

Online supplement for “PEN model and psychosis proneness”

List of studies that were excluded after retrieving (no schizo-measure, no Eysenck measure, inadequate sample, inadequate methodology, inadequate measure, inadequate, duplicate).

1. Al-Issa, I. (1964). The Eysenck Personality Inventory in Chronic Schizophrenia. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 110(466), 397-400.
<https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.110.466.397>
2. Basu, J., Basu, S., & Bhattacharyya, S. (2004). Ego functions in relation to stressful life events and indices of psychopathology in paranoid schizophrenia. *Psychological Reports*, 95(3 suppl), 1248-1252.<https://doi.org/10.2466/pr0.95.3f.1248-1252>
3. Bullen, J. G., Hemsley, D. R., & Dixon, N. F. (1987). Inhibition, unusual perceptual experiences and psychoticism. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 8(5), 687-691.[https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(87\)90067-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(87)90067-5)
4. Carrillo, J., M.(unpublished results).Author sent data via email
5. Catts, S. V., Fox, A. M., Ward, P. B., &McConaghy, N. (2000). Schizotypy: phenotypic marker as risk factor. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 34(sup2), S101-S107.<https://doi.org/10.1080/000486700229>
6. Coccaro, E. F., Lee, R., & McCloskey, M. (2003). Norepinephrine function in personality disorder: plasma free MHPG correlates inversely with life history of aggression. *CNS spectrums*, 8(10), 731-736.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S1092852900019106>
7. Cutting, J., Cowen, P. J., Mann, A. H., & Jenkins, R. (1986). Personality and psychosis: use of the Standardized Assessment of Personality. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 73(1), 87–92. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0447.1986.tb02672.x>
8. Danjou, P., Warot, D., Weiller, E., Lacomblez, L., & Puech, A. J. (1991). Personality of healthy volunteers: Normality and paradox. *Thérapie*, 46(2), 125–129.
9. Dinn, W. M., Harris, C. L., Aycicegi, A., Greene, P., & Andover, M. S. (2002). Positive and negative schizotypy in a student sample: Neurocognitive and clinical correlates. *Schizophrenia Research*, 56(1), 171–185.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0920-9964\(01\)00230-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0920-9964(01)00230-4)
10. Eurelings-Bontekoe, E. H. M., Duijsens, I. J., Snellen, W. M., Diekstra, R. W., &Ouwersloot, G. (1995). DSM-III-R and ICD-10 personality disorders and personality dimensions as assessed by the Dutch Short Form of the MMPI: Preliminary results. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 18(2), 231–239.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(94\)00152-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(94)00152-1)
11. Flores-Mendoza, C., Widaman, K., Mansur-Alves, M., Bacelar, T. D., & Saldanha, R. (2013). Psychoticism and Disruptive Behavior can be also Good Predictors of School Achievement. *Spanish Journal of Psychology*, 16(e13), 1-13.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/sjp.2013.3>
12. Foulds, G. A., & Dixon, P. (1962). The nature of intellectual deficit in schizophrenia. *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 1(1), 7-19.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1962.tb00677.x>
13. Golimbet, V. E., Alfimova, M. V., Korovaitseva, G. I., &Lezheiko, T. V. (2014). Modulating effect of Val66Met polymorphism of brain-derived neurotrophic factor

- gene on clinical and psychological characteristics of patients with schizophrenia. *Molecular Biology*, 48(1), 69-74. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S0026893314010038>
14. Golimbet, V. E., Gritsenko, I. K., Alfimova, M. V., & Ebstein, R. P. (2005). Polymorphic markers of the dopamine D4 receptor gene promoter region and personality traits in mentally healthy individuals from the Russian population. *Russian Journal of Genetics*, 41(7), 789-793. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11177-005-0161-2>
 15. Gray, N. S., Pickering, A. D., & Gray, J. A. (1994). Psychoticism and dopamine D2 binding in the basal ganglia using single photon emission tomography. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 17(3), 431-434. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(94\)90289-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(94)90289-5)
 16. Griffith, J. H., Frith, C. D., & Eysenck, S. B. (1980). Psychoticism and thought disorder in psychiatric patients. *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 19(1), 65-71. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1980.tb00930.x>
 17. Griffiths, R. D. P. (1975). The Accuracy and Correlates of Psychiatric Patients' Self-assessment of Their Work Behaviour. *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 14(2), 181-189. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1975.tb00166.x>
 18. Grigoroiu-Serbnesu, M. (1986). Factor structure and validation of the Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire based on a Romanian sample. *International Journal of Psychology*, 21(1-4), 141-151. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00207598608247580>
 19. Gruzelier, J. H. (1996). The factorial structure of schizotypy: Part I. Affinities with syndromes of schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 22(4), 611-620. <https://doi.org/10.1093/schbul/22.4.611>
 20. Herrán, A., de Santiago, A., Sandoya, M., Fernández, M. J., Díez-Manrique, J. F., & Vázquez-Barquero, J. L. (2000). Determinants of smoking behaviour in outpatients with schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Research*, 41(2), 373-381. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0920-9964\(99\)00082-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0920-9964(99)00082-1)
 21. Hoevan, B., & Nurcombe, B. (1970). Characteristics of a group of male schizoid adolescent offenders. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 4(4), 196-200. <https://doi.org/10.3109/00048677009159335>
 22. Irwin, H. J. (1998). Dissociative tendencies and the sitting duck: Are self-reports of dissociation and victimization symptomatic of neuroticism? *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 54(8), 1005-1015. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1097-4679\(199812\)54:8<1005::AID-JCLP1>3.0.CO;2-T](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-4679(199812)54:8<1005::AID-JCLP1>3.0.CO;2-T)
 23. Kendler, K. S., Thacker, L., & Walsh, D. (1996). Self-report measures of schizotypy as indices of familial vulnerability to schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 22(3), 511-520. <https://doi.org/10.1093/schbul/22.3.511>
 24. Kitamura, T., Shima, S., Sugawara, M., & Toda, M. A. (1993). Psychological and social correlates of the onset of affective disorders among pregnant women. *Psychological Medicine*, 23(4), 967-975. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S003329170002643X>
 25. Lang, R. A., Holden, R., Langevin, R., Pugh, G. M., & Wu, R. (1987). Personality and criminality in violent offenders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 2(2), 179-195. <https://doi.org/10.1177/088626087002002004>
 26. Langdon, R., & Coltheart, M. (1999). Mentalising, schizotypy, and schizophrenia. *Cognition*, 71(1), 43-71. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-0277\(99\)00018-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-0277(99)00018-9)

27. Lara, D. R., Pinto, O., Akiskal, K., & Akiskal, H. S. (2006). Toward an integrative model of the spectrum of mood, behavioral and personality disorders based on fear and anger traits: I. Clinical implications. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, *94*(1–3), 67-87.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2006.02.025>
28. Lee, A. S., & Murray, R. M. (1988). The long-term outcome of Maudsley depressives. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, *153*(6), 741-751.<https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.153.6.741>
29. Lee, A. S., Duggan, C., & Murray, R. M. (1992). Can one predict the long-term outcome of hospitalized depressives? *Journal of Psychopharmacology*, *6*(2_suppl), 300-303.
30. Le Pelley, M. E., Schmidt-Hansen, M., Harris, N. J., Lunter, C. M., & Morris, C. S. (2010). Disentangling the attentional deficit in schizophrenia: Pointers from schizotypy. *Psychiatry Research*, *176*(2–3), 143-149.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2009.03.027>
31. LeBoutillier, N., Barry, R., & Westley, D. (2014). The Role of Schizotypy in Predicting Performance on Figural and Verbal Imagery-Based Measures of Creativity. *Creativity Research Journal*, *26*(4), 461-467.<https://doi.org/10.1080/10400419.2014.961778>
32. Lemogne, C., Smagghe, P. O., Djian, M. C., & Caroli, F. (2004). Chronic pain and psychiatry: comorbidity and hypothesis. *Annales Médico-psychologiques, revue psychiatrique*, *162*(5), 343-350.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amp.2003.09.011>
33. Lewandowski, K. E., Sperry, S. H., Cohen, B. M., & Öngür, D. (2014). Cognitive variability in psychotic disorders: a cross-diagnostic cluster analysis. *Psychological Medicine*, *44*(15), 3239-3248.<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291714000774>
34. Lindström, E., Jedenius, E., & Levander, S. (2009). A symptom self-rating scale for schizophrenia (4S): Psychometric properties, reliability and validity. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, *63*(5), 368-374.<https://doi.org/10.1080/08039480902807298>
35. Lysaker, P. H., Bell, M. D., Kaplan, E., & Bryson, G. (1998). Personality and psychosocial dysfunction in schizophrenia: The association of extraversion and neuroticism to deficits in work performance. *Psychiatry Research*, *80*(1), 61-68.[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-1781\(98\)00049-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-1781(98)00049-3)
36. Lysaker, P. H., Lancaster, R. S., Nees, M. A., & Davis, L. W. (2003). Neuroticism and visual memory impairments as predictors of the severity of delusions in schizophrenia. *Psychiatry Research*, *119*(3), 287-292.[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-1781\(03\)00169-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-1781(03)00169-0)
37. Mason, O. J., Booth, H., & Oliverson, C. (2004). Proneness to psychosis and selection of objects of visual attention: Individual differences in visual marking. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *36*(8), 1771-1779.<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2003.07.015>
38. Mason, O., Claridge, G., & Jackson, M. (1995). New scales for the assessment of schizotypy. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *18*(1), 7-13.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(94\)00132-C](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(94)00132-C)
39. O'Boyle, M., & Holzer, C. (1992). DSM-III-R personality disorders and Eysenck's personality dimensions. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *13*(10), 1157-1159.[https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(92\)90031-J](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(92)90031-J)
40. Ozcan, C. T., Erdem, M., & Yanmiş, N. (2014). The relationship of perceived expressed emotion of the psychiatric patients and expressed emotion and the personal characteristics of their caregivers. *Balkan Military Medical Review*, *17*, 122.
41. Parra, A. (2014). Diferencias individuales en la frecuencia del recuerdo de sueños exóticos. *Suma Psicológica*, *21*(1), 63–69.

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0121-4381\(14\)70008-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0121-4381(14)70008-6)

42. Quigley, J. F., Sherman, M. F., & Sherman, N. C. (1997). Personality disorder symptoms, gender, and age as predictors of adolescent disgust sensitivity. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 22(5), 661–667. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869\(96\)00255-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869(96)00255-3)
43. Ramanathan, A. (1984). An exploratory study of the relation between psychoticism and certain aspects of auditory hallucinations in schizophrenics. *Indian Journal of Psychiatry*, 26(2), 169–174.
44. Ramanathan, A. (1986). An exploratory study on the relation between neuroticism and certain aspects of auditory hallucinations in schizophrenics. *Indian Journal of Psychiatry*, 28(1), 69–72.
45. Rasmussen, K., & Levander, S. (1993). Lack of self-monitoring competency in aggressive schizophrenics. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 15(4), 397–402. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(93\)90067-D](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(93)90067-D)
46. Rawlings, D., Williams, B., Haslam, N., & Claridge, G. (2008). Taxometric analysis supports a dimensional latent structure for schizotypy. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 44(8), 1640–1651. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2007.06.005>
47. Roseliza-Murni, A., Oei, T. P. S., Fatimah, Y., & Asmawati, D. (2014). Schizophrenia relapse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: Do relatives' expressed emotion and personality traits matter? *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 55(1), 188–198.
48. Roseliza-Murni, A., Yusooff, F., & Desa, A. (2015). The role of relatives' expressed emotion and personality traits in predicting schizophrenia relapse. *e-BANGI: Jurnal Sains Sosial dan Kemanusiaan*, 2, 40–54. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comppsy.2012.12.026>
49. Rust, J. (1987). The Rust Inventory of Schizoid Cognitions (RISC): A psychometric measure of psychoticism in the normal population. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 26(2), 151–152. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1987.tb00744.x>
50. Schweizer, E., Rickels, K., De Martinis, N., Case, G., & Garcia-Espana, F. (1998). The effect of personality on withdrawal severity and taper outcome in benzodiazepine dependent patients. *Psychological Medicine*, 28(3), 713–720. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291798006540>
51. Singer, K., Chang, P. T., & Hsu, G. L. K. (1972). Physique, Personality and Mental Illness in the Southern Chinese. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 121(562), 315–319. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.121.3.315>
52. Singer, K., Lieh-Mak, F., & Ng, M. L. (1976). Physique, personality and mental illness in southern Chinese women. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 129(3), 243–247. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.129.3.243>
53. Smith, D. J., Escott-Price, V., Davies, G., Bailey, M. E. S., Colodro-Conde, L., Ward, J., ... O'Donovan, M. C. (2016). Genome-wide analysis of over 106 000 individuals identifies 9 neuroticism-associated loci. *Molecular Psychiatry*, 21(6), 749–757. <https://doi.org/10.1038/mp.2016.49>
54. Standage, K. F., & Fenton, G. W. (1975). Psychiatric symptom profiles of patients with epilepsy: a controlled investigation. *Psychological Medicine*, 5(2), 152–160. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291700056403>

55. Strohmaier, J., Amelang, M., Hothorn, L. A., Witt, S. H., Nieratschker, V., Gerhard, D., ... & Rietschel, M. (2013). The psychiatric vulnerability gene CACNA1C and its sex-specific relationship with personality traits, resilience factors and depressive symptoms in the general population. *Molecular Psychiatry*, *18*(5), 607-613.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/mp.2012.53>
56. Suslow, T., Lindner, C., Kugel, H., Egloff, B., & Schmukle, S. C. (2014). Using implicit association tests for the assessment of implicit personality self-concepts of extraversion and neuroticism in schizophrenia. *Psychiatry Research*, *218*(3), 272-276.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2014.04.023>
57. Szelenberger, W. (1979). Visual evoked response modified recovery cycle and personality dimensions in healthy and schizophrenic subjects. *Biological Psychiatry*, *14*(1), 141-53.
58. Talati, A., Fyer, A. J., & Weissman, M. M. (2008). A comparison between screened NIMH and clinically interviewed control samples on neuroticism and extraversion. *Molecular Psychiatry*, *13*(2), 122-130.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.mp.4002114>
59. Tanji, F., Kakizaki, M., Sugawara, Y., Watanabe, I., Nakaya, N., Minami, Y., ... & Tsuji, I. (2015). Personality and suicide risk: The impact of economic crisis in Japan. *Psychological Medicine*, *45*(3), 559-573.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291714001688>
60. Thalbourne, M. A., Keogh, E., & Crawley, S. E. (1999). Manic-depressiveness and its correlates. *Psychological Reports*, *85*(1), 45-53.
<https://doi.org/10.2466/pr0.1999.85.1.45>
61. Teiramaa, E. (1979). Psychic factors and the inception of asthma. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, *23*(4), 253-262.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-3999\(79\)90027-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-3999(79)90027-8)
62. Thompson, A. H. (1985). Psychoticism and signaled versus unsignaled reaction time. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *6*(6), 775-778.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(85\)90090-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(85)90090-X)
63. Thorpe, J. G., & Baker, A. A. (1958). Dimensional Theory Applied to Schizophrenic Patients. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, *104*(436), 801-812.
<https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.104.436.801>
64. Tyrer, P. (2009). Why borderline personality disorder is neither borderline nor a personality disorder. *Personality and Mental Health*, *3*(2), 86-95.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/pmh.78>
65. Van Kampen, D. (1999). Genetic and Environmental Influences on Pre-schizophrenic personality: MAXCOV-HITMAX and LISREL Analyses. *European Journal of Personality*, *13*, 63-80.
[https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0984\(199901/02\)13:1<63::AID-PER316>3.0.CO;2-4](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0984(199901/02)13:1<63::AID-PER316>3.0.CO;2-4)
66. Van Ockenburg, S. L., de Jonge, P., Van der Harst, P., Ormel, J., & Rosmalen, J. G. M. (2014). Does neuroticism make you old? Prospective associations between neuroticism and leukocyte telomere length. *Psychological Medicine*, *44*(4), 723-729.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291713001657>
67. Winter, D. A. (1975). Some characteristics of schizophrenics and their parents. *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, *14*(3), 279-290.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1975.tb00180.x>

68. Wood, W. D. (1982). An attempt to validate the psychoticism scale of the Brief Symptom Inventory. *British Journal of Medical Psychology*, 55(4), 367-373.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8341.1982.tb01521.x>
69. Wray, N. R., Birley, A. J., Sullivan, P. F., Visscher, P. M., & Martin, N. G. (2007). Genetic and phenotypic stability of measures of neuroticism over 22 years. *Twin Research and Human Genetics*, 10(5), 695-702.<https://doi.org/10.1375/twin.10.5.695>
70. Wray, N. R., James, M. R., Dumenil, T., Handoko, H. Y., Lind, P. A., Montgomery, G. W., & Martin, N. G. (2008). Association study of candidate variants of COMT with neuroticism, anxiety and depression. *American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics*, 147(7), 1314-1318.<https://doi.org/10.1002/ajmg.b.30744>
71. Wray, N. R., James, M. R., Mah, S. P., Nelson, M., Andrews, G., Sullivan, P. F., ... & Martin, N. G. (2007). Anxiety and comorbid measures associated with PLXNA2. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 64(3), 318-326.
<https://doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.64.3.318>
72. Wretmark, G., Astrom, J., & Eriksson, M. (1970). The Maudsley Personality Inventory as a prognostic instrument. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 116(530), 21-26.
<https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.116.530.21>
73. Yilmaz, B., Canan, F., Şengül, E., Özkurt, F. E., Tuna, S. F., & Yildirim, H. (2016). Type D personality, anxiety, depression and personality traits in patients with isolated itching of the external auditory canal. *The Journal of Laryngology & Otology*, 130(1), 50-55.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022215115003011>

List of studies, authors did not respond:

1. Bell, M. D., Greig, T. C., Bryson, G., & Kaplan, E. (2001). Patterns of object relations and reality testing deficits in schizophrenia: Clusters and their symptom and personality correlates. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 57(12), 1353-1367.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.1102>
2. Bell, M., Fiszdon, J., Richardson, R., Lysaker, P., & Bryson, G. (2007). Are self-reports valid for schizophrenia patients with poor insight? Relationship of unawareness of illness to psychological self-report instruments. *Psychiatry Research*, 151(1), 37-46.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2006.04.012>
3. Boyle, G. J. (1998). Schizotypal personality traits: an extension of previous psychometric investigations. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 50(2), 114-118.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00049539808257542>
4. Catts, S. V., Fox, A. M., Ward, P. B., & McConaghy, N. (2000). Schizotypy: phenotypic marker as risk factor. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 34(2_suppl), S101-S107.<https://doi.org/10.1080/000486700229>
5. Joseph, S., Manafi, E., Iakovaki, A. M., & Cooper, R. (2003). Personality, smoking motivation, and self-efficacy to quit. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 34(5), 749-758.[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869\(02\)00068-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869(02)00068-5)

6. Kanai, C., Iwanami, A., Ota, H., Yamasue, H., Matsushima, E., Yokoi, H., ... & Kato, N. (2011). Clinical characteristics of adults with Asperger's Syndrome assessed with self-report questionnaires. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*, 5(1), 185-190. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2010.03.008>
7. Larstone, R. M., Jang, K. L., Livesley, W. J., Vernon, P. A., & Wolf, H. (2002). The relationship between Eysenck's P-E-N model of personality, the five-factor model of personality, and traits delineating personality dysfunction. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 33(1), 25-37. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869\(01\)00132-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869(01)00132-5)
8. Lung, F. W., Shu, B. C., & Chen, P. F. (2009). Personality and emotional response in schizophrenics with persistent auditory hallucination. *European Psychiatry*, 24(7), 470-475. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2009.05.006>
9. Pranjić, N., Sinanović, O., & Jakubović, R. (2003). Chronic psychological effects of exposure to mercury vapour among chlorine-alkali plant workers. *La Medicina Del Lavoro*, 94(6), 531-541.
10. Stone, M. H. (1993). Long-term outcome in personality disorders. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 162(3), 299-313. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.162.3.299>
11. Tiliopoulos, N., & Crawford, G. (2007). Three-factor model of schizotypal personality in a British Christian sample. *Mental Health, Religion and Culture*, 10(6), 563-569. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13674670601018029>
12. Tirapu, J., Pérez, A., Calvo, A. & Mata, I. (2005). Propuesta de un modelo dimensional para lostrastornos de personalidad. *Actas Españolas de Psiquiatría*, 33(4), 254-262.

List of studies, authors responded but the data are not available:

1. Bouvard, M., & Cosma, P. (2008). An exploratory study of a personality disorders questionnaire. *L'Encephale*, 34(5), 517-525. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.encep.2007.08.006>
2. Mason, O. (1995). A confirmatory factor analysis of the structure of schizotypy. *European Journal of Personality*, 9(4), 271-281. <https://doi.org/10.1002/per.2410090404>
3. Rawlings, D. (2003). Personality correlates of liking for "unpleasant" paintings and photographs. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 34(3), 395-410. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869\(02\)00062-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869(02)00062-4)
4. Rawlings, D., & Borge, A. (1987). Personality and hemisphere function: Two experiments using the dichotic shadowing technique. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 8(4), 483-488. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(87\)90210-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(87)90210-8)
5. Rawlings, D., Twomey, F., Burns, E., & Morris, S. (1998). Personality, creativity, and aesthetic preference: Comparing psychoticism, sensation seeking, schizotypy, and openness to experience. *Empirical Studies of the Arts*, 16(2), 153-178. <https://doi.org/10.2190/8GVJ-ERL3-HYUM-EH88>
6. Van Os, J., & Jones, P. B. (2001). Neuroticism as a risk factor for schizophrenia. *Psychological Medicine*, 31(6), 1129-1134. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291701004044>
7. Yeloglu, C. H., & Hocaoglu, C. (2015). The effect of personality traits on functionality in patients with bipolar disorder. *Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni*, 25, S46-S47.

Review studies:

1. Fanous, A. H., & Kendler, K. S. (2004). The genetic relationship of personality to major depression and schizophrenia. *Neurotoxicity Research*, 6(1), 43-50.
2. Gilbert, D. G., & Gilbert, B. O. (1995). Personality, psychopathology, and nicotine response as mediators of the genetics of smoking. *Behavior genetics*, 25(2), 133-147.
3. Laurent, A., Gilvarry, C., Russell, A., & Murray, R. (2002). Personality dimensions and neuropsychological performance in first-degree relatives of patients with schizophrenia and affective psychosis. *Schizophrenia Research*, 55(3), 239-248.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0920-9964\(01\)00280-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0920-9964(01)00280-8)
4. van Kampen, D. (2009). Personality and Psychopathology: a Theory-Based Revision of Eysenck's PEN Model. *Clinical Practice and Epidemiology in Mental Health*, 5, 9-21.
doi:[10.2174/1745017900905010009](https://doi.org/10.2174/1745017900905010009)
5. Venables, P. H., Wilkins, S., Mitchell, D. A., Raine, A., & Bailes, K. (1990). A scale for the measurement of schizotypy. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 11(5), 481-495.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869\(90\)90061-U](https://doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(90)90061-U)

Studies with overlapping sample:

1. Claridge, G., McCreery, C., Mason, O., Bentall, R., Boyle, G., Slade, P., & Popplewell, D. (1996). The factor structure of 'schizotypal' traits: a large replication study. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 35(1), 103-115.
doi: [10.1111/j.2044-8260.1996.tb01166.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1996.tb01166.x)
2. Eckblad, M., Chapman, L.J. (1983). Magical ideation as an indicator of schizotypy. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 51, 215-225.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.51.2.215>
3. Macare, C., Bates, T. C., Heath, A. C., Martin, N. G., & Etinger, U. (2012). Substantial genetic overlap between schizotypy and neuroticism: a twin study. *Behavior genetics*, 42(5), 732-742.
4. Raine, A. (1987). Effect of early environment on electrodermal and cognitive correlates of schizotypy and psychopathy in criminals. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 4(4), 277-287. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-8760\(87\)90039-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-8760(87)90039-0)
5. Sierro, G., Rossier, J., & Mohr, C. (2016). Validation of the French Autism Spectrum Quotient scale and its relationships with schizotypy and Eysenckian personality traits. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 68, 147-155.
doi: [10.1016/j.comppsy.2016.03.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comppsy.2016.03.011)
6. Williams, J. H., Wellman, N. A., & Rawlins, J. N. P. (1996). Cannabis use correlates with schizotypy in healthy people. *Addiction*, 91(6), 869-877.
doi: [10.1046/j.1360-0443.1996.91686912.x](https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1360-0443.1996.91686912.x)