i>																
<i>M</i>	3.78	3.59	1.07	2.35	5.22	2.32	1.89	4.16	3.06	2.92	0.19	1.31	4.38	0.94	0.58	3.73
<i>SD</i>	2.02	1.95	1.29	2.15	1.58	1.92	1.77	2.50	2.29	1.67	0.29	1.35	1.36	1.04	0.64	2.68
α	.69	.65	.78	.74	.63	.81	.82	.87	.92	.79	.58	.81	.76	.85	.73	.96
<i>Wave 3</i>																
<i>M</i>	3.46	3.86	0.81	2.79	5.37	1.94	1.51	4.32	1.50	1.45	0.09	1.41	3.39	0.70	0.29	2.54
<i>SD</i>	2.02	2.03	1.00	2.44	1.58	1.77	1.60	2.63	1.44	0.94	0.30	1.66	1.23	0.86	0.61	1.86
α	.68	.73	.73	.82	.62	.79	.81	.89	.76	.51	.63	.81	.64	.71	.81	.84
<i>Sample 2</i>																
<i>Wave 1</i>																
<i>M</i>	5.97	5.51	3.14	4.40	6.13	4.67	4.48	5.50	5.89	5.43	3.64	4.58	6.14	4.52	4.19	6.15
<i>SD</i>	1.29	1.41	1.08	1.37	1.49	1.29	1.08	0.95	1.03	1.10	0.59	1.07	1.16	1.12	0.58	1.03
α	.54	.53	.39	.61	.70	.66	.38	.28	.70	.58	.56	.73	.83	.91	.24	.76
<i>Wave 2</i>																
<i>M</i>	5.98	5.39	3.20	4.41	6.09	4.87	4.25	5.64	5.91	5.50	3.78	4.57	6.10	4.52	4.19	6.23
<i>SD</i>	1.17	1.48	1.15	1.36	1.52	1.33	1.09	0.94	1.08	1.08	0.56	1.04	1.12	1.06	0.55	0.90
α	.42	.62	.57	.55	.76	.70	.25	.34	.70	.53	.49	.68	.80	.89	.08	.73
<i>Wave 3</i>																
<i>M</i>	6.02	5.33	3.25	4.37	6.21	4.80	4.17	5.51	5.84	5.53	3.68	4.46	6.13	4.51	4.15	6.18
<i>SD</i>	1.27	1.37	1.16	1.37	1.41	1.36	1.07	1.01	1.01	1.07	0.56	0.97	1.05	1.14	0.59	0.96
α	.52	.49	.54	.60	.69	.73	.14	.41	.71	.54	.53	.68	.79	.91	.23	.74
<i>Wave 4</i>																
<i>M</i>	5.83	5.47	3.30	4.49	6.21	4.65	4.15	5.53	5.82	5.46	3.76	4.47	6.12	4.51	4.12	6.18
<i>SD</i>	1.32	1.33	1.09	1.37	1.49	1.31	1.13	1.09	1.12	1.12	0.61	0.96	1.18	1.06	0.50	1.01
α	.49	.46	.48	.60	.75	.73	.33	.50	.73	.60	.52	.65	.84	.91	.03	.79

Note. Sample 1 (Austria) used a 32-item version of the RSQ-8 and Sample 2 (USA) a 30-item version.

D = Duty, I = Intellect, A = Adversity, M = Mating, O = pOsitivity, N = Negativity, D = Deception, S = Sociality.

Means (and standard deviations) are *not* comparable across samples as different sampling techniques, response scales, and cultures were used.

Online Supplemental Material B
Descriptive Statistics for BFI Big Five Scales

Descriptives	Sample 1 (Austria)					Sample 2 (USA)				
	O	C	E	A	N	O	C	E	A	N
<i>M</i>	2.92	2.46	2.53	2.46	1.99	3.69	3.5	3.38	3.83	2.76
<i>SD</i>	0.68	0.6	0.8	0.54	0.8	0.63	0.61	0.74	0.57	0.67
α	.70	.68	.78	.79	.79	.73	.82	.85	.78	.80

Note. O = Openness, C = Conscientiousness, E = Extraversion, A = Agreeableness, N = Neuroticism.