Standardization and normative data of the Greek version of the temperament and character inventory (TCI)

Konstantinos N. Fountoulakis  
*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

Sandor Rozsa  
*Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis*

Melina Siamouli  
*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

Katerina Moutou  
*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

Eleonora Pantoula  
*Aristotle University of Thessaloniki*

*See next page for additional authors*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/open_access_pubs](https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/open_access_pubs)

**Recommended Citation**

Fountoulakis, Konstantinos N.; Rozsa, Sandor; Siamouli, Melina; Moutou, Katerina; Pantoula, Eleonora; and Cloninger, Claude Robert, "Standardization and normative data of the Greek version of the temperament and character inventory (TCI)." *Annals of General Psychiatry.* 14,. 28. (2015).  
[https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/open_access_pubs/4244](https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/open_access_pubs/4244)

This Open Access Publication is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Commons@Becker. It has been accepted for inclusion in Open Access Publications by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Becker. For more information, please contact vanam@wustl.edu.
Authors
Konstantinos N. Fountoulakis, Sandor Rozsa, Melina Siamouli, Katerina Moutou, Eleonora Pantoula, and Claude Robert Cloninger
Standardization and normative data of the Greek version of the temperament and character inventory (TCI)

Konstantinos N. Fountoulakis¹*, Sandor Rozsa², Melina Siamouli¹, Katerina Moutou³, Eleonora Pantoula³ and Claude Robert Cloninger²

Abstract

Background: Robert Cloninger's psychobiological model of temperament and character is a dimensional approach to personality assessment and gave birth to the temperament and character inventory (TCI). The aim of the present report is to examine the psychometric properties of the Greek version of the TCI, and to replicate its postulated structure and provide preliminary normative data for the Greek population.

Methods: The study sample included 734 subjects from the general Greek population (436 females; 59.4% and 298 males; 40.6%). Their mean age was 40.80 ± 11.48 years (range 25–67 years). The mean age for females was 39.43 ± 10.87 years (range 25–65 years), while the mean age for males was 42.82 ± 12.06 years (range 25–67 years). Descriptive statistics tables concerning age, gender and occupational status distribution in the sample were created. The analysis included the calculation of Cronbach's alpha, factor analysis with promax rotation and the calculation of Pearson correlation coefficients between the subscales scores. Analysis of Covariance with age as covariate and t-test and Cohen's d as post hoc tests was used to search for differences in subscales scores between males and females.

Results: The overall psychometric properties of the Greek version of the TCI proved to be satisfactory, with acceptable consistencies of the subscales. The factor analysis of temperament identified four factors which together explained 58.56% of total variance, while the factor analysis of the three-factor solution of the character explained 52.24% of total variance. The TCI scales correlate significantly but weakly between each other and with age.

Discussion: The Greek version of the TCI exhibits psychometric properties similar to its original English counterpart and to other national translations and it is suitable for use in research and clinical practice.

Background

The temperament theory originated probably from ancient Egypt or Mesopotamia, but a similar theory was definitely formulated by the school of Cos and specifically by Polybus, a pupil and son-in-law to Hippocrates (fourth century B.C.) in his book ‘Peri physeos anthropou’ (‘On the Nature of Man’). This was further elaborated by Eristratos, Asclepiades (first century B.C.) and eventually by Galen (second century A.D.) with his treatise ‘Peri crasaion’ (‘De temperamentis’). This approach was the standard until the sixteenth century, and in India and the Muslim world it constituted the basis of Yunani or Unani medicine (after Yunan that is Iones-Greeks in eastern languages). It was Avicenna (980–1037 A.D.) who in his book ‘The Canon of Medicine’, extended this theory to include ‘emotion, mental ability, moral attitudes, self-awareness, movement and dreams’. Eventually, the temperament theory influenced philosophical thinking and played a predominant role in several theoretical and scientific areas, such as Gnosticism, Materialism, Anthropology, Idealism, Iatromechanism and Existentialism [1].

In modern era, Emil Kraepelin (1909–1915) described four basic affective dispositions: depressive,
manic, irritable and cyclothymic and Alfred Adler (1879–1937) spoke of four mistaken goals: ‘recognition’, ‘power’, ‘service’, and ‘revenge’. Eduard Spranger (1882–1963) suggested four human values: ‘religious’, ‘theoretic’, ‘economic’, and ‘artistic’, while William James (1842–1910) spoke of tough-minded and tender-minded temperaments. Ernst Kretschmer (1888–1964) described the body types (asthenic/leptosomic, athletic and pyknic) and the related temperaments, with the pyknic-body type being extrovert and related to manic depression. He also divided personality into two constitutional groups (temperaments): the ‘schizothymic’ (with the hyperesthetic–sensitive and the anesthetic-cold characters) and the ‘cyclothymic’ (with the depressive–melancholic and the hypomanic characters). Hans Eysenck [2–11], Jeffrey Gray [12], Jerome Kagan [13–21] and Hagop Akiskal [22–28] all developed theories of temperament and character traits and dimensions.

Robert Cloninger’s psychobiological model of temperament and character is a dimensional approach to personality assessment. It measures both normal and abnormal personality traits in the two major components of personality, temperament and character [29–32]. It proposes the existence of four dimensions of temperament and three dimensions of character. Each reflects normally distributed quantitative traits present in varying degrees in everyone. Temperament dimensions [novelty seeking (NS), harm avoidance (HA), reward dependence (RD), and persistence (PS)] stand for styles that are moderately stable throughout life and concern automatic basic emotional responses such as anger, fear, and disgust. Character dimensions [self-directedness (SD), cooperativeness (CO), and self-transcendence (ST)], stand for individual differences in goals, values, and self-conscious emotions such as shame, guilt, and empathy, and mature in a step-wise fashion.

The aim of the present report is to examine the psychometric properties of the Greek version of the TCI, and to replicate its postulated structure and provide preliminary normative data for the Greek population.

Methods

The study sample included 734 subjects from the general Greek population (436 females; 59.4% and 298 males; 40.6%). Their mean age was 40.80 ± 11.48 years (range 25–67 years). The mean age for females was 39.43 ± 10.87 years (range 25–65 years), while the mean age for males was 42.82 ± 12.06 years (range 25–67 years).

This was a convenient sample, not representative of the general population of the country but with similar sociodemographic characteristics of the mentally healthy and occupationally active population of Greece.

All subjects gave written informed consent and the study was approved by the Ethics committee of the University.

The TCI was translated into Greek by KNF and back translated into English by two other authors (MS and KM). The accuracy of the translation and its conformity with the original version were checked by the originators of the instrument and KNF. Discrepancies were discussed until an agreement was reached. This version was then refined, paying special attention to the use of frequent and well-known words and using a correct and easy grammar, to ensure that the items were well understood for every level of education.

The original English version requires a ‘true/false’ response. In the Greek language, two bipoles of words correspond to this: ‘true/lie’ and ‘correct/false’. The second bipole was chosen and used. The Greek version of the TCI can be downloaded from the Anthropedia Foundation at http://anthropedia.org.

Descriptive statistics tables concerning age, gender and occupational status distribution in the sample were created. The analysis included the calculation of Cronbach’s alpha for each of the temperaments and characters and the identification of psychometrically weak items. However, these items were retained in the final version of the scale to keep compatibility with other national versions as well as with the original one. The means and standard deviations for each subscale were calculated. The analysis also included factor analysis with promax rotation and the calculation of Pearson correlation coefficients between the subscales scores. Analysis of Covariance with age as covariate and $t$ test and Cohen’s $d$ as post hoc tests was used to search for differences in subscales scores between males and females.

Results

The age and gender distribution in the study sample, compared to the general Greek population according to the 2009 census is shown in Table 1. The distribution of occupation in the study sample (data were available for 533 subjects) is shown in Table 2. It seems that the study sample, though convenient and not epidemiologically derived, is representative of the country’s active population with some overrepresentation of younger ages.

The means and standard deviations of individual subscales and the difference between males and females are shown in Table 3 along with Cronbach’s alpha values. The factor analysis results of temperament and character scales are shown separately in Tables 4 and 5. The principal component analysis of temperament identified four
factors with eigenvalues greater than 1, which together explained 58.56% of total variance. The eigenvalues were, respectively: 2.70, 1.93, 1.39, 1.00 (Table 4). The principal component analysis of the three-factor solution of the character explained 52.24% of total variance (Table 5).

The correlation matrix between TCI scales and age is shown in Table 6, while the correlation between TCI scales and STAI-S, STAI-T and CES-D is shown in Table 7. The TCI scales correlate significantly but weakly between each other and with age.

**Discussion**

The overall psychometric properties of the Greek version of the TCI proved to be satisfactory, with acceptable consistencies of the subscales. Although the study sample was not determined according to strict epidemiological standards and was convenient, it proved to be representative of the general Greek population to a significant extent, especially concerning the healthy, working part of it (it should be noted that the data were gathered before the emergence of the current economic crisis).

The Greek version of the TCI, like its original English counterpart, has good internal consistency. While the current study reports alpha coefficients 0.51–0.83, the Brazilian version has alpha coefficients 0.71–0.87 [33], the Spanish 0.67–0.86 [34], the Finnish 0.61–0.74 [35], the Australian 0.73–0.91 [36], the French 0.49–0.87 [37, 38], the Turkish 0.60–0.85 [39] and the Korean 0.60–0.85 [40].

Overall, the findings, including gender differences, are consistent with the literature. Several individual items proved to have weak psychometric properties. In general, these items were identified by other national studies also and might represent cultural differences, at least partially. The Greek version chose to keep all of them to retain compatibility with other national versions. Also, our results are in line with theoretical considerations as well as with empirical evidence that stems from studies which employed diagnostic interviews for assessing temperament, while the translated questionnaire fulfills criteria for internal validity. Finally, test–retest reliability was not undertaken; however, this is not a serious limitation given the fact that such data exist for TCI from other cultures. It has been reported that TCI manifests a high stability across all factors (ICC = 0.66–0.82) [41].

The TCI [42, 43] was developed to operationalize Cloninger’s personality model [32, 44, 45] and measure the quantitative variation of each of the temperament and character dimensions. It is a 240-item self-report true/false paper-and-pencil questionnaire that takes about 30 min to complete. The test assesses all seven dimensions of personality as previously described. For each dimension, a number of subscales are elaborated to measure facets of the main trait. Extensive data on the reliability and validity of the TCI in the English language have been reported, and the TCI has been shown to have sound psychometric characteristics. In our non-clinical sample, the Greek version of the TCI proved to have sufficient reliability and good validity. It would be relevant to test the TCI in a larger sample of Greek non-clinical subjects, as well as in those with affective disorders, and to look out for relations between temperaments as assessed with TCI and mental disorders at large.

A number of studies have supported the validity of Cloninger’s model and its utility for understanding behavior and clinical syndromes. Cloninger’s model of personality has the potential to provide comprehensive insight into human personality at multiple levels.

---

**Table 1** Composition of the study sample in terms of gender and age in comparison to the general population according to the Greek National Statistics Service for 2009

| Age group          | Greek population (approximation for 2009) | Study sample |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total population   | 11,282,751                               | 734          |
| Females vs. males  | 48 vs. 52 %                              | 40.6 vs 59.4 %|
| 25–29 years old    | 11.02 %                                  | 25.81 %      |
| 29–34 years old    | 11.31 %                                  | 12.90 %      |
| 34–39 years old    | 10.00 %                                  | 15.44 %      |
| 40–44 years old    | 10.00 %                                  | 13.13 %      |
| 44–49 years old    | 9.21 %                                   | 10.60 %      |
| 50–54 years old    | 8.92 %                                   | 10.14 %      |
| 55–59 years old    | 6.83 %                                   | 8.29 %       |
| 60–64 years old    | 7.09 %                                   | 3.69 %       |

**Table 2** Occupation characteristics of the study sample

| Occupation                              | Count | %    |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|------|
| He/she used to work but is currently unemployed | 0     | 0.00 |
| He/she never worked and neither does now | 0     | 0.00 |
| Clerk (civil or private)                | 338   | 63.41|
| Free professional (tradesman, craftsman) | 62    | 11.63|
| Doctor, lawyer, engineer, priest, teacher, etc. | 75    | 14.07|
| Student (college or university)         | 12    | 2.25 |
| Blue collar worker (construction worker, farmer) | 26    | 4.88 |
| Housewife                               | 20    | 3.75 |
| Total                                   | 533   | 100.00|

---
of analysis, including the genetics of personality, the neurobiological foundations of behavior, the cognitive emotional structure and development of personality, the behavioral correlates of individual differences in personality dimensions, and the interactions of personality constellations with developmental factors in relation to the susceptibility to psychiatric disorders. Twin studies and other genetic studies have demonstrated that temperament is moderately heritable, genetically homogeneous and probably individual temperaments are independent of one another [46–49]. On the contrary, character is weakly heritable, and moderately influenced by family environment and social learning. Character development can be operationalized in terms of the abstract symbolic processes that are most highly evolved in humans, such as voluntary goal-directed behavior, empathic social cooperation, and creative symbolic invention [50]. There are some data suggesting that this model is related to aspects of DSM personality disorders especially concerning Self-directedness and Cooperativeness [29, 51–56] or with characteristics of mood disorders [57, 58] and with other mental disorders [59, 60]. Other dimensions (e.g., novelty seeking, harm avoidance) have shown to relate with

| TCI scale/subscale   | No. of items | Alpha | Total (n = 734) | Females (n = 436) | Males (n = 298) | p value | Cohen's d |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
|                     |              |       | Mean | SD     | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |       |         |         |         |
| Novelty seeking (NS) | 40           | 0.75  | 18.98| 5.69  | 18.87| 5.61| 19.15| 5.81| 0.516| 0.049  |
| Exploratory excitability (NS1) | 11 | 0.56  | 6.01 | 2.28  | 5.85 | 2.25| 6.24 | 2.32| 0.024| 0.170  |
| Impulsiveness (NS2)   | 10           | 0.60  | 3.93 | 2.16  | 3.90 | 2.16| 3.99 | 2.17| 0.581| 0.041  |
| Extravagance (NS3)    | 9            | 0.65  | 5.03 | 2.05  | 5.08 | 2.09| 4.96 | 2.00| 0.422| 0.058  |
| Disorderliness (NS4)  | 10           | 0.40  | 4.01 | 1.89  | 4.04 | 1.85| 3.97 | 1.95| 0.598| 0.036  |
| Harm avoidance (HA)   | 35           | 0.83  | 15.15| 6.20  | 16.44| 6.21| 13.26| 5.68| <0.001| 0.534  |
| Anticipatory worry (HA1) | 11 | 0.64  | 4.45 | 2.39  | 4.86 | 2.44| 3.85 | 2.18| <0.001| 0.436  |
| Fear of uncertainty (HA2) | 7 | 0.57  | 4.55 | 1.68  | 4.86 | 1.62| 4.11 | 1.66| <0.001| 0.457  |
| Shyness with strangers (HA3) | 8 | 0.66  | 2.88 | 2.03  | 3.16 | 2.09| 2.47 | 1.88| <0.001| 0.347  |
| Fatigability and asthma (HA4) | 9 | 0.66  | 3.27 | 2.18  | 3.57 | 2.23| 2.83 | 2.02| <0.001| 0.347  |
| Reward dependence (RD) | 24           | 0.62  | 15.44| 3.49  | 15.92| 3.44| 14.74| 3.44| <0.001| 0.438  |
| Sentimentality (RD1)  | 10           | 0.53  | 7.10 | 1.91  | 7.42 | 1.82| 6.64 | 1.95| <0.001| 0.413  |
| Attachment (RD2)      | 8            | 0.64  | 5.15 | 2.00  | 5.15 | 2.04| 5.16 | 1.93| 0.936| 0.005  |
| Dependence (RD3)      | 6            | 0.48  | 3.18 | 1.50  | 3.35 | 1.51| 3.94 | 1.44| <0.001| 0.277  |
| Persistence (PS)      | 8            | 0.51  | 4.44 | 1.85  | 4.46 | 1.90| 4.41 | 1.78| 0.699| 0.027  |
| Self-directedness (SD) | 44           | 0.83  | 31.19| 6.75  | 30.17| 6.75| 32.68| 6.47| <0.001| 0.379  |
| Responsibility (SD1)  | 8            | 0.67  | 5.63 | 1.94  | 5.28 | 2.04| 6.15 | 1.66| <0.001| 0.467  |
| Purposefulness (SD2)  | 8            | 0.46  | 5.71 | 1.59  | 5.49 | 1.62| 6.03 | 1.49| <0.001| 0.346  |
| Resourcefulness (SD3) | 5            | 0.60  | 3.49 | 1.40  | 3.25 | 1.45| 3.84 | 1.25| <0.001| 0.435  |
| Self-acceptance (SD4) | 11           | 0.72  | 7.07 | 2.61  | 6.85 | 2.58| 7.39 | 2.63| 0.005| 0.207  |
| Congruent second nature (SDS) | 12 | 0.57  | 9.28 | 2.06  | 9.30 | 2.05| 9.26 | 2.07| 0.797| 0.019  |
| Cooperativeness (CO)  | 42           | 0.80  | 32.04| 5.51  | 32.02| 5.53| 32.06| 5.49| 0.913| 0.007  |
| Social acceptance (CO1) | 8  | 0.62  | 6.41 | 1.61  | 6.38 | 1.62| 6.47 | 1.60| 0.467| 0.055  |
| Empathy (CO2)         | 7            | 0.38  | 4.97 | 1.41  | 5.05 | 1.40| 4.85 | 1.42| 0.057| 0.141  |
| Helpfulness (CO3)     | 8            | 0.34  | 5.92 | 1.32  | 5.98 | 1.32| 5.84 | 1.32| 0.151| 0.106  |
| Compassion (CO4)      | 10           | 0.79  | 7.90 | 2.36  | 7.77 | 2.36| 8.10 | 2.34| 0.063| 0.140  |
| Integrated conscience (COS) | 9 | 0.40  | 6.83 | 1.48  | 6.84 | 1.50| 6.82 | 1.44| 0.813| 0.013  |
| Self-transcendence (ST) | 33           | 0.81  | 15.57| 5.90  | 15.94| 5.72| 15.03| 6.11| 0.041| 0.153  |
| Self-forgetfulness (ST1) | 11 | 0.65  | 4.92 | 2.35  | 4.98 | 2.34| 4.82 | 2.36| 0.374| 0.068  |
| Transpersonal identity (ST2) | 9 | 0.70  | 4.29 | 2.36  | 4.17 | 2.27| 4.48 | 2.47| 0.081| 0.130  |
| Spiritual acceptance (ST3) | 13 | 0.71  | 6.36 | 2.96  | 6.79 | 2.88| 5.73 | 2.97| <0.001| 0.362  |
Various clinical syndromes such as depression, anxiety and alcoholism.

Although the description of temperaments and characters is out of the scope of the current paper, briefly it should be mentioned that NS encompasses bias in the activation of behavior such as exploratory activity in response to novelty, impulsive decision making, extravagance in the approach to cues of reward, and quick loss of temper. HA consists of bias in the inhibition or cessation of behaviors, such as pessimistic worry in anticipation of future problems, passive avoidant behaviors such as fear of uncertainty and shyness of strangers, and rapid fatigability. RD includes bias in the maintenance of ongoing behaviors, and is exhibited as sentimentality, social attachment, and dependence on the approval of others. PS is manifested as a bias in resistance to extinction of behavior when confront with frustrating lack of reward. SD quantifies the extent to which an individual is responsible, purposeful, resourceful, self-accepting, and dutiful. CO is the degree to which a person identifies with other people and feels like an integral part of society; cooperative people are tolerant, empathic, helpful, compassionate, and principled. ST measures the extent to which a person feels like an integral part of the universe as a whole; self-transcendent people are imaginative, self-forgetful, faithful, spiritual, and idealistic.

Validation studies for TCI translations include a Serbian [61], Spanish [62], Swedish [63], Brazilian [33], Finnish 0.61–0.74 [35], Australian [36], French [37, 38, 64], Turkish [39], and Korean [40] versions among others. Their results are more or less in accord with the results reported by the current study.

The limitations of the current study include the fact that the study sample was not typically representative of the general population of the country and the selection method was not standardized. A second limitation is the lack of reporting of correlations with similar tests already validated in Greece.

**Conclusion**

The current validation study of the Greek version of the TCI reported that this version has psychometric...
Table 6 Correlations among TCI scales and age

| NS HA | RD PS SD CO ST |
|-------|---------------|
| Novelty seeking | -0.21** | 0.01 | -0.04 |
| Harm avoidance | 0.31** | 0.43** | 0.40** |
| Reward dependence | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.04 |
| Persistence | -0.35** | -0.47** | -0.48** |
| Self-directedness | -0.16** | -0.19** | -0.23** |
| Cooperativeness (CO) | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.17** |
| Self-transcendence (ST) | -0.21** | 0.02 | 0.04 |

** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05

Table 7 Correlations among TCI scales and STAI-S, STAI-T and CES-D

| STAI-S | STAI-T | CES-D |
|--------|--------|-------|
| Novelty seeking | 0.05 | 0.01 | -0.04 |
| Harm avoidance | 0.31** | 0.43** | 0.40** |
| Reward dependence | 0.00 | 0.01 | -0.04 |
| Persistence | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| Self-directedness | -0.35** | -0.47** | -0.48** |
| Cooperativeness (CO) | -0.16** | -0.19** | -0.23** |
| Self-transcendence (ST) | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.17** |

** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05

properties similar to other national translations and to the original scale, and it is suitable for use in research and clinical practice.

Authors' contributions

KNF designed the study, analyzed the data and wrote the first and subsequent drafts. MS, KM and EP designed the study, analyzed the data and contributed to the authoring of the first and subsequent drafts. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Author details

1 3rd Department of Psychiatry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessalonikis, Greece. 2 Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA. 3 Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessalonikis, Greece.

Acknowledgements

None.

Compliance with ethical guidelines

Competing interests

SR and CRC have the copyright of the TCI and handle its distribution. The other authors have no conflict of interest relevant to the topic of the current study. The authors have no other relevant affiliations or financial involvement with any organization or entity with a financial interest in or financial conflict with the subject matter or materials discussed in the manuscript apart from those disclosed.

Received: 14 July 2015 Accepted: 11 September 2015 Published online: 22 September 2015

References

1. Fountoulakis K. Bipolar disorder: an evidence-based guide to manic depression. New York: Springer, 2015.
2. Eysenck HJ, Eysenck SB. A factorial study of an interview-questionnaire. J Clin Psychol. 1962;18:286–90.
3. Eysenck SB, Adelaja O, Eysenck HJ. A comparative study of personality in Nigerian and English subjects. J Soc Psychol. 1977;102(Second Half):171–8.
4. Eysenck SB, Eysenck HJ. An improved short questionnaire for the measurement of extraversion and neuroticism. Life Sci. 1964;3:1103–9.
5. Eysenck SB, Eysenck HJ. Physiological reactivity to sensory stimulation as a measure of personality. Psychol Rep. 1967;20(1):45–6.
6. Eysenck SB, Eysenck HJ. The measurement of psychoticism: a study of factor stability and reliability. Br J Soc Clin Psychol. 1968;7(4):286–94.
7. Eysenck SB, Eysenck HJ. Scores on three personality variables as a function of age, sex and social class. Br J Soc Clin Psychol. 1969;8(1):69–76.
8. Eysenck SB, Eysenck HJ. The questionnaire measurement of psychoticism. Psychol Med. 1972;2(1):50–5.
9. Eysenck SB, Eysenck HJ. The place of impulsiveness in a dimensional system of personality description. Br J Soc Clin Psychol. 1977;16(1):57–68.
10. Eysenck SB, Eysenck HJ, Shaw L. The modification of personality and Lie scale scores by special ‘honesty’ instructions. Br J Soc Clin Psychol. 1974;13(1):41–50.
11. Eysenck SB, White O, Eysenck HJ. Personality and mental illness. Psychol Rep. 1976;39(3):1011–22.
12. Gray J. The neuropsychology of temperament. In: Strelau J, Angleitner A, editors. Explorations in temperament international perspectives on theory and measurement. New York: Plenum Press; 1991. p. 105–28.
13. Kagan J, Reznick JS, Gibbons J. Inhibited and uninhibited types of children. Child Dev. 1989;60(4):838–45.
14. Kagan J. Behavior, biology, and the meanings of temperamental constructs. Pediatrics. 1992;90(3 Pt 2):510–3.
15. Kagan J, Snidman N, Arcus D. The role of temperament in social development. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 1995;771:485–90.
16. Kagan J, Zentner M. Early childhood predictors of adult psychopathology. Harv Rev Psychiatry. 1996;3(6):341–50.
17. Kagan J. Temperament and the reactions to unfamiliarity. Child Dev. 1997;68(1):139–43.
18. Kagan J, Snidman N, McManis M, Woodward S. Temperamental contributions to the affect family of anxiety. Psychiatr Clin North Am. 2001;24(4):677–88.
19. Kagan J. Biology, context, and developmental inquiry. Annu Rev Psychol. 2003;54:1–29.
20. Kagan J. Human morality and temperament. Neuro Symp Motiv. 2005;5:11–32.
21. Kagan J, Snidman N, Kahn V, Towsley S. The preservation of two infant temperaments into adolescence. Monogr Soc Res Child Dev. 2007;72(2):1–73 (vii; discussion 76–91).
22. Akiskal HS, Piacid CF, Marompozzi, S, Signoretti S, Liguori A, Gervasi R, Mallick G, Pizziante VR. TEMPS-J: delineating the most discriminant traits of the cyclothymic, depressive, hypochondric and irritable temperaments in a nonpatient population. J Affect Disord. 1998;51(1):7–19.
23. Akiskal H, Akiskal K. Epilogue. The renaissance of the ancient concept of temperament (with a focus on affective temperaments). In: Mai M, Akiskal H, Mezzich J, Okasha A, editors. Personality disorders. New York: Wiley, 2005. p. 479–300.

24. Akiskal HS. Toward a temperament-based approach to depression: implications for neurobiologic research. Adv Biochem Psychopharmacol. 1995;49:99–112.

25. Akiskal HS. The temperamental foundations of affective disorders. In: Mundt C, Hahlweg K, Fiedler P, editors. Interpersonal factors in the origin and course of affective. Disorders ed. London: Gaskell; 1996. p. 3–30.

26. Akiskal HS. Validating affective personality. In: Robins L, Barrett J, editors. The validity of psychiatric diagnosis. New York: Raven Press, 1989. p. 217–27.

27. Akiskal HS. Delineating irritable-choleric and hyperthymic temperaments as variants of cyclothymia. J Pers Disord. 1992;3:326–42.

28. Akiskal HS, Mallya G. Criteria for the “soft” bipolar spectrum: treatment implications. Psychopharmacol Bull. 1987;23:768–73.

29. Cloninger CR. A systematic method for clinical description and classification of personality variants. A proposal. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1987;44(6):573–88.

30. Constantino JO, Cloninger CR, Clarke AR, Hashemi B, Przybeck T. Application of the seven-factor model of personality to early childhood. Psychiatry Res. 2002;109(3):229–43.

31. Cloninger C, Svrakic D, Bayon C, Przybeck T. Measurement of psychopathology as variants of personality. In: Cloninger C, editor. Personality and psychopathology. Washington DC: American Psychiatric Press Inc; 1999. p. 33–65.

32. Cloninger CR, Svrakic DM, Przybeck TR. A psychobiological model of temperament and character. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1993;50(12):975–90.

33. Goncalves DM, Cloninger CR. Validation and normative studies of the Brazilian Portuguese and American versions of the temperament and character inventory-Revised (TCI-R). J Affect Disord. 2009;112(1–2):126–33.

34. Gutierrez-Zotes JA, Cortes MJ, Valero J, Pena J, Llabad A. Psychometric properties of the abbreviated Spanish version of TCI-R (RCI-140) and its relationship with the Psychopathological Personality Scales (MPH-2-PSY5) in patients. Actas Esp Psiquiatr. 2005;33(4):231–7.

35. Miettunen J, Kantojarvi L, Ekelund J, Veijola J, Kivonon JT, Peltolon L, Jarvelin MR, Freimer N, Lichterstam D, Joukamaa M. A large population cohort provides normative data for investigation of temperament. Acta Psychiatr Scand. 2004;110(2):150–7.

36. Parker G, Hadzi-Pavlovic D, Parker K, Malhi G, Mitchell P, Wilhelm K, Austin MP. An Australian validation study of the temperament and character inventory. Acta Psychiatr Scand. 2003;108(5):359–66.

37. Pelissolo A, Veysseyre O, Lepine JP. Validation of a computerized version of the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI-R). Standardization and normative data in a general population sample: relations of the systems of Millon and Cloninger. J Psychiatr Res. 1996;30(5):341–52.

38. Cloninger CR, Whitehead C, Przybeck TR, Cloninger CR. Dimensional assessment of personality in an ‘out-patient’ sample: relations of the systems of Millon and Cloninger. J Psychiatr Res. 1996;30(5):341–52.

39. Cloninger CR, Bayon C, Svrakic DM. Measurement of temperament and character in mood disorders: a model of fundamental states as personality types. J Affect Disord. 1998;51(1):1–21.

40. Cloninger CR, Bayon C, Svrakic DM, Przybeck TR, Cloninger CR. Borderline personality disorder in major depression: symptomatology, temperament, character, differential drug response, and 6-month outcome. Compr Psychiatry. 2003;44(1):35–43.

41. Cloninger CR, Bayon C, Svrakic DM. Measurement of temperament and character in mood disorders: a model of fundamental states as personality types. J Affect Disord. 2005;85(1):1–21.

42. Akiskal H. Toward a temperament-based approach to depression: implications for neurobiologic research. Adv Biochem Psychopharmacol. 1995;49:99–112.

43. Cloninger CR, Svrakic D, Przybeck T. Measurement of psychopathology as variants of personality. In: Cloninger C, editor. Personality and psychopathology. Washington DC: American Psychiatric Press Inc; 1999. p. 33–65.

44. Cloninger CR, Svrakic DM, Wetzel RD. The temperament and character inventory: a guide to its development and use. St. Louis: Center for Psychobiology of Personality, Washington University; 1994.

45. Cloninger CR, Svrakic DM, Przybeck TR. Can personality assessment predict future depression? A twelve-month follow-up of 631 subjects. J Affect Disord. 2006;92(1):35–44.

46. Pelissolo A, Mallet L, Baylely JM, Michel G, Cloninger CR, Allaire JF, Jouvent R. The temperament and character inventory-revised (TCI-R): psychometric characteristics of the French version. Acta Psychiatr Scand. 2005;112(2):126–33.