**Supplementary Item 1: Q-sort mother behavior statements**

1. Gives her child little opportunity to play along or to respond.

2. Is always aware of what her child is doing

3. Her responses to her child are unpredictable.

4. Is not aware of what her child is doing when she is busy with a visitor.

5. Is not at ease when she is holding her child close (e.g., on her lap).

6. Supports contact of her child with a visitor.

7. Treats her child as an object when holding him/her.

8. Lets her child know when she leaves the room.

9. Does not respond when her child makes sounds, smiles or reaches.

10. Gets her child’s attention before talking to him/her

11. Speaks slowly and repeats the words when she talks to her child.

12. Mother decides when her child has to sleep, whether her child is tired or not.

13. Uses brothers/sisters or television to keep her child entertained.

14. Suddenly stops playing with her child to do something else or talk to a visitor.

15. Tries to involve her child in games or activities that are too difficult for her child but does not notice that.

16. Does not realize when things become too much for her child.

17. Ignores her child’s signals, mother dictates what happens and how fast things go.

18. The house does not look like a child is living there.

19. Puts her child in another room when her child is in a bad mood or cranky.

20. Responds well when her child is upset or distressed.

21. Finds it difficult to take care of her child.

22. Seems to be unaware when her child is asking for attention.

23. Makes sure that her child can come close to her.

24. Makes sure she can hear or see her child.

25. Is not good at dividing her attention between her child and other tasks, so does not always see what her child needs.

26. Responds immediately when her child cries.

27. Attends to her child’s needs even when she is busy e.g., talking to a visitor.

28. Offers her child something else to do to distract him/her from something that is not allowed.

29. When her child is upset or distressed, mother understands why.

30. Uses mainly physical contact to interact with her child instead of speaking (e.g., moves child’s hand to a toy).

31. Quickly distracts her child to something else when her child wants to come close to her.

32. Mother’s interactions are out of sync with her child’s behaviors (e.g., interferes with an activity the child is enjoying, or is loud when the child is quiet)

33. Tries several different things to satisfy her child, without a clear plan.

34. Her interactions are appropriate for her child’s current state (e.g., does not push child to complete a task when tired).

35. Finishes activities and games with her child properly so that her child is content.

36. Steps in when her child does something dangerous.

37. Steps in when her child does something that can make him/her dirty.

38. Provides healthy snacks.

39. Uses play as a time to teach her child things.

40. Encourages her child to feed him/herself.

41. Her contact with her child mostly involves objects (e.g., with toys or food).

42. Her way of showing affection to her child seems insincere or mechanical.

43. Is enthusiastic when she does things with her child.

44. Knows what her child can and cannot do at his/her age when it comes to self-control.

45. Praises her child/acknowledges achievements.

46. Mother moulds her body to her child when cuddling or holding her child.

47. Shows her affection for her child by gently touching her child.

48. Points to interesting things in her child’s environment and tells him/her what they are called.

49. Seeks contact with her child.

50. Makes sure that the environment is interesting for her child.

51. Makes sure that there are toys that fit the age of her child.

52. If she wants to forbid her child something, she does so with words, without touching or restraining the child.

53. Waits for her child’s response when they are doing something together.

54. Teases her child to keep/gain child’s attention (e.g., offers toy, then moves it out of reach when child shows interest)

55. Sees her child as a person with own personality and accepts child’s behaviors even if not the same as she would do.

56. Has fixed ideas about how her child needs to be taken care of and keeps to routines rather than meeting child’s immediate needs.

57. Shows that she enjoys doing things with her child.

58. Takes her child’s needs into account in the way the house is furnished/organized.

59. Lets her child do (appropriate) things he/she likes without interruption.

60. Often scolds or criticizes her child.

61. Is irritated when her child wants to be near to her.

62. Understands her child well as can be seen from her child’s reactions.

63. Shows that she is aware of her child’s distress but does not respond.

64. Greets her child when she comes back into the room.

65. Responds to what her child does or says.

66. Never responds to her child.

67. Responds only when her child shows prolonged or intense distress.

68. Adapts her tempo and tone to her child’s level of activity or enthusiasm when playing together.

69. Notices when her child is distressed (e.g., cries, fusses or whimpers).

70. Is so late in her responses that it is not clear for the child what she is responding to.

71. Joins in with what her child is interested in rather than introducing a new activity.

72. Notices when her child smiles and makes sounds.

73. When she is irritated with her child, she stops doing things with him/her.

74. Worries when her child tries new things, even when they are not dangerous.

75. Encourages her child to try new things.

76. Holds her child close to her to comfort him/her.

77. Talks to her child constantly.

78. Plays games together with her child.

79. Becomes irritable or tense when her child needs a lot of attention.

80. Is annoyed if her child does not cooperate.

81. Clearly shows her child love and acceptance.

82. Restricts her child’s movements.

83. Is aloof/distant when doing things with her child.

84. The feelings that she shows do not match the feelings of the child (e.g., mother laughs when child is upset).

85. Suddenly stops what she is doing with her child.

86. Stops physical contact before her child is contented.

87. Clearly opposes her child’s wishes.

88. Often disagrees or argues with her child (underlying hostility).

89. The way she handles her child makes her child settled and content.

90. Is negative and hostile towards her child.