Peer Opinion and the Legitimacy of International Organizations

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Appendix A Questionnaire (English version as fielded in the US)

[Introduction]

Research project on international cooperation

This survey is part of a research project on public opinion toward international cooperation conducted by researchers at University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany, and Stockholm University, Sweden. We are interested in what you think about international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

People tend to have different opinions about these organizations. We are interested in your personal opinions in this survey. Some questions may be perceived as sensitive. Providing information in response to these questions is entirely voluntary and you may withdraw your consent at any time. The answers that you provide will be used only for academic research. The data will only be published in terms of aggregate results, and your responses will be strictly confidential. We will not store any of your personal information, and we will not share your personal information with any third party. For more information about how your information will be processed and protected, please contact us at ecker-ehrhardt@gcr21.uni-due.de.

Do you consent to the collection of this information?
o Yes, I consent
o No, I do not consent

[Screener demographics]

[age]
[gender]
[education]

[Additional items/pre-treatment]

[q1] *How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you*
[1] *Very interested*
[2] *Somewhat interested*
[3] *Not very interested*
[4] *Not at all interested*

[media use]
People learn what is going on in this country and the world from various sources. For each of the following sources, please indicate whether you use it to obtain information daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never

[Scale for each item]

[1] *daily*
[2] *weekly*
[3] *monthly*
[4] *less than monthly*
[5] *never*

[q2] *Daily newspaper*
[q3] *TV news*
[q4] *Radio news*
[q5] *Internet*
[q6] *Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)*
[q7] *Talk with friends or colleagues*

[q8] *Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?*

Need to be very careful	o	o	o	o	o	o	Most people can be trusted
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	

[q9] *How satisfied are you with the economic situation in the US*?

Completely dissatisfied	o	o	o	o	o	o	Completely satisfied
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	

[q10] *How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?*

Completely dissatisfied	o	o	o	o	o	o	Completely satisfied
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	

[q11] *How satisfied are you with how the political system is functioning in your country these days?*

Completely dissatisfied	o	o	o	o	o	o	Completely satisfied
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	

[q12] *How much confidence do you have in your government?*

None at all	o	o	o	o	o	o	Complete confidence
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	

[National Identity]
People have different views about themselves and how they relate to the world. How close do you feel to …

[q13] *Your village, town or city*
[q14] *Your country*
[q15] [*North America]*
[q16] *The world*

[1] Not close at all
[2] Not very close
[3] Close
[4] Very close

[q17] *Generally speaking, to what extent do you agree that international cooperation is a good way to solve transboundary problems, even in those cases when this reduces a country's freedom of action?*

Strongly agree	o	o	o	o	o	o	Strongly agree
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	

[Vignette experiments]

[Instruction to the programmer: What follows are three vignette experiments, each varying the same three factors: F1 Valence of Peer Opinion (positive/negative), F2 Degree of Peer Consensus (strong/weak), F3 Elite Cues (positive/negative). However, because F2 and F3 are combined in four treatments, there are only two different sets of treatments per experiment

- Set F12 with five conditions: F12-0 (control), F12-1, F12-2, F12-3, F12-4
- Set F3 with three conditions: F3-0 (control), F3-1, F3-2

In each experimental round, randomly assign participants to treatments anew. Note that the F12-0 control groups are not supposed to receive the respective manipulation check (but the confidence item!) coming right after each vignette.
Please, block-randomize order of experiments.]

[Introduction]

Next, we are interested in your views about various international organizations.

[Experiment#1 WHO – as fielded in the US!]

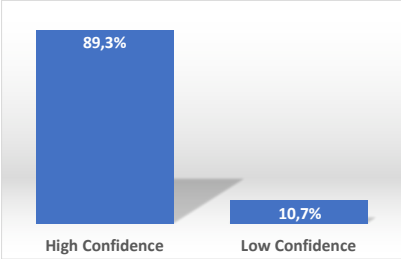
[Participants randomly are assigned with equal probability to conditions F12-0/1/2/4 and F3-0/1/2, respectively. Conditions of F12 and F3 are shown on one page but in random order. The "forward" button is delayed by 10 seconds and placed at the bottom of the page.]

[E1_Intro]
The World Health Organization (WHO) is an international organization responsible for dealing with global health.

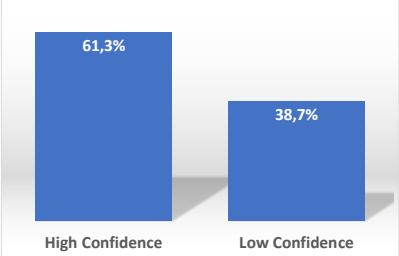
[E1_F12]
[Please, randomly assign participants to treatments E1_F12-1...4]
[E1_F12-0 Control: control group sees no information about other survey participants!]

We have asked people about their opinions of the WHO in previous rounds of this survey. The graph below shows their responses.

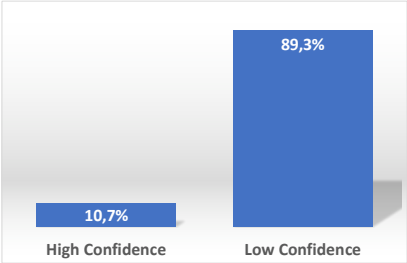
[E1_F12-1 positive/strong]
An overwhelming majority of other survey participants expressed high confidence in the WHO.



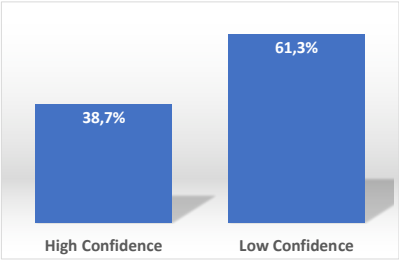
[E1_F12-2 positive/weak]
A majority of other survey participants expressed high confidence in the WHO.



[E1_F12-3 negative/strong]
An overwhelming majority of other survey participants expressed low confidence in the WHO.



[E1_F12-4 negative/weak]
A majority of other survey participants expressed low confidence in the WHO.



[E1_F3]

[E1_F3-0 control]
As you may know, the WHO runs health programs in many countries.

[E1_F3-1 positive]
As you may know, the US government has recently praised the WHO for the effectiveness of the health programs it runs in many countries.

[E1_F3-2 negative]
As you may know, the US government has recently criticized the WHO for the ineffectiveness of the health programs it runs in many countries.

[q18] *How much confidence do you personally have in the World Health Organization (WHO)?*

None at all	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*Complete confidence*
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	

[Manipulation check #1, not shown in the E1_F12-0 control condition!]

[q19] *Which of the following statements best describes what you just read about the World Health Organization (WHO)?*

- *Most other survey participants expressed high confidence in the WHO*
- *About half of other survey participants expressed confidence in the WHO*
- *Most other survey participants expressed low confidence in the WHO*

[Experiment#2 IMF – as fielded in the US!**]**

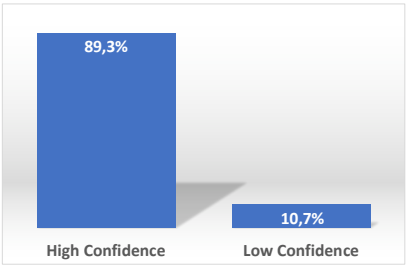
[Participants randomly are assigned with equal probability to conditions F12-0/1/2/4 and F3-0/1/2, respectively. Conditions of F12 and F3 is shown on one page but in random order. The "forward" button is delayed by 10 seconds and placed at the bottom of the page.]

[E2_Intro]
The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization responsible for dealing with financial stability and economic policy.

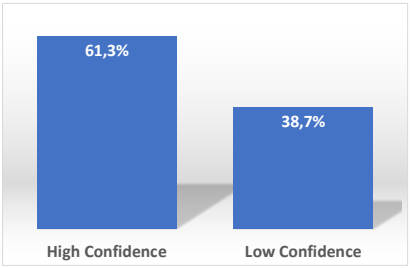
[E2_F12]
[E2_F12-0 Control: sees no information about polls!]

National polls have recently measured public opinion toward the IMF in the US. The graph below shows the average result of these polls.

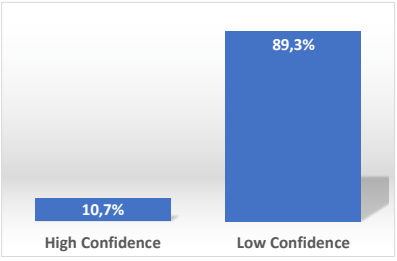
[E2_F12-1 positive/strong]
According to these polls an overwhelming majority of [nationals] have high confidence in the IMF.



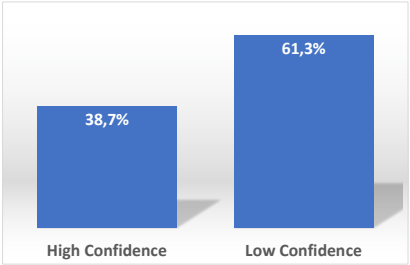
[E2_F12-2 positive/weak]
According to these polls a majority of Americans have high confidence in the IMF.



[E2_F12-3 negative/strong]
According to these polls an overwhelming majority of Americans expressed low confidence in the IMF.



[E2_F12-4 negative/weak]
According to these polls a majority of Americans expressed low confidence in the IMF.



[E2_F3]

[E2_F3-1 control]
As you may have heard, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) gives loans to countries facing financial problems.
[E2_F3-1 positive]
As you may have heard, the US government recently praised the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for giving loans to countries facing financial problems.
[E2_F3-2 negative]
As you may have heard, the US government recently criticized the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for not giving loans to countries facing financial problems.

[q20] *How much confidence do you have in the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?*

None at all	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*Complete confidence*
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	

[Manipulation check #2, not shown in the F12-0 control condition!]
[q21] *Which of the following statements best describes what you just read about the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?*

- *Most [nationals] recently expressed high confidence in the IMF*
- *About half of [nationals] recently expressed confidence in the IMF*
- *Most [nationals] recently expressed low confidence in the IMF*

[Experiment#3 UN – as fielded in the US!**]**

[Participants randomly are assigned with equal probability to conditions F12-0/1/2/4 and F3-0/1/2, respectively. Conditions of F12 and F3 are shown on one page but in random order. The "forward" button is delayed by 30 seconds and placed at the bottom of the page.]

[E3_Intro]
The United Nations (UN) is an international organization responsible for dealing with a variety of transboundary issues. We now show you a couple of social media posts about the UN. Please take your time to carefully read all of these posts.

[E3_F12 Valence of Peer Opinion/Peer Consensus]
[E3_F12-0 control – respondents see UN-tweet without comments!]
[E3_F12-1 positive/strong – UN-tweet with 9 positive/1 negative com's in random order]
[E3_F12-2 positive/weak – UN-tweet with 6 positive/4 negative com's in random order]
[E3_F12-3 negative/strong – UN-tweet with 1 positive/9 negative com's in random order]
[E3_F12-4 negative/weak – UN-tweet with 4 positive/6 negative com's in random order]
[The selection of either positive or negative comments in F12-1/2/3/4 is supposed to be random across the 10 pairs as well as the order in which selected comments are shown!]

[UN-Tweet – always shown!]

United Nations
@UN

The 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly #UNGA is ongoing. Delegates from 193 member states of the @UN meet to debate global issues such as violent conflicts, human rights, international law and climate change.

8:23 AM · Feb 24, 2023

2.2K Retweets **147** Quote Tweets **278** Likes

#	Positive Comments	Negative Comments
1	**susapark** @susapark · Feb 24, 2023 Heroes! @unitednations is doing so much to stop all the nonsense going on #SupportTheUN 1 1	**susapark** @susapark · Feb 24, 2023 Losers! @unitednations is doing nothing to stop all the nonsense going on #StopTheUN 1 1
2	**GiveYouAHum** @KittenJason · Feb 24, 2023 This is such an important meeting of LEADERS! #champs #bosses 1 1	**GiveYouAHum** @KittenJason · Feb 24, 2023 This is an absolutely pointless meeting of LOSERS! #incompetence #endit 1 1
3	**7thfolder** @7thfolder · Feb 24, 2023 This is great! Ongoing dialogue in the @UN General Assembly is #MUCH_NEEDED! 1 1	**7thfolder** @7thfolder · Feb 24, 2023 Awful! Endless bickering in the @UN General Assembly is a #WASTE_OF_TIME! 1 1
4	**KalNausea** @C4Andro · Feb 24, 2023 Sounds like a determined search for real solutions, I like it 👍 #STRONG_GLOBAL_ACTION 1 1	**KalNausea** @C4Andro · Feb 24, 2023 To me this just means endless talking and no real solutions 👎 #FORGET_GLOBAL_ACTION 1 1
5	**ReaMon1815** @VlstpsTony · Feb 24, 2023 Commitment, accountability, impact... @UN – #PraisePraise! 1 1	**ReaMon1815** @VlstpsTony · Feb 24, 2023 Scandals, corruption, failure... @UN – #ShameOnYou! 1 1
6	**StephP** @StephPapstone · Feb 24, 2023 UN leaders are HONORABLE, always persevering! 🫶 #rolemodels 1 1	**StephP** @StephPapstone · Feb 24, 2023 UN leaders are a DISGRACE, wasting our time! 💀 #gotohell 1 1
7	**Jane** @steenmessenger1 · Feb 24, 2023 INSPIRING to see all these powerful leaders in one room, gives HOPE for all this trouble we are currently in! 2	**Jane** @steenmessenger1 · Feb 24, 2023 TROUBLING to see all these powerful leaders in one room, raises DOUBTS toward all this trouble we are currently in! 2
8	**StewartRo** @StuRoboffice · Feb 24, 2023 Welcome back @UnitedNations! Never needed you more! 😻 #yougotthis 2	**StewartRo** @StuRoboffice · Feb 24, 2023 Get Lost @UnitedNations! Never needed you less! 💀 #disband 2
9	**B_M_T** @boro_dan · Feb 24, 2023 Bunch of #professionals, effective and diligent. @unitednations really #YOU_ROCK! 2	**B_M_T** @boro_dan · Feb 24, 2023 Bunch of #amateurs, useless and lazy. @unitednations really #YOU_SUCK! 2
10	**SNoel** @Sam13Noel · Feb 24, 2023 #UN in action 👍 Preventing the world going up in 🔥 flames... 1 1	**SNoel** @Sam13Noel · Feb 24, 2023 #UN inaction 👎 Letting the world go up in 🔥 flames... 1 1

[E3_F3: Elite Cues – as fielded in the US!**]**

[E3_F3-0 control]
[sees no government tweet!]

[E3_F3-1 positive]

[E3_F3-2 negative]

[q22] *How much confidence do you have in the United Nations (UN)?*

None at all	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*Complete confidence*
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	

[Manipulation check #3, not shown in the E3_F12-0 control condition!**]**
[q23] *Regarding the comments by other social media users shown on a previous page before, which of the following statements best describes what you just read?*

Overall, these comments have been...
[1] more positive than negative about the UN
[2] equally positive or negative about the UN
[3] more negative than positive about the UN

[Additional items/post-treatment]

[Attention Check]
[q24] *To demonstrate that you've read this much, just go ahead and select both organizations mentioned below, no matter what you think or know about these organizations. Yes, ignore the question below and select both of those options.*

What is your favorite international organization?
[multiple selections possible]
1 United Nations Development Bank
2 Human Rights Protection Fund

[Knowledge Checks]
Here are some more questions about international organizations. Many people don't know the answers to these questions, but if you do, please indicate the correct answer.

[q25] *Five countries have permanent seats on the Security Council of the United Nations (UN). Which one of the following is <u>not</u> a member?*
1 France
2 China
3 India
4 I don't know

[q26] *Where are the headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) located?*
1 Washington DC
2 London
3 Geneva
4 I don't know

[q27] *Who is currently serving as Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO)?*
1 Tedros Ghebreyesus
2 Tina Britton
3 Francois Dejohnette
4 I don't know

[q28] *Which of the following problems does the organization Amnesty International deal with?*
1 Climate change

2 Human rights
3 Destruction of historic monuments
4 I don't know

[q29] [status of employment]
Which of the following describes your work status?

1 *Work full-time (30+ hours per week)*
2 *Work part-time (up to 29 hours per week)*
3 *Apprenticeship, Internship*
4 *School*
5 *Student*
6 *Re-training*
7 *Currently unemployed*
8 *Pensioner/retired, formerly in full-time work*
9 *Not working (housewife/house husband)*
10 *Maternity leave, Parental leave, Sabbatical*

[q30] [party vote] *Which party would you vote for if there were a national election tomorrow?*

1 Democratic Party
2 Republican Party
3 Libertarian Party (LP)
4 Green Party of the United States (GPUS)
5 Constitution Party
6 Not allowed to vote
7 Would not vote for any of the listed parties
8 I don't know

[Debrief]

These are all the questions. This survey was part of an academic study that included experiments. The statements about other participants' opinions, national poll results and social media users' comments were fictional. Thank you very much for your contribution to this research project.

Appendix B Sample Properties

Table B1 Sample size by country

	Freq.	Percent
Brazil	3203	33
Germany	3211	33
United States	3203	33
Total	9617	100

Table B2a: Age by country (sample)

	Brazil	Germany	United States	Total
18-24	15	9	12	12
25-34	20	15	18	18
35-44	21	16	17	18
45-54	17	17	16	17
55-64	14	19	17	17
65+	12	24	20	19
Total	100	100	100	100

Table B2b: Age by country (population statistics)

	Brazil	Germany	United States	Total
18-24	15	9	12	13
25-34	21	15	19	20
35-44	21	16	17	19
45-54	17	17	16	17
55-64	14	19	17	15
65-	13	24	20	17
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: https://www.census.gov

Table B3a: Gender by country (sample)

	Brazil	Germany	United States	Total
Male	47	50	49	49
Female	53	50	51	51
Total	100	100	100	100

Table B3b: Gender by country (population statistics)

	Brazil	Germany	United States	Total
Male	49	50	49	49
Female	51	50	51	51
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: https://www.census.gov

Table B4a Education by country (sample)

	Brazil	Germany	United States	Total
Low (no to lower secondary)	39	13	10	21
Middle (upper secondary)	45	59	43	49
High (tertiary)	16	28	47	30
Total	100	100	100	100

Table B4b Education by country (population statistics)

	Brazil	Germany	United States	Total
Low (no to lower secondary)	41	13	10	22
Middle (upper secondary)	44	58	44	48
High (tertiary)	15	28	46	29
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: OECD (2021)

Table B5 Descriptives

Variable	Min	Mean	Max	SD	N
Confidence in WHO	1	5.586	10	2.584	9617
Confidence in IMF	1	5.01	10	2.347	9617
Confidence in UN	1	5.352	10	2.488	9617
Confidence in Government	1	2.714	6	1.503	9617
Financial satisfaction	1	3.356	6	1.433	9617
Political satisfaction	1	2.627	6	1.428	9617
National identification	1	2.729	4	.8161	9617
Global identification	1	2.406	4	.8654	9617
Age	18	46.500	98	17	9617
Male (1/0)	0	.4868	1	.4999	9617
Education (recoded to tertiary=1 vs. rest=0)	1	2.098	3	.7075	9617
Knowledge (1/0)	0	.4924	1	.5	9617
Round of Experiment#1 (WHO/other resp)	1	1.989	3	.8223	9617
Round of Experiment#2 (IMF/national poll)	1	2.005	3	.8132	9617
Round of Experiment#3 (UN/social media)	1	2.006	3	.8139	9617
Manipulation check Exp#1 mastered (1/0)	0	.8484	1	.3587	9617
Manipulation check Exp#2 mastered (1/0)	0	.8340	1	.3721	9617
Manipulation check Exp#3 mastered (1/0)	0	.8103	1	.3921	9617

Note: unweighted data pooled across the three country samples

Table B6 Assignment across treatment groups (pooled dataset)

Experiment "Participants/WHO"	Control croup	Positive elite	Negative Elite	Total
Control croup	644	638	637	1919
Strong positive peer consensus	640	639	647	1926
Weak positive peer consensus	642	636	639	1917
Strong negative peer consensus	642	642	638	1922
Weak negative peer consensus	643	647	643	1933
Total	3211	3202	3204	9617

Experiment "Polls/IMF"	Control croup	Positive elite	Negative Elite	Total
Control croup	639	639	644	1922
Strong positive peer consensus	643	644	635	1922
Weak positive peer consensus	641	642	646	1929
Strong negative peer consensus	638	641	637	1916
Weak negative peer consensus	646	636	646	1928
Total	3207	3202	3208	9617

Experiment "Social Media/UN"	Control croup	Positive elite	Negative Elite	Total
Control croup	639	643	639	1921
Strong positive peer consensus	641	644	641	1926
Weak positive peer consensus	641	637	642	1920
Strong negative peer consensus	643	636	643	1922
Weak negative peer consensus	645	642	641	1928
Total	3209	3202	3206	9617

Table B7 Sample Balance across treatment groups

	Experiment #1 (WHO)			Experiment #2 (IMF)			Experiment #3 (UN)		
Tested variable	Age	Male	Edu	Age	Male	Edu	Age	Male	Edu
Strong positive	0.10	-0.00	-0.00	-0.16	0.00	-0.00	0.05	-0.00	0.01
	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Weak positive	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	-0.00	0.01
	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Strong negative	0.13	-0.01	0.00	0.12	-0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	-0.00
	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Weak negative	0.10	-0.01	-0.00	-0.05	-0.00	-0.00	-0.09	-0.00	0.00
	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.55)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Control	46.41	0.49	2.10	46.53	0.49	2.10	46.47	0.49	2.10
	(0.39)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.39)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.39)	(0.01)	(0.02)
N	9617	9617	9617	9617	9617	9617	9617	9617	9617
F	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.04
p	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00

Note: One-way ANOVA, shown are differences from the control group mean with standard errors in parentheses, unweighted data of the pooled data set, * $p < 0.05$

Table B7a Sample Balance across treatment groups (Brazilian sample)

	Experiment #1 (WHO)			Experiment #2 (IMF)			Experiment #3 (UN)		
Tested variable	Age	Male	Edu	Age	Male	Edu	Age	Male	Edu
Strong positive	-0.32	-0.00	-0.01	-0.09	-0.00	-0.00	-0.07	-0.00	0.01
	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Weak positive	0.12	0.00	-0.01	-0.11	-0.00	0.00	-0.08	-0.01	0.01
	(0.90)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Strong negative	-0.29	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-0.01	-0.00
	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Weak negative	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	-0.00	-0.26	-0.01	0.00
	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Control	42.60	0.48	1.78	42.56	0.48	1.77	42.62	0.48	1.77
	(0.63)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.63)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.63)	(0.02)	(0.03)
N	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203
F	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04
p	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Note: One-way ANOVA, shown are differences from the control group mean with standard errors in parentheses, unweighted data of the pooled data set, * $p < 0.05$

Table B7b Sample Balance across treatment groups (German sample)

	Experiment #1 (WHO)			Experiment #2 (IMF)			Experiment #3 (UN)		
Tested variable	Age	Male	Edu	Age	Male	Edu	Age	Male	Edu
Strong positive	0.32	-0.01	0.01	-0.42	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.01
	(0.94)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Weak positive	0.07	0.00	0.01	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.00
	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Strong negative	-0.07	-0.01	0.01	0.08	-0.01	0.01	0.17	0.01	-0.01
	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.94)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Weak negative	0.15	-0.01	0.01	-0.06	-0.00	0.00	-0.23	0.00	-0.00
	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.93)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Control	49.54	0.50	2.14	49.72	0.50	2.15	49.64	0.50	2.16
	(0.66)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.66)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.66)	(0.02)	(0.02)
N	3211	3211	3211	3211	3211	3211	3211	3211	3211
F	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03
p	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Note: One-way ANOVA, shown are differences from the control group mean with standard errors in parentheses, unweighted data of the pooled data set, * $p < 0.05$

Table B7c Sample Balance across treatment groups (US sample)

	Experiment #1 (WHO)			Experiment #2 (IMF)			Experiment #3 (UN)		
Tested variable	Age	Male	Edu	Age	Male	Edu	Age	Male	Edu
Strong positive	0.36	-0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.00	0.19	-0.00	0.02
	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Weak positive	0.10	-0.00	-0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	-0.01	0.00
	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Strong negative	0.82	-0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	-0.00	0.48	0.00	0.01
	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Weak negative	0.18	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.22	-0.00	0.01
	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.98)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Control	47.08	0.49	2.37	47.32	0.49	2.37	47.17	0.49	2.36
	(0.69)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.69)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.69)	(0.02)	(0.03)
N	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203	3203
F	0.22	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.06
p	0.93	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99

Note: One-way ANOVA, shown are differences from the control group mean with standard errors in parentheses, unweighted data of the pooled data set, * $p < 0.05$

Table B8 Manipulation checks

% Mastering the manipulation check	Brazil	Germany	United States	Total
Participants/WHO	87.26	85.05	82.20	84.84
Polls/IMF	86.98	82.06	81.17	83.40
Social Media/UN	81.99	81.22	79.89	81.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Appendix C Additional Results

Table C1 Regression results visualized in Figure 2

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Positive peer consensus (pooled)	0.187**	0.537***	-0.098
	(0.071)	(0.064)	(0.068)
Negative peer consensus (pooled)	-0.735***	-0.488***	-0.571***
	(0.071)	(0.064)	(0.068)
German sample (0/1)	-0.215***	-0.212***	-0.197**
	(0.063)	(0.057)	(0.062)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.673***	-0.406***	-0.476***
	(0.065)	(0.058)	(0.063)
Constant	6.101***	5.196***	5.844***
	(0.070)	(0.062)	(0.067)
N	9617	9617	9617
R2	0.039	0.043	0.016

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C2 Regression results visualized in Figure 3

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Strong positive peer consensus	0.230**	0.613***	0.044
	(0.082)	(0.075)	(0.079)
Weak positive peer consensus	0.144	0.460***	-0.240**
	(0.082)	(0.073)	(0.079)
Weak negative peer consensus	-0.624***	-0.419***	-0.403***
	(0.081)	(0.073)	(0.079)
Strong negative peer consensus	-0.846***	-0.557***	-0.740***
	(0.083)	(0.074)	(0.079)
German sample (0/1)	-0.215***	-0.212***	-0.196**
	(0.063)	(0.057)	(0.062)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.673***	-0.405***	-0.476***
	(0.065)	(0.058)	(0.063)
Constant	6.101***	5.196***	5.844***
	(0.070)	(0.062)	(0.067)
N	9617	9617	9617
R2	0.040	0.044	0.019

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C3 Testing difference of "strong" vs. "weak" treatment effects

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Strong (vs. weak) pos. consensus	0.086	0.153*	0.284***
	(0.082)	(0.075)	(0.080)
Weak positive peer consensus	0.144	0.460***	-0.240**
	(0.082)	(0.073)	(0.079)
Weak negative peer consensus	-0.624***	-0.419***	-0.403***
	(0.081)	(0.073)	(0.079)
Strong (vs. weak) neg. consensus	-0.223**	-0.139	-0.337***
	(0.081)	(0.073)	(0.079)
German sample (0/1)	-0.215***	-0.212***	-0.196**
	(0.063)	(0.057)	(0.062)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.673***	-0.405***	-0.476***
	(0.065)	(0.058)	(0.063)
Constant	6.101***	5.196***	5.844***
	(0.070)	(0.062)	(0.067)
N	9617	9617	9617
R2	0.040	0.044	0.019

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, using contrast coding for testing effect of strong consensus conditions w/ respective weak conditions as baseline; * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C4: Levels of confidence as observed in ("pure") control groups

WHO	Freq.	Percent
Little confidence	248	38.51
Much confidence	396	61.49
Total	644	100.00

IMF	Freq.	Percent
Little confidence	375	58.69
Much confidence	264	41.31
Total	639	100.00

UN	Freq.	Percent
Little confidence	274	42.88
Much confidence	365	57.12
Total	639	100.00

Note: 10-point confidence scale recoded by 1/5= "little" and 6/10= "much".

Table C5 Regression results on ATE of elite cues

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Positive elite cue	0.115	0.072	0.107
	(0.065)	(0.059)	(0.062)
Negative elite cue	-0.294***	-0.221***	-0.091
	(0.064)	(0.059)	(0.062)
German sample (0/1)	-0.213***	-0.211***	-0.196**
	(0.064)	(0.058)	(0.062)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.668***	-0.405***	-0.476***
	(0.066)	(0.059)	(0.063)
Constant	5.938***	5.265***	5.571***
	(0.061)	(0.055)	(0.058)
N	9617	9617	9617
R2	0.016	0.008	0.007

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C6 Regression results visualized in Figure 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Negative peer consensus (pooled)	-0.385**	-0.347**	-0.346**
	(0.119)	(0.108)	(0.115)
Positive peer consensus (pooled)	0.487***	0.595***	-0.027
	(0.119)	(0.109)	(0.117)
Positive (vs. negative) elite	0.666***	0.398**	0.337*
	(0.140)	(0.127)	(0.133)
Interactions	-0.338	-0.175	-0.281
Negative peer cons # positive elite	(0.173)	(0.155)	(0.165)
Positive peer cons # positive elite	-0.299	-0.091	-0.070
	(0.172)	(0.156)	(0.165)
German sample (0/1)	-0.191*	-0.184**	-0.209**
	(0.077)	(0.070)	(0.075)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.638***	-0.369***	-0.420***
	(0.079)	(0.070)	(0.077)
Constant	5.586***	4.924***	5.615***
	(0.107)	(0.097)	(0.104)
N	6406	6410	6408
R2	0.042	0.044	0.015

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C7 Effect of elite cues (H4) for government supporters only

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Negative peer consensus (pooled)	-0.236	-0.320*	-0.211
	(0.140)	(0.145)	(0.141)
Positive peer consensus (pooled)	0.448**	0.670***	0.052
	(0.136)	(0.144)	(0.141)
Positive (vs. negative) elite (0/1)	0.930***	0.604***	0.287
	(0.153)	(0.167)	(0.157)
Interactions	-0.589**	-0.321	-0.203
Negative peer op. # positive elite	(0.193)	(0.202)	(0.194)
	-0.495**	-0.263	-0.135
Positive peer op. # positive elite	(0.186)	(0.199)	(0.193)
	-0.423***	0.089	-0.170
German sample (0/1)	(0.086)	(0.087)	(0.091)
	-0.604***	-0.046	-0.218*
US Sample (0/1)	(0.094)	(0.093)	(0.095)
	6.728***	5.587***	6.594***
Constant	(0.127)	(0.133)	(0.135)
N	3232	3208	3213
R2	0.056	0.060	0.009

Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions
** p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C8 Regression results visualized in Figure 5

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Negative peer consensus (pooled)	-0.917***	-0.532***	-0.818***
	(0.160)	(0.137)	(0.157)
Positive peer consensus (pooled)	0.352*	0.780***	-0.130
	(0.162)	(0.139)	(0.160)
Education (medium/high)	0.508***	0.606***	0.420**
(vs. low education)	(0.149)	(0.126)	(0.145)
Interactions	0.228	0.055	0.310
Negative peer cons # education	(0.178)	(0.154)	(0.175)
Positive peer cons # education	-0.208	-0.306	0.040
	(0.180)	(0.157)	(0.176)
German sample (0/1)	-0.349***	-0.345***	-0.343***
	(0.066)	(0.060)	(0.064)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.823***	-0.552***	-0.639***
	(0.068)	(0.060)	(0.065)
Constant	5.793***	4.807***	5.614***
	(0.134)	(0.112)	(0.132)
N	9617	9617	9617
R2	0.046	0.051	0.024

Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions
** p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C9 Regression results visualized in Figure 5

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Positive peer consensus (pooled)	-0.662***	-0.439***	-0.619***
	(0.099)	(0.087)	(0.096)
Negative peer consensus (pooled)	0.258**	0.652***	-0.158
	(0.099)	(0.088)	(0.097)
Knowledge	0.385**	0.501***	0.160
(vs. no knowledge)	(0.117)	(0.105)	(0.112)
Interactions	-0.147	-0.113	0.108
Positive peer cons # knowledge	(0.142)	(0.127)	(0.137)
	-0.144	-0.257*	0.125
Negative peer cons # knowledge	(0.142)	(0.128)	(0.137)
German sample (0/1)	-0.201**	-0.197***	-0.186**
	(0.063)	(0.057)	(0.062)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.614***	-0.329***	-0.422***
	(0.066)	(0.059)	(0.064)
Constant	5.887***	4.926***	5.742***
	(0.092)	(0.080)	(0.090)
N	9617	9617	9617
R2	0.042	0.049	0.019

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C10 Treatment effect of peer opinion (H1, H2) with weighted data

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Positive peer consensus (pooled)	0.187**	0.540***	-0.093
	(0.072)	(0.065)	(0.069)
Negative peer consensus (pooled)	-0.731***	-0.489***	-0.568***
	(0.071)	(0.064)	(0.069)
German sample (0/1)	-0.203**	-0.204***	-0.188**
	(0.063)	(0.057)	(0.062)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.659***	-0.397***	-0.466***
	(0.065)	(0.058)	(0.063)
Constant	6.084***	5.185***	5.828***
	(0.070)	(0.062)	(0.067)
N	9617	9617	9617
R2	0.038	0.043	0.016

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C11 Treatment effect of peer opinion (H1, H2) with additional control variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Positive peer consensus (pooled)	0.233***	0.457***	-0.163**
	(0.058)	(0.053)	(0.057)
Negative peer consensus (pooled)	-0.681***	-0.534***	-0.637***
	(0.057)	(0.052)	(0.056)
Confidence in Government	0.690***	0.448***	0.606***
	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.026)
Financial satisfaction	0.105***	0.200***	0.114***
	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Political satisfaction	0.187***	0.259***	0.241***
	(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.027)
National identification	0.098**	0.112***	0.108***
	(0.032)	(0.029)	(0.030)
Global identification	0.311***	0.332***	0.387***
	(0.030)	(0.027)	(0.029)
Age	-0.005***	-0.007***	-0.005***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Male	-0.096*	0.056	-0.074
	(0.043)	(0.039)	(0.042)
Education (low, middle, high)	0.117***	0.145***	0.152***
	(0.034)	(0.031)	(0.033)
German Sample (0/1)	-0.755***	-0.738***	-0.783***
	(0.055)	(0.052)	(0.053)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.792***	-0.533***	-0.604***
	(0.057)	(0.053)	(0.055)
Round#2 (0/1)	-0.248***	-0.015	0.143**
	(0.052)	(0.047)	(0.050)
Round#3 (0/1)	-0.233***	0.050	-0.046
	(0.051)	(0.048)	(0.050)
Constant	2.759***	1.785***	2.163***
	(0.124)	(0.112)	(0.121)
N	9617	9617	9617
R2	0.358	0.348	0.356

Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions
** p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C12 Treatment effect of peer opinion, excluding those who failed the manipulation check

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Variable	Confidence in WHO	Confidence in IMF	Confidence in UN
Scenario	Other respondents	National polls	Social Media
Positive peer consensus (pooled)	0.547***	0.933***	0.422***
	(0.072)	(0.066)	(0.071)
Negative peer consensus (pooled)	-0.976***	-0.657***	-0.852***
	(0.073)	(0.065)	(0.069)
German sample (0/1)	-0.241***	-0.228***	-0.233***
	(0.065)	(0.060)	(0.065)
US Sample (0/1)	-0.726***	-0.450***	-0.535***
	(0.068)	(0.061)	(0.067)
Constant	6.128***	5.216***	5.876***
	(0.071)	(0.063)	(0.068)
N	8159	8021	7793
R2	0.083	0.096	0.061

Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions
** p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C13 Effect of peer opinion (H1, H2) across country samples

	Confidence in WHO ('Other respondents' scenario)			Confidence in IMF ('National polls' scenario)			Confidence in UN ('Social media' scenario)		
	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US
positive Peers	0.230	0.190	0.142	0.506***	0.439***	0.667***	-0.249*	-0.160	0.117
	(0.127)	(0.119)	(0.124)	(0.111)	(0.110)	(0.112)	(0.123)	(0.115)	(0.117)
negative peers	-0.905***	-0.499***	-0.801***	-0.793***	-0.392***	-0.277*	-0.918***	-0.473***	-0.322**
	(0.128)	(0.118)	(0.124)	(0.111)	(0.110)	(0.111)	(0.122)	(0.114)	(0.117)
Constant	6.153***	5.791***	5.473***	5.330***	4.984***	4.654***	6.044***	5.633***	5.183***
	(0.104)	(0.098)	(0.101)	(0.090)	(0.090)	(0.091)	(0.099)	(0.094)	(0.095)
N	3203	3211	3203	3203	3211	3203	3203	3211	3203
R2	0.038	0.017	0.029	0.060	0.026	0.034	0.021	0.006	0.007

Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions
** p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C14 Effect of degree of peer consensus (H3) across country samples

	Confidence in WHO ('Other respondents' scenario)			Confidence in IMF ('National polls' scenario)			Confidence in UN ('Social media' scenario)		
	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US
Peers ++	0.244	0.239	0.206	0.615***	0.483***	0.744***	-0.078	-0.131	0.343*
	(0.146)	(0.136)	(0.144)	(0.131)	(0.128)	(0.132)	(0.143)	(0.132)	(0.137)
Peers +	0.216	0.141	0.077	0.397**	0.395**	0.590***	-0.422**	-0.189	-0.109
	(0.148)	(0.136)	(0.142)	(0.127)	(0.126)	(0.128)	(0.143)	(0.133)	(0.134)
Peers -	-0.824***	-0.389**	-0.659***	-0.763***	-0.263*	-0.227	-0.702***	-0.284*	-0.221
	(0.146)	(0.134)	(0.141)	(0.127)	(0.125)	(0.127)	(0.142)	(0.131)	(0.137)
Peers --	-0.985***	-0.610***	-0.944***	-0.823***	-0.523***	-0.327*	-1.134***	-0.661***	-0.423**
	(0.150)	(0.136)	(0.145)	(0.130)	(0.128)	(0.129)	(0.141)	(0.132)	(0.136)
Constant	6.153***	5.791***	5.473***	5.330***	4.984***	4.654***	6.044***	5.633***	5.183***
	(0.104)	(0.098)	(0.101)	(0.090)	(0.090)	(0.091)	(0.099)	(0.094)	(0.095)
N	3203	3211	3203	3203	3211	3203	3203	3211	3203
R2	0.039	0.018	0.030	0.061	0.028	0.034	0.026	0.009	0.011

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C15 Effect of elite cues (H4) across country samples

	Confidence in WHO ('Other respondents' scenario)			Confidence in IMF ('National polls' scenario)			Confidence in UN ('Social media' scenario)		
	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US
Negative peers	-0.263	-0.183	-0.710***	-0.463*	-0.263	-0.315	-0.687***	-0.303	-0.047
	(0.215)	(0.197)	(0.206)	(0.186)	(0.199)	(0.177)	(0.207)	(0.187)	(0.204)
Positive peers	0.787***	0.445*	0.234	0.563**	0.542**	0.680***	-0.121	-0.085	0.127
	(0.215)	(0.200)	(0.206)	(0.189)	(0.197)	(0.183)	(0.211)	(0.190)	(0.205)
Elite +	0.954***	0.643**	0.407	0.652**	0.229	0.314	0.360	0.415	0.235
	(0.251)	(0.237)	(0.242)	(0.225)	(0.220)	(0.213)	(0.236)	(0.229)	(0.226)
Neg. peers # elite +	-0.818**	-0.401	0.210	-0.517	-0.047	0.042	-0.238	-0.316	-0.289
	(0.310)	(0.287)	(0.299)	(0.273)	(0.270)	(0.262)	(0.296)	(0.279)	(0.283)
Pos. peers # elite +	-0.588	-0.403	0.091	-0.190	-0.036	-0.047	-0.145	-0.210	0.146
	(0.307)	(0.286)	(0.299)	(0.275)	(0.270)	(0.267)	(0.296)	(0.280)	(0.281)
Constant	5.429***	5.376***	5.121***	4.945***	4.776***	4.498***	5.784***	5.408***	5.023***
	(0.173)	(0.164)	(0.165)	(0.151)	(0.164)	(0.143)	(0.166)	(0.152)	(0.166)
N	2132	2139	2135	2142	2137	2131	2138	2141	2129
r2	0.046	0.020	0.034	0.059	0.027	0.040	0.019	0.008	0.008

*Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C16 Moderation effect of education (H5) across countries

	Confidence in WHO ('Other respondents' scenario)			Confidence in IMF ('National polls' scenario)			Confidence in UN ('Social media' scenario)		
	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US
Negative peers	-1.031***	-0.395	-1.169**	-0.798***	0.053	-0.247	-1.061***	-0.390	-0.409
	(0.201)	(0.369)	(0.363)	(0.174)	(0.319)	(0.288)	(0.203)	(0.346)	(0.349)
Positive peers	0.314	0.719	0.011	0.832***	0.843**	0.493	-0.237	0.044	0.081
	(0.203)	(0.374)	(0.366)	(0.177)	(0.312)	(0.315)	(0.206)	(0.349)	(0.352)
Education	0.408	0.939**	0.338	0.684***	0.909***	0.505*	0.405*	0.796**	0.563
	(0.212)	(0.329)	(0.317)	(0.183)	(0.267)	(0.249)	(0.206)	(0.306)	(0.299)
Negative peers # Education	0.210	-0.125	0.405	0.010	-0.512	-0.035	0.233	-0.092	0.095
	(0.260)	(0.389)	(0.386)	(0.224)	(0.339)	(0.312)	(0.253)	(0.366)	(0.370)
Positive peers # Education	-0.136	-0.612	0.146	-0.532*	-0.463	0.191	-0.023	-0.232	0.040
	(0.260)	(0.394)	(0.389)	(0.227)	(0.333)	(0.337)	(0.256)	(0.369)	(0.373)
Constant	5.902***	4.976***	5.169***	4.912***	4.193***	4.200***	5.798***	4.938***	4.677***
	(0.165)	(0.313)	(0.298)	(0.142)	(0.250)	(0.229)	(0.167)	(0.290)	(0.282)
N	3203	3211	3203	3203	3211	3203	3203	3211	3203
R2	0.045	0.026	0.033	0.072	0.033	0.039	0.030	0.015	0.012

Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions
** p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

Table C17 Moderation effect of knowledge (H6) across countries

	Confidence in WHO ('Other respondents' scenario)			Confidence in IMF ('National polls' scenario)			Confidence in UN ('Social media' scenario)		
	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US	BR	GE	US
Negative peers	-0.663***	-0.437*	-0.815***	-0.950***	-0.266	-0.225	-0.917***	-0.567***	-0.463**
	(0.198)	(0.172)	(0.151)	(0.171)	(0.155)	(0.131)	(0.196)	(0.171)	(0.144)
Positive peers	0.640**	0.032	0.182	0.402*	0.606***	0.852***	-0.287	-0.199	-0.043
	(0.197)	(0.174)	(0.153)	(0.172)	(0.155)	(0.134)	(0.198)	(0.175)	(0.145)
Know much	0.864***	0.245	0.073	0.303	0.513**	0.589**	0.433*	0.161	-0.335
	(0.210)	(0.197)	(0.212)	(0.183)	(0.179)	(0.199)	(0.205)	(0.189)	(0.198)
Negative peers # know much	-0.388	-0.127	0.043	0.271	-0.251	-0.172	0.028	0.195	0.386
	(0.258)	(0.237)	(0.263)	(0.224)	(0.218)	(0.241)	(0.251)	(0.230)	(0.248)
Positive peers # know much	-0.664**	0.286	-0.111	0.161	-0.330	-0.545*	0.105	0.065	0.440
	(0.257)	(0.237)	(0.260)	(0.225)	(0.219)	(0.242)	(0.252)	(0.231)	(0.245)
Constant	5.631***	5.665***	5.447***	5.158***	4.718***	4.452***	5.777***	5.546***	5.305***
	(0.164)	(0.143)	(0.125)	(0.140)	(0.125)	(0.107)	(0.164)	(0.144)	(0.118)
N	3203	3211	3203	3203	3211	3203	3203	3211	3203
R2	0.047	0.023	0.029	0.070	0.031	0.039	0.030	0.010	0.008

Note: OLS-Regression, robust standard errors in parentheses, pooling weak and positive peer opinion conditions
** p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*