This project examines maternal psychological and contextual antecedents of mothers' parenting behaviors using structural equation modeling (SEM). Commonly assessed antecedents include mothers' attachment representations (Behrens et al., 2016), maternal psychopathological symptoms (Alvarenga et al., 2013), SES (Callahan & Eyberg, 2010), and stressful life events (Smith et al., 2014). Although previous research has identified important antecedents contributing to maternal caregiving behavior, the majority of this research has focused on maternal sensitivity. In our previous project, we examined the underlying factor structure of maternal parenting behaviors across (non)distressing caregiving contexts using SEM models. We found that these behaviors loaded on two factors: *negative intrusiveness* and *emotional detachment*, and that negative intrusiveness was heightened by the distressing caregiving context. The current project examines how different antecedents are related to these parenting latent factors. The sample for this study comprises 142 mothers and their 6-month-old infants. Maternal parenting behaviors were observed during a free play and the reunion episode of the Still Face Procedure (SFP; Tronick et al., 1978). Interactions were coded across multiple dimensions (e.g., sensitivity, detachment, intrusiveness). Maternal risk factors and contextual risk factors were collected using interviews and self-reports. Data collection is complete and analyses will be complete by early April. Results are expected to indicate that mothers' anxiety will be positively associated with negative intrusiveness and that mothers' depression will be positively associated with emotional detachment (Alvarenga et al., 2013). Results are also expected to indicate that mothers' attachment insecurity, low SES, and greater number of stressful life events will be positively associated with both latent factors (Behrens et al., 2016; Callahan & Eyberg, 2010; Smith et al., 2014).Findings from the study will provide evidence supporting the use of formal models that best capture underlying variation in caregiving behavior and considering multiple parenting dimensions in investigations of parent-child relationships.