



# General Psychopathology and Dysregulation Profile in a Longitudinal Community Sample: Stability, Antecedents and Outcomes

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## Abstract

The general factor of psychopathology (GP, or p factor) and the Dysregulation Profile (DP) are two conceptually similar, but independently developed approaches to understand psychopathology. GP and DP models and their stability, antecedents and outcomes are studied in a longitudinal sample of 1073 children (49.8% female). GP and DP models were estimated at ages 8 and 14 years using the parent-reported Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and Youth Self Report (YSR). Early childhood antecedents and adolescent outcomes were derived using a multi-method multi-informant approach. Results showed that the general GP and DP had similar key symptoms and were similarly related to early-childhood antecedents (e.g., lower effortful control, higher maternal depression) and adolescent outcomes (e.g., reduced academic functioning, poorer mental health). This study demonstrates that GP and DP are highly similar constructs in middle childhood and adolescence, both describing a general vulnerability for psychopathology with (emotional) dysregulation at its core. Scientific integration of these approaches could lead to a better understanding of the structure, antecedents and outcomes of psychopathology.

**Keywords** p factor · Dysregulation · Comorbidity · Bifactor model · Child Behavior Checklist

## Introduction

Traditionally, child and adolescent psychopathology has mainly been conceptualized in terms of a two-dimensional structure of externalizing (i.e., aggression, attention problems) and internalizing (i.e., anxiety, depression) problems. However, externalizing and internalizing problems are highly correlated in childhood, reciprocally influence each other and specific etiology and outcomes for either are still

poorly understood [1–3]. Recently, studies using confirmatory factor analysis have documented a ‘general psychopathology factor’ (GP, or ‘p factor’) that underlies the externalizing and internalizing spectra [4, 5]. Other factor-analytic studies yield similar results, highlighting the Dysregulation Profile (DP), composed of the most common symptoms of psychopathology from both the externalizing and internalizing spectrum [6–8]. Scales from the widely-used Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and Youth Self Report are often used as indicators for both GP and DP in young people, although GP generally is measured with a broader range of scales.

Despite many conceptual as well as statistical similarities, research and thinking about GP and DP developed independently. Determining whether—and how—they similarly define co-occurring psychopathology is important to advance understanding of the structure and etiology of psychopathology. One study estimated both GP and DP models in a sample of clinically referred children and adolescents, showing that both models can be estimated and that both are clinically meaningful constructs linked to self-harm and suicidality [8]. However, more evidence is needed to determine the similarity of GP and DP models. Therefore,

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after describing the origins, similarities, and differences of GP and DP, we evaluate these approaches (as depicted in Fig. 1) conceptually and statistically, using parent- and youth-reported symptoms in middle childhood and adolescence. By comparing the two models on a broad range of early-childhood antecedents and adolescent outcomes that have been linked to GP and/or DP in previous research, we aim to explore the extent to which the meaning, predictive validity and developmental appropriateness of GP and DP overlap or differ.

### Origins of the General Factor of Psychopathology and the Dysregulation Profile

Observations that different forms of adult psychopathology are highly interrelated stimulated recent investigations of the underlying transdiagnostic structure of psychopathology leading to the emergence of the GP. Using a factor-analytic approach, commonly observed patterns of comorbidity were best described by a bifactor model, indicating that common associations between different domains of psychopathology could be explained by GP as well as by domain-specific externalizing and internalizing factors [4, 5]. The bifactor GP model has been tested against alternative models, including correlated-factors and one-factor models, and was found to best describe the structure of adult psychopathology [4, 5] as well as child and adolescent psychopathology [8–12].

In contrast to GP, research on DP originated in the study of child psychopathology, specifically, in efforts to identify childhood precursors of bipolar disorder [13]. DP reflects a profile of elevated scores on the Anxious/Depressed, Aggressive Behavior and Attention Problems syndrome scales of the widely used CBCL. No longer considered a proxy for bipolar disorder [14, 15], DP is now conceptualized as a broad syndrome of difficulties in regulating affect,

behavior, and cognition [16]. This claim is consistent with research showing that a bifactor model also best describes the structure of DP [6–8].

Thus, GP and DP are similarly derived using bifactor models, in which general factors (GP or DP) exist over and above specific factors of internalizing (INT) and externalizing (EXT) difficulties in the GP model or anxiety/depression (AD), aggression (AGG), and attention problems (AP) in the DP model (see Fig. 1). Previous studies have demonstrated significant homotypic continuity (e.g., GP predicting GP at a later time point) as well as hetero-typic continuity (e.g., GP predicting later EXT and vice versa) (e.g., [17, 18]). For DP however, only homotypic continuity has been examined (and established) [19, 20]. A comparison of the stability of GP and DP is needed to determine which one would be more susceptible to developmental change.

Research linking GP or DP models to external correlates indicates that both are associated with a myriad of etiological correlates (e.g., family history of psychiatric disorder) and developmental consequences (e.g., self-harm, psychosocial problems, poor academic functioning) [4, 6, 7, 11, 21]. These associations emerge even when specific psychopathology factors are controlled for, or different informants are used. The specific factors in the GP and DP models show differentiated associations. This underscores the major advantage of bifactor models being positioned to disentangle common and unique dimensions of psychopathology, along with their common and unique risk factors and outcomes.

Concerns expressed about bifactor models include their tendency to show superior goodness of fit in model comparison studies, and several authors have stressed the need for validation [22, 23]. Extensive evidence of the criterion validity of both models, and further evidence that they do not reflect evaluation bias [24] however, reveals GP and DP bifactor models as meaningful and parsimonious ways of

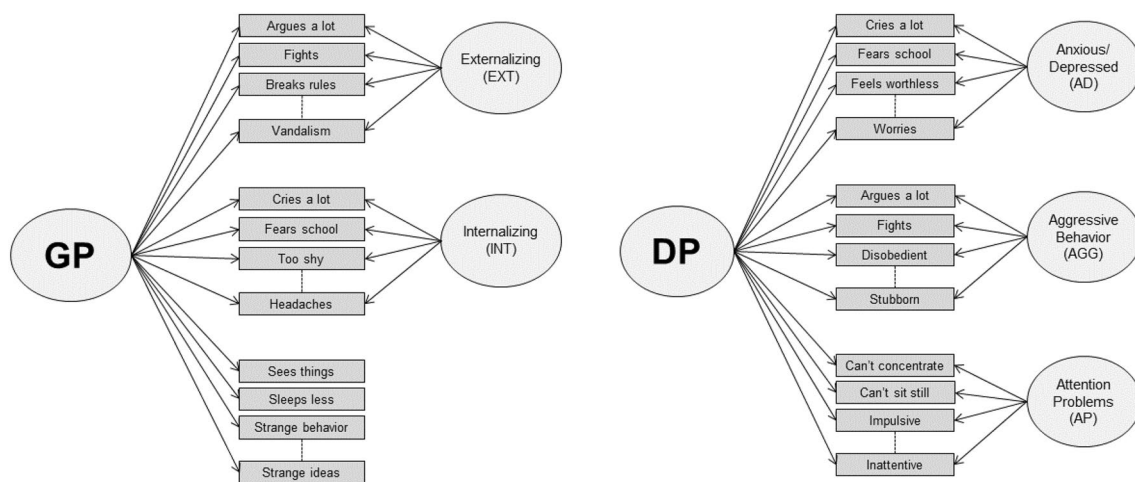


Fig. 1 The bifactor GP model (left) and the bifactor DP model (right)

examining the etiology and consequences of psychopathology. In sum, both GP and DP models capture general vulnerability for developing psychopathology. Work into the meaning and underlying factors of both has pointed mostly to constructs related to self- and emotion-regulation, e.g., effortful control and negative affectivity [25, 26], poor constraint over reactions to emotion [27], emotional reactivity and irritability [6], and negative emotionality [24].

Notwithstanding the highly similar ways in which GP and DP models are derived, there are key differences in how they are operationalized, especially with regard to the content of the item domains and specific factors in the models. The extent to which these differences in specification affect these models is unknown. First, a broader range of scales and instruments and often a far larger battery of items are included in GP models [9, 28], while the DP is usually assessed with only three scales of either the CBCL or the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire [19]. It is unknown whether the size of the item battery affects predictive validity or whether DP, as a more parsimonious measure, might be just as useful. Further, although both models include symptoms from the externalizing and internalizing domains, there is no consensus regarding whether, and how, to handle attention problems. Although modeled as a specific latent factor within the bifactor DP model, in GP models attention problems are not included at all (e.g., [4, 11]) or are included as a part of the externalizing domain (e.g., [9, 21]). In one recent study symptoms of attention problems loaded on the GP factor directly rather than being subsumed in the externalizing factor, although, notably, the authors did not consider modeling attention problems as a specific factor [28]. Finally, thought-problem symptoms are only included in GP models, generally not as a unique factor but rather contributing directly to the general GP factor (e.g., [4, 9]).

In the present study, we extend work on the two models, as their core components, stability, potential early-childhood etiological factors, and outcomes in adolescence are evaluated within one study. Our overarching goal is to determine whether GP and DP approaches on the structure of psychopathology can be integrated.

## Method

### Participants

Participants were from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development (SECCYD), a diverse US longitudinal cohort study of children born in 1991. Parents were recruited through hospital visits, and 1364 participants with healthy newborns were enrolled in the study (for details see: <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/233>). The SECCYD research protocol was approved by each of

the 10 participating university's ethical review boards. All participating families provided written informed consent at the start of the study. The current study included 1,073 participants (78.7% of the original sample) with psychopathology data available at age 8 or 14 years. Of this subsample, 49.8% ( $n = 534$ ) were female, 81.6% ( $n = 875$ ) were White, 8.2% of mothers did not complete high school and 19% were living in poverty.

## Instruments and Measures

### Symptoms of Psychopathology

The Achenbach System of Empirical Based Assessment (ASEBA; [29]) was used to assess symptoms of psychopathology with the parent-reported CBCL when children were 8 and 14 years of age and the YSR when the child was 14. The 1991-version of the CBCL was available for the 8-year old models, and the 2001-versions of the CBCL and YSR for the 14-year old models, but for all models the 2001-configuration was used to the extent possible. Mother-reported CBCL was available for 1026 participants at age 8 years and 975 at 14 years; 957 adolescents completed the YSR at age 14 years.

### Antecedents and Outcomes

A range of antecedents pertaining to the child (e.g., temperament, executive functioning) and the family (e.g., parenting, maternal depression) from birth to 54 months was examined using mother- and teacher-reported questionnaires, observations, and laboratory tasks. Outcomes were assessed at age 15 and mainly youth-reported, and included measures of academic functioning, mental health, psychosocial outcomes and risk-taking. Given the large number of antecedents and outcomes included in this study, detailed information on the measurements as well as reliability measures in the current study are provided in Table A1 in the online supplements.

### Statistical Analyses

Confirmatory Factor Analyses were conducted in Mplus 7.31 [30] using Weighted Least Squares Means and Variances adjusted estimator (WLSMV) with delta parameterization. Separate bifactor GP and DP models were estimated with the CBCL at ages 8 and 14 years and the YSR at age 14 years. Model fit was evaluated using the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), the Comparative Fit Index (CFI), and the Tucker-Lewis index (TLI). Values of  $RMSEA \leq 0.06$  and  $CFI$  and  $TLI \geq 0.95$  indicate very good model fit [31, 32].

To examine antecedents and outcomes, regression analyses were conducted with the derived factor scores from

both sets of models. Both the antecedents and the future outcomes variables were standardized to allow for easier interpretation and comparison of the size of coefficients. A conservative alpha level of 0.01 was adopted to account for multiple testing. Overall missing cells of antecedents and outcomes were 10.7% of the total, with missingness varying from 0% for birth weight to 36.3% for school attendance. Little's MCAR test indicated that data of the antecedents and outcomes were missing at random,  $\chi^2(15278) = 7764.490$ ,  $p = 1.000$ . Twenty sets of multiple imputation were conducted in STATA14 and all regression analyses were conducted in the imputed datasets.

## Results

### Model Fitting

Items with little (< 1% endorsement) or no variation were excluded, resulting in specific items being excluded from the rule-breaking and thought problems subscales (e.g., 'Drinks alcohol without parents' approval' at age 8; 'Sees things that aren't there', at age 14). For the GP bifactor model, items from the Anxious/Depressed ( $n_{\text{items}} = 13$ ), Withdrawn/Depressed ( $n_{\text{items}} = 7-8$ ) and Somatic Problems ( $n_{\text{items}} = 10-11$ ) syndrome scales loaded on the specific Internalizing (INT) factor (total  $n_{\text{items}} = 31$ ). Items from the Aggressive Behavior ( $n_{\text{items}} = 17-18$ ) and Rule-breaking ( $n_{\text{items}} = 8-15$ ) syndrome scales loaded on the Externalizing (EXT) specific factor (total  $n_{\text{items}} = 26-31$ ). All items additionally loaded onto the GP factor, and items from the Thought Problems scale ( $n_{\text{items}} = 11-14$ ) were estimated to load directly onto GP (and not on a specific thought problems factor, following [4], resulting in a total number of items for the GP models ranging from 71 to 76 for different measures at the different ages. For the DP bifactor model, items loaded both on the specific factors of either Anxious/Depressed (AD,  $n_{\text{items}} = 13$ ), Aggressive Behavior (AGG,  $n_{\text{items}} = 17-18$ ), or Attention Problems (AP,  $n_{\text{items}} = 8-10$ ), as well as on DP (total  $n_{\text{items}} = 39-41$ ).

Fit statistics of all factor models were adequate to good (see Table 1). Model fit was comparable for the GP and DP models. Fit indices for the YSR models were lower than for the CBCL models.

Parent-youth concurrent agreement at age 14 was modest (mean  $r = 0.26$ , range 0.17–0.36). All factor loadings for the general GP- and DP-factors were significant in all models (nearly all,  $p < 0.001$ ), and loadings of the shared items were comparable. The items representing thought problems all loaded significantly on the GP factors (most  $> 0.40$ ). Items that most consistently showed the highest factor loadings on the general GP and DP factors were 'Stubborn, sullen, or irritable', and 'Sudden changes in mood or feelings'. In the CBCL models, 'Sulks a lot' also consistently showed high factor loadings (this item is not present in the YSR.) As these items also had nonsignificant or negative specific factor loadings, they seem to most directly contribute to GP and DP. To illustrate, the factor loadings for the age 8 GP and DP models are presented in the online supplementary files (Table A2).

### Stability

There were no apparent differences between the GP and DP models regarding homotypic stability. When mothers reported at age 8 and 14 years, the GP and DP general factors were moderately stable ( $r = 0.58/0.61$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), and the specific factors were weakly to moderately stable ( $r$  range from 0.28 for AGG to 0.45 for EXT,  $p < 0.001$ ). When mothers reported at age 8 and youth at age 14, stability was weaker for both the GP and DP general factors ( $r = 0.19/0.19$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), and for the specific factors ( $r$  range 0.12–0.21,  $p < 0.01/0.001$ ).

Evidence for heterotypic continuity was also present, both from the general (GP/DP) to specific factors ( $r$  range 0.09–0.22, only DP at age 8 to AD at age 14 n.s.) as from the specific to the general factors ( $r$  range 0.08–0.20, all significant). When mothers reported at age 8 and youth at age 14, only three out of ten correlations were significant.

**Table 1** Fit indices for the bifactor GP and DP models in middle childhood and adolescence

Model	$\chi^2$	df	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% CI	CFI	TLI
Middle childhood						
Mother-reported GP	3216.888	2357	0.019	[0.017–0.020]	0.947	0.945
Mother-reported DP	1296.084	663	0.031	[0.028–0.033]	0.961	0.956
Adolescence						
Mother-reported GP	3415.340	2564	0.018	[0.017–0.020]	0.950	0.947
Mother-reported DP	1262.831	738	0.027	[0.024–0.030]	0.967	0.964
Youth-reported GP	4277.891	2637	0.025	[0.024–0.027]	0.921	0.917
Youth-reported DP	1695.353	663	0.040	[0.038–0.043]	0.912	0.901

GP General Psychopathology, DP Dysregulation Profile

Heterotypic continuity seems slightly larger for the GP models. See Table 2 for all longitudinal correlations.

## Antecedents

### Demographic Predictors

Gender was not related to the GP or DP general factors, but being female was associated with more INT and AD and fewer EXT, AGG, and AP. Higher maternal education was associated with lower levels of GP and DP and EXT/AGG, while income disadvantage was only related to higher GP and DP at age 8. Later-born children had lower levels of GP, INT and AD at age 8, and GP and DP at age 14. In all subsequent analyses of antecedents, we controlled for socio-demographic factors (gender, ethnicity, income, maternal education, and birth order).

### Early Childhood Antecedents of the General GP and DP Factors

GP and DP based on maternal reports at age 8 (Table 3) and age 14 (Table 4) were similarly associated with child and family characteristics. Regarding child attributes, higher negative affectivity, lower cognitive ability, and less self-control were associated with more general problems (higher GP and DP). With regard to family factors, similarly, higher maternal depression, lower positive maternal parenting and poorer quality of the home environment were associated

with higher GP and DP. Notably, GP and DP based on youth reports at age 14 were unrelated to all antecedents (see Table 5).

### Early Childhood Antecedents of Specific Factors

Greater EXT and AGG were associated with lower effortful control and self-control and lower quality of the home environment. Greater INT and AD were associated with higher child negative affectivity and maternal depression. AP was associated with lower effortful control and poorer executive functioning (e.g., delay of gratification). Again, all measured antecedents proved unrelated to youth reported specific factors.

In summary, the general factors from the GP and DP bifactor models were associated similarly with early childhood antecedents. Conceptually similar specific syndromes (e.g., EXT and AGG) showed comparable associations with early childhood antecedents, while the AP factor was uniquely related to measures of executive functioning.

## Developmental Outcomes

### Outcomes of the General GP and DP Factors

Table 6 presents the outcomes of GP and DP based on maternal reports at age 8, indicating that higher GP and DP bifactor scores at age 8, were similarly associated with impaired academic functioning (i.e., lower average grade),

**Table 2** Longitudinal homotypic and heterotypic continuity correlations for all factors of the GP and DP models

	Maternal-reported age 8						
	GP	INT	EXT	DP	AD	AGG	AP
Maternal-reported age 14							
GP	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.20</b>				
Int	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>-0.12</b>				
Ext	<b>0.18</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>0.45</b>				
DP				<b>0.61</b>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<b>0.12</b>
AD				0.04	<b>0.42</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-0.09</b>
AGG				<b>0.22</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>-0.03</b>
AP				<i>0.09</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<b>0.41</b>
Youth-reported age 14							
GP	<b>0.19</b>	<i>0.10</i>	0.05				
Int	0.01	<b>0.17</b>	<b>-0.13</b>				
Ext	0.05	<i>-0.08</i>	<b>0.21</b>				
DP	<b>0.19</b>	0.06	<i>0.11</i>				
AD					<b>-0.17</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<i>-0.08</i>
AGG					<i>-0.11</i>	<b>0.16</b>	0.02
AP					<i>-0.06</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.12</i>

Correlations in bold are significant at  $p < 0.001$  level, underlined at  $p < 0.01$  level, and italicized at  $p < 0.05$ . GP General Psychopathology, Ext Externalizing, Int Internalizing, DP Dysregulation Profile, AD Anxious/Depressed, AGG Aggressive Behavior, AP Attention Problems



**Table 3** Antecedents predicting all factors from the mother-reported GP and DP models with the CBCL at age 8

	CBCL general psychopathology			CBCL Dysregulation Profile			
	GP	Ext	Int	DP	AD	AGG	AP
<b>Child individual predictors</b>							
Birth weight	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	−0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Attachment (SS) B versus A	0.07 (0.08)	0.03 (0.07)	0.00 (0.07)	0.07 (0.08)	−0.01 (0.07)	−0.02 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)
Attachment (SS) B versus C	−0.01 (0.10)	0.11 (0.08)	−0.08 (0.08)	0.02 (0.10)	−0.05 (0.09)	0.03 (0.07)	−0.11 (0.08)
Attachment (SS) B versus D	−0.03 (0.08)	−0.13 (0.07)	0.07 (0.07)	−0.13 (0.08)	0.18* (0.07)	−0.01 (0.05)	−0.06 (0.06)
Attachment (SS) B versus U	−0.12 (0.15)	0.04 (0.12)	−0.08 (0.12)	−0.05 (0.15)	−0.17 (0.12)	−0.06 (0.10)	−0.03 (0.12)
Negative affectivity	0.26** (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.07* (0.02)	0.24** (0.03)	0.11** (0.02)	−0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Effortful control	−0.22** (0.03)	−0.19** (0.02)	0.06 (0.02)	−0.28** (0.03)	0.06 (0.02)	−0.09** (0.02)	−0.12** (0.02)
Cognitive ability	−0.10** (0.03)	−0.04 (0.03)	−0.04 (0.03)	−0.09* (0.03)	−0.04 (0.03)	−0.04 (0.02)	−0.07* (0.03)
Delay of gratification	−0.10 (0.06)	−0.04 (0.05)	−0.07 (0.05)	−0.10 (0.06)	−0.11 (0.05)	−0.06 (0.04)	−0.15* (0.05)
Impulsivity	0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	−0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	−0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Planning/problem-solving	−0.03 (0.03)	−0.02 (0.02)	−0.01 (0.02)	−0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	−0.03 (0.02)	−0.09** (0.02)
Self-control	−0.12** (0.03)	−0.09** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	−0.14** (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	−0.06* (0.02)	−0.04 (0.02)
<b>Family domain predictors</b>							
Positive maternal parenting	−0.11** (0.03)	−0.05 (0.03)	−0.01 (0.02)	−0.11** (0.04)	−0.03 (0.03)	−0.05 (0.02)	−0.07* (0.03)
Harsh control	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.03)	−0.04 (0.03)	0.08 (0.03)	−0.06 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)
Maternal depression	0.20** (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.05 (0.02)	0.17** (0.03)	0.08** (0.02)	−0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Home environment	−0.16** (0.03)	−0.16** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	−0.20** (0.03)	0.06 (0.03)	−0.11** (0.03)	−0.06 (0.03)

CBCL Child Behavior Checklist, GP General Psychopathology, Ext Externalizing, Int Internalizing, DP Dysregulation Profile, AD Anxious/Depressed, AGG Aggressive Behavior, AP Attention Problems

\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\* $p < 0.001$

more mental health issues (i.e., higher levels depression and sleep problems), poorer psychosocial functioning (i.e., more loneliness, less psychosocial maturity), and greater risk-taking. GP and DP based on maternal-reports at age 14 (Table 7) also predicted less school days attended, and higher instrumental and reactive aggression. Youth-reported GP and DP at age 14 (see Table 8), additionally predicted higher relational aggression, psychopathy and risk-taking propensity, and lower friendship quality psychosocial maturity (but not less school days attended). When not taking into account the specific factors (i.e., when antecedents predicted the GP or DP general factors only), results were similar.

### Outcomes of Specific Factors

Tables 6, 7 and 8 present coefficients of regression analysis using the specific factors as predictors of outcomes *over and above* the general GP and DP factors. The EXT (GP) and AGG (DP) factors were mainly associated with higher levels of aggression, risk-taking, psychopathy and lower average grade. EXT at age 14 was more strongly associated with

age-15 outcomes than AGG at the same age and predicted more outcomes such as lower school days attendance. The INT (GP) and AD (DP) factors were mainly associated with more depression and less psychopathy at age 15. Although they significantly predicted a few different outcomes, coefficients of these effects were similar. Finally, AP was most consistently related with a lower average grade and less psychosocial maturity.

In sum, the general GP and DP factors similarly predicted a range of negative outcomes in adolescence, even when controlling for the specific factors. Conceptually comparable syndromes again were similar in their predictions.

### Discussion

This study examined conceptual and statistical similarities between two recently, but independently developed approaches which concern the structure of (child and adolescent) psychopathology: general psychopathology (GP, or p factor) and the Dysregulation Profile (DP). Our conceptual

**Table 4** Antecedents predicting all factors from the mother-reported GP and DP models with the CBCL at age 14

	CBCL general psychopathology			CBCL Dysregulation Profile			
	GP	EXT	INT	DP	AD	AGG	AP
<b>Child individual predictors</b>							
Birth weight	0.07 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.06 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Attachment (SS) B versus A	0.10 (0.09)	−0.02 (0.07)	−0.02 (0.07)	0.10 (0.08)	−0.05 (0.06)	−0.06 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)
Attachment (SS) B versus C	0.00 (0.11)	0.00 (0.08)	0.00 (0.09)	−0.04 (0.10)	0.04 (0.08)	0.01 (0.07)	−0.15 (0.08)
Attachment (SS) B versus D	0.00 (0.08)	−0.07 (0.07)	−0.03 (0.06)	−0.07 (0.08)	0.07 (0.06)	−0.06 (0.05)	−0.01 (0.06)
Attachment (SS) B versus U	0.00 (0.15)	0.10 (0.12)	−0.18 (0.12)	−0.02 (0.14)	−0.12 (0.11)	0.07 (0.10)	−0.09 (0.11)
Negative affectivity	0.21** (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.07* (0.02)	0.19** (0.03)	0.07* (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)
Effortful control	−0.17** (0.03)	−0.13** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	−0.21** (0.03)	0.05 (0.02)	−0.06* (0.02)	−0.09** (0.02)
Cognitive ability	−0.06 (0.03)	−0.04 (0.03)	−0.03 (0.03)	−0.08* (0.03)	−0.01 (0.02)	−0.01 (0.02)	−0.04 (0.03)
Delay of gratification	−0.03 (0.06)	−0.04 (0.05)	−0.04 (0.05)	−0.06 (0.06)	−0.01 (0.04)	−0.05 (0.04)	−0.05 (0.05)
Impulsivity	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	−0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)
Planning/problem-solving	−0.04 (0.03)	−0.03 (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)	−0.05 (0.03)	−0.03 (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)	−0.08** (0.02)
Self-control	−0.11** (0.03)	−0.06* (0.02)	−0.01 (0.02)	−0.12** (0.03)	−0.02 (0.02)	−0.04 (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)
<b>Family domain predictors</b>							
Positive maternal parenting	−0.09* (0.03)	−0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	−0.10* (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	−0.01 (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)
Harsh control	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	−0.02 (0.02)	−0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Maternal depression	0.18** (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.06* (0.02)	0.16** (0.03)	0.08** (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Home environment	−0.16** (0.04)	−0.10** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	−0.18** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	−0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)

CBCL Child Behavior Checklist, GP General Psychopathology, EXT Externalizing, INT Internalizing, DP Dysregulation Profile, AD Anxious/Depressed, AGG Aggressive Behavior, AP Attention Problems

\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\* $p < 0.001$

analysis revealed that GP and DP are described and derived very similarly and are similarly associated with a broad range of early-childhood antecedents and adolescent outcomes. The ways in which the models differ—mainly via inclusion of an Attention Problems factor in the DP model and that of thought and rule-breaking problems in the GP model—apparently does not have a large bearing on relations with antecedents and outcomes, suggesting that both operationalizations result in similar formulations of general vulnerability for psychopathology. Interestingly, it has been suggested that a GP factor without thought problems can be better referred to as a “general behavioural/emotional dysregulation dimension” [33]. Future research needs to examine both GP and DP models in relation to measures and indicators of thought problems to further establish whether thought problems are key to general vulnerability of psychopathology [34].

Inspection of factor loadings indicates that mood regulation difficulties and irritability lie at the core of both GP and DP, as items such as ‘Stubborn, sullen, or irritable’ and ‘Sudden changes in mood or feelings’ most directly contributed to the general factors. Emotion dysregulation

is central to many clinical conditions, and difficulties in emotion regulation (e.g., with selecting and implementing regulatory strategies) can underlie various forms of psychopathology [35]. Many ways of thinking about psychopathology have long had emotion dysregulation at its core and the central role of emotional dysregulation in GP and DP has been previously highlighted [4, 36]. It is noteworthy that the abovementioned items together with ‘Temper tantrums or hot temper’ (that especially had high loadings on DP) have been used together previously as an index of irritability [37].

Both GP and DP were moderately stable from 8 to 14 years, in line with previous research on GP [17, 18, 28, 38] and DP [20, 39]. The specific factors showed only weak to moderate stability, however. This suggests that while general psychopathology remains fairly stable, specific problems (or symptom presentations) are more susceptible to change. Furthermore, evidence for both homotypic and heterotypic continuity was found, suggesting that general vulnerability for psychopathology predicts specific symptom presentations as well as vice versa. One recent study that, to the best of our knowledge, is the only study that examined stability of the GP model in adults, examined

**Table 5** Antecedents predicting all factors from the youth-reported GP and DP models with the YSR at age 14

	YSR general psychopathology			YSR Dysregulation Profile			
	GP	EXT	INT	DP	AD	AGG	AP
<b>Child individual predictors</b>							
Birth weight	0.07 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	0.06 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Attachment (SS) B versus A	0.10 (0.09)	0.02 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.07 (0.09)	-0.02 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.06)	0.02 (0.06)
Attachment (SS) B versus C	0.05 (0.11)	0.04 (0.10)	0.00 (0.09)	0.01 (0.10)	0.06 (0.08)	0.07 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.08)
Attachment (SS) B versus D	0.12 (0.09)	0.14 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.07)	0.11 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.07)	0.12 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.06)
Attachment (SS) B versus U	0.01 (0.16)	0.16 (0.13)	-0.06 (0.12)	0.05 (0.15)	-0.03 (0.12)	0.09 (0.11)	-0.09 (0.11)
Negative affectivity	0.05 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.02)	0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Effortful control	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Cognitive ability	0.00 (0.04)	0.07 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)
Delay of gratification	-0.12 (0.07)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)
Impulsivity	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)
Planning/problem-solving	0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Self-control	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.06 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
<b>Family domain predictors</b>							
Positive maternal parenting	0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)
Harsh control	0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.06 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.05 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Maternal depression	0.07 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.00)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Home environment	0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)

YSR Youth Self Report, GP General Psychopathology, EXT Externalizing, INT Internalizing, DP Dysregulation Profile, AD Anxious/Depressed, AGG Aggressive Behavior, AP Attention Problems

\*p < 0.01, \*\*p < 0.001

**Table 6** Future functioning outcomes at age 15 predicted by all factors of the mother-reported GP and DP models with the CBCL at age 8

	CBCL general psychopathology			CBCL Dysregulation Profile			
	GP	EXT	INT	DP	AD	AGG	AP
<b>Academic functioning</b>							
Average grade	-0.18** (0.04)	-0.23** (0.05)	0.10 (0.05)	-0.24** (0.04)	0.11 (0.05)	-0.17* (0.06)	-0.22** (0.05)
% Days attended	-0.10 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.12* (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)
<b>Mental health</b>							
Instrumental aggression	0.07 (0.04)	0.17** (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.14** (0.04)	0.01 (0.05)	0.14 (0.06)	0.00 (0.05)
Relational aggression	0.05 (0.04)	0.18** (0.05)	0.06 (0.05)	0.12* (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.14 (0.06)	0.00 (0.05)
Reactive aggression	0.11 (0.04)	0.21** (0.05)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.16** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.23** (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)
Depression	0.15** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.14* (0.05)	0.13* (0.04)	0.11 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.06)	0.00 (0.05)
Psychopathy	0.08 (0.04)	0.17** (0.05)	-0.14* (0.05)	0.11 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.05)	0.21** (0.06)	0.10 (0.05)
General sleep problems	0.17** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.14** (0.04)	0.06 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.05)
<b>Psycho-social</b>							
Friendship quality	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.05)
Loneliness	0.17** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.09 (0.05)	0.13* (0.04)	0.11 (0.05)	0.01 (0.06)	0.08 (0.05)
Psychosocial maturity	-0.20** (0.04)	-0.08 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.20** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.12 (0.05)
<b>Risk-taking</b>							
Any risk-taking	0.08 (0.04)	0.24** (0.05)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.15** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.25** (0.06)	0.07 (0.05)
Risk-taking propensity	-0.08 (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.06 (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)
Resistance to peer influence	-0.09 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.10* (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)	0.00 (0.06)	0.01 (0.05)

CBCL Child Behavior Checklist, GP General Psychopathology, EXT Externalizing, INT Internalizing, DP Dysregulation Profile, AD Anxious/Depressed, AGG Aggressive Behavior, AP Attention Problems

\*p < 0.01, \*\*p < 0.001



**Table 7** Future functioning outcomes at age 15 predicted by all factors of the mother-reported GP and DP models with the CBCL at age 14

	CBCL general psychopathology			CBCL Dysregulation Profile			
	GP	EXT	INT	DP	AD	AGG	AP
<b>Academic functioning</b>							
Average grade	−0.13** (0.04)	−0.40** (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	−0.28** (0.04)	0.28** (0.05)	−0.09 (0.06)	−0.31** (0.06)
% Days attended	−0.10 (0.04)	−0.25** (0.05)	−0.16* (0.05)	−0.15* (0.05)	0.02 (0.06)	−0.13 (0.07)	−0.01 (0.06)
<b>Mental health</b>							
Instrumental aggression	0.15** (0.04)	0.17** (0.05)	−0.08 (0.05)	0.18** (0.04)	−0.06 (0.05)	0.17* (0.06)	0.01 (0.05)
Relational aggression	0.09 (0.04)	0.14* (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)	0.15* (0.04)	−0.07 (0.05)	0.10 (0.06)	0.00 (0.05)
Reactive aggression	0.12* (0.04)	0.28** (0.05)	−0.09 (0.05)	0.18** (0.04)	−0.14* (0.05)	0.23** (0.06)	0.09 (0.05)
Depression	0.29** (0.04)	−0.08 (0.05)	0.13* (0.05)	0.24** (0.04)	0.22** (0.05)	−0.06 (0.06)	−0.13 (0.05)
Psychopathy	0.07 (0.04)	0.26** (0.05)	−0.20** (0.05)	0.10 (0.04)	−0.19** (0.05)	0.26** (0.06)	0.18** (0.05)
General sleep problems	0.18** (0.04)	0.01 (0.05)	0.15* (0.05)	0.19** (0.04)	0.13 (0.05)	−0.07 (0.06)	−0.07 (0.05)
<b>Psycho-social</b>							
Friendship quality	−0.11* (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	−0.04 (0.04)	−0.01 (0.05)	−0.08 (0.06)	−0.10 (0.05)
Loneliness	0.17** (0.04)	−0.02 (0.05)	0.09 (0.05)	0.13* (0.04)	0.11 (0.05)	0.01 (0.06)	0.08 (0.05)
Psychosocial maturity	−0.23** (0.04)	−0.14* (0.05)	−0.02 (0.05)	−0.28** (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)	−0.02 (0.06)	−0.20** (0.05)
<b>Risk taking</b>							
Any risk-taking	0.13** (0.04)	0.45** (0.04)	−0.04 (0.05)	0.27** (0.04)	−0.23** (0.05)	0.19* (0.06)	0.16* (0.05)
Risk-taking propensity	−0.03 (0.04)	0.00 (0.05)	−0.03 (0.05)	−0.04 (0.04)	−0.05 (0.05)	0.04 (0.06)	0.09 (0.05)
Resistance to peer influence	−0.08 (0.04)	−0.12* (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	−0.12* (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	−0.10 (0.06)	−0.02 (0.05)

CBCL Child Behavior Checklist, GP General Psychopathology, EXT Externalizing, INT Internalizing, DP Dysregulation Profile, AD Anxious/Depressed, AGG Aggressive Behavior, AP Attention Problems

\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\* $p < 0.001$

three- to four-year stability of a general psychopathology bifactor model in a large ( $n = 43,093$ ) sample of adults, using an DSM-IV interview schedule [40]. Stability was high for both the GP factor ( $\beta = 0.67$ ) and specific factors of Fear, Externalizing, and Distress ( $\beta$ s ranged from 0.53 to 0.87). It thus might be that while specific symptom profiles are (relatively) susceptible to change in childhood and adolescence, they become more stable in adulthood. No studies yet however have examined developmental stability of DP/GP from childhood into adulthood, which would be needed to examine this hypothesis.

The general GP and DP factors were similarly associated with early childhood antecedents. Socio-demographic precursors were consistent with previous research as follows [4, 11]. General risk for the development of psychopathology, operationalized as either the general GP or DP factors, did not differ for boys and girls. Specific INT and AD were higher for girls, whereas EXT, AGG and AP were higher for boys. Furthermore, greater economic disadvantage and lower maternal education were most strongly related to higher scores on the general GP and DP factors. Stable child factors, such as temperament and lower cognitive ability, as well as family factors, such as maternal depression, proved

to be similarly associated with the general GP and DP factors. Child and family antecedents of conceptually comparable specific syndromes (EXT and AGG, and INT and AD) yielded similar associations. Generally, lower effortful control, lower self-control and a lesser quality home environment predicted higher EXT or AGG, while higher child negative affectivity and maternal depression predicted more INT. This result makes clear that the specific and general factors should be distinguished, and it also demonstrates the unique utility of bifactor models to do so.

As research on childhood antecedents of GP and DP is scarce, several findings are discussed in more detail. First, early temperamental factors of negative affectivity and effortful control showed strongest (albeit still weak) longitudinal associations with GP and DP and showed incremental predictive validity for specific factors. Negative affectivity, or negative emotionality, and effortful control have been described in DeLisi and Vaughn's temperament-based theory of antisocial behavioral and criminal justice system involvement [41, 42] as being significantly predictive of self-regulatory deficits throughout development. Especially for youth in disadvantages communities, these temperamental characteristics can put youth at risk for

**Table 8** Future functioning outcomes at age 15 predicted by all factors of the youth-reported GP and DP models with the YSR at age 14

	YSR general psychopathology			YSR Dysregulation Profile			
	GP	EXT	INT	DP	AD	AGG	AP
<b>Academic functioning</b>							
Average grade	−0.16** (0.04)	−0.23** (0.05)	0.23* (0.05)	−0.24** (0.05)	0.30** (0.05)	−0.16* (0.06)	−0.10 (0.06)
% Days attended	−0.09 (0.04)	−0.14* (0.05)	−0.02 (0.05)	−0.11 (0.05)	0.03 (0.06)	−0.09 (0.06)	0.03 (0.07)
<b>Mental health</b>							
Instrumental aggression	0.30** (0.03)	0.38** (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	0.36** (0.04)	0.00 (0.05)	0.44** (0.05)	−0.01 (0.05)
Relational aggression	0.35** (0.03)	0.35** (0.04)	0.13** (0.04)	0.43** (0.04)	0.11 (0.04)	0.40** (0.05)	−0.06 (0.05)
Reactive aggression	0.40** (0.03)	0.53** (0.03)	−0.09 (0.04)	0.41** (0.03)	−0.06 (0.04)	0.68** (0.04)	−0.01 (0.04)
Depression	0.49** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.56** (0.03)	0.56** (0.03)	0.48** (0.04)	−0.07 (0.04)	−0.18** (0.04)
Psychopathy	0.19** (0.03)	0.30** (0.04)	−0.40** (0.04)	0.17** (0.04)	−0.39** (0.05)	0.37** (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
General sleep problems	0.48** (0.03)	0.09 (0.04)	0.24** (0.04)	0.49** (0.04)	0.22** (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)
<b>Psycho-social</b>							
Friendship quality	−0.17** (0.04)	−0.07 (0.04)	0.00 (0.05)	−0.18** (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	−0.09 (0.05)	0.02 (0.06)
Loneliness	0.48** (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)	0.38** (0.04)	0.50** (0.04)	0.33** (0.04)	−0.02 (0.04)	−0.09 (0.05)
Psychosocial maturity	−0.18** (0.03)	−0.40** (0.04)	−0.14* (0.04)	−0.33** (0.04)	0.00 (0.05)	−0.13* (0.05)	−0.07 (0.05)
<b>Risk-taking</b>							
Any risk-taking	0.48** (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)	0.38** (0.04)	0.50** (0.04)	0.33** (0.04)	−0.02 (0.04)	−0.09 (0.05)
Risk-taking propensity	0.33** (0.03)	0.67** (0.03)	−0.10* (0.03)	0.42** (0.03)	−0.16** (0.04)	0.49** (0.04)	0.06 (0.05)
Resistance to peer influence	−0.01 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	−0.10 (0.05)	−0.02 (0.04)	−0.09 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	0.09 (0.06)

YSR Youth Self Report, GP General Psychopathology, EXT Externalizing, INT Internalizing, DP Dysregulation Profile, AD Anxious/Depressed, AGG Aggressive Behavior, AP Attention Problems

\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\* $p < 0.001$

adverse development. DeLisi and Vaughn [41] describe a developmental pathway of regulatory difficulties in infancy, through difficult (early) childhood temperament, to low self-control in adulthood. Such a pathway is in line with previous studies showing links between infant and toddler regulatory problems and DP [43], between aspects of temperament and personality (pathology) and DP [39, 44], and between DP and GP, on one hand and adult outcomes of low self-control such as antisocial behavior on the other hand [19]. Exploring developmental pathways of early temperamental risk, through (dysregulated) general psychopathology, to antisocial involvement later in life could be an avenue for future research, especially in higher risk samples rather than the current population-based study.

Second, executive functioning measures were not related to GP and DP, which is surprising given that EF has widespread associations with psychopathology and has been linked to general psychopathology as well as dysregulation in previous research [6, 45, 46]. This could be a consequence of the measures used in the present study, which mostly tapped into non-emotional (“cool”) executive functioning. As EF measures did show associations

with AP it could be that AP drives the link between EF and psychopathology. Attachment problems, which also have been associated with a general vulnerability for psychopathology [47], neither emerged as a significant predictor.

Third, surprisingly, no early-childhood antecedents were associated with youth-reported symptoms. As most early-childhood antecedents were parent-reported (e.g., temperament, maternal depression), shared method variance might partly explain the presence of associations with parent-reported symptoms and lack of associations with youth-reported psychopathology. Other studies have also documented a lack of associations between early antecedents such as socio-economic deprivation and cognitive ability and youth-reported, but not parent-reported, mental health [48, 49]. Given that youth-reported GP and DP were good predictors of many adolescent outcomes, and parent-youth agreement was in line with what is generally reported [50] these findings are unlikely to reflect peculiarities of youth reported symptoms in this dataset. This failure to detect potential determinants of youth-reported symptoms merits attention in future research.

Higher general GP and DP bifactor scores predicted adolescent outcomes similarly, irrespective of age of measurement and reporter, including poorer academic functioning, mental health, psychosocial functioning, and greater risky behavior and susceptibility to peer influence. Notably, most associations remained significant even when controlling for the specific factors. Again, the specific factors from the GP and DP models were more differentiated in their associations with adolescent outcomes. EXT and AGG generally predicted higher levels of different forms of aggression, while INT and AD mostly predicted higher depression and (lower levels of) psychopathy. AP uniquely predicted lower average grade and lower psychosocial maturity, indicating that difficulties in attention (cognition) regulation specifically, negatively impact adolescent's academic achievement, as well as capacity for responsible self-management.

Earlier GP and DP predicted different forms of subsequent aggression as well as risk-taking, in line with previous studies showing associations of DP with antisocial behavior and disciplinary measures such as being expelled from school [19]. These links have been explained by shared deficits in dimensions of emotion and self-regulation in general psychopathology and antisocial behaviors, especially reactive (i.e. emotionally driven and impulsive) aggression [19, 41, 51]. However, especially specific Externalizing and Aggressive Behavior are thought to predict antisocial outcomes (e.g. [4]), independently of GP. Future research could examine whether GP and DP and/or specific Externalizing and Aggressive Behavior predict development of antisocial involvement over time, and thus act as risk factors for such impairing behaviors.

In the past decade, great progress has been made in understanding the nature of psychopathology, and it has become clear that substantial overlap exists between different psychiatric symptoms or disorders, at both behavioral and genetic levels [52, 53]. Our study adds to a growing body of research which provides support for the conceptualization of GP and DP as general syndromes, ones which exist over and above more specific syndromes of psychopathology. The GP and DP bifactor models provide an elegant way to explain inter-relatedness between different forms of psychopathology and offer a refined way to parse out shared and common etiologies and outcomes and are thus highly useful in psychopathology research [23, 34, 54, 55]. Alternative emerging classifications, such as the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP; [56]) and the Research Domain Criteria (RDoC; National Institute of Mental Health), also view psychological disorders as dimensions of underlying cognitive and neurophysiological systems instead of separate and categorical entities. More research is needed to better define what GP and DP reflect [12].

The DP model proved more parsimonious than the GP, as it required a much smaller set of items. The GP model

thus requires larger samples, which makes the DP model more practical for research purposes. The DP bifactor model was further differentiated from the GP bifactor model by the unique role of the AP factor. One of the main differences between the GP and DP models is that only in the DP model symptoms of Attention Problems are modeled as a specific factor. In the research reported and the practices implemented in adult studies on GP [4, 5], symptoms of attention problems were not included in the GP model. AP and EXT were at best weakly associated in the current report, and AP was uniquely predicted by early-childhood measurements, especially of executive functioning, and uniquely predicted adolescent functioning (e.g., average grade). The specific AP factor demonstrated clear additional value and we thus recommend researchers, especially in youth psychopathology, to model attention problems as a unique factor. Given the high occurrence of attention problems in childhood, its inclusion would be developmentally appropriate. Including a specific attention problems in GP models, as has been done recently in [17] is therefore highly recommended.

Lastly, there is robust evidence for GP and DP as broad developmental risk-markers, given the broad range of maladaptive outcomes reported in this and other studies. Future research should prioritize examining antecedents and neurobiological underpinnings as well as potentially malleable environmental factors (e.g., parenting) that are related to GP and DP, to identify possible targets for treatment and prevention.

## Summary

This study examined the general factor of psychopathology (GP) and the Dysregulation Profile (DP), two conceptually similar, but independently developed approaches to understand comorbidity between externalizing and internalizing forms of psychopathology in children and adolescents. Specifically, this study examined the stability, antecedents and outcomes of GP and DP in a longitudinal community sample of 1073 children (49.8% female). GP and DP models were estimated at ages 8 and 14 years using the parent-reported CBCL and Youth Self Report (YSR), two widely used instruments for child and adolescent emotional and behavioral problems. GP and DP could be similarly derived using bifactor models, in which general factors (GP or DP) exist over and above specific factors of INT and EXT difficulties in the GP model or AD, AGG, and AP in the DP model. Results showed that the GP and DP factors were similarly stable and associated in very similar ways to putative antecedents and outcomes, derived in this multi-method multi-informant study. GP and DP areas of research that have been developing independently so far, would thus benefit from integration. Integrating research on the included syndromes, statistical approaches and findings will help increase our

understanding of the relevance of a general psychopathology dimension, likely contributing to understanding the neurological correlates, biomarkers and environmental factors that predict greater risk of mental disorders through the life course.

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## Compliance with Ethical Standards

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Ethical Approval** All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

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