

Propositions

1. Early adulthood is a key period to understand the expression and development of social and antisocial behavior (this thesis).
2. Neural differentiation between feedback cues in fronto-limbic brain areas is essential for self-regulation in social contexts (this thesis).
3. Young adults with high levels of psychopathic traits have a realistic prosocial self-concept (this thesis).
4. Antisocial and psychopathic behavior might result from an impaired *ability* and/or *motivation* to process and regulate social information (this thesis).
5. Studying individual differences is essential to understand heterogeneous antisocial expressions in different social contexts and throughout development (this thesis).
6. Having high levels of psychopathic traits can be adaptive.
7. Identification of developmental mechanisms and potential routes for prevention and intervention requires close collaboration between scientists, practitioners and other stakeholders.
8. Inclusion and retention of antisocial populations in longitudinal studies depends on creative strategies to trace participants, build trust, and reduce barriers for participation.
9. Visualization of data and concepts is not the icing on the cake. Rather, it is an essential and central tool for scientific thought and communication.
10. Academia should encourage (young) researchers to discover and develop the knowledge, skills and self-understanding needed to contribute to the scientific community *and* to achieve their own goals, in line with their respective talents and interests.
11. We don't see the world as it is, we see it as we are (Anaïs Nin).