ting Tasks Index by Coleman & Karraker 2003) in order to evaluate Finnish mothers' (n=765) and fathers' (n=668) PSE. Second, we aimed to study whether parents' psychosocial ill-being (social/emotional loneliness, social phobia, and depression) and marital satisfaction during pregnancy and/or during toddlerhood predicts their PSE at child aged 1,5-years. Analyses were conducted using structural equation modeling. Based on validity analyses a five-factor model (Presence, Emotional support, Routines, Playing, and Teaching) of mothers' and fathers' PSE was confirmed. Evaluating psychosocial factors as a predictors for the PSE factors, we found that parents' ill-being predicted several factors of their PSE. That is, parents' psychosocial ill-being during pregnancy and toddlerhood predicted lower levels of their PSE factors at child aged 1,5- and 3 years. Overall, 25 to 34 percent of PSE was explained by prior (22/18 months) psychosocial ill-being.

PA6.5 Skin conductance and sinus arrhythmia as a complement of psychological assessments during parent-infant interactions

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The impact of the quality of early interactions on infant developmental outcomes is well reported in the literature. It is well established that parental behaviors, such as sensitivity and responsivity, are crucial for the quality of the interaction. Understanding the physiological mechanisms beneath adequate/inadequate parental behaviors during these interactions may be crucial for psychological assessment and early intervention. We intend to examine the underlying physiological mechanisms associated with the quality of parental behaviors during dyadic interaction at 6 weeks and 6 months of age. A sample of 37 parents and infants participated in this study. Parental skin conductance (SC) and respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) were monitored during a face-to-face (FTF) still-face (ST) procedure (FTF1 - SF – FTF2). Interactions were recorded according to the Global Rating Scales9 protocol. During FTF1, parental non-intrusive behavior is associated with lower RSA (r=-.433, p=.039). Parental non-remote behavior is associated with higher SC during the SF episode (r=.364, p=.048). Lower excited engagement is associated with higher SC (r=-.367, p=.046) during FTF2. The physiological reactions during early interaction may be an important complementary tool for the psychological assessment of parental behaviors.