S1.

**Attrition analysis**

Some significant differences were found between the sample that only participated at T1 and the sample that participated in the longitudinal study: The children in the longitudinal sample had fewer siblings (*T*(859)=2.25, *p* = .025, Cohen’s *d* = .15), and the informant was less often the father (*χ2*(1)=7.36, *p* = .007, Cramer’s V = .09), had a higher educational level (*T*(689.74)=-3.24, *p* = .001, Cohen’s *d* = .25) and worked fewer hours (*T*(859)=2.53, *p* = .012, Cohen’s *d* = .17). All effect sizes were small. The samples did not differ with regards to parents’ marital status (*χ2*(3)=4.15, *p* = .246), child sex (*χ2*(1)=2.71, *p* = .100), age (*T*(637.46)=1.84, *p* = .066), daycare attendance (*χ2*(1)=.00, *p* = .977), whether children ever had a tantrum at T1 (*χ2*(1)=1.39, *p* = .239), temper tantrum duration at T1 (*T*(649)=0.76, *p* = .445), or temper tantrum frequency at T1 (*T*(650)=-1.90, *p* = .059). As only children who had ever had a tantrum could be included in the longitudinal analyses, the sample size was *n* = 202.