Supplementary Material

Preliminary Models

The results of the preliminary models mentioned in the main text are below. Figure S1a depicts the relations among risk, sensitivity, and inhibitory control. As noted in the main text, while there were direct effects of risk on maternal sensitivity (B = -0.39, p < .001) and inhibitory control (B = -0.24, p = .003), there is neither a direct effect of maternal sensitivity on inhibitory control (p = .131) nor a specific indirect effect of risk via sensitivity (p = .143). Figure S1b displays the relations among risk, negative-intrusiveness, and inhibitory control. In this model a significant effect of negative-intrusiveness on inhibitory control is observed (B = -0.33, p < .001), and the specific indirect effect of risk on inhibitory control through negative-intrusiveness is significant (p < .001). Note that fit indices are not reported for these saturated models.

Alternative Models Testing RSA as a Mediator

As noted in the main text, alternative versions of models 1 and 2 were run in which measures of cumulative risk at 30 months were allowed to predict parenting, RSA, and inhibitory control at 36 months. Model S1 was analogous to model 1 presented in the main text, and included RSA and sensitivity as parallel mediators of the effects of risk on inhibitory control. As was the case for model 1, the model was a good fit to the data (see Table S1), and there was neither a significant direct effect of RSA on inhibitory control (B = 0.09, p = .235) nor a significant specific indirect effect of risk on inhibitory control through RSA (p = .584). Model S2 was analogous to model 2, in which risk was allowed to predict negative-intrusiveness, which then predicted RSA, which in turn predicted inhibitory control. Though the model was a marginal fit to the data, the pattern of regression coefficients was similar to those observed for

model 2: RSA was not related to inhibitory control ($B = 0.06$, $p = .440$), and there was not a significant specific indirect effect from risk to inhibitory control ($p = .927$).

Table S1

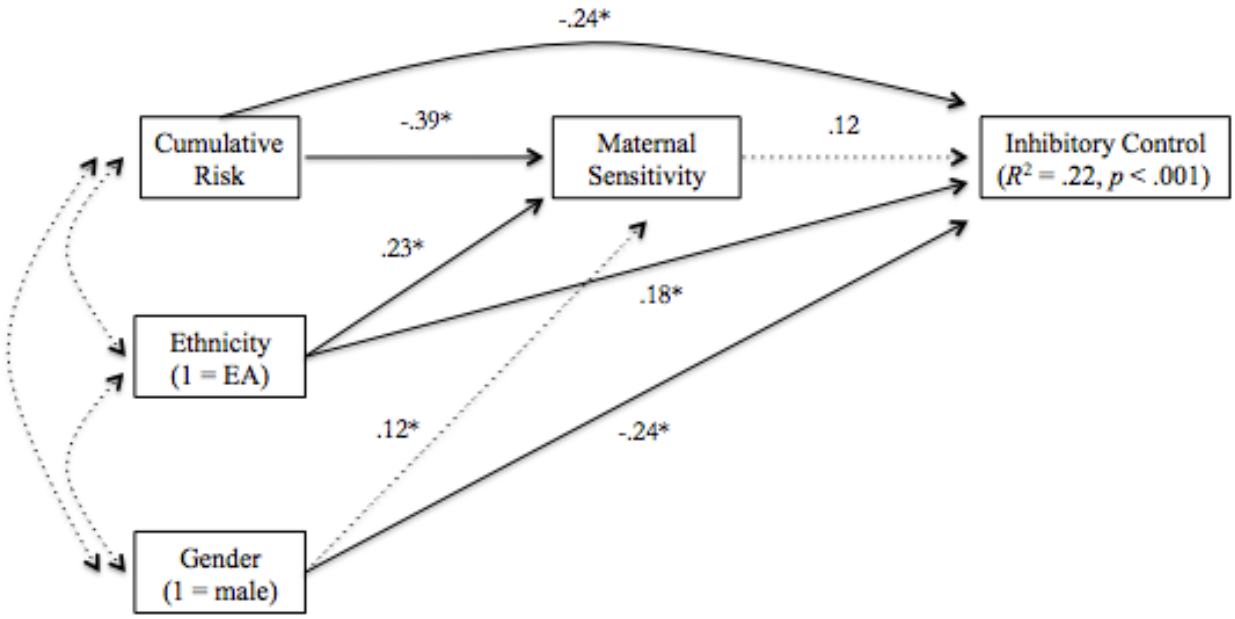
Indices of model fit

	Model S1	Model S2
Parenting behavior	Sensitivity	Negative-Intrusiveness
X^2 (*df*), *p*	2.38 (3), .498	7.13 (2), .028
RMSEA, 90% CI	0, [0, 0.124]	0.124, [0.035, 0.229]
CFI	1.00	0.956
TLI	1.00	0.934
SRMR	0.023	0.033
AIC	6898.6	2597.3
BIC	6944.2	2647.1

Note: RMSEA = Root mean square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval; CFI = Confirmatory fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis index; SRMR = Standardized root mean square residual; AIC = Akaike Information Criterion; BIC

Figure S1a

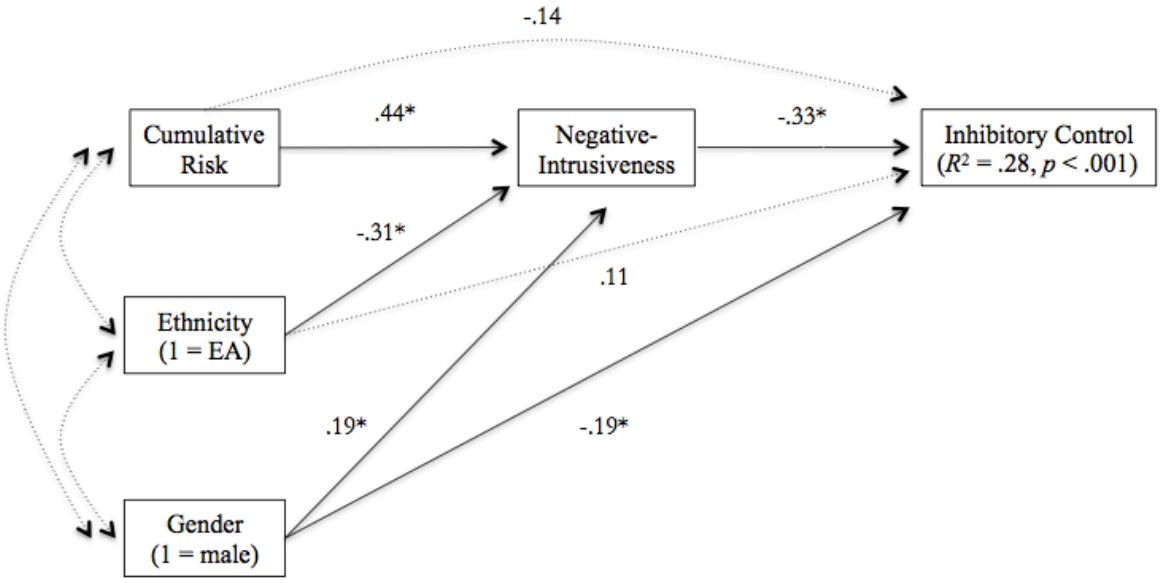
Preliminary model of the relations among risk, sensitivity, and inhibitory control.



Note: All coefficients represent fully-standardized parameter estimates. Solid lines and coefficients with astericks denote statistically-significant relationships ($p < .05$), while dashed lines denote relationships that were not significant. Curved double-headed arrows correspond to correlations among the exogenous variables.

Figure S1b

Preliminary model of the relations among risk, negative intrusiveness, and inhibitory control.



Note: All coefficients represent fully-standardized parameter estimates. Solid lines and coefficients with astericks denote statistically-significant relationships ($p < .05$), while dashed lines denote relationships that were not significant. Curved double-headed arrows correspond to correlations among the exogenous variables.