

As a follow-up test, we examined the significance of the quadratic effect of fussing on preschool self-regulation when maternal sensitivity was -1 and $+1$ *SD* from the mean (i.e., the J-N technique for quadratic-by-linear interactions). Figure S1 shows the simple slopes and confidence intervals of self-regulation regressed on fussiness for infants of highly sensitive ($+1$ *SD*; Figure S1a) and relatively low sensitive (-1 *SD*; Figure S1b) mothers. Note that, in contrast to Figure 2, the y-axes in Figure S1 do not represent self-regulation, but the simple slopes of self-regulation regressed on fussiness. When the area in between the confidence bands does not include zero (i.e., the green colored area's in Figure S1), the simple slopes are significant. When the area in between the confidence bands do include zero (i.e., the red colored area's in Figure S1), the simple slopes are not significant.

As can be seen in Figure S1, the quadratic effect of fussing on preschool self-regulation was only present for infants of high sensitive mothers (Figure S1). Specifically, Figure 3a shows that, when fussing was lower than -0.12 , the simple slope of self-regulation on fussing was significantly positive (left side of Figure S1a). So, when fussiness increases from low to moderate levels, self-regulation increases. When fussing was higher than 2.36 , the simple slope of fussing on later self-regulation was significantly negative (right side of Figure S1a). So, when fussiness increases from moderate to high levels, self-regulation decreases. When fussing was moderate, i.e., in between -0.12 and 2.36 (middle of Figure S1a), the simple slope of self-regulation on fussing was flat and not significant. This area represents the top of the inverted U-curve in Figure 2. Thus, for infants of highly sensitive mothers, an amount of fussing in between -0.12 and 2.36 was associated with the highest level of self-regulation, because it represents the top of the inverted U. When maternal sensitivity was relatively low (Figure S1b), the simple slope for self-regulation regressed on fussing was not significant.

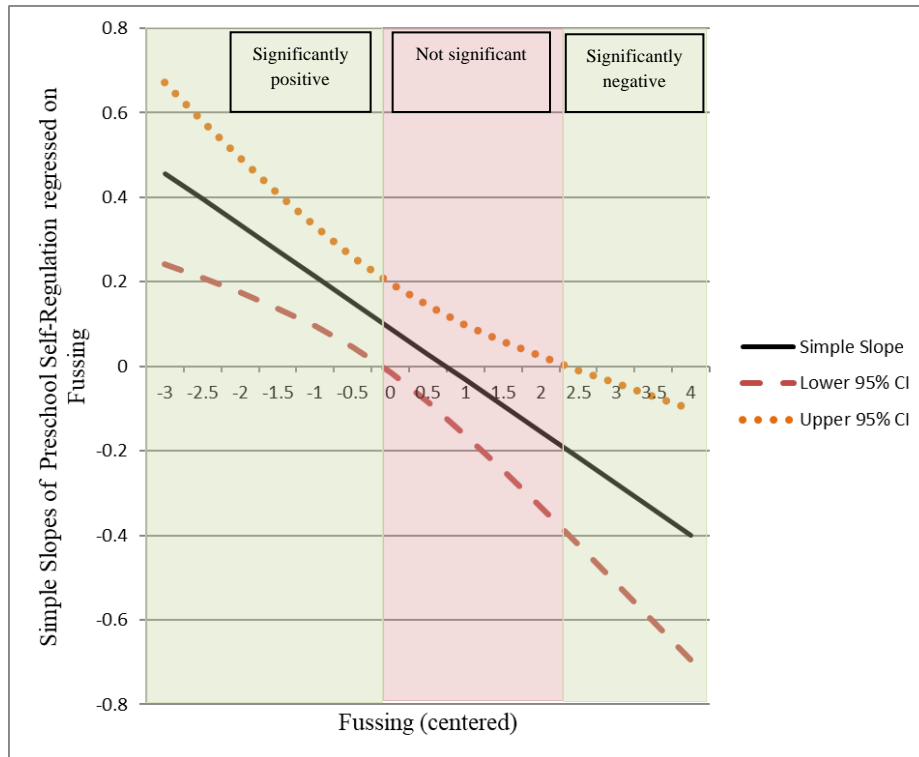


Fig. S1.a. Simple Slopes for Self-regulation on Fussing when Maternal Sensitivity is Fixed at +1 SD. Colored area's represent the significance of the slope.

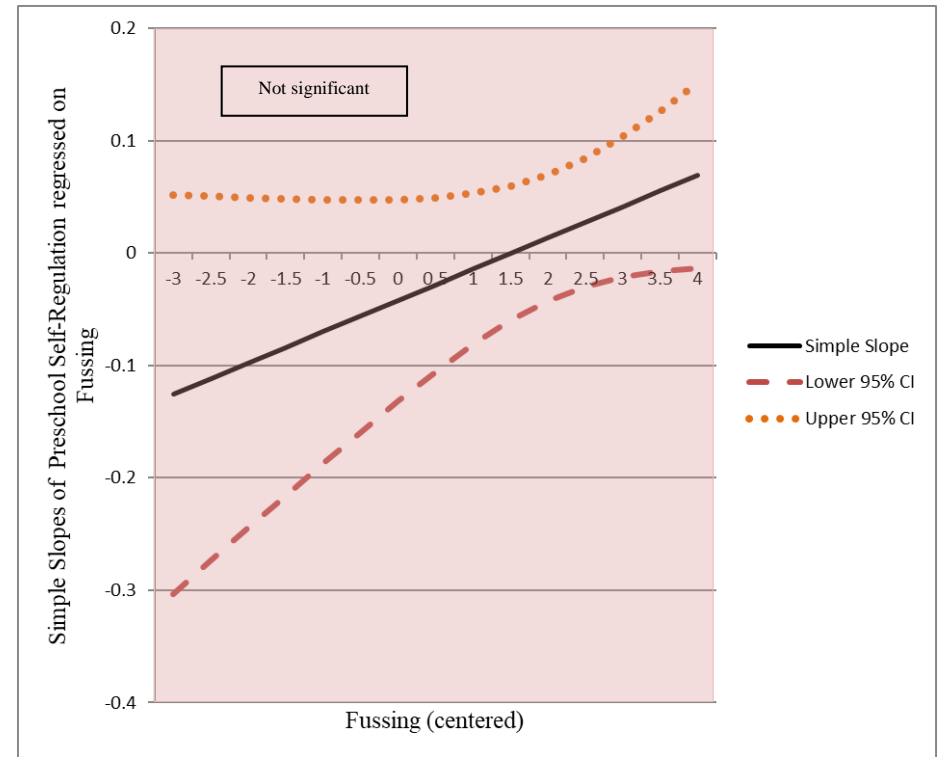


Fig. S1.b. Simple Slopes for Self-regulation on Fussing when Maternal Sensitivity is Fixed at -1 SD. Colored area's represent the significance of the slope.

Figure S2 provides the bivariate distribution of infant fussiness and maternal sensitivity. As can be seen, we did not extrapolate beyond the range of the observed data. However, infants with a fussing score higher than 2.36, and with mothers who score 1 *SD* above the mean of maternal sensitivity were not well represented in the data (i.e., $n = 3$).

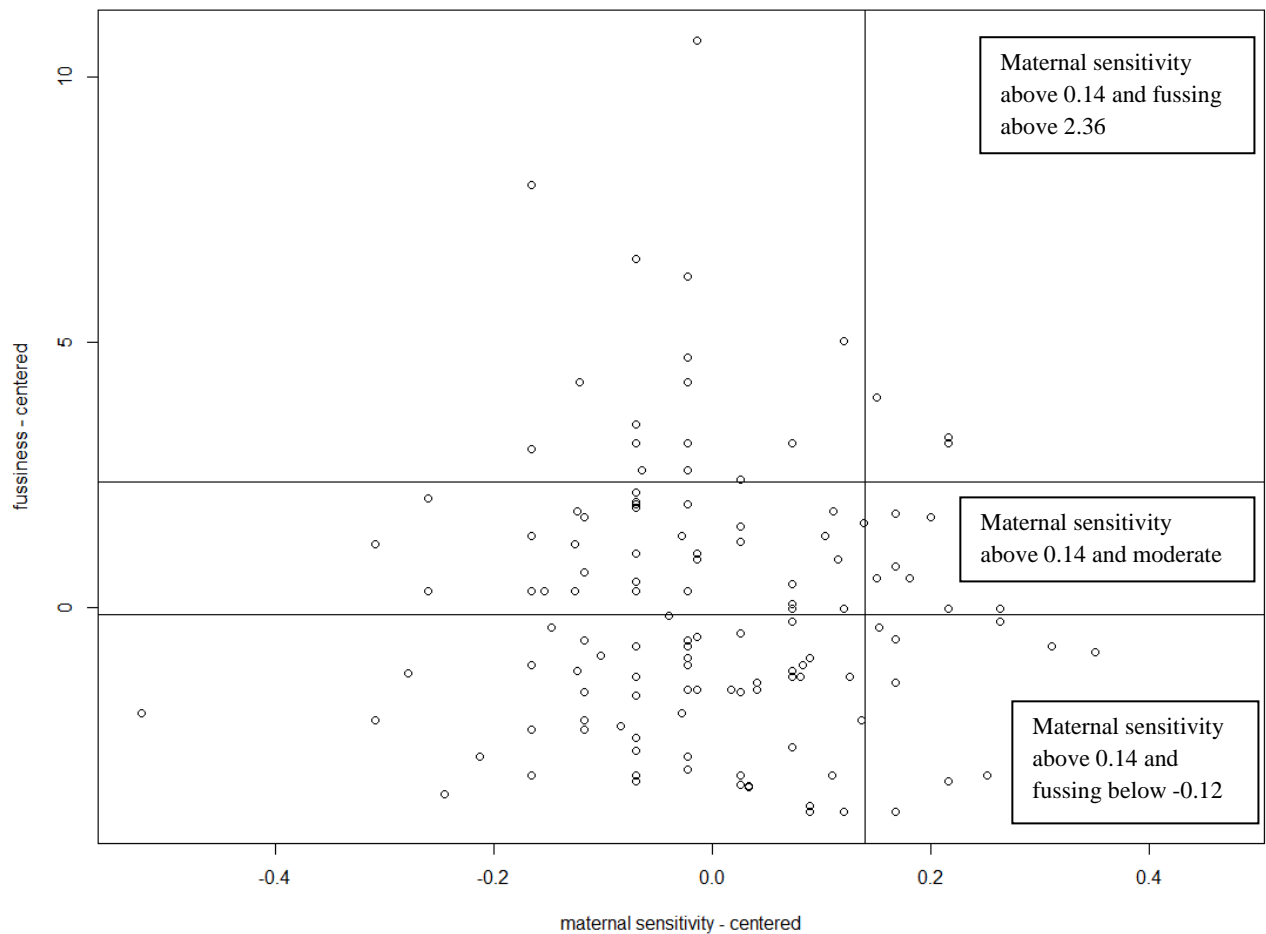


Figure S2. Scatterplot for Maternal Sensitivity and Infant Fussing. *Note.* Lines represent 1 *SD* above the mean for maternal sensitivity (i.e., 0.14), and the value of fussiness at which the simple slope are significantly positive (i.e., below -0.12) and significantly negative (i.e., above 2.36).