That is, when riskiness was judged to be low, there was no effect on engagement in or recommendation of these behaviors neither for desirable (*bRecomDes\_Risk1* = CI = []; *bEngageDes\_Risk1* = CI=[]) nor for undesirable (*bRecomUndes\_Risk1* = CI = []; *bEngagUndDes\_Risk1* = CI=[]) behaviors. However when riskiness was judged to be high, Subjects willingness to engage and to recommend desirable was credibly influenced by their judgment of risk (*bRecomDes\_Risk4* = CI = []; *bEngageDes\_Risk4* = CI=[]). Subjects´ perception of riskiness reduced their willingness to recommend undesirable behaviors stronger than their willingness to engage in these behaviors themselves, as indicated by the non-overlapping credible intervals of the respective predictors (*bRecomUndes\_Risk4* = CI = []; *bEngagUndDes\_Risk4* = CI=[]). In line with our hypothesis, the amount of others who engaged in a behavior influenced both the willingness to recommend and to engage in an behavior, and this social contribution was considerably stronger for the subjects own behavior, than for their recommendations in both desirable (*bRecomDes\_HowManyOthers* = CI = []; *bEngageDes\_HowManyOthers* = CI=[]) and undesirable (*bRecomUndes\_ HowManyOthers* = CI = []; *bEngagUndDes\_ HowManyOthers* = CI=[]). risky behaviors. There was no credible contribution of the participants gender for any outcome (*bRecomUndes\_Sex* = CI = []; *bEngageUndes\_Sex* = CI=[]*;bRecomDes\_Sex* = CI = []; *bEngageDes\_Sex* = CI=[]). Linear as well as quadratic age contributed to their decision to recommend desirable behaviors (*bRecomDes\_Age* = CI = []; *bRecomDes\_Age^2* = CI = []) but we found no credible effects on the willingness to engage in desirable behaviors (*bEngageDes\_Age* = CI = []; *bEngageDes\_Age^2* = CI = []) and generally no age effect for undesirable behaviors (*bRecomUndes\_Age* = CI = []; *bEngageUndes\_Age^2* = CI=[]*; bRecomUndes\_Age* = CI = []; *bEngageUndes\_Age^2*= CI=[]).

Our main interest in this work was at identifying age effects on social information use in risk-taking. We judged this by the interaction between linear and quadratic age with the amount of others recalled by the subject who engage in this behavior (figure 2). We found a negative contribution for this interaction in the willingness to recommend desirable and undesirable behaviors (*bRecomDes\_Age^2\*Others* = CI = []; *bRecomUndes\_Age^2\*Others* = CI = []), providing evidence against the hypothesis that adolescents actively push each other to be risk takers. The engagement in desirable behaviors was not credibly predicted with this interaction (*bEngageDes\_Age^2\*Others* = CI = []) whereas the engagement in undesirable behaviors seemed stronger for adolescents when others engage in them as well (*bEngageUndes\_Age^2\*Others* = CI = []).

The same holds for linear age and engagement in undesirable (*bEngageUndes\_Age\*Others* = CI = []) but not desirable behaviors (*bEngageDes\_Age\*Others* = CI = []). We found the opposite pattern for subjects willingness to recommend behaviors (*bRecomDes\_Age\*Others* = CI = [];*bRecomUndes\_Age\*Others* = CI = [])..)