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1. The co-occurrence of child psychiatric symptoms can be well explained by an underlying general psychopathology factor derived from multiple informants.
2. The general psychopathology factor is genetically heritable and associated with variation in common single nucleotide polymorphisms.
3. General psychopathology is related to lower global levels of white matter integrity, whereas specific externalizing levels are related to higher integrity.
4. DNA methylation at birth is associated with the development of ADHD symptoms.
5. Ethnicity-related stress cannot be studied with hair cortisol, as concentrations are related to hair color and structure.
6. Psychiatric epidemiological research data is almost never missing completely at random, therefore complete case analysis should be avoided.
7. Introspection of our conscious experience is not infallible (Dennett, 1988).
8. Psychiatric symptoms may be an adaptation, but this does not make them less problematic.
9. Failure to replicate is often blamed on study heterogeneity, yet the lack of power in the discovery is typically the main culprit.
10. Modern psychiatric epidemiology is the study of small effect sizes.
11. Free and open source software promotes collaboration, reproducibility and transparency. It therefore should be chosen over propriety software in science whenever possible.