

Supplemental Information
To accompany

Dissecting "peer presence" and "decisions" to deepen understanding of
peer influence on adolescent risky choice

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I. Index of missing data

Columbia Card Task. Three participants (of the total $N = 140$) had partially missing data. Two adolescent participants (in the same pair, aged 13, counterbalance order 10) discontinued the study after completing 3 of 4 CCT rounds. These two individuals each completed the Alone condition, and completed one CCT (one cold, one hot) in the Mere Presence before discontinuing the study. The third participant with partially missing data was an adolescent (age 17, counterbalance order 2) who completed all CCTs but a technical issue resulted in a failure to save data from the Alone Cold condition. The use of mixed models allowed these participants to contribute to the statistical analysis where possible.

Age. Age data was mistakenly not acquired from one co-participating peer in the study. This individual served only as peer observer and thus did not influence any data analyses aside from descriptive calculation of the age difference between members of the dyad.

DOSPERT. DOSPERT data was mistakenly not acquired from one co-participating peer in the study. This individual served only as peer observer and thus did not influence any data analyses, except that the pair was not included in analyses involving the DOSPERT difference score between participant and peer.

In addition, one recruitment source for adolescent participants required that we omit questions from the DOSPERT referencing illegal activities. For participants from this recruitment source ($n = 50$ adolescents), three questions were omitted (asking about stealing, pirating music, and underage drinking). We evaluated whether omitting these items had a systematic effect on the data by comparing the total score for participants who completed the full DOSPERT ($n = 71$) with and without these items included in the total calculation. Scores were nearly identical ($M_{with\ all\ items} = 3.09, SD = 0.672$); $M_{without\ three\ items} = 3.13, SD = 0.663$) and highly correlated ($r(70) = .992, p < .001$). These comparisons build confidence that omitting these items for a subset of participants did not have a systematic effect on the data or results.

Friendship closeness. Due to technical error the Inclusion of Other in Self (IOS) score was missing from one or both members of 12 dyads, and the Unidimensional Relationship Closeness Scale (URCS) score was missing from one co-participating peer of one dyad. The individual missing the URCS score served only as peer observer and thus did not influence any data analyses, except that the pair was not included in analyses involving the difference score between participant and peer in URCS scores. Because the URCS had fewer missing datapoints, it was carried forward to subsequent analyses of relationship closeness.

Race. Self-identified race was not available for one participant (age=22.4) who chose not to answer.

II. Dyad variables: Descriptive data.

Participants in the sample endorsed a range of risk attitudes based on DOSPERT scores, which were computed as a mean item score (range = 1.567 to 5.102 out of possible 1-7) with a mean score of 3.294 ($SD = 0.671$). Overall, there were no systematic differences in DOSPERT scores between the participants who completed the CCT and their friend¹ (mean difference = -0.00760, standard deviation = 0.885, paired t-test $t(117) = 0.093, p = .926$), as expected given random assignment to “participant” and “friend” roles. We also evaluated age differences in endorsement of risk attitudes based on DOSPERT score, observing a nonsignificant trend toward increased endorsement of risk taking with increasing linear age ($r(139) = .150, p = .069$), and no evidence for a peak in risk taking during adolescence (quadratic age $r(139) = -.114, p = .180$). While DOSPERT scores were positively correlated between members of a dyad ($r(117) = .227, p = .0138$), there was also a range of difference scores within dyads (participant-friend DOSPERT range: -1.967 to 2.435), suggesting that some dyads were composed of participants whose endorsement of risk exceeded their friend’s, and vice versa.

Participants in the sample endorsed a range of feelings of closeness with their peer, based on URCS scores, which were computed as a mean item score (range = 1.20 to 7.0 out of possible 1-7) with a mean score of 4.746 ($SD = 1.339$). Overall, there were no systematic differences in URCS score between the participants who completed the CCT and their friend (mean difference = -0.137, standard deviation = 1.230, paired t-test $t(116) = -1.060, p = .291$), as expected given random assignment to “participant” and “friend” roles. We also evaluated age differences in friendship closeness based on URCS score, observing no change with linear age ($r(139) = -.028, p = .742$), and a non-significant trend toward lowest levels of friendship closeness lowest during adolescence (quadratic age $r(139) = -.148, p = .0814$). While URCS scores were positively correlated between members of a dyad ($r(116) = .573, p < .001$), there was also a range of difference scores within dyads (participant-friend URCS range: -3.60 to 2.40), suggesting that

¹ Because individuals within some dyads served as both “participant” and “friend”, their dyad was counted only once for descriptive analyses in that section; in these cases one participant in the pair was selected randomly for inclusion. This is the reason for reduced degrees of freedom in dyadic analyses.

some dyads were composed of participants whose closeness exceeded their friend's, and vice versa.

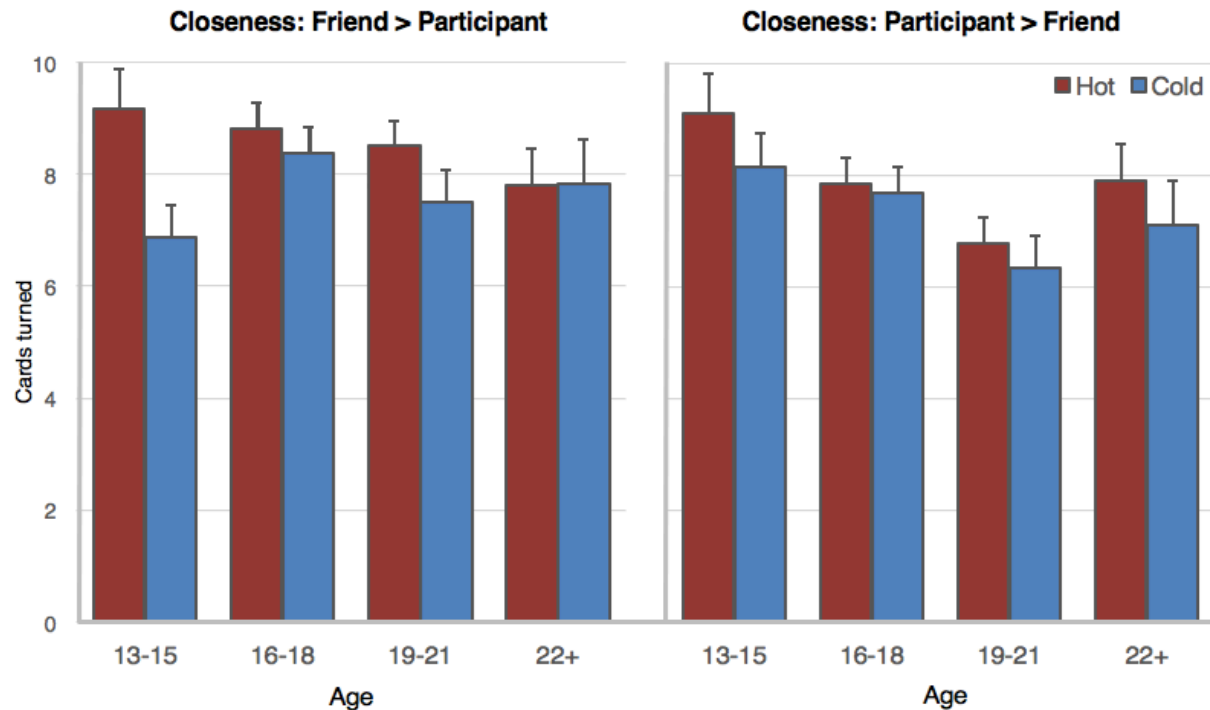
DOSPRT scores and URCS scores were uncorrelated ($r(139) = -.047, p = .579$).

III. Dyad model specification

A final Bayesian mixed model was conducted to evaluate whether key individual differences variables characterizing the participant completing the CCT, and characterizing the similarities and differences between members of the dyad, moderated CCT performance. This model was specified as the first model described in the main text but with the addition of four variables: *a*) participant risk-taking propensity (measured by DOSPERT), *b*) participant endorsement of friendship closeness (measured by the URCS), *c*) differential risk attitudes within the dyad (with negative values indicating the participant's own endorsement of risk taking was less than their friend's and positive values indicating participant's endorsement of risk taking was greater than their friend's), and *d*) differential perceived closeness within the dyad (with negative values indicating the participant felt less close to the friend than vice versa, and positive values indicating the participant felt closer to their friend than vice versa). Each predictor variable was input to the model in standardized units.

Effects of interest in this model included main effects of these variables on overall cards turned, whether these variables moderated effects of the manipulation of social condition, and whether these variables moderated an age x social condition interaction or an age x social manipulation x CCT type interaction.

IV. Supplementary Figure 1: Dyadic interaction



Supplementary Figure 1: Significant three-way interaction between CCT type, age, and differential friendship closeness. Dependent measure is mean number of cards turned. For display purposes, age is depicted in four subgroups of approximately equal size (13-15: $n = 39$; 16-18: $n = 41$; 19-21: $n = 35$; 21+: $n = 25$). Friendship closeness was compared between the participant (who competed CCTs) and the friend. The left graph depicts those participants for whom the friend's score exceeds the participant ($n = 76$) and the right graph depicts those participants for whom the participant's score exceeds the friend ($n = 63$). Error bars denote standard error of the mean. Note these visualizations are intended for descriptive purposes only.

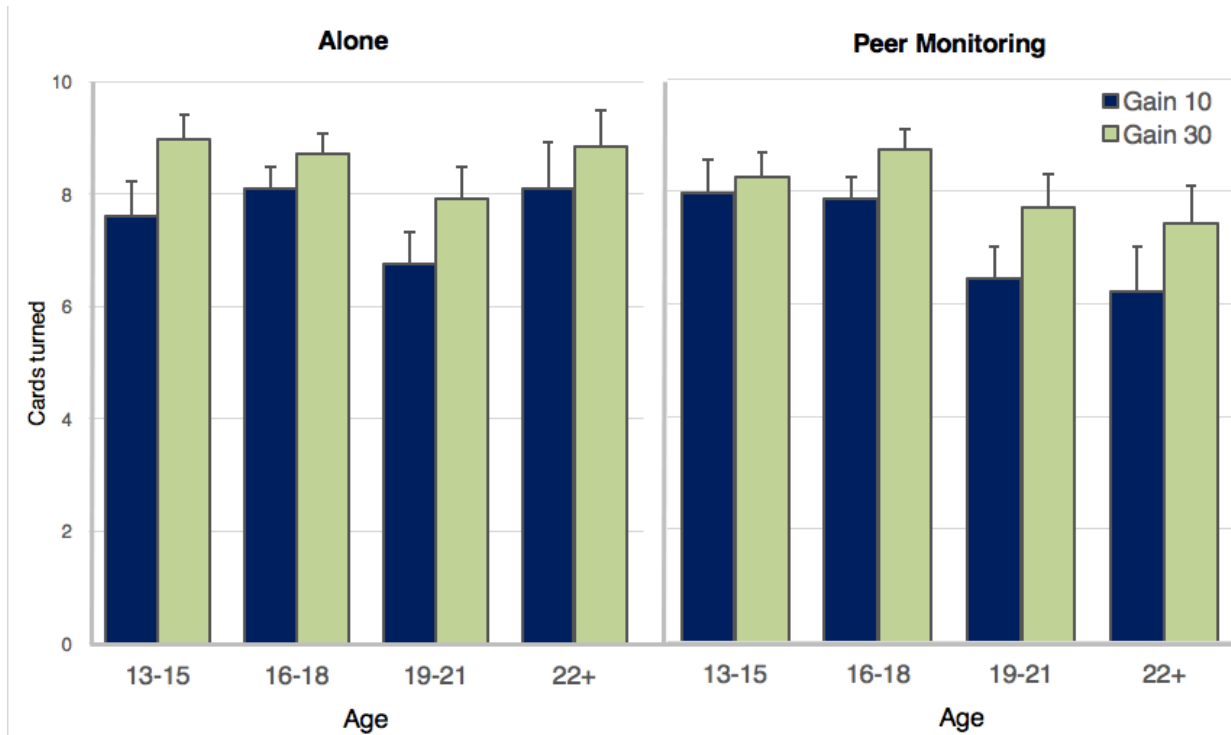
We observed an unexpected three-way interaction indicating that differential friendship closeness within the dyad moderated the CCT type x age interaction reported in the main text. The CCT type x age interaction was driven by increased risky choices in the hot task in younger individuals. The moderation by differential friendship closeness indicates that this interaction is driven predominantly by the young adolescents who rated the degree of closeness with their friend as lower than their friend's score. The Unidimensional Relationship Closeness Scale indexes the degree to which the person's friendship is important, valued, and intimate. This result suggests that those individuals who felt relatively less close to

their friend who joined them at the laboratory for the experiment were more susceptible to an uptick in risky decisions in the hot relative to the cold CCT.

It is important to consider two specific points of nuance when speculating about this effect. First, this effect was *not* differentially expressed depending on the peer condition. Participants expressed this tendency regardless of whether their friend was merely present, monitoring choices, or out of the room, suggesting that this dyadic interaction is not related to the peer monitoring effects reported in the main text. It is also important to consider whether lower scores on this questionnaire could reflect a broader trait-like tendency for the individuals to feel less connected with others (for which the specific peer friendship serves as a proxy). However, the data do not support this possibility, as the raw closeness scores are not uniformly lower in the participants who report relatively less close than their friends did.

Therefore, the chief difference between the individuals depicted in the two graphs above is the participant's report of closeness *relative to their friend's report*. It is possible that attending an experiment with an individual with whom one is less close resulted in reduced engagement or altered affect in younger adolescents, which, in turn, may have influenced their risky decisions. These variables, however, were not measured in the current study and thus cannot be addressed empirically.

V. Supplementary Figure 2: Peer monitoring x gain amount x linear age interaction



Supplementary Figure 2: Significant three-way interaction between peer monitoring, linear age, and gain amount. Gain amount are 10 or 30 points, varying by gain round, denoting amount of earnings per gain card. Dependent measure is mean number of cards turned. For display purposes, age is depicted in four subgroups of approximately equal size (13-15: $n = 39$; 16-18: $n = 41$; 19-21: $n = 35$; 21+: $n = 25$). The interaction appears to be driven by lessened attunement to gain amount among younger participants under peer monitoring. Error bars denote standard error of the mean. Note these visualizations are intended for descriptive purposes only.

VI. Supplementary Table 1. Demographic makeup and counterbalancing validation of final sample.

		Age (years)					Total
		13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21+	
Count	# Unique participants	29	25	26	27	33	140
Number of usable datasets	Alone condition	20	15	18	17	22	92
	Peer presence condition	22	16	16	17	23	94
	Peer monitoring condition	16	19	18	20	21	94
Sex ¹	% Female	51.7	44.0	65.3	55.6	42.4	51.4
Ethnicity ²	% Hispanic	10.3	8	11.5	7.4	12.1	11.1
Race ^{3,4}	% Native American	3.4	0	0	3.4	3.4	2.2
	% Asian	3.4	17.2	34.5	13.8	51.7	25.2
	% African American	3.4	3.4	3.4	10.3	6.9	5.8
	% Caucasian	79.3	48.3	41.4	55.2	41.4	55.4
	% More than one race	10.3	17.2	10.3	10.3	6.9	11.5

¹ A Chi squared test of independence between age and sex was not significant ($\chi^2(4)=3.84, p=.43$).

² A Chi squared test of independence between age and ethnicity was not significant ($\chi^2(4)=0.55, p=.97$).

³ The race distribution may not be fully balanced across age, as indicated by a trending Chi squared test of independence ($\chi^2(16)=26.04, p=.053$). This is due to a relatively larger number of Caucasian participants in the youngest age group, and a relatively larger number of Asian participants in the oldest age group.

This partial imbalance was likely the result of random chance, as recruitment procedures were carried out consistently for all ages.

⁴ Data are missing for one participant who chose not to answer.

VII. Supplementary Table 2: Counterbalancing orders

Order	First half of experiment				Second half of experiment			
	Participant A		Participant B		Participant A		Participant B	
1	Cold	Hot	Break	Break	Hot	Cold	Monitoring	Monitoring
2	Hot	Cold	Break	Break	Cold	Hot	Monitoring	Monitoring
3	Cold	Hot	Monitoring	Monitoring	Hot	Cold	Break	Break
4	Hot	Cold	Monitoring	Monitoring	Cold	Hot	Break	Break
5	Cold	Hot	Monitoring	Monitoring	Hot	Cold	Present	Present
6	Hot	Cold	Monitoring	Monitoring	Cold	Hot	Present	Present
7	Cold	Hot	Present	Present	Hot	Cold	Monitoring	Monitoring
8	Hot	Cold	Present	Present	Cold	Hot	Monitoring	Monitoring
9	Cold	Hot	Hot	Cold	Hot	Cold	Cold	Hot
10	Hot	Cold	Cold	Hot	Cold	Hot	Hot	Cold

Legend:

Cold/Hot = CCT Type

Alone	Mere Presence	Peer monitoring
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Note: Because orders 9 and 10 acquire data from both participants in a dyad, they were administered half as frequently as orders 1-8.

These orders were constructed with several constraints in mind: *a) exposure*: no participant completed a CCT after having observed their friend's CCT responses to minimize any potential for being overtly influenced by the choices their friend made; *b) efficiency*: when possible, CCT data was acquired on both participants in the pair; *c) equal quantity*: all

participants who provided CCT data completed the same number of CCT rounds to hold potential habituation effects constant. In aggregate, the counterbalancing procedures ensured that the order of CCT administration (hot, cold) and the frequency and order of social condition were fully balanced across the sample and equivalently across age.

Dyads were pseudorandomly assigned to a counterbalancing order to ensure the desired frequency of orders and equivalent frequency of orders across age. Each individual within the dyad was randomly assigned to a role (primary or co-participant) to ensure that participants who made initial contact with the lab were not more likely to adopt a particular role during the session.

VIII. Supplementary Table 3: Full results of omnibus model

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Intercept	7.9350	0.1820	7.5795	8.2994	significant
Linear Age	-0.3062	0.1790	-0.6592	0.0445	-
Quadratic Age	0.2017	0.1845	-0.1587	0.5641	-
Alone contrast	0.0167	0.0836	-0.1488	0.1801	-
Peer Monitoring contrast	-0.0512	0.0910	-0.2303	0.1264	-
CCT Type	-0.3910	0.0809	-0.5502	-0.2310	significant
Number of Loss Cards	-2.6659	0.0746	-2.8118	-2.5197	significant
Gain Amount	0.4235	0.0625	0.2992	0.5479	significant
Loss Amount	-0.7360	0.0643	-0.8636	-0.6108	significant
Linear Age x Alone contrast	0.0548	0.0832	-0.1097	0.2180	-
Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	-0.1515	0.0950	-0.3404	0.0348	-
Quadratic Age x Alone contrast	0.0932	0.0807	-0.0655	0.2516	-
Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	-0.0687	0.1003	-0.2653	0.1264	-
Linear Age x CCT Type	0.2153	0.0811	0.0564	0.3746	significant
Quadratic Age x CCT Type	-0.0197	0.0807	-0.1793	0.1398	-
Alone contrast x CCT Type	-0.0099	0.0884	-0.1831	0.1636	-
Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type	0.0450	0.0778	-0.1078	0.1968	-
Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.0208	0.0749	-0.1252	0.1687	-
Linear Age x Gain Amount	0.0105	0.0626	-0.1127	0.1338	-
Linear Age x Loss Amount	-0.0412	0.0631	-0.1662	0.0838	-
Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.1973	0.0756	-0.3449	-0.0483	significant
Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	-0.0245	0.0627	-0.1460	0.0982	-
Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.0582	0.0631	-0.1832	0.0645	-
Alone contrast x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0389	0.0675	-0.1733	0.0909	-
Peer Monitoring contrast x Number of Loss Cards	0.0421	0.0681	-0.0919	0.1755	-
Alone contrast x Gain Amount	0.0803	0.0634	-0.0417	0.2055	-
Peer Monitoring contrast x Gain Amount	-0.0278	0.0636	-0.1523	0.0963	-

Alone contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0096	0.0667	-0.1413	0.1211	-
Peer Monitoring contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0996	0.0659	-0.2298	0.0284	-
CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	0.1162	0.0550	0.0079	0.2245	significant
CCT Type x Gain Amount	0.0226	0.0449	-0.0659	0.1110	-
CCT Type x Loss Amount	-0.0839	0.0422	-0.1656	-0.0021	significant
Linear Age x Alone contrast x CCT Type	0.1116	0.0875	-0.0602	0.2821	-
Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type	-0.1315	0.0788	-0.2834	0.0226	-
Quadratic Age x Alone contrast x CCT Type	-0.1899	0.0845	-0.3565	-0.0246	significant
Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type	0.1518	0.0816	-0.0053	0.3122	-
Linear Age x Alone contrast x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0707	0.0658	-0.2008	0.0568	-
Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x Number of Loss Cards	0.1145	0.0695	-0.0189	0.2523	-
Linear Age x Alone contrast x Gain Amount	-0.0585	0.0628	-0.1810	0.0639	-
Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x Gain Amount	0.1590	0.0663	0.0301	0.2892	significant
Linear Age x Alone contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0757	0.0659	-0.2037	0.0539	-
Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x Loss Amount	0.0550	0.0677	-0.0788	0.1875	-
Quadratic Age x Alone contrast x Number of Loss Cards	0.0575	0.0649	-0.0709	0.1837	-
Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0547	0.0723	-0.1960	0.0890	-
Quadratic Age x Alone contrast x Gain Amount	0.0338	0.0611	-0.0868	0.1542	-
Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x Gain Amount	-0.0291	0.0684	-0.1644	0.1034	-
Quadratic Age x Alone contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0086	0.0641	-0.1351	0.1169	-
Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x Loss Amount	0.0384	0.0703	-0.0990	0.1766	-
Linear Age x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0287	0.0553	-0.1386	0.0786	-
Linear Age x CCT Type x Gain Amount	0.0329	0.0450	-0.0580	0.1209	-
Linear Age x CCT Type x Loss Amount	0.0147	0.0434	-0.0700	0.0994	-
Quadratic Age x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0879	0.0554	-0.1959	0.0202	-
Quadratic Age x CCT Type x Gain Amount	-0.0081	0.0453	-0.0963	0.0815	-
Quadratic Age x CCT Type x Loss Amount	0.0161	0.0432	-0.0683	0.1021	-
Alone contrast x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0070	0.0617	-0.1282	0.1140	-
Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	0.0808	0.0610	-0.0393	0.1999	-
Alone contrast x CCT Type x Gain Amount	-0.0904	0.0597	-0.2076	0.0271	-
Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Gain Amount	-0.0288	0.0601	-0.1461	0.0889	-

Alone contrast x CCT Type x Loss Amount	0.0549	0.0593	-0.0594	0.1718	-
Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Loss Amount	-0.0685	0.0589	-0.1836	0.0468	-
Linear Age x Alone contrast x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0571	0.0611	-0.1765	0.0616	-
Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	0.1206	0.0635	-0.0037	0.2451	-
Linear Age x Alone contrast x CCT Type x Gain Amount	0.0392	0.0579	-0.0769	0.1508	-
Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Gain Amount	0.0388	0.0605	-0.0787	0.1570	-
Linear Age x Alone contrast x CCT Type x Loss Amount	0.0073	0.0575	-0.1053	0.1209	-
Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Loss Amount	0.0251	0.0602	-0.0912	0.1447	-
Quadratic Age x Alone contrast x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0002	0.0590	-0.1169	0.1167	-
Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	0.0325	0.0643	-0.0929	0.1607	-
Quadratic Age x Alone contrast x CCT Type x Gain Amount	-0.0579	0.0575	-0.1697	0.0536	-
Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Gain Amount	0.0052	0.0629	-0.1168	0.1274	-
Quadratic Age x Alone contrast x CCT Type x Loss Amount	-0.0698	0.0570	-0.1815	0.0426	-
Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type x Loss Amount	0.0042	0.0623	-0.1183	0.1260	-

Notes: Estimate = estimated regression coefficient (B); Est. Error = estimated standard error; lower 95% CI = lower boundary of the 95% credible interval; upper 95% CI = upper boundary of the 95% credible interval; Significance = if the 95% CI does not include 0, we interpret this as "statistically significant." The Alone contrast compares Alone against the grand mean; a positive regression coefficient would indicate a greater number of cards turned over in the Alone condition compared to the grand mean. The Peer contrast compares Peer Monitoring against the grand mean; a positive regression coefficient would indicate a greater number of cards turned over in the Peer Monitoring condition compared to the grand mean. CCT Type was coded as hot = -1 and cold = +1; the negative regression coefficient indicates a greater number of cards turned over in the hot than the cold CCT. Number of Loss Cards was coded as 1 loss card = -1 and 3 loss cards = +1; the negative regression coefficient indicates a greater number of cards turned over when there was 1 loss card. Gain Amount was coded as 10 points gain = -1 and 30 points gain = +1; the positive regression coefficient indicates a greater number of cards turned over when there was a 30 point gain. Loss Amount was coded as 250 points loss = -1 and 750 points loss = +1; the negative regression coefficient indicates a greater number of cards turned over when there was a 250 point loss.

IX. Supplementary Table 4. Frequentist tests between age and basic task conditions.

Model	Test	Statistic
Age effects on CCT performance within Alone condition	Main effect of age	Linear: $F(1,88)=0.64, p=0.43$ Quadratic: $F(1,88)=2.39, p=0.13$
	Age x CCT type interaction	Linear: $F(1,88)=7.18, p=0.009$ Quadratic: $F(1,88)=2.09, p=0.15$
Age effects on CCT performance within Peer Presence condition	Main effect of age	Linear: $F(1,89)=1.34, p=0.25$ Quadratic: $F(1,89)=0.51, p=0.48$
	Age x CCT type interaction	Linear: $F(1,89)=4.93, p=0.029$ Quadratic: $F(1,89)=0.39, p=0.53$
Age effects on CCT performance within Peer Monitoring condition	Main effect of age	Linear: $F(1,91)=5.27, p=0.024$ Quadratic: $F(1,91)=0.005, p=0.94$
	Age x CCT type interaction	Linear: $F(1,91)=0.19, p=0.66$ Quadratic: $F(1,91)=2.16, p=0.15$

Data are derived from repeated measures ANCOVAs treating age a continuous covariate. Data are presented for descriptive purposes only and are not corrected for multiple comparisons.

X. Supplementary Table 5: Full results of follow up models***Follow Up Model 1: Cold CCT; Social condition: Alone vs. Mere Presence***

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Intercept	7.5711	0.2198	7.1443	8.0037	significant
Linear Age	0.0209	0.2278	-0.4286	0.4659	-
Quadratic Age	0.1624	0.2269	-0.2765	0.6101	-
Social condition	-0.0390	0.1220	-0.2802	0.2021	-
Number of Loss Cards	-2.6347	0.1128	-2.8539	-2.4131	significant
Gain Amount	0.4765	0.0893	0.3017	0.6523	significant
Loss Amount	-0.7545	0.0947	-0.9404	-0.5689	significant
Linear Age x Social condition	0.0229	0.1176	-0.2061	0.2544	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition	-0.0812	0.1140	-0.3018	0.1441	-
Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.1189	0.1147	-0.3443	0.1055	-
Linear Age x Gain Amount	-0.0483	0.0895	-0.2237	0.1289	-
Linear Age x Loss Amount	-0.0766	0.0945	-0.2625	0.1081	-
Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.2802	0.1131	-0.5020	-0.0582	significant
Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	-0.0166	0.0912	-0.1956	0.1651	-
Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.0617	0.0964	-0.2509	0.1288	-
Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	0.0169	0.0816	-0.1469	0.1761	-
Social condition x Gain Amount	-0.0325	0.0778	-0.1870	0.1178	-
Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0494	0.0781	-0.2022	0.1039	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0056	0.0796	-0.1612	0.1514	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	0.0725	0.0773	-0.0789	0.2246	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0330	0.0761	-0.1819	0.1159	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	0.0536	0.0804	-0.1050	0.2091	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	-0.0528	0.0778	-0.2045	0.1016	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0411	0.0769	-0.1930	0.1091	-

Notes: Estimate = estimated regression coefficient (B); Est. Error = estimated standard error; lower 95% CI = lower boundary of the 95% credible interval; upper 95% CI = upper boundary of the 95% credible interval; Significance = if the 95% CI does not include 0, we interpret this as "statistically significant." See Supplementary Table 1 legend for contrast codings.

Follow Up Model 2: Cold CCT; Social condition: Alone vs. Peer Monitoring

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Intercept	7.5192	0.2138	7.0927	7.9367	significant
Linear Age	-0.0904	0.1382	-0.3624	0.1796	-
Quadratic Age	0.0990	0.1396	-0.1738	0.3743	-
Social condition	0.0795	0.1351	-0.1840	0.3527	-
Number of Loss Cards	-2.4978	0.1029	-2.6958	-2.2955	significant
Gain Amount	0.4201	0.0809	0.2629	0.5816	significant
Loss Amount	-0.8783	0.0875	-1.0510	-0.7077	significant
Linear Age x Social condition	0.1830	0.0899	0.0081	0.3596	significant
Quadratic Age x Social condition	-0.0316	0.0905	-0.2077	0.1476	-
Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.0266	0.0672	-0.1046	0.1584	-
Linear Age x Gain Amount	0.0797	0.0529	-0.0251	0.1840	-
Linear Age x Loss Amount	-0.0107	0.0579	-0.1235	0.1029	-
Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.1756	0.0688	-0.3095	-0.0400	significant
Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	-0.0376	0.0536	-0.1431	0.0679	-
Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.0407	0.0589	-0.1574	0.0747	-
Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.1186	0.0854	-0.2872	0.0487	-
Social condition x Gain Amount	0.0127	0.0727	-0.1314	0.1547	-
Social condition x Loss Amount	0.1272	0.0777	-0.0242	0.2784	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.1352	0.0562	-0.2448	-0.0210	significant
Linear Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	-0.0719	0.0477	-0.1652	0.0230	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0533	0.0517	-0.1545	0.0476	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	0.0183	0.0571	-0.0957	0.1289	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	0.0056	0.0492	-0.0901	0.1015	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0321	0.0521	-0.1346	0.0700	-

Notes: Estimate = estimated regression coefficient (B); Est. Error = estimated standard error; lower 95% CI = lower boundary of the 95% credible interval; upper 95% CI = upper boundary of the 95% credible interval; Significance = if the 95% CI does not include 0, we interpret this as "statistically significant." See Supplementary Table 1 legend for contrast codings.

Follow Up Model 3: Cold CCT; Social condition: Mere Presence vs. Peer Monitoring

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Intercept	7.5397	0.2036	7.1393	7.9409	significant
Linear Age	-0.1188	0.1364	-0.3923	0.1424	-
Quadratic Age	0.1477	0.1339	-0.1231	0.4094	-
Social condition	-0.0474	0.1111	-0.2681	0.1695	-
Number of Loss Cards	-2.5200	0.1038	-2.7220	-2.3157	significant
Gain Amount	0.4503	0.0875	0.2813	0.6214	significant
Loss Amount	-0.8624	0.0862	-1.0325	-0.6930	significant
Linear Age x Social condition	-0.1043	0.0738	-0.2506	0.0383	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition	0.0031	0.0794	-0.1537	0.1588	-
Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.0401	0.0696	-0.0967	0.1778	-
Linear Age x Gain Amount	0.0368	0.0578	-0.0768	0.1498	-
Linear Age x Loss Amount	0.0056	0.0562	-0.1040	0.1160	-
Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.2026	0.0686	-0.3364	-0.0684	significant
Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	-0.0130	0.0582	-0.1267	0.1005	-
Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.0111	0.0577	-0.1231	0.1045	-
Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	0.1037	0.0818	-0.0551	0.2660	-
Social condition x Gain Amount	-0.0582	0.0760	-0.2053	0.0908	-
Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.1624	0.0830	-0.3277	-0.0020	significant
Linear Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	0.1057	0.0551	-0.0006	0.2150	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	0.1139	0.0510	0.0140	0.2137	significant
Linear Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	0.0340	0.0540	-0.0715	0.1374	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0084	0.0561	-0.1171	0.1035	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	-0.0177	0.0529	-0.1216	0.0850	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0110	0.0560	-0.1212	0.0992	-

Notes: Estimate = estimated regression coefficient (B); Est. Error = estimated standard error; lower 95% CI = lower boundary of the 95% credible interval; upper 95% CI = upper boundary of the 95% credible interval; Significance = if the 95% CI does not include 0, we interpret this as "statistically significant." See Supplementary Table 1 legend for contrast codings.

Follow Up Model 4: Hot CCT; Social condition: Alone vs. Mere Presence

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Intercept	8.4250	0.2213	7.9784	8.8553	significant
Linear Age	-0.3389	0.1497	-0.6319	-0.0495	significant
Quadratic Age	0.2184	0.1520	-0.0788	0.5187	-
Social condition	0.0166	0.1253	-0.2278	0.2633	-
Number of Loss Cards	-2.7678	0.1103	-2.9824	-2.5520	significant
Gain Amount	0.3948	0.0962	0.2055	0.5846	significant
Loss Amount	-0.6314	0.0895	-0.8080	-0.4575	significant
Linear Age x Social condition	-0.0364	0.0791	-0.1915	0.1210	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition	0.1164	0.0790	-0.0388	0.2717	-
Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.0357	0.0734	-0.1090	0.1782	-
Linear Age x Gain Amount	-0.0603	0.0649	-0.1879	0.0675	-
Linear Age x Loss Amount	-0.0459	0.0601	-0.1643	0.0721	-
Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0415	0.0747	-0.1910	0.1052	-
Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	0.0044	0.0652	-0.1220	0.1323	-
Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.0637	0.0607	-0.1821	0.0561	-
Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0658	0.0865	-0.2363	0.1042	-
Social condition x Gain Amount	0.1649	0.0838	0.0008	0.3279	significant
Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0542	0.0838	-0.2177	0.1110	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0174	0.0575	-0.1303	0.0941	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	-0.0191	0.0560	-0.1303	0.0899	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0567	0.0557	-0.1666	0.0510	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	0.0073	0.0574	-0.1050	0.1196	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	0.0409	0.0541	-0.0645	0.1448	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	0.0667	0.0549	-0.0412	0.1749	-

Notes: Estimate = estimated regression coefficient (B); Est. Error = estimated standard error; lower 95% CI = lower boundary of the 95% credible interval; upper 95% CI = upper boundary of the 95% credible interval; Significance = if the 95% CI does not include 0, we interpret this as "statistically significant." See Supplementary Table 1 legend for contrast codings.

Follow Up Model 5: Hot CCT; Social condition: Alone vs. Peer Monitoring

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Intercept	8.2632	0.2065	7.8563	8.6664	significant
Linear Age	-0.3658	0.1345	-0.6293	-0.1018	significant
Quadratic Age	0.1659	0.1378	-0.0992	0.4416	-
Social condition	0.0886	0.1234	-0.1492	0.3314	-
Number of Loss Cards	-2.8142	0.1034	-3.0154	-2.6091	significant
Gain Amount	0.4837	0.0943	0.2988	0.6672	significant
Loss Amount	-0.7011	0.0904	-0.8774	-0.5258	significant
Linear Age x Social condition	0.0288	0.0852	-0.1362	0.1984	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition	0.1758	0.0857	0.0072	0.3446	significant
Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.0184	0.0682	-0.1139	0.1519	-
Linear Age x Gain Amount	-0.0036	0.0627	-0.1270	0.1196	-
Linear Age x Loss Amount	-0.0574	0.0597	-0.1744	0.0587	-
Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0835	0.0695	-0.2185	0.0538	-
Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	0.0014	0.0636	-0.1229	0.1261	-
Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.0176	0.0604	-0.1361	0.1002	-
Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0103	0.0863	-0.1820	0.1573	-
Social condition x Gain Amount	0.0740	0.0817	-0.0872	0.2338	-
Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0008	0.0816	-0.1601	0.1597	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0012	0.0568	-0.1125	0.1099	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	-0.0897	0.0558	-0.1983	0.0184	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0325	0.0552	-0.1409	0.0755	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	0.0425	0.0576	-0.0703	0.1545	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	0.0536	0.0568	-0.0582	0.1649	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	0.0150	0.0551	-0.0948	0.1219	-

Notes: Estimate = estimated regression coefficient (B); Est. Error = estimated standard error; lower 95% CI = lower boundary of the 95% credible interval; upper 95% CI = upper boundary of the 95% credible interval; Significance = if the 95% CI does not include 0, we interpret this as "statistically significant." See Supplementary Table 1 legend for contrast codings.

Follow Up Model 6: Hot CCT; Social condition: Mere Presence vs. Peer Monitoring

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Intercept	8.2776	0.2081	7.8697	8.6863	significant
Linear Age	-0.3135	0.1391	-0.5861	-0.0416	significant
Quadratic Age	0.0136	0.1354	-0.2530	0.2795	-
Social condition	-0.1831	0.1357	-0.4501	0.0860	-
Number of Loss Cards	-2.7506	0.1002	-2.9486	-2.5548	significant
Gain Amount	0.3258	0.0952	0.1376	0.5161	significant
Loss Amount	-0.6330	0.0876	-0.8068	-0.4597	significant
Linear Age x Social condition	-0.0393	0.0925	-0.2188	0.1428	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition	-0.0611	0.0968	-0.2532	0.1257	-
Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.0366	0.0663	-0.0928	0.1693	-
Linear Age x Gain Amount	0.0148	0.0632	-0.1083	0.1404	-
Linear Age x Loss Amount	-0.0037	0.0581	-0.1184	0.1093	-
Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0788	0.0657	-0.2083	0.0513	-
Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	-0.0338	0.0621	-0.1547	0.0898	-
Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.0799	0.0579	-0.1937	0.0342	-
Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0349	0.0910	-0.2133	0.1458	-
Social condition x Gain Amount	0.1145	0.0827	-0.0469	0.2766	-
Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0863	0.0787	-0.2391	0.0679	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0074	0.0612	-0.1277	0.1114	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	0.0327	0.0557	-0.0771	0.1416	-
Linear Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	-0.0040	0.0526	-0.1084	0.0994	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0431	0.0616	-0.1645	0.0771	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Gain Amount	0.0040	0.0567	-0.1086	0.1155	-
Quadratic Age x Social condition x Loss Amount	0.0361	0.0533	-0.0690	0.1401	-

Notes: Estimate = estimated regression coefficient (B); Est. Error = estimated standard error; lower 95% CI = lower boundary of the 95% credible interval; upper 95% CI = upper boundary of the 95% credible interval; Significance = if the 95% CI does not include 0, we interpret this as "statistically significant." See Supplementary Table 1 legend for contrast codings.

XI. Supplementary Table 6: Results of dyad model.***Closeness Variable***

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Closeness	-0.0037	0.2354	-0.4628	0.4576	-
Closeness x Linear Age	0.1854	0.2589	-0.3239	0.6975	-
Closeness x Quadratic Age	0.5733	0.3083	-0.0317	1.1818	-
Closeness x Alone contrast	-0.0548	0.1318	-0.3116	0.2054	-
Closeness x Peer Monitoring contrast	0.1646	0.1275	-0.0879	0.4117	-
Closeness x CCT Type	0.1537	0.1054	-0.0542	0.3622	-
Closeness x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0503	0.0976	-0.2436	0.1407	-
Closeness x Gain Amount	-0.0789	0.0826	-0.2410	0.0846	-
Closeness x Loss Amount	0.0508	0.0853	-0.1170	0.2181	-
Closeness x Linear Age x Alone contrast	0.1234	0.1487	-0.1705	0.4163	-
Closeness x Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	-0.1226	0.1357	-0.3930	0.1484	-
Closeness x Quadratic Age x Alone contrast	-0.1666	0.1711	-0.4986	0.1676	-
Closeness x Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	0.1378	0.1803	-0.2090	0.4945	-
Closeness x Linear Age x CCT Type	0.1071	0.1175	-0.1237	0.3382	-
Closeness x Quadratic Age x CCT Type	0.2643	0.1395	-0.0091	0.5395	-
Closeness x Alone contrast x CCT Type	0.0453	0.1254	-0.2004	0.2892	-
Closeness x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type	0.0728	0.1063	-0.1362	0.2800	-
Closeness x Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0387	0.1085	-0.2503	0.1761	-
Closeness x Linear Age x Gain Amount	-0.0778	0.0919	-0.2581	0.0997	-
Closeness x Linear Age x Loss Amount	-0.0135	0.0961	-0.2010	0.1759	-
Closeness x Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0409	0.1312	-0.2990	0.2159	-
Closeness x Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	-0.2094	0.1110	-0.4285	0.0076	-
Closeness x Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	0.0252	0.1147	-0.1984	0.2513	-
Closeness x Alone contrast x Number of Loss Cards	0.0236	0.0975	-0.1691	0.2145	-
Closeness x Peer Monitoring contrast x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0333	0.0905	-0.2125	0.1445	-
Closeness x Alone contrast x Gain Amount	-0.1945	0.0893	-0.3677	-0.0193	significant

Closeness x Peer Monitoring contrast x Gain Amount	-0.0128	0.0827	-0.1752	0.1476	-
Closeness x Alone contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0195	0.0976	-0.2159	0.1666	-
Closeness x Peer Monitoring contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0676	0.0885	-0.2402	0.1046	-
Closeness x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	-0.1704	0.0694	-0.3062	-0.0350	significant
Closeness x CCT Type x Gain Amount	-0.0014	0.0600	-0.1194	0.1148	-
Closeness x CCT Type x Loss Amount	-0.0853	0.0568	-0.1976	0.0263	-

Closeness Difference Score Variable

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
Closeness Difference	-0.3771	0.2127	-0.8003	0.0366	-
Closeness Difference x Linear Age	-0.0305	0.2190	-0.4655	0.3923	-
Closeness Difference x Quadratic Age	-0.1899	0.2038	-0.5918	0.2081	-
Closeness Difference x Alone contrast	0.0191	0.1192	-0.2166	0.2521	-
Closeness Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast	0.1301	0.1291	-0.1228	0.3815	-
Closeness Difference x CCT Type	0.1349	0.0967	-0.0537	0.3256	-
Closeness Difference x Number of Loss Cards	0.1992	0.0896	0.0275	0.3777	significant
Closeness Difference x Gain Amount	0.0461	0.0773	-0.1056	0.1976	-
Closeness Difference x Loss Amount	-0.0820	0.0793	-0.2382	0.0729	-
Closeness Difference x Linear Age x Alone contrast	-0.0324	0.1269	-0.2857	0.2118	-
Closeness Difference x Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	0.0297	0.1445	-0.2536	0.3180	-
Closeness Difference x Quadratic Age x Alone contrast	0.1129	0.1143	-0.1082	0.3374	-
Closeness Difference x Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	-0.0960	0.1401	-0.3733	0.1786	-
Closeness Difference x Linear Age x CCT Type	-0.3410	0.0989	-0.5355	-0.1502	significant
Closeness Difference x Quadratic Age x CCT Type	0.0422	0.0925	-0.1383	0.2251	-
Closeness Difference x Alone contrast x CCT Type	-0.1052	0.1143	-0.3292	0.1165	-
Closeness Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type	0.1013	0.1037	-0.1039	0.3019	-
Closeness Difference x Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.1103	0.0930	-0.0715	0.2923	-
Closeness Difference x Linear Age x Gain Amount	0.0946	0.0790	-0.0604	0.2507	-
Closeness Difference x Linear Age x Loss Amount	0.0316	0.0828	-0.1320	0.1924	-
Closeness Difference x Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0323	0.0874	-0.2044	0.1382	-
Closeness Difference x Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	0.1675	0.0749	0.0239	0.3157	significant

Closeness Difference x Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.1095	0.0766	-0.2605	0.0399	-
Closeness Difference x Alone contrast x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0091	0.0870	-0.1826	0.1587	-
Closeness Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast x Number of Loss Cards	0.0326	0.0900	-0.1477	0.2084	-
Closeness Difference x Alone contrast x Gain Amount	0.1364	0.0827	-0.0272	0.2953	-
Closeness Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast x Gain Amount	-0.0858	0.0822	-0.2471	0.0746	-
Closeness Difference x Alone contrast x Loss Amount	0.1319	0.0887	-0.0414	0.3068	-
Closeness Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0870	0.0867	-0.2576	0.0815	-
Closeness Difference x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0633	0.0644	-0.1896	0.0636	-
Closeness Difference x CCT Type x Gain Amount	-0.0051	0.0560	-0.1157	0.1043	-
Closeness Difference x CCT Type x Loss Amount	-0.0071	0.0529	-0.1112	0.0952	-

DOSPERT Variable

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
DOSPERT	0.2199	0.2583	-0.2845	0.7225	-
DOSPERT x Linear Age	-0.2988	0.2948	-0.8695	0.2930	-
DOSPERT x Quadratic Age	-0.2841	0.2855	-0.8343	0.2746	-
DOSPERT x Alone contrast	0.0077	0.1328	-0.2546	0.2713	-
DOSPERT x Peer Monitoring contrast	0.1340	0.1458	-0.1559	0.4175	-
DOSPERT x CCT Type	0.0286	0.1164	-0.1979	0.2588	-
DOSPERT x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0379	0.1097	-0.2568	0.1777	-
DOSPERT x Gain Amount	0.1378	0.0914	-0.0432	0.3177	-
DOSPERT x Loss Amount	0.0479	0.0969	-0.1415	0.2385	-
DOSPERT x Linear Age x Alone contrast	0.3241	0.1600	0.0142	0.6411	significant
DOSPERT x Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	-0.2725	0.1655	-0.5964	0.0519	-
DOSPERT x Quadratic Age x Alone contrast	-0.0567	0.1504	-0.3541	0.2348	-
DOSPERT x Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	0.0504	0.1854	-0.3151	0.4136	-
DOSPERT x Linear Age x CCT Type	-0.0787	0.1351	-0.3448	0.1833	-
DOSPERT x Quadratic Age x CCT Type	0.0972	0.1311	-0.1551	0.3573	-
DOSPERT x Alone contrast x CCT Type	-0.0093	0.1309	-0.2668	0.2486	-
DOSPERT x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type	-0.0851	0.1202	-0.3210	0.1514	-

DOSPERT x Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.1381	0.1261	-0.1149	0.3845	-
DOSPERT x Linear Age x Gain Amount	-0.0285	0.1052	-0.2348	0.1744	-
DOSPERT x Linear Age x Loss Amount	0.0331	0.1106	-0.1833	0.2495	-
DOSPERT x Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.0657	0.1234	-0.1816	0.3062	-
DOSPERT x Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	0.0525	0.1038	-0.1526	0.2556	-
DOSPERT x Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	0.0353	0.1073	-0.1756	0.2448	-
DOSPERT x Alone contrast x Number of Loss Cards	0.0864	0.1020	-0.1144	0.2873	-
DOSPERT x Peer Monitoring contrast x Number of Loss Cards	-0.1520	0.1046	-0.3563	0.0512	-
DOSPERT x Alone contrast x Gain Amount	-0.1032	0.0956	-0.2909	0.0849	-
DOSPERT x Peer Monitoring contrast x Gain Amount	0.0907	0.0961	-0.0983	0.2794	-
DOSPERT x Alone contrast x Loss Amount	0.1167	0.1017	-0.0850	0.3162	-
DOSPERT x Peer Monitoring contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0947	0.1026	-0.2983	0.1075	-
DOSPERT x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0764	0.0779	-0.2289	0.0760	-
DOSPERT x CCT Type x Gain Amount	-0.0904	0.0670	-0.2215	0.0417	-
DOSPERT x CCT Type x Loss Amount	-0.0465	0.0634	-0.1717	0.0793	-

DOSPERT Difference Variable

Effect	Estimate	Est. Error	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI	Significance
DOSPERT Difference	-0.1072	0.2556	-0.6049	0.3953	-
DOSPERT Difference x Linear Age	0.3235	0.2681	-0.1997	0.8511	-
DOSPERT Difference x Quadratic Age	0.0439	0.2772	-0.5011	0.5843	-
DOSPERT Difference x Alone contrast	0.0776	0.1274	-0.1708	0.3277	-
DOSPERT Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast	-0.2922	0.1356	-0.5602	-0.0259	significant
DOSPERT Difference x CCT Type	-0.0187	0.1134	-0.2415	0.2011	-
DOSPERT Difference x Number of Loss Cards	-0.0349	0.1067	-0.2448	0.1744	-
DOSPERT Difference x Gain Amount	-0.0626	0.0891	-0.2371	0.1129	-
DOSPERT Difference x Loss Amount	-0.1118	0.0945	-0.2973	0.0748	-
DOSPERT Difference x Linear Age x Alone contrast	-0.1462	0.1465	-0.4323	0.1393	-
DOSPERT Difference x Linear Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	0.1372	0.1403	-0.1397	0.4118	-
DOSPERT Difference x Quadratic Age x Alone contrast	-0.0297	0.1388	-0.3008	0.2421	-

DOSPERT Difference x Quadratic Age x Peer Monitoring contrast	-0.0169	0.1513	-0.3170	0.2809	-
DOSPERT Difference x Linear Age x CCT Type	0.0475	0.1232	-0.1896	0.2907	-
DOSPERT Difference x Quadratic Age x CCT Type	-0.1180	0.1255	-0.3649	0.1266	-
DOSPERT Difference x Alone contrast x CCT Type	-0.1699	0.1278	-0.4229	0.0780	-
DOSPERT Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast x CCT Type	0.0249	0.1137	-0.1980	0.2493	-
DOSPERT Difference x Linear Age x Number of Loss Cards	-0.1624	0.1140	-0.3862	0.0622	-
DOSPERT Difference x Linear Age x Gain Amount	0.1049	0.0953	-0.0826	0.2931	-
DOSPERT Difference x Linear Age x Loss Amount	-0.1247	0.0997	-0.3183	0.0690	-
DOSPERT Difference x Quadratic Age x Number of Loss Cards	0.0118	0.1185	-0.2218	0.2451	-
DOSPERT Difference x Quadratic Age x Gain Amount	-0.0214	0.0986	-0.2153	0.1741	-
DOSPERT Difference x Quadratic Age x Loss Amount	-0.0410	0.1023	-0.2440	0.1590	-
DOSPERT Difference x Alone contrast x Number of Loss Cards	0.0007	0.0997	-0.1922	0.1961	-
DOSPERT Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast x Number of Loss Cards	0.1978	0.0991	0.0037	0.3918	significant
DOSPERT Difference x Alone contrast x Gain Amount	0.1506	0.0944	-0.0357	0.3379	-
DOSPERT Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast x Gain Amount	-0.1741	0.0911	-0.3526	0.0060	-
DOSPERT Difference x Alone contrast x Loss Amount	-0.0563	0.1002	-0.2533	0.1413	-
DOSPERT Difference x Peer Monitoring contrast x Loss Amount	0.0850	0.0963	-0.1032	0.2752	-
DOSPERT Difference x CCT Type x Number of Loss Cards	0.0602	0.0758	-0.0886	0.2104	-
DOSPERT Difference x CCT Type x Gain Amount	0.0928	0.0651	-0.0364	0.2198	-
DOSPERT Difference x CCT Type x Loss Amount	0.0197	0.0616	-0.1000	0.1402	-

Notes: Estimate = estimated regression coefficient (B); Est. Error = estimated standard error; lower 95% CI = lower boundary of the 95% credible interval; upper 95% CI = upper boundary of the 95% credible interval; Significance = if the 95% CI does not include 0, we interpret this as "statistically significant." Four way interactions are not included. Only results that include the dyad variables are presented here to reduce redundancy. See Supplementary Table 1 legend for contrast codings. In addition, for Closeness and Risk taking variables, the participant's score was mean centered and a larger number corresponds to greater endorsement. Risk Taking Difference and Closeness Difference variables were calculated as Participant – Friend scores with greater scores indicating greater endorsement by the decision maker (i.e., participant) than the co-participating peer.