Table S.1 *Regression Analysis Results for Child Externalizing Behavior T2 With Moderator Sensory Processing Sensitivity.*

	Child externalizing behavior T2					*Child externalizing behavior T2*			
Regression	*B*(CI)	*SE*	β	*p*	Regression	*B*(CI)	*SE*	β	*p*
Intercept	4.00(2.32,5.68)	.85	.00	<.001	Intercept	5.41(3.84,6.99)	.80	-.00	<.001
EXT T1	.59(.44,.75)	.08	.51	<.001	EXT T1	.41(.29,.54)	.07	.44	<.001
Neg. Rel. Parents	1.97(-.12,4.06)	1.06	.13	.064	Sup. Parents	-4.39(-8.25,-.53)	1.95	-.15	.026
SPS	-.11(-1.22,1.00)	.56	-.01	.844	SPS	-.33(-1.50,.85)	.60	-.04	.581
Neg. Parent × SPS	-.21(-2.39,1.98)	1.11	-.01	.853	Sup. Parents × SPS	-1.34(-5.97,3.29)	2.35	-.04	.569

Note. EXT = child externalizing behavior, Neg. Rel. Parents = negative relationship quality with parents, Sup. Parents = support from parents, SPS = sensory processing sensitivity, T= time.

Table S.2 *Regression Analysis Results for Child Externalizing Behavior T2 With Moderator Sensory Processing Sensitivity.*

	Child externalizing behavior T2					*Child externalizing behavior T2*			
Regression	*B*(CI)	*SE*	β	*p*	Regression	*B*(CI)	*SE*	β	*p*
Intercept	3.72(2.11,5.33)	.82	-.00	<.001	Intercept	3.45(1.85,5.06)	.81	.01	<.001
EXT T1	.62(.48,.77)	.07	.54	<.001	EXT T1	.66(.51,.80)	.07	.57	<.001
Neg. Rel. Friend	1.19(-.64,3.02)	.93	.08	.200	Sup. Friend	2.49(-.14,5.12)	1.33	.12	.063
SPS	.29(-.82,1.39)	.56	.03	.607	SPS	-.07(-1.18,1.05)	.56	-.01	.908
Neg. Rel. Friend × SPS	2.29(.19,4.40)	1.06	.14	.032	Sup. Friend × SPS	-.94(-4.40,2.51)	1.75	-.04	.590

Note. EXT = child externalizing behavior, Neg. Rel. Friend = negative relationship quality with best friend, Sup. Friend = support from best friend, SPS = sensory processing sensitivity, T= time.

Table S.3 *Hierarchical Regression Analysis Results for Child Externalizing Behavior T2 (Transformed by Square Root) With Moderator Sensory Processing Sensitivity.*

Variables	***B***	***SE***	**B**	***p***	R^2	ΔR^2	$p\ \Delta R^2$
Step 1					.31		
EXT T1	.10	.01	.54	<.001			
Gender	.02	.16	.01	.880			
Family	-.32	.21	-.10	.128			
Age	.09	.08	.07	.260			
Step 2					.33	.02	.126
Neg. Rel. Parents	.34	.17	.14	.048			
SPS	.02	.09	.01	.845			
Step 3					.33	<.01	.706[b]
Neg. Rel. Parents × SPS	.07	.18	.03	.706			

Note. EXT = child externalizing behavior, Neg. Rel. Parents = negative relationship quality with parents, SPS = sensory processing sensitivity, Gender = gender of child, Family = family structure (parents together or separated), Age = age of child at wave 1, T= time. A hierarchical multiple regression was conducted in four steps, with externalizing behavior at T2 as the dependent variable. Sociodemographic variables were entered in the first step as control variables. In the second step, the predictor variables (negative relationship quality with parents and sensory processing sensitivity) were entered, and the interaction between them was entered in step three.

[b] = change in R^2 is not significant (ΔR^2= <.01, $F(1,161) = .14$, $p < .706$), meaning that adding the interaction term between negative relationship quality with best friend at T1 and sensory processing sensitivity to the model did not result in a significant amount of additional variation being explained in externalizing behavior at T2.

Table S.4 *Hierarchical Regression Analysis Results for Child Externalizing Behavior T2 (Transformed by Square Root) With Moderator Sensory Processing Sensitivity.*

Variables	***B***	***SE***	**B**	***p***	R^2	ΔR^2	$p\ \Delta R^2$
Step 1					.32		
EXT T1	.10	.01	.55	<.001			
Gender	.00	.16	.00	.007			
Family	-.34	.22	-.10	.115			
Age	.10	.08	.09	.176			
Step 2					.32	.00	.561
Supp. Parents	-.32	.31	-.07	.306			
SPS	.03	.09	.02	.777			
Step 3					.33	.01	.277[b]
Supp. Parents × SPS	-.40	.36	-.07	.277			

Note. EXT = child externalizing behavior, Supp. Parents = support from parents, SPS = sensory processing sensitivity, Gender = gender of child, Family = family structure (parents together or separated), Age = age of child at wave 1, T= time. A hierarchical multiple regression was conducted in four steps, with externalizing behavior at T2 as the dependent variable. Sociodemographic variables were entered in the first step as control variables. In the second step, the predictor variables (support from parents and sensory processing sensitivity) were entered, and the interaction between them was entered in step three.

[b] = change in R^2 is not significant ($\Delta R^2 = .01$, $F(1,159) = 1.19$, $p < .277$), meaning that adding the interaction term between negative relationship quality with best friend at T1 and sensory processing sensitivity to the model did not result in a significant amount of additional variation being explained in externalizing behavior at T2.

Table S.5 *Hierarchical Regression Analysis Results for Child Externalizing Behavior T2 (Transformed by Square Root) With Moderator Sensory Processing Sensitivity.*

Variables	***B***	***SE***	**β**	***p***	R^2	ΔR^2	$p\ \Delta R^2$
Step 1					.31		
EXT T1	.10	.01	.54	<.001			
Gender	.02	.16	.01	.880			
Family	-.32	.21	-.10	.128			
Age	.09	.08	.07	.260			
Step 2					.33	.02	.087
Neg. Rel. Friend	.33	.15	.15	.031			
SPS	.04	.09	.03	.688			
Step 3					.36	.03	.008[a]
Neg. Rel. Friend × SPS	.45	.17	.17	.008			

Note. EXT = child externalizing behavior, Neg. Rel. Friend = negative relationship quality with best friend, SPS = sensory processing sensitivity, Gender = gender of child, Family = family structure (parents together or separated), Age = age of child at wave 1, T= time. A hierarchical multiple regression was conducted in four steps, with externalizing behavior at T2 as the dependent variable. Sociodemographic variables were entered in the first step as control variables. In the second step, the predictor variables (negative relationship quality with best friend and sensory processing sensitivity) were entered, and the interaction between them was entered in step three.

[a] = change in R^2 is significant (ΔR^2= .03, $F(1,161) = 7.18$, $p < .008$), meaning that adding the interaction term between negative relationship quality with best friend at T1 and sensory processing sensitivity to the model resulted in a significant amount of additional variation being explained in externalizing behavior at T2.

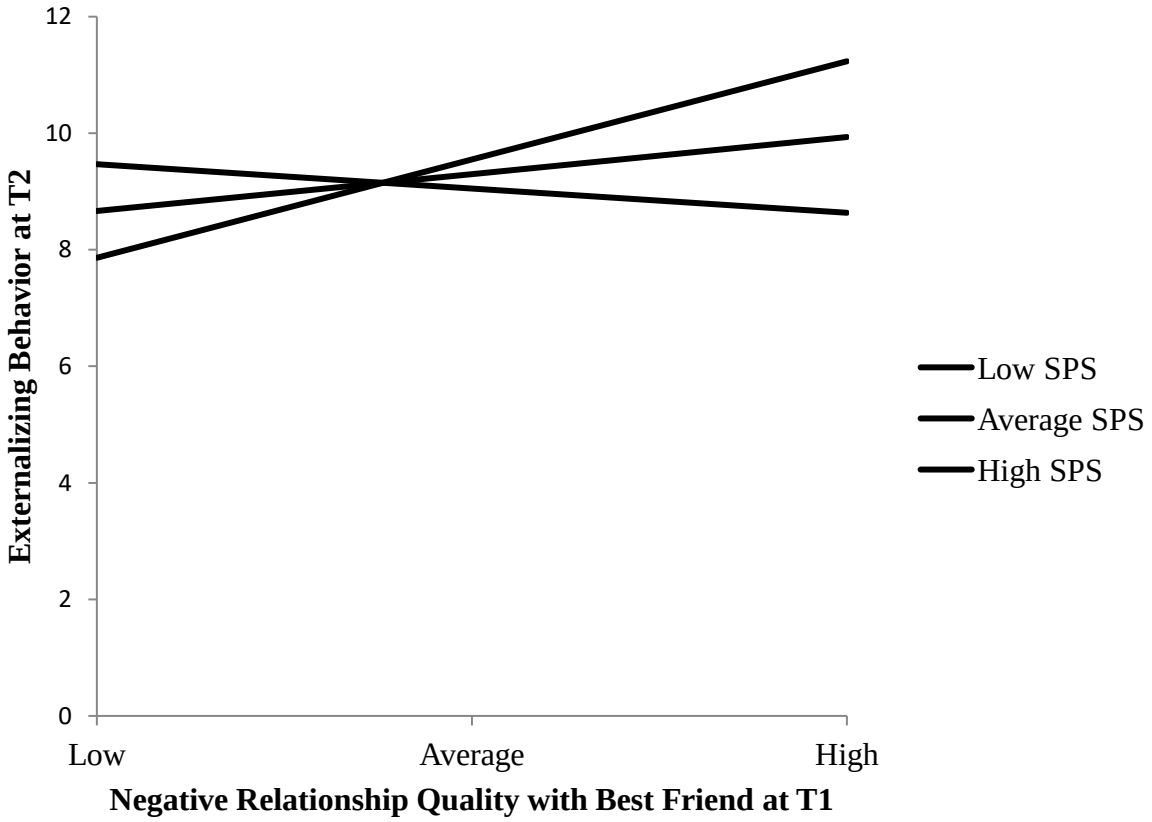
Table S.6 *Hierarchical Regression Analysis Results for Child Externalizing Behavior T2 (Transformed by Square Root) With Moderator Sensory Processing Sensitivity.*

Variables	***B***	***SE***	**B**	***p***	R^2	ΔR^2	$p\ \Delta R^2$
Step 1					.31		
EXT T1	.10	.01	.54	<.001			
Gender	.02	.16	.01	.888			
Family	-.32	.21	-.10	.130			
Age	.09	.08	.08	.260			
Step 2					.33	.02	.073
Supp. Friend	.54	.24	.17	.026			
SPS	.04	.09	.03	.691			
Step 3					.33	<.01	.615[b]
Supp. Friend × SPS	-.14	.28	-.03	.615			

Note. EXT = child externalizing behavior, Supp. Friend = support from best friend, SPS = sensory processing sensitivity, Gender = gender of child, Family = family structure (parents together or separated), Age = age of child at wave 1, T= time. A hierarchical multiple regression was conducted in four steps, with externalizing behavior at T2 as the dependent variable. Sociodemographic variables were entered in the first step as control variables. In the second step, the predictor variables (support from best friend and sensory processing sensitivity) were entered, and the interaction between them was entered in step three.

[b] = change in R^2 is not significant (ΔR^2= <.01, $F(1,160) = .25$, $p < .615$), meaning that adding the interaction term between negative relationship quality with best friend at T1 and sensory processing sensitivity to the model did not result in a significant amount of additional variation being explained in externalizing behavior at T2.

Figure S.1 *Sensory Processing Sensitivity (SPS) Moderates the Association Between Negative Relationship Quality With Best Friend at T1 and Child Externalizing Behavior at T2.*



Note. The simple slopes analysis demonstrated a slope of -.78 (*SE*= 1.40, *p*= .576) for "low" levels of SPS (1 *SD* below the mean), a slope of 1.19 (*SE*= .93, *p*= .200) for "average" levels (the mean) of SPS, and a slope of 3.17 (*SE*= 1.20, *p*= .009) for "high" levels of SPS (1 *SD* above the mean).

Table S.7 *Items in the Dutch version (Van Lier et al., 2008) of the Network of Relationship Inventory (Furman & Buhrmester, 1985) assessing Support and Negative Relationship Quality.*

Scale name in present study (amount of items)	Composed of following NRI subscales (amount of items)	Items
Support (8)		
	Support (8)	
		03 How much does your best friend treat you like you're admired and respected?
		04 How sure are you that this relationship will last no matter what?
		05 How much do you and your best friend play around and have fun?
		07 How much does your best friend help you figure out or fix things?
		09 How much do you share your secrets and private feelings with your best friend?
		10 How much does your best friend really care about you?
		14 How much do you take care of your best friend?
		15 How much does your best friend like or approve of the things you do?
Negative Relationship Quality (12)		
	Negative Interactions (6)	
		01 How much do you and your best friend get upset with or mad at each other?
		02 How much do you and your best friend get on each other's nerves?
		06 How often do you and your best friend disagree and quarrel with each other?
		08 How much do you and your best friend get annoyed with each other's behavior?
		12 How often do you and your best friend argue with each other?
		13 How much do you and your best friend hassle or nag one another?
	Power (6)	
		16 How often does your best friend get their way when you two do not agree about what to do?
		17 How often does your best friend end up being the one who makes the decisions for both of you?
		18 How often does your best friend get you to do things their way?
		22 How often does your best friend tell you what to do?
		23 To what extent is your best friend the boss in your relationship?
		24 To what extent is your best friend in charge of your relationship and makes the decisions?