

Table 1
The DOTS items, their acronyms, and the factors which the items mark.

Item #	Item content (acronym)	Factor or factor acronym
1.	I can't sit still for long. (SIT)	Reactivity (REACT)
2.	I wake up at different times. (WAKE)	Rhythmicity (RHYTM)
3.	Once I am involved in a task, I can't be distracted away from it. (DISTRACT)	Attention Span/Distractibility (ATTN)
4.	I persist at a task until it's finished. (PERSIST)	ATTN
5.	I can make myself at home anywhere. (NOHOME)	Adaptability/ Approach-Withdrawal (ADAPT)
6.	I react intensely when hurt. (INTENSE)	REACT
7.	No matter what I'm doing, I can be distracted by something else. (DISTRACT)	ATTN
8.	There is no set time when I go to sleep. (VARSLLEEP)	RHYTM
9.	I stay with an activity for a long time. (STAYACT)	ATTN
10.	If I'm doing one thing, something else occurring won't get me to stop. (NOSTOP)	ATTN
11.	I do not any one thing for a long period. (NOT-LONG)	ATTN
12.	I eat about the same amount for dinner whether I am home, visiting someone, or traveling. (EATSAME)	RHYTM
13.	Things going on around me can take me from what I'm doing. (THINGTAK)	ATTN
14.	Item deleted from analyses.	
15.	Once I take up something, I stay with it. (STAYW)	ATTN
16.	When I have to be still, I get very restless after a few minutes. (RESTLESS)	REACT
17.	When a person comes towards me my first response is to move back. (BACKOFF)	ADAPT
18.	I don't keep at an activity when other things are going on around me. (NOKEEPAC)	ATTN
19.	In meeting a new person I tend to move towards him or her. (MOVETO)	ADAPT
20.	When I react to something, my reaction is intense. (INTREAC)	REACT
21.	If stopped from doing something, I will always go back to it. (GOBACK)	ATTN
22.	I never seem to slow down. (SLOWDOWN)	REACT
23.	It takes me no time at all to get used to new people. (GETUSED)	ADAPT
24.	If watching something, I will keep at it for a long period. (WATCHLONG)	ATTN
25.	I move a great deal in my sleep. (MOVESLP)	Activity (ACTIV)
26.	I seem to get sleepy just about the same time every night. (SLEEPTM)	RHYTM
27.	I move towards new situations. (NEWSITU)	ADAPT

Table 1 (continued)

Item #	Item content (acronym)	Factor or factor acronym
28.	When I am away from home I still wake up at the same time each morning. (WAKESAM)	RHYTM
29.	I eat about the same amount at breakfast from day to day. (SAMEBREA)	RHYTM
30.	I move a lot in bed. (MOVEBED)	ACTIV
31.	It takes me a long time to get used to new people. (SLOWGETUS)	ADAPT
32.	I eat about the same amount at supper from day to day. (EATSUPP)	RHYTM
33.	I don't move around much at all in my sleep. (NOMOVESL)	ACTIV
34.	My appetite seems to stay the same day after day. (SAMEAPP)	RHYTM

already been established for the Lerner et al. (1982) sample our primary focus was upon evaluating the success of this model in accounting for the item covariance structure in the Japanese sample. Thus our initial analysis used unrestricted maximum likelihood factor analysis (the EFAP II program, Jöreskog and Sörbom 1978) to evaluate fit of an unrestricted five-factor model to the covariance structure.

Table 2 gives the goodness of fit statistics for the five-factor model in the Japanese sample. These fit statistics may be interpreted much like scree tests, in that one seeks the point where reductions in the improve-

Table 2
Goodness of fit statistics for alternative numbers of factors for Japanese sample.

M	χ^2	df	TL	$\Delta\chi^2$	Δdf
1	1824.82	495	0.44	—	—
2	1426.30	463	0.58	398.52	32
3	1060.90	432	0.73	365.40	31
4	776.34	402	0.85	284.56	30
5	612.72	373	0.92	163.62	29
6	522.77	345	0.95	89.95	28
7	437.98	318	0.98	84.79	27
8	380.90	292	1.00	57.08	26

Abbreviations: M = number of factors; TL = Tucker-Lewis reliability coefficient; $\Delta\chi^2$ = change in χ^2 from previous model; Δdf = change in df from previous model.