Reference 1 - 0,22% Coverage

In an attempt to extend previous research on the trajecto-
ries of aggression and rule-breaking behavior, we examined whether children's lower order personality facets, the hostile or overreactive parenting they experience, and the interactions between the two predict particular trajectories of aggression and rule breaking during the transition into adolescence.

Reference 2 - 0,12% Coverage

Considering subgroups of children, with different trajectories of aggression and rule-breaking behavior, has the potential to reveal different risk factors across trajectories of aggression and rule breaking.

Reference 3 - 0,04% Coverage

Thus, we expected perseverance to predict lower externalizing behavior.

Reference 4 - 0,21% Coverage

In this study, we will explore how specific personality facets interact with overreactive parenting in the development of aggression and rule-breaking behavior. To our knowledge, no studies have yet considered lower order facets of personality when investigating the prediction of aggressive and rulebreaking outcomes from Personality~Context interactions.

Reference 5 - 0,43% Coverage

Second, for personality, we focused on the facets of the Big Five factors that have been most consistently associated with the development of externalizing behaviors: extraversion, benevolence, and conscientiousness (De Haan et al., 2010; Lynam et al., 2005; Ozer & Benet-Martinez, 2006; Tackett et al., 2012). Based on the literature, we expected that higher expressiveness, lower optimism, higher energy, higher irritability, lower compliance, lower concentration, and lower perseverance would predict membership in classes with higher levels of aggression and rule-breaking behavior. To explore their predictive power, all other facets of the extraversion, benevolence, and conscientiousness factors were investigated as well.

Reference 6 - 0,13% Coverage

Third, we analyzed whether parental overreactivity could predict trajectory membership. We expected that higher overreactivity would predict membership in trajectories with higher levels of aggression and rule breaking.

Reference 7 - 0,27% Coverage

Fourth, we examined whether lower order personality facets moderated the relationship between parental overreactivity and trajectories of aggression and rule breaking. We expected to find that overreactivity predicts group membership in trajectories with more aggressive and rule-breaking behavior, especially for children with higher expressiveness, lower optimism, higher energy, higher irritability, lower compliance, lower concentration, and lower perseverance.

Reference 8 - 0,14% Coverage

Moreover, we identified unique relationships between lower order personality facets, overreactive parenting, and the interaction between these two as antecedents of developmental trajectories of aggression and rule-breaking behavior.

Reference 9 - 0,12% Coverage

An important contribution of this study is that several childhood personality facets were found to predict different trajectories of aggression and rule breaking during the transition into adolescence.

Reference 10 - 0,16% Coverage

Three personality facets were found to be risk factors for
different trajectories of aggression as well as for high rule breaking. First, children, in the high increasing aggression class and children in the high rule-breaking class were less optimistic in childhood.

Reference 11 - 0,10% Coverage

Third, our study further confirmed that low compliance in childhood was a risk factor for all trajectories with elevated levels of aggression and rule-breaking behavior.

Reference 12 - 0,14% Coverage

We also identified personality facets that uniquely pre-
dicted trajectories ofaggression or rule breaking. First, our results indicate that expressiveness in childhood was a unique risk factor for increasing aggression in adolescence.

Reference 13 - 0,09% Coverage

Second, more irritability in childhoodwas a unique risk factor for increasing aggression but not for covert behaviors such as rule breaking (Burt, 2012).

Reference 14 - 0,07% Coverage

Third, lower orderliness and perseverance were also unique risk factors for the development of high increasing aggression.

Reference 15 - 0,05% Coverage

Fourth, low concentration was a unique risk factor for the development of rule breaking.

Reference 16 - 0,22% Coverage

In sum, our results support the vulnerabilitymodel for personality trait–psychopathology links (Shiner & Caspi, 2003) by showing that children's personality facets are important risk factors for particular trajectories for both aggression and rule breaking. We also found that personality facets could differentiate between children at risk for aggression or rule-breaking behavior.

Reference 17 - 0,12% Coverage

Parental overreactivity uniquely predicted membership in the high increasing and high decreasing

aggression groups, relative to the low aggression group, but not group membership for rule breaking.

Reference 18 - 0,07% Coverage

Furthermore, we found that overreactivity predicted the high rule-breaking trajectory but only for highly compliant children.

Reference 19 - 0,07% Coverage

In contrast, low overreactivity was predictive ofthe high rule-breaking class but only for less compliant children.

Reference 20 - 0,15% Coverage

Our results show that personality facets are linked in meaningful ways to aggression and rule-breaking trajectories and point to the interplay between child and parenting characteristics in predicting the development of aggression and rule breaking.

Reference 21 - 0,16% Coverage

However, consistent withprevious research on children's traits and various outcomes (Rothbart & Bates, 2006), this study obtained more widespread evidence for main effects of traits on trajectory membership than interaction effects during the transition into adolescence.

Reference 22 - 0,06% Coverage

In contrast to our predictions, gender was not a significant predictor of high rule-breaking behavior.

Reference 23 - 0,26% Coverage

The present study showed that childhood lower order personality facets could predict different trajectories of aggression and rule breaking. Our results reflect the importance of differentiating between different forms and trajectories of externalizing behavior for the investigation of risk factors (Burt, 2012), because trajectories of aggression and rule breaking showed some unique relationships with lower order personality facets.

Reference 24 - 0,37% Coverage

In addition, we demonstrated that trajectories of aggression and rule breaking depend on both individual and contextual factors and their interactions. These findings could have practical implications for prevention and intervention programs for children at risk for elevated levels of aggression and rule breaking. For clinicians, information on lower order facets, as compared to broad personality factors, may help to tailor an intervention to specific dispositional traits in order to increase the effectiveness of interventions that help children at risk for the development of aggression and rule breaking (Stoltz et al., 2013).

<Files\\Becht et al. (2016)> - § 2 references coded [0,25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,17% Coverage

Based on these earlier linkages between identity development and psychosocial adjustment, we expect that adolescents experiencing much uncertainty in their identity formation on a daily basis may also be

at risk for concurrent psychosocial adjustment problems.

Reference 2 - 0,09% Coverage

Moreover, we found that adolescents' experiencing identity distress were at risk of concurrent adjustment problems during adolescence.

<Files\\Becht et al. (2017)> - § 5 references coded [0,96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,16% Coverage

We expected that identity uncertainty predicted identity commitment levels more strongly within the more open to change interpersonal identity domain compared to the more closed educational identity domain.

Reference 2 - 0,23% Coverage

Because identity commitments of early adolescents might be less strongly internalized, socially supported and implemented (Kroger et al., 2010), we predicted that identity uncertainty more strongly predicted increasing identity commitments in early adolescence compared to late adolescence.

Reference 3 - 0,17% Coverage

Consistent with this notion, an important finding of our study was that adolescents' increasing commitment fluctuations within the educational identity domain predicted less reconsideration of identity commitments over time.

Reference 4 - 0,28% Coverage

In contrast with our hypothesis, certainty and uncertainty dy-
namics were similarly affecting each other across 5 years in both interpersonal and educational identity domains, despite previous hypothesis that in early adolescence the strength of identity commitments might be more easily challenged and changed by uncertainty dynamics (Kroger et al., 2010).

Reference 5 - 0,13% Coverage

increasing identity commitments and commitment fluctuations predicted adolescents' decreasing uncertainty about their educational commitments across adolescence.

<Files\\Becht et al. (2018)> - § 7 references coded [1,48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,39% Coverage

Next, we combined questionnaire and imaging data to test whether individual differences in initial level and structural changes of NAcc and PFC gray matter volume predicted later identity commitments, in-depth exploration, and reconsideration of commitments. We hypothesized that a more protracted developmental trajectory in both NAcc and PFC gray matter volume would provide for more opportunities for identity exploration and therefore predict a more mature identity (Erikson, 1968).

Reference 2 - 0,20% Coverage

We also found that increasing goal directedness over time predicted stronger identity commitments, more in-depth exploration and less reconsideration (e.g., Burrow et al., 2010; Schwartz et al., 2005) but these findings were not replicated in Study 2.

Reference 3 - 0,13% Coverage

predicted later identity commitments. Increase in left NAcc volume over time predicted more in depth exploration, but this finding was not found for right NAcc volume.

Reference 4 - 0,37% Coverage

In the first step, we showed that individual differences in developmental trajectories of selfreported goal directedness predicted later identity. These findings were partially replicated in a second longitudinal adolescent sample. In the second step, we extended these self-reported findings to the neural level by showing how individual differences in initial level and change in NAcc and right PFC gray matter volume predicted adolescents' later identity.

Reference 5 - 0,10% Coverage

In Study 1 and Study 2 we found that higher initial level in goal directedness positively predicted later identity commitments.

Reference 6 - 0,11% Coverage

In sum, findings from Study 1 and Study 2 suggested that self-reported goal directedness consistently predicted identity commitments.

Reference 7 - 0,17% Coverage

Our findings confirmed the hypothesis that adolescents' views about their identity are predicted by the developmental trajectories of level and change in self-reported goal pursuit and structural brain regions.

<Files\\Cao et al. (2018)> - § 5 references coded [0,79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,10% Coverage

A241GAA homozygotes and youth exposed to lower levels ofmaternal positive parenting were both at increased odds to follow the high-increasing vs. low-stable trajectory.

Reference 2 - 0,05% Coverage

parenting also interacted in predicting trajectories of depressive symptoms.

Reference 3 - 0,21% Coverage

Only for G-allele carriers, but not for AA homozygotes, high quality of maternal parenting decreased the odds to follow the high-increasing vs. moderateincreasing trajectory. Only for AA homozygotes, but not Gallele carriers, high quality of maternal parenting increased the odds to follow the low-stable vs. the moderateincreasing trajectory.

Reference 4 - 0,29% Coverage

The finding that lower levels ofmaternal positive parenting
predicted membership of the high-increasing vs. the lowstable trajectory is consistent with previous studies suggesting that low quality of maternal parenting increases the risk for depressive symptoms in adolescents (e.g., Oldehinkel et al. 2006; Yap et al. 2014). Also, we found that AA homozygotes of the A241G polymorphism were more likely than G-allele carriers to follow the high-increasing trajectory.

Reference 5 - 0,15% Coverage

This longitudinal study is the first to demonstrate that the
A241G polymorphism, but not the TaqIA polymorphism, interacts with maternal positive parentinginpredictingtrajectory membership ofdepressive symptoms from early to mid-adolescence.

<Files\\Collin, Scholtens, Kahn, Hillegers, & Van den Heuvel (2017)> - § 1 reference coded [0,20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,20% Coverage

Our study shows that young offspring of SZ patients exhibit
deficits in anatomical connectivity of the brain's central RC system, which may represent a connectome signature of genetic risk for SZ.

<Files\\Cousijn, Benthem, Schee, & Spijkerman (2015)> - § 7 references coded [0,77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,13% Coverage

Moreover, in a subset of the adolescents (n = 46) we investigated if these motivational processes and cognitive control could predict treatment progression after 6 months.

Reference 2 - 0,24% Coverage

Finally, we examined whether both motivational processes and cognitive control were related to treatment progression, such that a stronger attentional bias, approach bias, and craving for cannabis, but lower levels of cognitive control would predict early dropout or lack of progress in CUD related treatment objectives.

Reference 3 - 0,08% Coverage

and significantly predicted cannabis use-related problems and abstinence from cannabis 6 months later.

Reference 4 - 0,04% Coverage

nor did it predict treatment progress at 6-month follow-up.

Reference 5 - 0,06% Coverage

and higher craving predicted less change in problems over the course of 6 months.

Reference 6 - 0,14% Coverage

This implies that initial problem level is a good indicator of the remaining problems after treatment.

Counterintuitively, baseline problems did not significantly predict follow-up problems.

Reference 7 - 0,08% Coverage

Yet, craving, but not cognitive control, predicted treatment progress, contradicting these same models.

<Files\\Cousijn, Zanolie, Munsters, Kleibeuker, & Crone (2014)> - § 2 references coded [0,26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,15% Coverage

and (3) even though there was no main effect of training on connectivity, the change in divergent thinking performance over time was predicted by connectivity between left SMG and right occipital cortex.

Reference 2 - 0,12% Coverage

We showed that the MTG and the SMG have connectivity patterns which are predictive for divergent thinking performance and changes in divergent thinking performance.

<Files\\Damsteegt, Van IJzendoorn, Out, & Bakermans-Kranenburg (2014)> - § 3 references coded [0,80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,45% Coverage

We hypothesized that institutional living conditions would predict a relatively higher left than right TMT due to the quality of care which is generally provided (Verhulst et al. 1992), and that higher left than right TMT would be associated with increased behavior problems, based on the only other previous TMT study that included the CBCL (Boyce et al. 1996).

Reference 2 - 0,14% Coverage

In addition, pre-adoption living arrangements significantly predicted TMT asymmetry six months after the adoption

Reference 3 - 0,21% Coverage

and, as can be derived from previous studies, may be a biological marker of cerebral activation and vulnerability to the development of sleep problems in adopted infants.

<Files\\De Zeeuw et al (2019)> - § 2 references coded [0,56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,22% Coverage

When predicting EA in the children from their PGS, the PGS for educational attainment was positively associated with EA in all SES groups, but the strength of this relationship was not moderated by SES.

Reference 2 - 0,34% Coverage

As a child's PGS is measured at the level of the individual child instead of the
family it has added value to SES in predicting which children are at risk for lower EA. Identification of these children is key as they are at double risk because of their family background and their

disadvantageous genetic predisposition.

<Files\\Deutz, Geeraerts, Baar, Dekovic, & Prinzie (2016)> - § 1 reference coded [0,25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,25% Coverage

Nonetheless, the moderate to strong relations between mother-, father-, and youth-reported DP with youth-reported self-harm and suicidal thoughts and behavior in this community sample already underscores the need for study on DP as a high-risk marker for severe problems.

<Files\\Eichelsheim, Blokland, Meeus, & Branje (2019)> - § 5 references coded [1,29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,22% Coverage

Based on the literature about the associations between pubertal timing, delinquency, and family relationships, we expect that individuals in trajectories characterized by either early or late pubertal maturation may have higher chances of being involved in delinquent activities and may show more conflictive family relationship patterns.

Reference 2 - 0,50% Coverage

Furthermore, based on theory and literature, we would expect that individuals in trajectories characterized by high levels of conflict with parents and siblings, may have higher chances to end up in conflictive partner relationships in early adulthood (see, for example, Conger et al., 2000; Kim, Conger, Lorenz, & Elder, 2001). Similarly, based on the literature, it could be expected that individuals in trajectories characterized by high levels of delinquency are not only at risk of continuation of antisocial behavior, but also of finding a antisocial partner (e.g., Boutwell et al., 2012; Rhule-Louie & McMahon, 2007) and may also experience more troubled relationships with that partner (e.g., Fergusson et al., 2005; Giordano et al., 2010; Raudino et al., 2012).

Reference 3 - 0,16% Coverage

Among those who were engaged in a romantic relationship, group classifications were valuable predictors of persistent antisocial behavior in early adulthood, partner characteristics (i.e., delinquency), and relationship quality (i.e., conflict).

Reference 4 - 0,24% Coverage

Given the fact that all other groups differed from the respondents in this highly delinquent and conflict group, including the group characterized by similarly
Eichelsheim et al. 1393
high levels of relational conflict but low on delinquency, our results suggest that especially adolescent delinquency may be predictive of partner antisocial behavior in early adulthood.

Reference 5 - 0,16% Coverage

We find that conflict-ridden family relationships seem to foreshadow strained romantic relationships in the early adult years, whereas adolescent delinquency—and not family conflict—seems to be the stronger predictor of partnering an antisocial spouse.

<Files\\Fox, Entink, & Timmers (2014)> - § 2 references coded [0,56% Coverage]

Therefore, it is investigated who are actively searching for relevant feedback. It might also be possible to identify atypical individuals with respect to their ability, speed, and/or feedback behavior.

Third, interest is focused on the differential use of feedback given students' overall test performance and working speed. When feedback behavior correlates with student performance, it can be expected that the feedback behavior can be used to define more efficiently and accurately studentspecific feedback, which is represented via dotted lines in the schematic overview in Figure 1. Then, in a more interactive way, automatically generated feedback can be improved by taking into account the feedback behavior of students.

In this study, we focused on antecedents of emerging self-regulation in toddlerhood.

In this study, we focused on the predictive value of three microtemporal measures of visual attention: fixation duration, variation in fixation duration, and disengagement.

The aim of this longitudinal study was to simultaneously examine the predictive value of fixation duration, variation in fixation duration, and disengagement in infancy (9–11 months of age) for effortful control and compliance in toddlerhood (26–32 months).

We hypothesized that longer fixation duration would predict better effortful control and compliance, whereas our analyses regarding the variation in fixation duration were exploratory. We also hypothesized that faster disengagement would predict better effortful control and compliance in toddlerhood.

The results showed that when all three measures of visual attention are taken into account, longer fixation durations and less variation in fixation duration predicted better effortful control but not compliance. Disengagement did not predict either effortful control or compliance.

Fixation duration and variation in fixation duration predicted effortful control when all variables were entered into the regression analyses simultaneously, indicating that these measures share information that is irrelevant for predicting later self-regulation.

The results of this study concord with previous work indicating that longer fixation duration in infancy predicts better parent-reported effortful control in preschool years (Papageorgiou et al., 2014) and that low variation in fixation duration (but not fixation duration) when watching dynamic stimuli is associated with better concurrent cognitive control (Wass & Smith, 2014). In contrast to Wass and Smith (2014), the results of the current study indicate that only the combination of multiple visual attention measures yields sufficiently accurate predictions for effortful control.

Reference 8 - 0,63% Coverage

Overall, the current study is one of the first longitudinal multimethod studies showing that microtemporal visual attention measures in infancy can predict effortful control, but not compliance, in toddlerhood. The finding that individual differences in microtemporal measures of visual attention hold information relevant for predicting self-regulation paves the way for new studies aimed at further understanding the nature of these individual differences.

<Files\\Hawk, Ter Bogt, Van den Eijnden, & Nelemans (2015)> - § 2 references coded [0,23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,15% Coverage

The findings of the present research might help to further increase the efficacy of such efforts, by identifying a subpopulation ofyouths who are in greater need of attitudinal and behavioral change.

Reference 2 - 0,08% Coverage

This is particularly the case with regard to which adolescents should be targeted for intervention,

<Files\\Hessels, Cornelissen, Hooge, & Kemner (2017)> - § 2 references coded [0,45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,11% Coverage

Our second question relates to the gaze behaviour of two people looking at each other: Is the gaze pattern of one partner predictive of the gaze pattern of the other partner?

Reference 2 - 0,34% Coverage

For the second research question, we report that looking at the eyes appears coupled: Total dwell time to the eyes was highly correlated between participants. When one participant generally looked for a long total duration at the eyes, for example, the other participant in the duo did so as well. Although the total time spent looking at the eyes
by one interaction partner seems predictive of the total time spent looking at the eyes by the other partner, the relationship between the two across time seems to be duo-dependent.

<Files\\Kretschmer et al. (2016)> - § 3 references coded [0,74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,18% Coverage

We expected that parent–child negativity and parental problem behavior would be associated with risk for a "general negative" profile that reflects deviant peer affiliation, greater victimization, low status, and relationship negativity and a decreased likelihood for a "general positive" profile.

Reference 2 - 0,29% Coverage

Thus, we tested in exploratory fashion whether differently shaped patterns of peer experience endorsement were distinguised by parent– child relationship quality and parental problem behavior. In short, by examining whether parent– child relationship quality and parental problem behavior differentiated peer profiles, we focused on established antecedents of peer experiences but extended this literature using a multidimensional peer experience composite.

Generally, parent factors appeared more important in distinguishing high quality from low-quality peer experiences than in differentiating deviant peer affiliation, at least when examining the full sample. This conclusion suggests itself when inspecting risk ratios for comparisons between deviant peers and nondeviant peer profiles, which were more modest than those yielded when comparing the high quality to any of the other profiles.

In both samples, we first examined whether early adolescent
bullying perpetration and victimization were predictive ofmastery ofdevelopmental tasks in early adulthood, specifically romantic relationship status as indicator ofromantic competence, educational attainment (TRAILS only) and integration into the labor market or further education as indicators of education/ work competence, welfare (in-) dependence and absence of financial problems as indicators of financial competence (TRAILS only), and law-abiding behavior and substance use as indicators ofconduct.

In RADAR-young, victimized teens were at greater risk to smoke at least occasionally by early adulthood though this link weakened to non-significance when adjusted for childhood demographics, intelligence, and psychopathology.

Family SES in early adolescence predicted whether or not young adults in both RADAR-young and TRAILS participated in the labor market or tertiary or continuing education

Externalizing problems in early adolescence stably predicted crime involvement and substance use in early adulthood whereas associations between developmental tasks and internalizing problems were more scattered and not consistent across samples.

Aiming to tackle these gaps in the literature, we first set out to replicate the results of Hanish and Guerra's [28] study on children and found that peer victimization most consistently predicted internalizing problems, which is in line with many studies [2, 3, 23, 26], but contrasts Hanish and Guerra

[28], who reported significant associations between victimization and externalizing maladjustment.

<Files\\Kretschmer, Vollebergh, Oldehinkel (2017)> - § 2 references coded [0,51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,37% Coverage

The first aim of this study was to explore linkage patterns, thus
we tested whether pre-adolescent parent–child relationships predicted characteristics of emerging adults' romantic relationships and examined the shape of such associations. In detail, we tested whether parent–child relationship quality was associated—linearly or nonlinearly—with being in a romantic relationship in emerging adulthood, and whether levels ofcommitment to this boy/girlfriend and satisfaction in this relationship were predicted by earlier parent–child relationship quality.

Reference 2 - 0,14% Coverage

We therefore examined the following questions: To what extent is parent–child relationship quality predictive of involvement in, commitment and satisfaction in romantic relationships in emerging adulthood?

<Files\\La Roi, Kretschmer, Dijkstra, Veenstra, & Oldehinkel (2016)> - § 6 references coded [0,65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,14% Coverage

We expect the development of an LGB sexual orienta-
tion to be linked to an increased risk of depressive symptoms, because LGB youth are confronted with stigma and prejudice related to their sexual orientation, resulting in minority stress (Meyer 2003).

Reference 2 - 0,16% Coverage

We argue that LGB youth begin to develop an increased risk of depressive symptoms from the period at which they start to become aware of their sexual orientation, as we expect them to experience a heightened susceptibility to LGB-related stigma and prejudice from that period onwards.

Reference 3 - 0,09% Coverage

In these stratified analyses we found that already at age 11, LB girls were at an increased risk of depressive symptoms compared to heterosexual girls.

Reference 4 - 0,08% Coverage

In this model we found that already at age 11, bisexuals experienced an elevated risk of depressive symptoms compared to heterosexuals.

Reference 5 - 0,08% Coverage

This study indicated that LGB adolescents are at an increased risk of depressive symptoms in comparison to their heterosexual counterparts.

Reference 6 - 0,10% Coverage

Our study adds to the literature by revealing that already at the age of 11, LB girls/bisexuals are at an

increased risk of depressive symptoms compared to heterosexual youth.

<Files\\Laceulle, Jeronimus, Van Aken, & Ormel (2015)> - § 4 references coded [0,69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,10% Coverage

Based on recent findings on the data used in the current study, it is hypothesise that fear does not predict subsequent stressful events (Laceulle et al., 2014).

Reference 2 - 0,29% Coverage

Low levels of effortful control (H1a) and high levels of frustration (H1b) were predictive of more subsequent social stressful events, in line with our hypotheses. Interestingly, this held only true for the parental and peer domain; stressful social events in the romantic partner domain were predicted by high levels of intensity pleasure and affiliation as well as low levels of shyness (all traits related to the broader personality domain of extraversion).

Reference 3 - 0,14% Coverage

Stressful social events in the romantic partner domain were
predicted by low shyness and affiliation and high intensity pleasure, traits that are all related to the broader personality dimension of extraversion.

Reference 4 - 0,16% Coverage

Biserial correlations indeed showed that high affiliation and surgency and low shyness predicted the presence of romantic relationships between age 11 and 16, while fear, frustration and effortful control were unrelated (Supplementary material Table S5).

<Files\\Laceulle, Nederhof, Van Aken, & Ormel (2015)> - § 3 references coded [0,31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,10% Coverage

Taken together, the findings on impulsivity, vulnerability, and selfdiscipline seem to suggest that high basal cortisol is an indi-

Reference 2 - 0,07% Coverage

cation ofdysfunctioning ofthe HPA axis, and subsequently for vulnerability to psychopathology

Reference 3 - 0,15% Coverage

These findings suggest that, possibly due to its more trait-like nature, basal cortisol seems to be most informative when investigating more trait-like characteristics such as personality facets.

<Files\\Maciejewski et al. (2019)> - § 4 references coded [0,44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,14% Coverage

The objective of this daily diary study was to use a person-centered approach to identify possible subgroups of adolescents with distinct mood variability trajectories to better understand normative and non-normative development of mood variability.

Reference 2 - 0,11% Coverage

High mood variability in turn seems to be a risk factor, as those adolescents with an increasing mood variability trajectory do not experience expected declines in depressive and delinquency symptoms.

Reference 3 - 0,09% Coverage

We identified a small group of adolescents characterized by escalating emotional turmoil who are at risk for developing depressive and delinquency symptoms.

Reference 4 - 0,10% Coverage

Thus, the present study suggests that most adolescents fare well in terms of emotional development, but that a minority with escalating mood swings should be monitored more closely.

<Files\\Nelemans et al. (2014)> - § 2 references coded [0,56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,26% Coverage

We anticipated finding a subgroup of adolescents with persistent heightened CAR over 3 successive years (i.e., "high risk" developmental profile of CAR) in addition to a larger group ofadolescents with more typical and lower CAR curves over 3 successive years (i.e., "low risk" developmental profile of CAR).

Reference 2 - 0,30% Coverage

These persistent heightened CAR AUCg levels reflect persistent adrenal cortisol secretion (i.e., stress levels) after awakening, and could be considered a stable marker for associated mental health problems. This was partially supported by our results on heightened levels of depressive symptoms for the adolescents with persistent heightened CAR AUCg.

<Files\\Nelemans, Hale, Branje, Hawk, & Meeus (2014)> - § 4 references coded [0,53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,10% Coverage

In a parent effects model, we would expect maternal criticism to positively predict adolescents' depressive and GAD symptoms over time.

Reference 2 - 0,11% Coverage

In contrast, in a child effects model we would expect adolescents' depressive and GAD symptoms to positively predict maternal criticism over time.

Reference 3 - 0,11% Coverage

That is, adolescent depressive symptoms were a stronger predictor of later maternal criticism, via adolescent perceived criticism, than the reverse.

Reference 4 - 0,20% Coverage

With respect to adolescent depressive symptoms, our results seem to suggest an ongoing downward

spiral. Higher levels of a negative emotional climate between parents and adolescents appear to indirectly predict higher levels of later adolescent depressive symptoms,

<Files\\Nelemans, Hale, Branje, Meeus, & Rudolph (2018)> - § 4 references coded [0,47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,16% Coverage

Thus, the present research sought to examine whether individual vulnerability to anxiety in middle childhood as well as social contexts associated with the middle school transition help to differentiate youth who begin and progress along different anxiety trajectories from childhood to adolescence.

Reference 2 - 0,14% Coverage

We expected that a second subgroup ofyouth would show relatively high and stable levels of anxiety over time, representing a high-risk group of youth burdened with persistent anxiety problems that would also show relative continuity across the middle school transition.

Reference 3 - 0,10% Coverage

Second, we aimed to determine whether individual vulner-
ability to anxiety (i.e., a tendency toward anxious solitude) predicted higher levels of anxiety early in elementary school.

Reference 4 - 0,06% Coverage

expected higher levels of anxious solitude in second grade to predict where youths' anxiety trajectories start out.

<Files\\Neumann et al. (2017)> - § 1 reference coded [0,09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,09% Coverage

The findings suggest that common autosomal SNPs are poor pre-
dictors of acute cortisol levels.

<Files\\Ormel et al. (2017)> - § 6 references coded [1,33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,16% Coverage

Out of the 19 outcomes, 14 were predicted by both current and past disorders, three by only past disorders, and two by only current disorder (absenteeism).

Reference 2 - 0,42% Coverage

Adjusted for current disorder, past internalizing disorders predicted in particular psychological outcomes while externalizing disorders predicted in particular health behavior outcomes. Economic and social outcomes were predicted by a history of co-morbidity of internalizing and externalizing disorder. The risk of problematic cannabis use and alcohol consumption dropped with a history of internalizing disorder.

Reference 3 - 0,22% Coverage

Strength of effects depended on the specific outcome as well. In general, ORs waxed and waned around 2.0 for the multi-categorical predictors (e.g. current number of disorders, past number of internalizing disorders)

Reference 4 - 0,21% Coverage

Economic, social, and psychological functioning and health behavior during the transition into adulthood is predicted not only by current mental disorder but also – and about as strongly – by psychiatric history.

Reference 5 - 0,10% Coverage

The risk of relatively poor functional outcomes tends to double with each additional past disorder.

Reference 6 - 0,23% Coverage

Collectively, the findings strongly stress the need to improve prevention and treatment of mental disorder in childhood and adolescence, especially 'generalized' psychopathology rather than single disorders (Weisz et al. 2005).

<Files\\Richards et al. (2019)> - § 9 references coded [1,15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,17% Coverage

This study investigated which family and peer relations during early and middle adolescence (ages 11 and 16) predicted young adult functioning (age 22) in a prospective cohort study of Dutch adolescents.

Reference 2 - 0,19% Coverage

The results showed that 12–15% of the variance in functioning at age 22 was explained by adolescent family and peer experiences, of which family relations during early and mid-adolescence (ages 11 and 16) were most predictive.

Reference 3 - 0,05% Coverage

Peer experiences did not independently predict functioning.

Reference 4 - 0,10% Coverage

Furthermore, certain family and peer experiences appeared interdependent in their prediction of later functioning.

Reference 5 - 0,03% Coverage

robustly predicted future functioning,

Reference 6 - 0,17% Coverage

That is, when taking both contexts into account, the type of peer relations we measured at ages 11 and 16 did not seem incremental to the predictive ability of family experiences for young adult functioning.

Reference 7 - 0,05% Coverage

while parental anger specifically predicted negative functioning.

Reference 8 - 0,14% Coverage

That said, positive functioning was also predicted by negative social experiences, thus negative experiences and behaviours do not merely predict negative outcomes.

Reference 9 - 0,24% Coverage

To conclude, the results indicate that both family and peer
relations during adolescence can be predictive for young adult functioning, but that especially adolescent family experiences, such as parental overprotection and family dysfunction, are associated with young adult functioning.

<Files\\Rijlaarsdam et al. (2017)> - § 1 reference coded [0,20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,20% Coverage

First, we investigated the extent to which prenatal maternal stress exposure interacted with OXTR rs53576 genotype in the prediction of OXTR methylation variation among neonates.

<Files\\Rippe et al. (2016)> - § 1 reference coded [0,22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,22% Coverage

We expect that key sociodemographic risk indicators such as lower SES and ethnic minority status are associated with higher hair cortisol levels, even after taking into account hair color, sun hours in the month of hair sampling, exposure and hair treatment.

<Files\\Staats, Valk, Meeus, & Branje (2018)> - § 9 references coded [1,14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,03% Coverage

We examined the hypothesis that inter-

Reference 2 - 0,11% Coverage

parental conflict management predicts later adolescent conflict management in various relationships from middle adolescence to young adulthood using a longitudinal design.

Reference 3 - 0,11% Coverage

Therefore, we used a longitudinal design and expected that adolescent–parent conflict management predicts later adolescent–friend and adolescent–partner conflict management.

Reference 4 - 0,08% Coverage

Therefore, we also examined whether adolescent–friend conflict management predicts later

adolescent–partner conflict management.

Reference 5 - 0,26% Coverage

In sum, we longitudinally investigated (1) whether the way parents manage conflicts with each other predicts the way adolescents manage conflicts with parents, friends, and romantic partners and (2) whether the way adolescents manage conflicts with parents predicts adolescent conflict management with friends and romantic partners, while taking into account all other concurrent and over time relations.

Reference 6 - 0,09% Coverage

Lastly, we explored (4) whether the way adolescents manage
conflicts with friends predicts adolescent conflict management with romantic partners.

Reference 7 - 0,13% Coverage

Adolescents' use of positive problem solving and conflict engagement in relationships with parents positively predicted their use of these respective styles in relationships with friends and romantic partners.

Reference 8 - 0,08% Coverage

Our findings showed that adolescent– parent conflict management predicts adolescent conflict management with friends and romantic

Reference 9 - 0,24% Coverage

As adolescents' conflict management style is prospectively related to their psychosocial and relational functioning, it is important to monitor and address adolescent conflict management in relationships with parents, so that constructive conflict management styles are utilized by adolescents in relationships with parents and in later friendships and romantic relationships.

<Files\\Thijssen et al. (2015)> - § 1 reference coded [0,06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,06% Coverage

This provides evidence that our findings are specific markers ofchildhood aggression.

<Files\\Treur et al. (2018)> - § 2 references coded [0,49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,06% Coverage

The PRS is
expected to predict smoking behavior.

Reference 2 - 0,43% Coverage

When stratifying PRS smoking heaviness analyses, PRS for smoking heaviness only predicted heavy versus light smoking in individuals who were exposed to smoking during childhood, but not in individuals who were not exposed. Results were similar when analyzing a continuous variable of cigarettes per day instead of heavy versus light smoking (data not shown).

<Files\\Voorthuis, Bakermans-Kranenburg, & Van IJzendoorn (2019)> - § 1 reference coded [0,08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,08% Coverage

Experiences of love withdrawal did not predict or moderate T reactivity to caregiving.

<Files\\Werner, Graaff, Meeus, & Branje (2016)> - § 16 references coded [2,71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,12% Coverage

Therefore, in this study it is examined whether mothers' psychological control predicts adolescents' depressive symptoms throughout adolescence.

Reference 2 - 0,17% Coverage

Given the expectation that maternal psychological control predicts adolescents' depressive symptoms throughout adolescence, it is important to examine factors that may precede mothers' use ofpsychological control.

Reference 3 - 0,12% Coverage

Therefore, in the present study it is examined ifadolescents' depressive symptoms predict mothers' psychological control throughout adolescence.

Reference 4 - 0,37% Coverage

Given the expected link between adolescents' depressive symptoms and maternal psychological control, and between maternal psychological control and maternal empathy, the aim of this study was to examine across adolescence if adolescents' depressive symptoms both predict, and are predicted by mothers' psychological control, and whether mothers' psychological control is in turn predicted by mothers' empathic concern and perspective taking tendencies.

Reference 5 - 0,13% Coverage

Both maternal empathic concern and perspective taking predicted mothers' use of psychological control, which in turn predicted adolescents' depressive symptoms.

Reference 6 - 0,20% Coverage

These findings show that, although mothers' empathy was not directly related to adolescents' depressive symptoms, both aspects ofmothers' empathy are important in predicting adolescents' depressive symptoms, through the use ofpsychological control.

Reference 7 - 0,07% Coverage

Additionally, adolescents' depressive symptoms predicted mothers' psychological

Reference 8 - 0,13% Coverage

control, thus supporting interpersonal theory of depression that adolescents' depressive symptoms may elicit rejecting reactions ofparents (Coyne 1976).

Yet, girls' depressive symptoms were predicted by maternal psychological control only until age 17, while girls remained to experience higher levels of depressive symptoms and psychological control than boys at this age.

Moreover, both mothers' empathic concern and perspec-
tive taking tendencies were found to predict mothers' psychological control use, with higher empathic tendencies predicting lower psychological control.

As expected, low empathic concern and perspective taking
tendencies of mothers indirectly predicted adolescents' depressive symptoms, through mothers' increased psychological control use.

In line with previous research supporting bidirectional ef-
fects between adolescents' depressive symptoms and parents' autonomy support (Van der Giessen et al. 2014). adolescents' depressive symptoms were also predictive of mothers' psychological control use.

Despite the lack of direct associations between mothers' empathy and adolescents' depressive symptoms, this study is the first to show over a 6-year period that both aspects of mothers' empathy are indeed important in predicting boys' and girls' depressive

symptoms in adolescence, with mothers' use ofpsychological control as the underlying mechanism.

Although adolescents' depressive symptoms are predicted bymothers' parenting behaviors, being psychological control, this study shows that both aspects ofmothers' empathic tendencies precede mothers' psychological control use, thus providing additional information on where to intervene.

Additionally, as a community sample was used, the findings provide useful information on factors to address in screening and prevention programs for depressive symptoms in adolescence.

<Files\\Wildeboer et al. (2015) [1]> - § 14 references coded [2,53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,11% Coverage

We investigate whether we could identify a group ofchildren with a general tendency to show pervasive problem behaviour, using reports of different informants in multiple settings.

Reference 2 - 0,13% Coverage

We testedwhether the use ofaggression trajectories is more informative in terms of the power to predict later teacher-reported problem behaviour than the use ofa single time point assessment ofaggression.

Reference 3 - 0,12% Coverage

Furthermore, we tested the superiority oftrajectoriesover single measurements ofaggression by examining the strength ofthe relation with problem behaviour at age 6 as reported by the teacher.

Reference 4 - 0,13% Coverage

However, a single time point measure of total aggression at age 6 was an equally accurate indicator ofteacher-reported problem behaviour as were the trajectories, since effect sizes between models were comparable.

Reference 5 - 0,12% Coverage

Furthermore, single time point measures of the subtypes of aggression at age 6 were equally accurate indicators of teacher-reported physical and nonphysical aggression as the trajectories.

Reference 6 - 0,25% Coverage

We identified a group children that showed high increasing levels
of aggression over the first 6 years of life, confirming findings from other studies (for a review, see Jennings & Reingle, 2012). The patterns and levels ofthe three trajectories correspond to the early childhood aggression trajectories reported by Tremblay et al. (2004), Coˆte´ et al. (2006) and Coˆte´, Boivin, et al. (2007).

Reference 7 - 0,15% Coverage

Children with the highest parent-reported levels ofaggression over time thus have the largest risk of exhibiting problematic behaviours according to the teacher, suggesting that these children show problem behaviour in multiple settings

Reference 8 - 0,20% Coverage

It should be noted that children in the intermediate class may
also be at risk of higher levels of teacher-reported problem behaviour. Although they did not have as high parent-reported aggression levels as the high increasing class, the intermediate class showed elevated, relatively stable levels of aggression over time.

Reference 9 - 0,15% Coverage

Furthermore, this class showed on average higher levels of teacherreported problems and comprised more children scoring in the borderline range of the total aggression and attention problems scales as

compared to the low decreasing class.

Reference 10 - 0,26% Coverage

It should however be noted that the high increasing total aggression class showed substantial effect sizes in predicting teacher-reported total aggressive behaviour as compared to the intermediate (Cohen's d¼ 0.85) and low decreasing class (Cohen's d¼ 1.05), but the percentages ofchildren in the high increasing trajectory scoring in the borderline and clinical range of teacherreported problem behaviour were low.

Reference 11 - 0,17% Coverage

When comparing trajectories to a single assessment of aggres-
sion, our results indicate that the developmental patterns ofaggression were not more informative than a concurrent level of aggression when testing its association with teacher-reported problem behaviour.

Reference 12 - 0,15% Coverage

However in the current study, the last trajectory time point was measured approximately at the same moment as teacher-reported problem behaviour, which may have diminished the additional precision that could be gained by using repeated measures.

Reference 13 - 0,41% Coverage

this might also explain why the aggression score at age 6 was equally informative as the aggression trajectories. Furthermore, the supplementary analyses suggest that parent-reported measures of aggressive behaviour closer in time (age 6) to teacher-reported problem behaviour are more accurate indicators of teacher-reported problem behaviour, as compared to measures at earlier ages (1.5 and 3 years ofage). Despite the fact that the trajectories did not intersect, they showed changing levels of aggression over time. These changing levels might explain the weaker relation between earlier measures of aggressive behaviour as compared to the age 6 measure.

Reference 14 - 0,19% Coverage

The advantages of trajectories in the identification of young children with problem behaviour according to both parent and teacher were, however, limited. In our study, trajectories of total, physical, and non-physical aggression did not show incremental predictive validity over the latest time point measurement.

<Files\\Wildeboer et al. (2015) [2]> - § 14 references coded [2,53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,11% Coverage

We investigate whether we could identify a group ofchildren with a general tendency to show pervasive problem behaviour, using reports of different informants in multiple settings.

Reference 2 - 0,13% Coverage

We testedwhether the use ofaggression trajectories is more informative in terms of the power to predict later teacher-reported problem behaviour than the use ofa single time point assessment ofaggression.

Furthermore, we tested the superiority oftrajectoriesover single measurements ofaggression by examining the strength ofthe relation with problem behaviour at age 6 as reported by the teacher.

However, a single time point measure of total aggression at age 6 was an equally accurate indicator ofteacher-reported problem behaviour as were the trajectories, since effect sizes between models were comparable.

Furthermore, single time point measures of the subtypes of aggression at age 6 were equally accurate indicators of teacher-reported physical and nonphysical aggression as the trajectories.

We identified a group children that showed high increasing levels
of aggression over the first 6 years of life, confirming findings from other studies (for a review, see Jennings & Reingle, 2012). The patterns and levels ofthe three trajectories correspond to the early childhood aggression trajectories reported by Tremblay et al. (2004), Coˆteˊ et al. (2006) and Coˆteˊ, Boivin, et al. (2007).

Children with the highest parent-reported levels ofaggression over time thus have the largest risk of exhibiting problematic behaviours according to the teacher, suggesting that these children show problem behaviour in multiple settings

It should be noted that children in the intermediate class may
also be at risk of higher levels of teacher-reported problem behaviour. Although they did not have as high parent-reported aggression levels as the high increasing class, the intermediate class showed elevated, relatively stable levels of aggression over time.

Furthermore, this class showed on average higher levels of teacherreported problems and comprised more children scoring in the borderline range of the total aggression and attention problems scales as compared to the low decreasing class.

It should however be noted that the high increasing total aggression class showed substantial effect sizes in predicting teacher-reported total aggressive behaviour as compared to the intermediate (Cohen's d¼ 0.85) and low decreasing class (Cohen's d¼ 1.05), but the percentages ofchildren in the high increasing trajectory scoring in the borderline and clinical range of teacherreported problem behaviour were low.

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Reference 14 - 0,19% Coverage

The advantages of trajectories in the identification of young children with problem behaviour according to both parent and teacher were, however, limited. In our study, trajectories of total, physical, and non-physical aggression did not show incremental predictive validity over the latest time point measurement.

<Files\\Willems et al. (2018)> - § 1 reference coded [0,25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,25% Coverage

In line with these results, we expected that self-control will predict his/her own self-control in the future to a certain extent. Specifically, we expected that a child's level of self-control, as assessed by the ASCS at age 7, predicts his/her levels of self-control at later ages.

<Files\\Windhorst et al. (2017)> - § 1 reference coded [0,12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,12% Coverage

Our results support a differential susceptibility model with mild perinatal adversity being a susceptibility marker, increasing susceptibility to both positive and negative environments.

<Files\\Yu et al. (2016) [2]> - § 3 references coded [0,35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,10% Coverage

The aims of the current study were to examine personenvironment interaction effects in predicting adolescents' development of externalizing problem behaviours.

Reference 2 - 0,08% Coverage

We also observed interactive effects between CARAUCg and neighbourhood density in predicting adolescent self-reported delinquent behaviours.

Reference 3 - 0,17% Coverage

predicting parent-reported externalizing problem
behaviours, we observed detrimental effects of a combination of a hypo-aroused biological response, namely a low cortisol awaking response, and a low density neighbourhood in predicting adolescents' externalizing problem behaviours.

<Files\\Yu et al. (2017)> - § 5 references coded [1,19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0,25% Coverage

We found a consistent pattern of increased risk of later violent behaviors in depression in cohorts of adolescents and young adults in longitudinal analyses, with overall aORs ranging from 1.7 to 2.1 across all three cohorts.

Reference 2 - 0,11% Coverage

 At the same time, the absolute risks in girls were considerably lower across the three cohorts.

Reference 3 - 0,38% Coverage

Furthermore, although the relative risk of violence in adolescent depression did not appear to be higher than in adult depression, the high absolute rates of violent behaviors and developmental salience of adolescent depressive symptoms suggest that consideration should be given to assessment and management of violence risk in this population.

Reference 4 - 0,22% Coverage

The potential importance of the risk management of in-
dividuals with depression in forensic settings, including juvenile detention and correctional facilities, is highlighted by these findings.

Reference 5 - 0,23% Coverage

We found elevated risks of violence in adolescents and young adults with heightened depressive symptoms and in those with a clinical diagnosis of depression, and higher relative risks in girls than in boys.