Supplementary Materials for:

When to Worry About Sensitivity Bias:
A Social Reference Theory and
Evidence from 30 Years of List Experiments

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A. Perceptions of Survey Sponsors Vary by Individual and Context

In the Afrobarometer face-to-face survey conducted in several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the last question in every survey (since the second Afrobarometer round) asks who respondents think are responsible for the survey. The question text is, "`Just one more question: Who do you think sent us to do this interview?`" Responses are coded by Afrobarometer from recorded verbatim responses. In Figure A.1, we display the proportion of responses to each answer option overall (left panel) and the proportion responding that the "government" is responsible for the survey across countries (right panel). The figure shows that responses vary substantially across respondents, and across countries. Impression management concerns and the perceived risks of disclosure are likely heterogeneous across respondents and contexts.
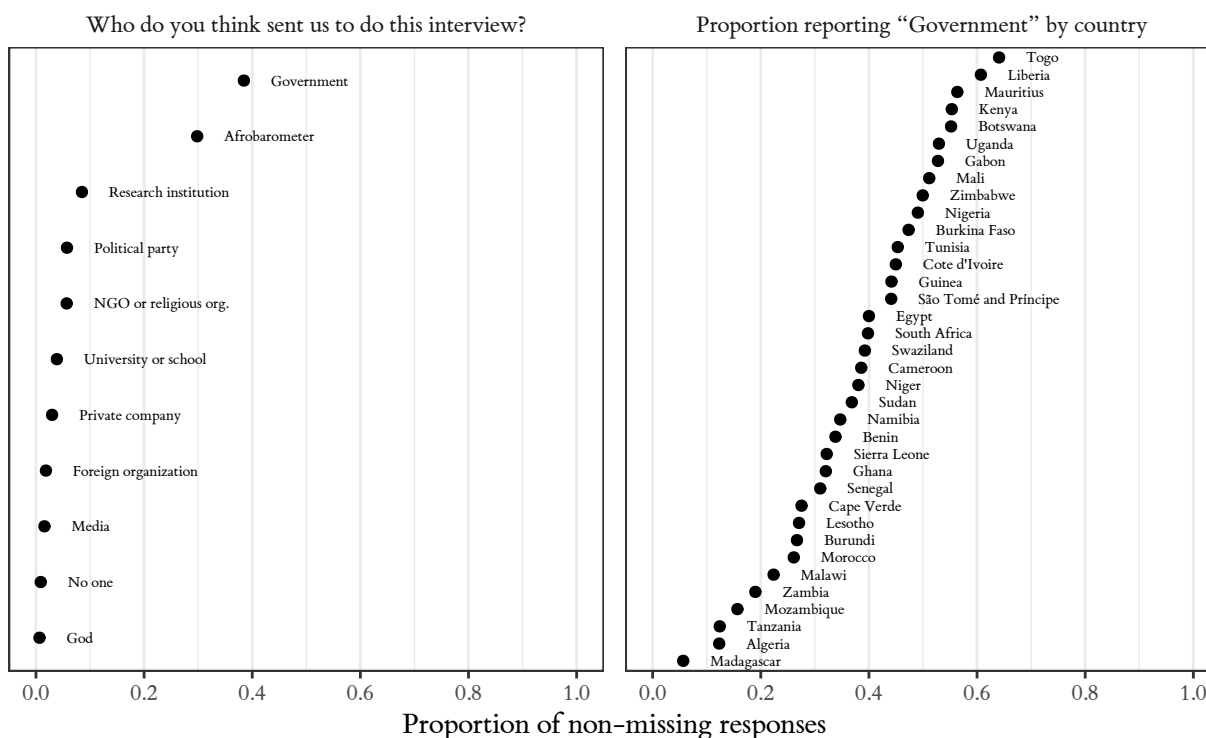

Figure A.1: Beliefs about the organization who sent the interviewer vary both across individuals (left panel) and across countries (right panel). Data from Afrobarometer Round 6 (2014–2015). The question text is "Just one more question: Who do you think sent us to do this interview?" and responses were coded by Afrobarometer from recorded verbatim responses.

B. How the List Experiment Addresses Sensitivity Bias

The list experiment obscures individual responses to the sensitive item, but still allows analysts to estimate sample quantities including sensitive item prevalence and other relevant quantities. With a set of N individuals indexed by i, we randomly assign each to a treatment group ($T_i = 1$) or a control group ($T_i = 0$). In the control group, we ask respondents for a count of the number of "yes" responses to J control items indexed by j. In the treatment group, we ask respondents for a count of the number of "yes" responses to a set of $J + 1$ items, the J control items plus the sensitive item. We define two sets of potential outcomes: $Z_{ij}(t)$ for $t = 0, 1$. The observed outcome is defined as $Y_i = Y_i(T_i)$.

A main aim of researchers is to estimate the sample prevalence of the sensitive item: $\pi^* = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (Y_i(1) - Y_i(0))$. In order to identify this quantity, four assumptions must be invoked. These are described in Imai (2011), but we recapitulate them here. First, we need the standard assumptions for identifying the average treatment effect in an experiment: noninterference and the ignorability of the treatment status. Noninterference requires that subjects' outcomes depend only on their own treatment status and not on that of other subjects. In list experiments, noninterference is typically assured by design because subjects take the surveys separately. Ignorability requires that the treatment be independent of the potential outcomes $Y_i(1)$ and $Y_i(0)$ and is guaranteed by design in list experiments because the treatment is randomized.

Two additional assumptions are required in order to interpret this treatment effect as the prevalence rate of the sensitive item. No design effects assumes that responses to the control items do not differ in treatment and control. This assumption would be violated if the presence of the sensitive item changes how subjects respond to the control items. Formally, the no design effects assumption states that for all respondents i, $\sum_{j=1}^{J} Z_{ij}(0) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} Z_{ij}(1)$. No liars assumes that respondents do not misreport the "yes" or "no" response to the sensitive item. The no liars assumption states that for all respondents i, $Z_{i,J+1}(1) = D_i^*$. Substantively, no liars means that list experiment responses are not distorted by sensitivity bias. The protection provided by the list experiment removes the threat of costs because the social referent cannot learn subjects' responses.

No liars might be violated if treatment group subjects' true response to the list experiment would be "all" or "none," but they report a different value instead. An answer of "none" would identify them as a "no" to the sensitive item and an answer of "all" would identify them as a "yes" to the sensitive item. For these respondents, the list experiment offers no protection from the aggregation with the control items, so we should not expect a change in

the self-presentation pressures or the risk of disclosure. Glynn (2013) describes this specific violation of no liars as floor and ceiling effects. No liars would also be violated if subjects were unable to admit the truth to themselves.

Violations of no design effects occur when respondents evaluate the control items differently in treatment and control. Respondents may be affected simply by the number of items in a list, so in the treatment group which has one more item than control respondents may change responses to the control items (Flavin and Keane 2009). If respondents evaluate items in a list relative to each other, the addition of a new item may change their evaluations of the control items. Indeed, even if respondents do not evaluate items relative to one another, the addition of the sensitive item may simply act as a frame that changes how they think about other items.

Design effects may also be induced by the presence of the sensitive item in the treatment group list due to its sensitivity. Scholars worry that adding the sensitive item triggers impression management concerns generally, and that may affect responses to the control items. Zigerell (2011) notes that respondents may want to send a strong signal that they do are not answering the sensitive item in the affirmative by deflating their responses to the control items to be closer to or at a zero response.

Under noninterference, ignorability, no design effects, and no liars, the sample sensitive item prevalence is nonparametrically identified. We estimate this quantity using the difference-in-means estimator, which is an unbiased estimator under these assumptions.[1]

Other quantities beyond the sensitive item prevalence have been of interest to political scientists. Subgroup prevalence (analogous to conditional average treatment effects in standard experimental settings) and their differences can be estimated with the same tools and justifications. For surveys that also include a direct question on the same topic (such as the Kenya postelection survey reported in Kramon 2016), the difference between the list experiment and the direct question is estimate of sensitivity bias (Janus 2010; Blair and Imai 2012).

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[1]The difference-in-means estimator is not the only way to estimate the prevalence rate. Other estimators, such as the nonlinear least squares and maximum likelihood procedures whose main purpose is the estimation of multiple regression coefficients, may generate more precise estimates of the prevalence rate, but do so at the cost of additional modeling assumptions (Imai 2011; Blair et al. 2019).

C. Variance Derivations

Variance of the direct question estimator

In the main text, we use the following expression to describe the variance of the direct question estimator of in terms of the sample size n, the true prevalence rate π^*, and the level of sensitivity bias δ:

$$\mathbb{V}(\widehat{\pi}) = \frac{\pi^*(1 - \pi^*) + \delta(1 - \delta) - 2(\delta - \pi^*\delta)}{n - 1}$$

Subject i's true latent trait is D_i^*. The response that subject is would give to the direct question is D_i. We define the difference between these as $W_i \equiv D_i^* - D_i$. Sensitivity bias, therefore is the expectation of W_i: $\delta = \mathbb{E}[W_i]$ The direct question estimator $\widehat{\pi}$ is the sample mean $\widehat{\pi} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_1^n D_i$, which has variance $\frac{\mathbb{V}(D_i)}{n-1}$ by standard formulas. Since $D_i = D_i^* - W_i$, the variance of D_i can be written $\mathbb{V}(D_i^*) + \mathbb{V}(W_i) - 2\text{cov}(D_i^*, W_i)$. We need an expression for $\text{cov}(D_i^*, W_i)$. Here we add an additional assumption of monotonicity that states that the value of W_i is either 0 or 1 for all subjects, as in the typical underreporting case. An analogous expression holds in the overreporting case. Monotonicity may not hold in the entire subject pool, but it may be possible to construct subgroups for which the monotonicity holds within the subgroup.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{cov}(D_i^*, W_i) &= \mathbb{E}[(D_i^* - \mathbb{E}[D_i^*])(W_i - \mathbb{E}[W_i])] & (1)\\
&= \mathbb{E}[(D_i^* - \pi^*)(W_i - \delta)] & (2)\\
&= \mathbb{E}[(D_i^* W_i)] - \mathbb{E}[D_i^*\delta] - \mathbb{E}[\pi^* W_i] + \mathbb{E}[\pi^*\delta] & (3)\\
&= \delta - \pi^*\delta - \pi^*\delta + \pi^*\delta & (4)\\
&= \delta - \pi^*\delta & (5)
\end{aligned}
$$

Equation (1) holds from the definition of the covariance; (2) relabels the expectation of the sensitive item as π^* and the expectation of the withholding indicator W_i as δ; (3) distributes terms and uses the linearity property of expectations; (4) simplifies using the definitions of the sensitivity bias δ and the sensitive item prevalence π^* and the monotonicity assumption in order to simplify $\mathbb{E}(D_i^* W_i)$ into δ; and (5) combines terms.

Plugging this expression back in, we see that

$$\mathbb{V}(\widehat{\pi}) = \frac{\mathbb{V}(D_i^*) + \mathbb{V}(W_i) - 2\mathrm{cov}(D_i^*, W_i)}{n-1} \tag{6}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^*(1-\pi^*) + \delta(1-\delta) - 2(\delta - \pi^*\delta)}{n-1} \tag{7}$$

We invoke the monotonicity assumption in order to be able to express this variance of direct question responses in terms of the sensitive item proportion (π^*) and sensitivity bias (δ).

Variance of the list experiment estimator

In the main text, we use the following expression to describe the variance of the list experiment estimator ($\widehat{\pi^*}$) under a balanced design (i.e., $m = N/2$) in terms of the sample size N, the true prevalence rate π^*, the variance of the control item response $\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0))$, and the covariance of the control item response with the sensitive item $\mathrm{cov}(Y_i(0), D_i^*)$.

$$\mathbb{V}(\widehat{\pi^*}) = \frac{1}{N-1}\left\{\pi^*(1-\pi^*) + 4\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0)) + 4\mathrm{cov}(Y_i(0), D_i^*)\right\}$$

Here we derive that expression for designs that may or may not be balanced. Equation 1 begins with the square of Eq. 3.4 in Gerber and Green (2012), which defines the variance of the difference-in-means estimator under complete random assignment as follows.

$$\mathbb{V}(\widehat{\pi^*}) = \frac{1}{N-1}\left\{\frac{m}{N-m}\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0)) + \frac{N-m}{m}\mathbb{V}(Y_i(1)) + 2\mathrm{cov}(Y_i(0), Y_i(1))\right\} \tag{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N-1}\left\{\frac{m}{N-m}\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0)) + \frac{N-m}{m}\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0)+D_i^*) + 2\mathrm{cov}(Y_i(0), Y_i(0)+D_i^*)\right\} \tag{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N-1}\left\{\frac{m}{N-m}\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0))+ \right.$$
$$\frac{N-m}{m}\left(\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0)) + \mathbb{V}(D_i^*) + 2\mathrm{cov}(Y_i(0), D_i^*)\right)+$$
$$\left. 2\{\mathrm{cov}(Y_i(0), D_i^*) + \mathbb{V}(Y_i(0))\}\right\} \tag{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N-1}\left\{\frac{N-m}{m}\mathbb{V}(D_i^*) + \left(\frac{m}{N-m} + \frac{N-m}{m} + 2\right)\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0)) + 2\left(\frac{N-m}{m} + 1\right)\mathrm{cov}(Y_i(0), D_i^*)\right\} \tag{11}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N-1}\left\{\frac{N-m}{m}\pi^*(1-\pi^*) + \left(\frac{m}{N-m} + \frac{N-m}{m} + 2\right)\mathbb{V}(Y_i(0)) + 2\left(\frac{N-m}{m} + 1\right)\mathrm{cov}(Y_i(0), D_i^*)\right\} \tag{12}$$

In equation (9), we assume no liars and no design effects (Imai 2011), so $Y_i(1) = Y_i(0) + D_i^*$. Equation (10) follows from the definitions of variance and covariance. Equation (11) collects terms. Equation (12) reexpresses the variance of the sensitive item $\mathbb{V}(D_i^*)$ in terms of the true prevalence rate π^*.

The equation in the main text is a simplified version of Equation (12) under a balanced design ($m = N/2$), which allows us to simplify the expression considerably.

D. Empirical Distributions of Simulation Parameters

In Figure D.2, we present the empirical distributions from our meta analysis data of the four parameters used in our design tradeoff simulations. The means from each empirical distribution (black lines) are used as the simulation parameter. The statistics are calculated from the maximum subset of the data for which they are available.

Importantly, due to the fundamental problem of causal inference we are unable to directly calculate the covariance between the control item count and the true sensitive item response, $\text{cov}(Y_i(0), D_i^*)$. Instead, we are calculate $\text{cov}(Y_i(0), D_i)$, the covariance between the control item count and the response to the direct question. These covariances are quite small, possibly reflecting the success of list experiment designers in following the design advice of Glynn (2013) to choose negatively correlated control items. If control items were perfectly negatively correlated, the control item count would take a constant value for all subjects and the covariance with the sensitive trait would be exactly zero.
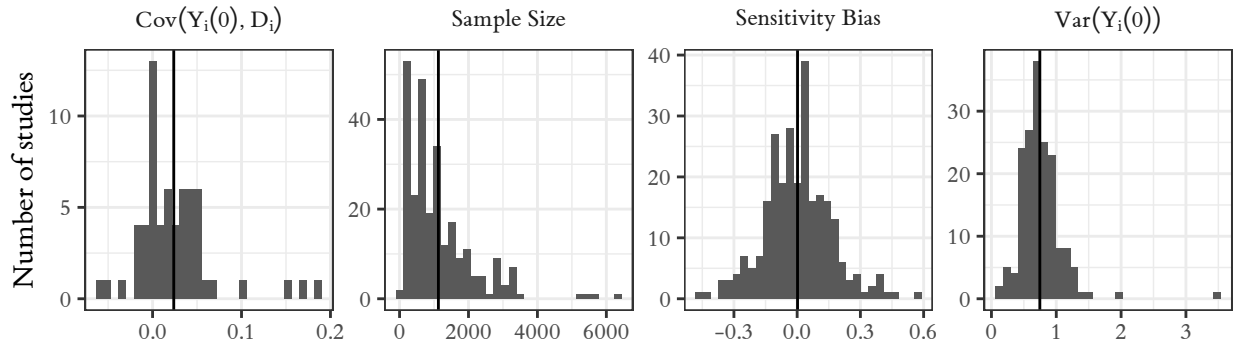
Figure D.2: Empirical Distribution of Each Parameter Used in Design Simulations.

E. Sensitivity Bias by Research Area
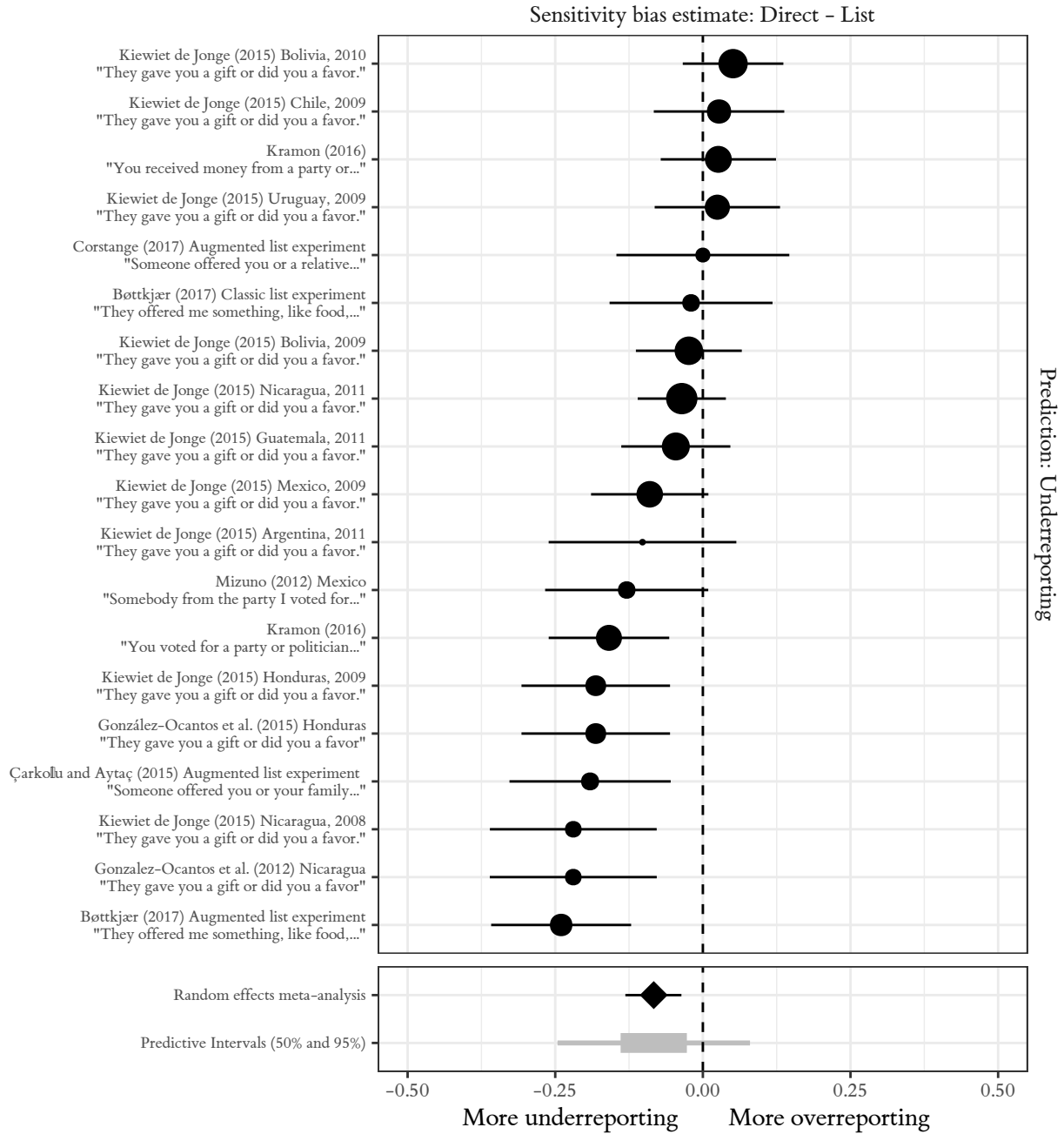
Figure E.3: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias for Vote Buying
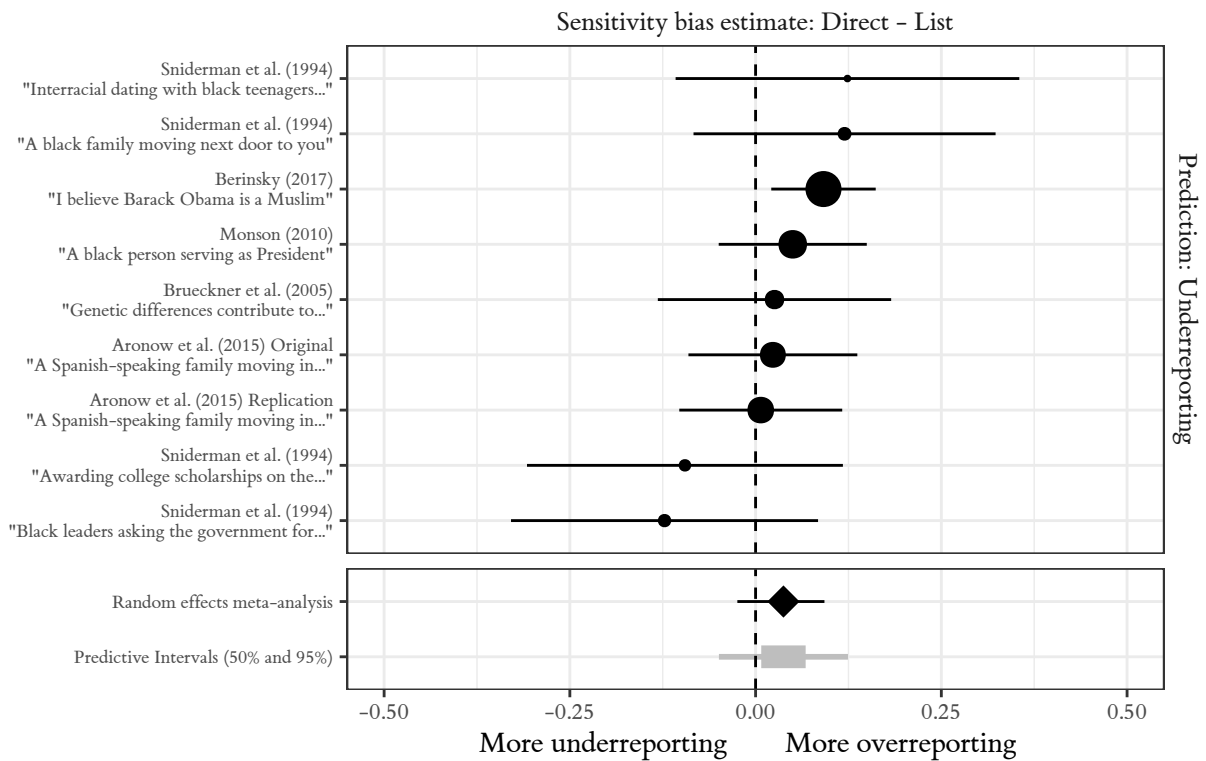
Figure E.4: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias for Racial Prejudice
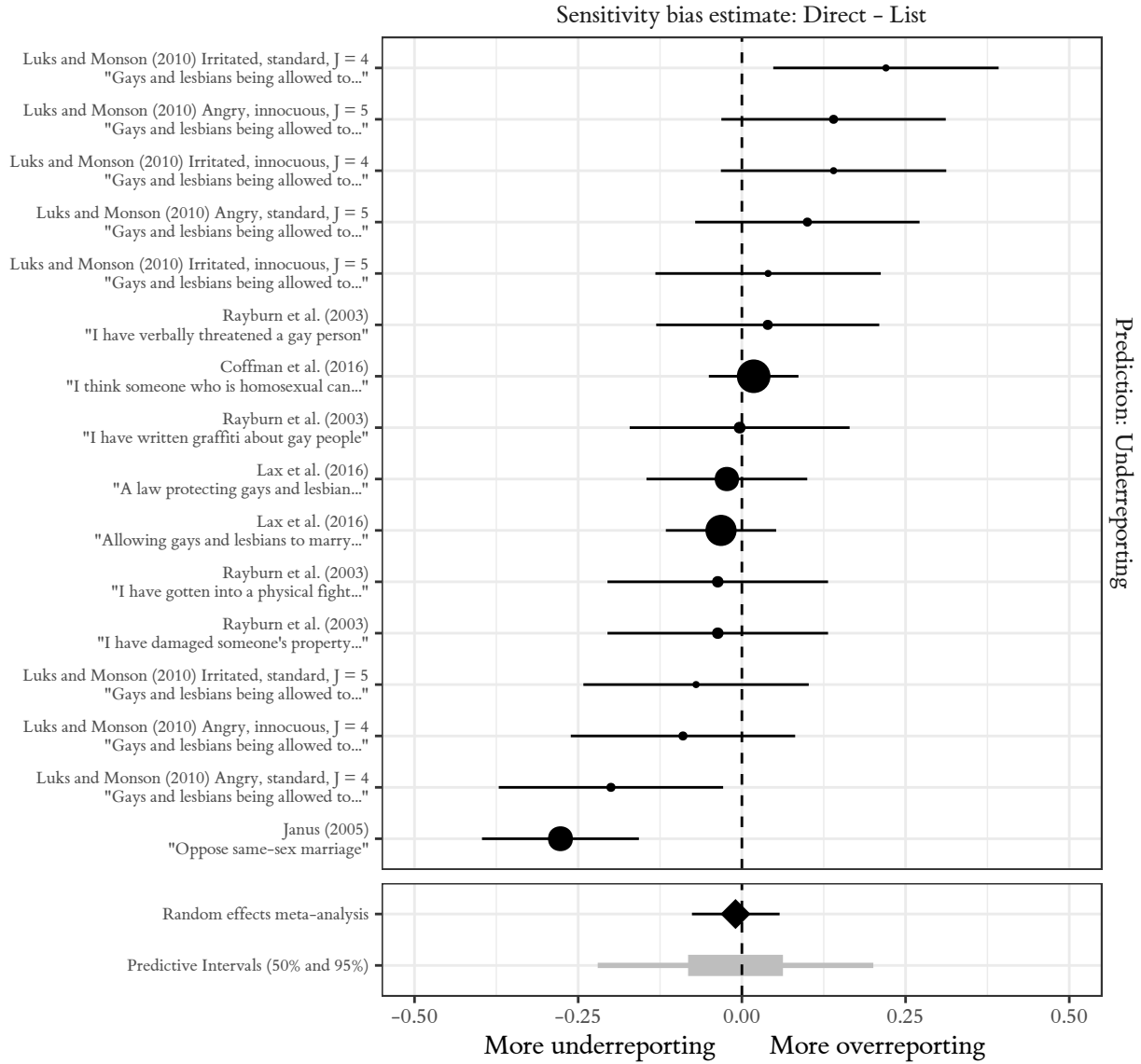
(a) Prediction: Underreporting
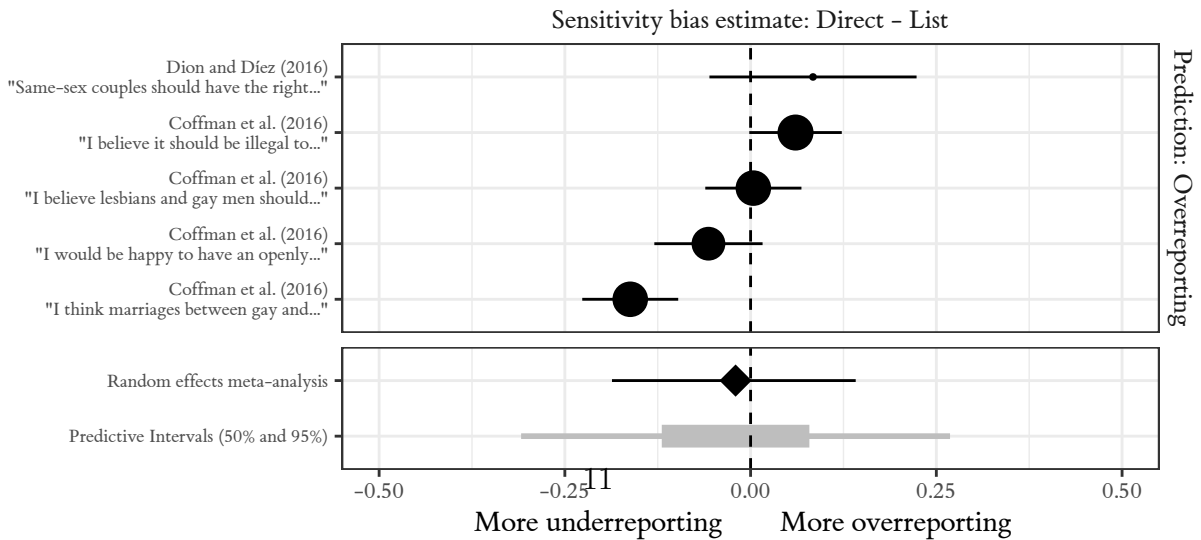
(b) Prediction: Overreporting

Figure E.5: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias for Sexual Orientation Prejudice
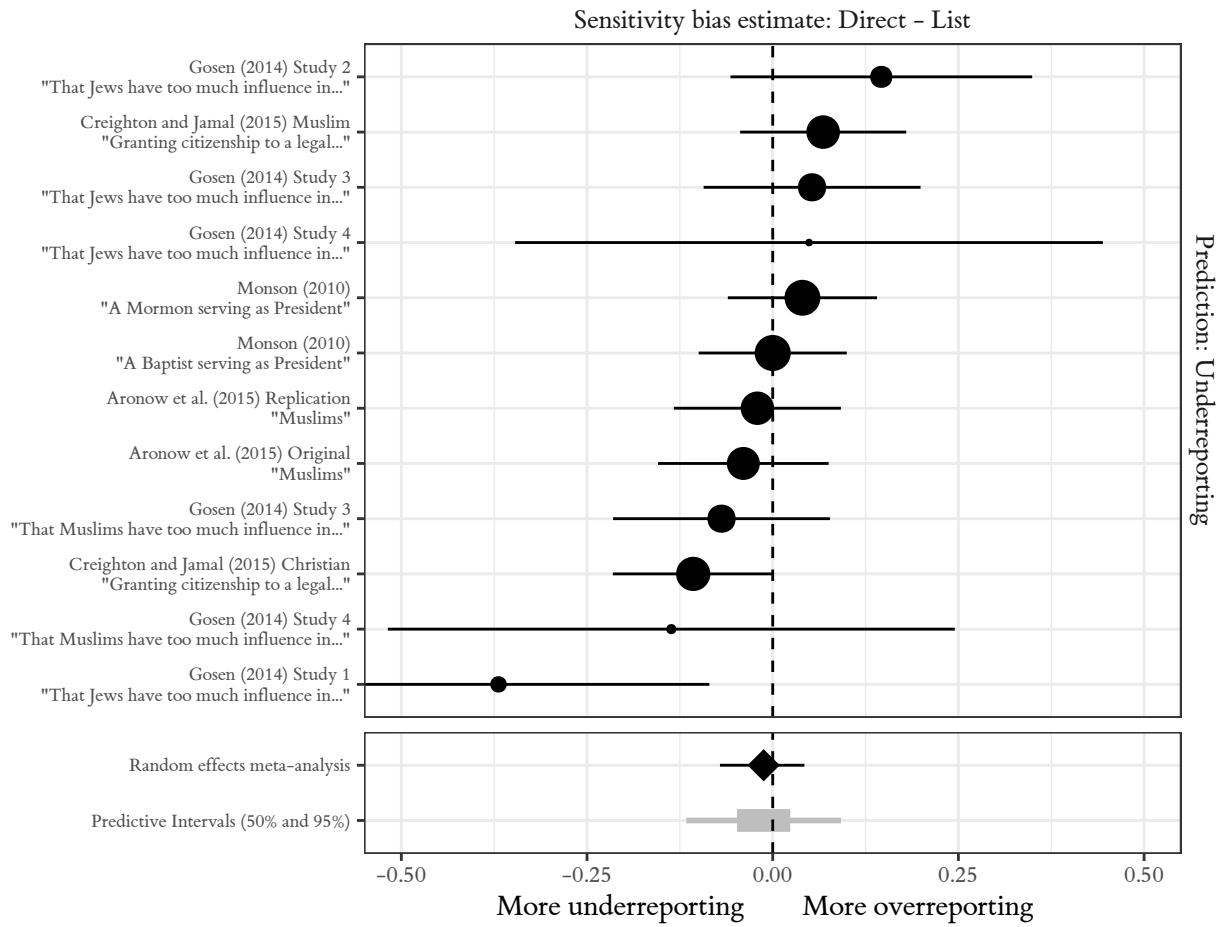
Figure E.6: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias for Religious Prejudice
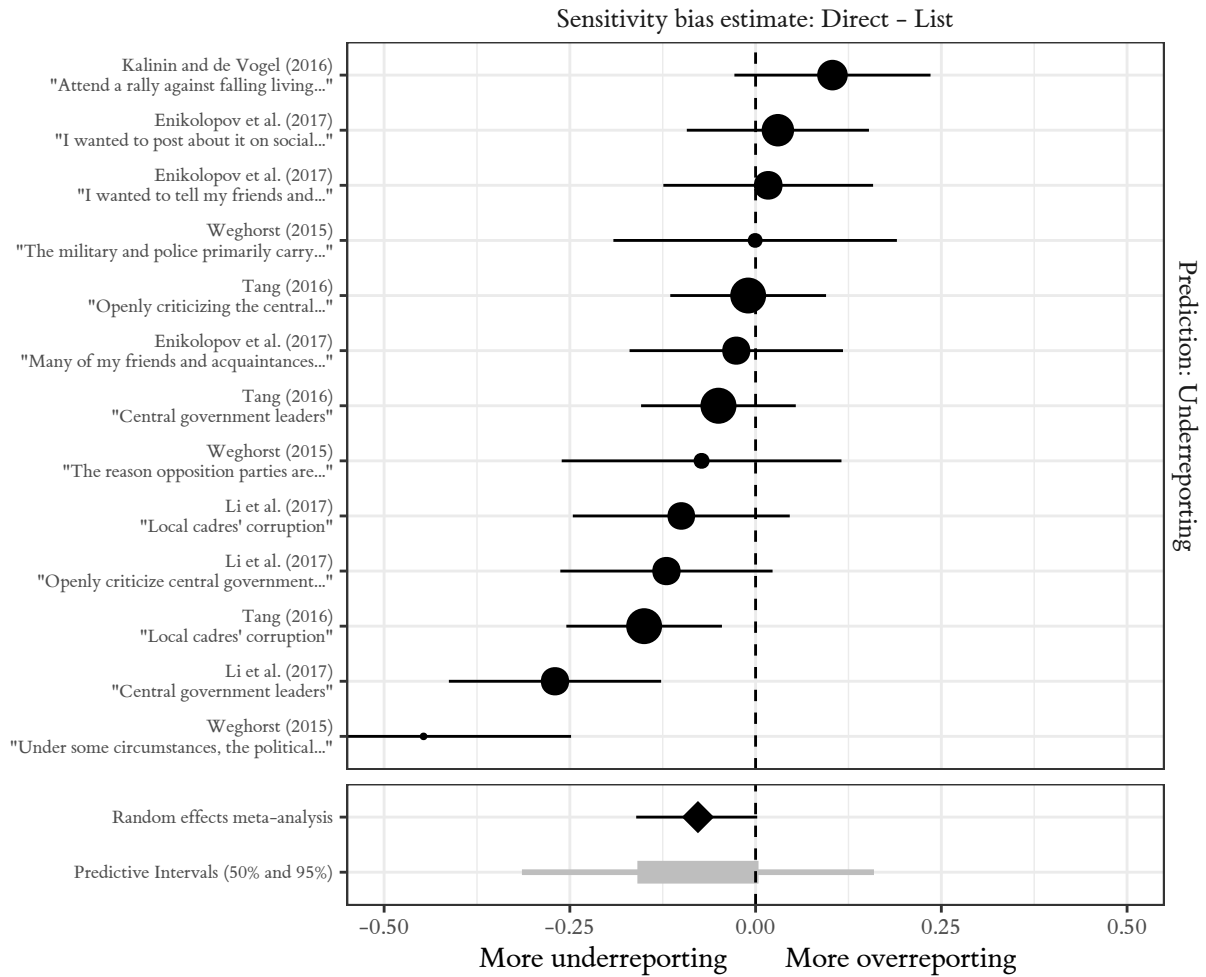
Figure E.7: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias for Political Attitudes in Authoritarian Regimes
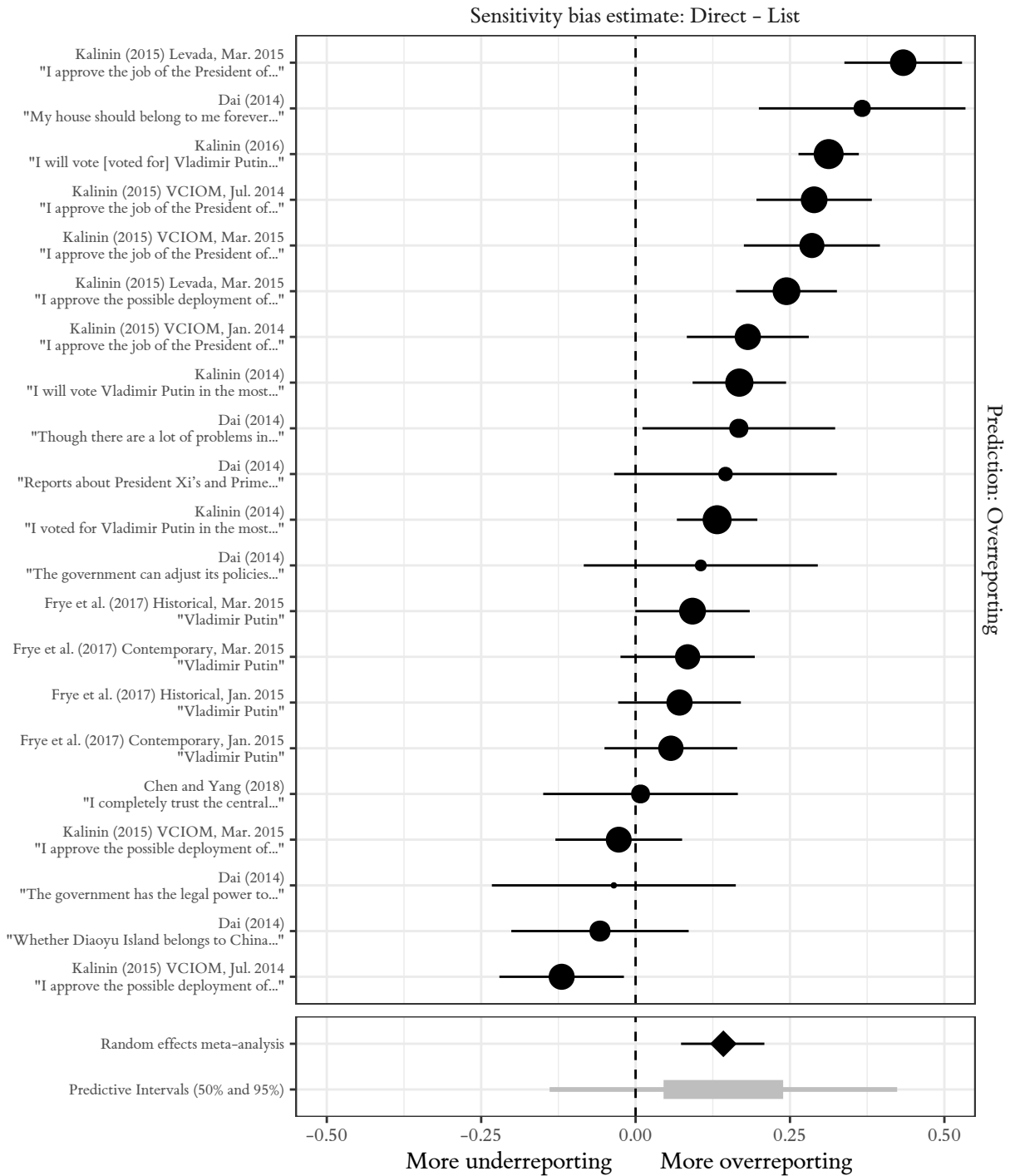
Figure E.8: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias for Political Attitudes in Authoritarian Regimes
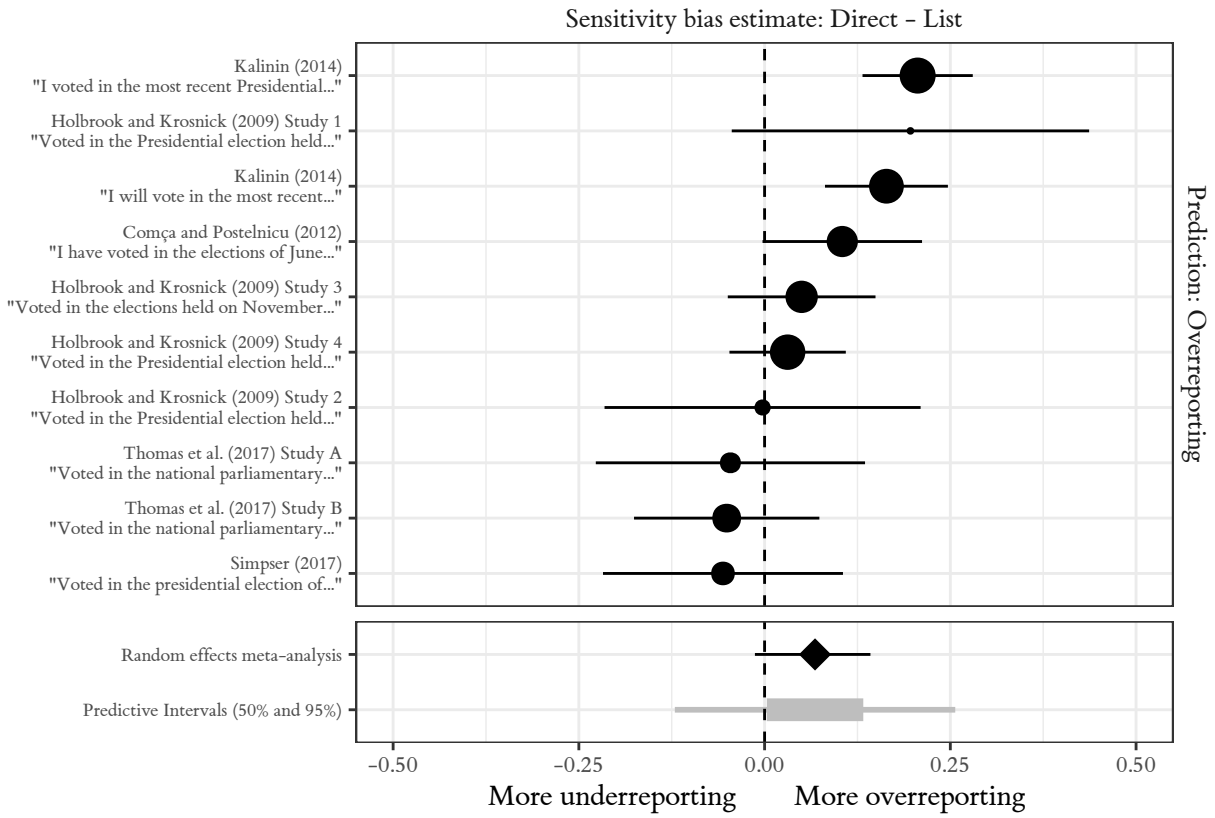
Figure E.9: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias for Turnout

F. Sensitivity Bias by Predicted Direction of Misreporting

In the main text, we zoomed in on results from four political science literatures. In this section, we zoom out to the full set of studies for which we have both list and direct estimates, regardless of discipline or topic. Figure F.10 plots the direct question estimate against the list experiment estimate separately by the predicted direction of sensitivity bias. The point size is proportional to the standard error of the difference estimate (more precise estimates are larger). We also present 95% confidence intervals for both estimates. The regression line overlaid on top of the raw estimates is fit via Deming regression (Deming 1943), an errors-in-variables model, which is appropriate given the measurement error in both the left-hand and right-hand sides of the equation. We estimate measurement error with the standard errors of the direct and list estimates.

First, we see that the direct and list estimates are highly correlated – prima facie evidence that whatever the measurement properties of direct questions and list experimentation, they appear to measure the same latent quantity. One measure of the strength of this correlation is the slope of the Deming regressions, both of which are close to 1. Second, as shown in Table 4, the average sensitivity bias in the case of underreporting is -3 points (SE: 1 point). For overreporting, the bias is much larger at +12 points (SE: 2 points). This asymmetry can be observed by comparing the two panels of Figure F.10. For overreporting, points lie overwhelmingly above the 45 degree line, whereas for underreporting points cluster tightly around it.
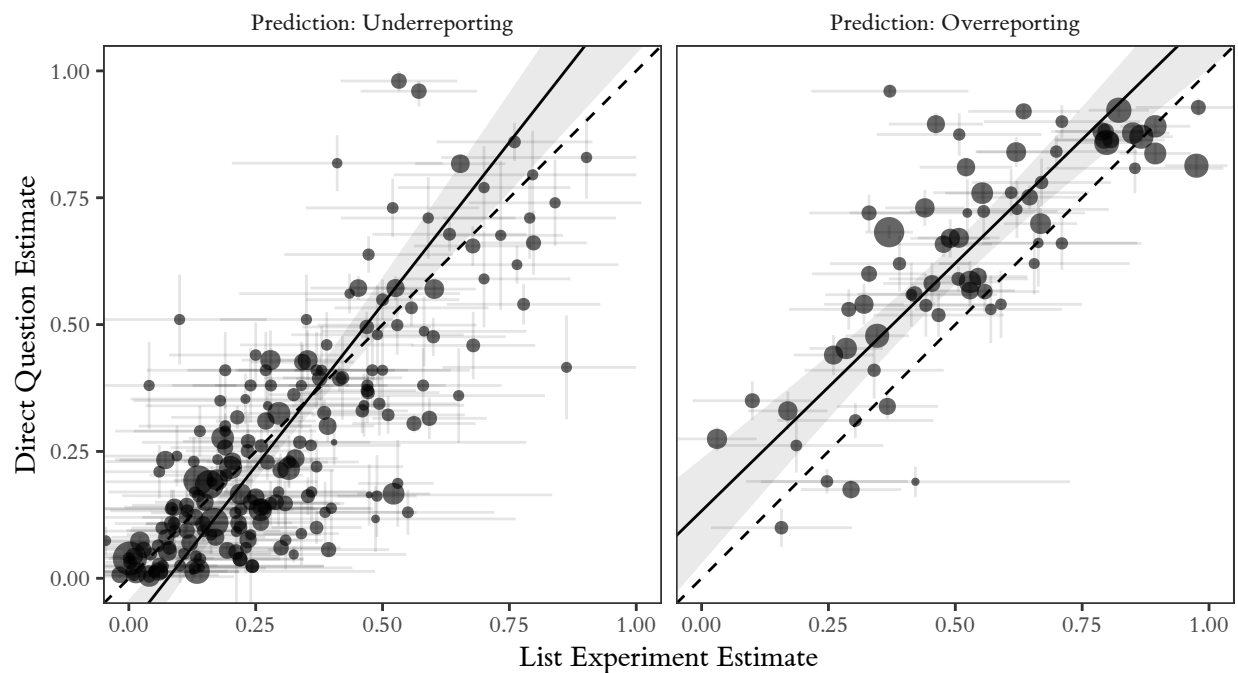
Figure F.10: List Experiment Estimates are Correlated with Direct Question Estimates, and Across Domains There is Sensitivity Bias Especially when Over-reporting is Predicted. Estimates of the prevalence rate of the sensitive item from the list experiment (x axis) and from a direct question (y axis) are presented as points along with 95% confidence intervals of each estimate (light gray lines) with point size proportional to the weight from a Deming errors-in-variables regression. The Deming regression model fit (solid line) is presented along with its 95% confidence interval (gray area). The 45% degree line, representing no sensitivity bias is plotted as a dashed line.

G. Study Estimates of Sensitivity Bias

Table G.1: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias from Studies of Vote Buying

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Bøttkjær (2017)	They offered me something, like food, or a gift or money, if I would vote for them in the elections	Under	0.060 (0.008)	0.080 (0.070)	1287
Bøttkjær (2017)	They offered me something, like food, or a gift or money, if I would vote for them in the elections	Under	0.060 (0.008)	0.300 (0.060)	1284
Çarkoğlu and Aytaç (2015)	Someone offered you or your family personal services, a job, or similar material benefits in exchange of your vote for a party	Under	0.162 (0.019)	0.353 (0.067)	2012
Corstange (2017)	Someone offered you or a relative "personal services," a job, or something similar	Under	0.261 (0.018)	0.261 (0.073)	1007
Gonzalez-Ocantos et al. (2012)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor	Under	0.024 (0.006)	0.243 (0.072)	995
González-Ocantos et al. (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor	Under	0.038 (0.006)	0.219 (0.064)	993
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.005 (0.001)	0.040 (0.038)	1987

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.007 (0.003)	-0.018 (0.054)	857
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.013 (0.004)	0.059 (0.047)	752
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.024 (0.005)	0.243 (0.072)	995
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.038 (0.009)	0.140 (0.081)	500
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.038 (0.006)	0.219 (0.064)	993
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.052 (0.005)	0.076 (0.045)	2063
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.056 (0.005)	0.029 (0.056)	1882
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.073 (0.006)	0.022 (0.043)	2086
Kiewiet de Jonge (2015)	They gave you a gift or did you a favor.	Under	0.081 (0.008)	0.171 (0.050)	1183
Kramon (2016)	You received money from a party or politician.	Under	0.230 (0.010)	0.204 (0.049)	1275
Kramon (2016)	You voted for a party or politician because they gave you money during the campaign.	Under	0.076 (0.006)	0.235 (0.052)	1191

| | | | Prevalence Est. (S.E.) | | |
Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Direct	List	N
Mizuno (2012)	Somebody from the party I voted for offered me a gift, a job, cash, or some type of benefit in exchange for my vote	Under	0.138 (0.014)	0.267 (0.069)	1200

Table G.2: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias from Studies of Racial Prejudice

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Brueckner et al. (2004)	If someone in your family married a black person	Over	0.262 (0.027)	0.187 (0.088)	697
Heerwig and McCabe (2009)	I am willing to support a black Presidential candidate	Over	0.841 (0.016)	0.699 (0.081)	1044
Aronow et al. (2015)	A Spanish-speaking family moving in next door.	Under	0.081 (0.009)	0.074 (0.055)	1015
Aronow et al. (2015)	A Spanish-speaking family moving in next door.	Under	0.108 (0.010)	0.085 (0.057)	1018
Berinsky (2017)	I believe Barack Obama is a Muslim	Under	0.276 (0.012)	0.185 (0.034)	3551
Morning et al. (2019)	Genetic differences contribute to income inequality between black and white people	Under	0.163 (0.023)	0.137 (0.077)	700
Monson (2010)	A black person serving as President	Under	0.140 (0.007)	0.090 (0.050)	2302
Sniderman et al. (1994)	A black family moving next door to you	Under	0.074 (0.014)	-0.046 (0.103)	504
Sniderman et al. (1994)	Awarding college scholarships on the basis of race	Under	0.487 (0.035)	0.582 (0.103)	521
Sniderman et al. (1994)	Black leaders asking the government for affirmative action	Under	0.341 (0.032)	0.463 (0.101)	494

			Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		
Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Direct	List	N
Sniderman et al. (1994)	Interracial dating with black teenagers taking out white teenagers	Under	0.353 (0.025)	0.230 (0.115)	482

Table G.3: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias from Studies of Sexual Orientation Prejudice

| Study | Sensitive Item | Polarity | Prevalence Est. (S.E.) | | N |
			Direct	List	
Coffman et al. (2016)	I believe it should be illegal to discriminate in hiring based on someone's sexual orientation	Over	0.859 (0.009)	0.798 (0.030)	2781
Coffman et al. (2016)	I believe lesbians and gay men should be allowed to adopt children	Over	0.870 (0.009)	0.867 (0.032)	2780
Coffman et al. (2016)	I think marriages between gay and lesbian couples should be recognized by the law as valid, with the same rights as heterosexual marriages	Over	0.813 (0.010)	0.975 (0.031)	2781
Coffman et al. (2016)	I would be happy to have an openly lesbian, gay, or bisexual manager at work	Over	0.837 (0.010)	0.894 (0.036)	2777
Dion and Díez (2016)	Same-sex couples should have the right to marry	Over	0.590 (0.013)	0.506 (0.070)	1149
Coffman et al. (2016)	I think someone who is homosexual can change their sexual orientation if they choose to do so	Under	0.218 (0.011)	0.200 (0.033)	2784
Janus (2005)	Oppose same-sex marriage	Under	0.315 (0.021)	0.592 (0.057)	911
Lax et al. (2016)	A law protecting gays and lesbian against employment discrimination	Under	0.655 (0.020)	0.678 (0.059)	1187
Lax et al. (2016)	Allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally	Under	0.570 (0.010)	0.602 (0.042)	1878

			Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		
Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Direct	List	N
Luks and Monson (2010)	Gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally	Under	0.380 (0.038)	0.580 (0.079)	662
Luks and Monson (2010)	Gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally	Under	0.380 (0.038)	0.470 (0.079)	662
Luks and Monson (2010)	Gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally	Under	0.380 (0.038)	0.280 (0.079)	662
Luks and Monson (2010)	Gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally	Under	0.380 (0.038)	0.240 (0.079)	662
Luks and Monson (2010)	Gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally	Under	0.410 (0.039)	0.190 (0.079)	664
Luks and Monson (2010)	Gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally	Under	0.410 (0.039)	0.270 (0.079)	664
Luks and Monson (2010)	Gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally	Under	0.410 (0.039)	0.480 (0.079)	664
Luks and Monson (2010)	Gays and lesbians being allowed to marry legally	Under	0.410 (0.039)	0.370 (0.079)	664
Rayburn et al. (2003)	I have damaged someone's property because he was gay	Under	0.013 (0.009)	0.050 (0.085)	317
Rayburn et al. (2003)	I have gotten into a physical fight with a person because he was gay	Under	0.013 (0.009)	0.050 (0.085)	317
Rayburn et al. (2003)	I have verbally threatened a gay person	Under	0.039 (0.016)	0.000 (0.085)	317

| Study | Sensitive Item | Polarity | Prevalence Est. (S.E.) | | N |
			Direct	List	
Rayburn et al. (2003)	I have written graffiti about gay people	Under	0.007 (0.007)	0.010 (0.085)	317

Table G.4: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias from Studies of Religious Prejudice

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Aronow et al. (2015)	Muslims	Under	0.094 (0.009)	0.114 (0.057)	1015
Aronow et al. (2015)	Muslims	Under	0.107 (0.010)	0.147 (0.058)	1018
Creighton and Jamal (2015)	Granting citizenship to a legal immigrant who is Christian.	Under	0.109 (0.011)	0.216 (0.054)	1576
Creighton and Jamal (2015)	Granting citizenship to a legal immigrant who is Muslim.	Under	0.258 (0.015)	0.190 (0.055)	1606
Gosen (2014)	That Jews have too much influence in the world.	Under	0.117 (0.033)	0.486 (0.141)	229
Gosen (2014)	That Jews have too much influence in the world.	Under	0.137 (0.019)	0.084 (0.072)	755
Gosen (2014)	That Jews have too much influence in the world.	Under	0.137 (0.019)	0.088 (0.201)	94
Gosen (2014)	That Jews have too much influence in the world.	Under	0.241 (0.031)	0.095 (0.099)	445
Gosen (2014)	That Muslims have too much influence in the world.	Under	0.268 (0.023)	0.337 (0.071)	780
Gosen (2014)	That Muslims have too much influence in the world.	Under	0.268 (0.023)	0.405 (0.193)	99
Monson (2010)	A Baptist serving as President	Under	0.150 (0.007)	0.150 (0.050)	2302

| Study | Sensitive Item | Polarity | Prevalence Est. (S.E.) | | N |
			Direct	List	
Monson (2010)	A Mormon serving as President	Under	0.310 (0.010)	0.270 (0.050)	2302

Table G.5: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias from Studies of Support for Authoritarian Regimes

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Chen and Yang (2018)	I completely trust the central government of China	Over	0.311 (0.018)	0.303 (0.078)	686
Dai (2014)	My house should belong to me forever and I should have the right to decide whether to sell my own house.	Over	0.875 (0.021)	0.508 (0.083)	613
Dai (2014)	Reports about President Xi's and Prime Minister Wen's large private wealth are probably true.	Over	0.559 (0.032)	0.413 (0.086)	614
Dai (2014)	The government can adjust its policies to satisfy peoples' demands.	Over	0.727 (0.029)	0.621 (0.092)	610
Dai (2014)	The government has the legal power to censor the internet.	Over	0.620 (0.031)	0.656 (0.096)	609
Dai (2014)	Though there are a lot of problems in China now, the current political system is the most suitable one for China	Over	0.723 (0.029)	0.556 (0.074)	613
Dai (2014)	Whether Diaoyu Island belongs to China has nothing to do with my life.	Over	0.100 (0.019)	0.157 (0.071)	613
Frye et al. (2017)	Vladimir Putin	Over	0.864 (0.009)	0.807 (0.054)	1597
Frye et al. (2017)	Vladimir Putin	Over	0.864 (0.009)	0.793 (0.050)	1599
Frye et al. (2017)	Vladimir Putin	Over	0.881 (0.008)	0.796 (0.055)	1598

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Frye et al. (2017)	Vladimir Putin	Over	0.881 (0.008)	0.788 (0.047)	1599
Kalinin (2014)	I voted for Vladimir Putin in the most recent Presidential elections (March 4)	Over	0.478 (0.009)	0.346 (0.032)	3315
Kalinin (2014)	I will vote Vladimir Putin in the most recent Presidential elections (March 4)	Over	0.453 (0.011)	0.285 (0.037)	3202
Kalinin (2015)	I approve the job of the President of the Russian Federation.	Over	0.658 (0.013)	0.477 (0.049)	1600
Kalinin (2015)	I approve the job of the President of the Russian Federation.	Over	0.810 (0.010)	0.521 (0.047)	1600
Kalinin (2015)	I approve the job of the President of the Russian Federation.	Over	0.895 (0.011)	0.462 (0.047)	1598
Kalinin (2015)	I approve the job of the President of the Russian Federation.	Over	0.920 (0.007)	0.635 (0.056)	1469
Kalinin (2015)	I approve the possible deployment of Russian troops in the South-Eastern Ukraine.	Over	0.175 (0.010)	0.294 (0.051)	1600
Kalinin (2015)	I approve the possible deployment of Russian troops in the South-Eastern Ukraine.	Over	0.275 (0.012)	0.030 (0.040)	1597
Kalinin (2015)	I approve the possible deployment of Russian troops in the South-Eastern Ukraine.	Over	0.339 (0.013)	0.366 (0.051)	1467
Kalinin (2016)	I will vote [voted for] Vladimir Putin in the upcoming/most recent Presidential elections (March 4)	Over	0.682 (0.007)	0.370 (0.024)	6430

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Enikolopov et al. (2017)	I wanted to post about it on social media	Under	0.144 (0.030)	0.114 (0.055)	830
Enikolopov et al. (2017)	I wanted to tell my friends and acquaintances about it.	Under	0.251 (0.037)	0.234 (0.062)	828
Enikolopov et al. (2017)	Many of my friends and acquaintances were participating	Under	0.395 (0.042)	0.421 (0.060)	831
Kalinin and de Vogel (2016)	Attend a rally against falling living standards and the government's unfair policies (Several thousand participants)	Under	0.317 (0.011)	0.214 (0.066)	666
Li et al. (2017)	Central government leaders	Under	0.100 (0.016)	0.370 (0.071)	1090
Li et al. (2017)	Local cadres' corruption	Under	0.370 (0.022)	0.470 (0.071)	1090
Li et al. (2017)	Openly criticize central government leaders	Under	0.100 (0.016)	0.220 (0.071)	1090
Tang (2016)	Central government leaders	Under	0.070 (0.006)	0.120 (0.053)	2148
Tang (2016)	Local cadres' corruption	Under	0.110 (0.007)	0.260 (0.053)	2140
Tang (2016)	Openly criticizing the central government	Under	0.120 (0.007)	0.130 (0.053)	2138
Weghorst (2015)	The military and police primarily carry out the agenda of the ruling party	Under	0.795 (0.044)	0.796 (0.087)	252
Weghorst (2015)	The reason opposition parties are unsuccessful in elections is because the ruling party sabotages their attempts to compete	Under	0.829 (0.042)	0.902 (0.087)	256

			Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		
Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Direct	List	N
Weghorst (2015)	Under some circumstances, the political opposition must use violence.	Under	0.416 (0.052)	0.863 (0.087)	247

Table G.6: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias from Studies of Voter Turnout

| Study | Sensitive Item | Polarity | Prevalence Est. (S.E.) | | N |
			Direct	List	
Comça and Postelnicu (2012)	I have voted in the elections of June 2009 for the European Parliament	Over	0.751 (0.012)	0.646 (0.053)	1374
Holbrook and Krosnick (2009)	Voted in the elections held on November 5, 2002	Over	0.595 (0.011)	0.545 (0.050)	2029
Holbrook and Krosnick (2009)	Voted in the Presidential election held on November 7, 2000	Over	0.661 (0.044)	0.664 (0.099)	454
Holbrook and Krosnick (2009)	Voted in the Presidential election held on November 7, 2000	Over	0.699 (0.016)	0.668 (0.037)	3077
Holbrook and Krosnick (2009)	Voted in the Presidential election held on November 7, 2000	Over	0.720 (0.034)	0.524 (0.118)	353
Kalinin (2014)	I voted in the most recent Presidential elections (March 4)	Over	0.759 (0.008)	0.553 (0.037)	3315
Kalinin (2014)	I will vote in the most recent Presidential elections (March 4)	Over	0.671 (0.010)	0.507 (0.041)	3202
Simpser (2017)	Voted in the presidential election of November 8, 2016	Over	0.191 (0.012)	0.247 (0.081)	525
Thomas et al. (2017)	Voted in the national parliamentary election in September 2008	Over	0.808 (0.025)	0.854 (0.089)	927
Thomas et al. (2017)	Voted in the national parliamentary election in September 2013	Over	0.928 (0.009)	0.979 (0.063)	2435

Table G.7: Estimates of Sensitivity Bias from Studies of Other Topics

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Brownback and Novotny (2018)	I often find myself agreeing with Hillary Clinton.	Over	0.538 (0.032)	0.442 (0.070)	502
Coffman et al. (2016)	I consider myself to be heterosexual	Over	0.891 (0.008)	0.894 (0.035)	2790
de Jonge and Nickerson (2014)	I was aware that the elections were taking place	Over	0.960 (0.007)	0.371 (0.079)	600
Gervais and Najle (2018)	I believe in god	Over	0.190 (0.015)	0.421 (0.155)	1331
Haber et al. (2018)	I am HIV negative	Over	0.530 (0.034)	0.570 (0.086)	262
Haber et al. (2018)	I used a condom during my last sexual encounter.	Over	0.540 (0.034)	0.590 (0.086)	262
Jayasuriya and Gibson (2013)	I feel safe from abduction, death and torture now	Over	0.560 (0.009)	0.420 (0.057)	1872
Jayasuriya and Gibson (2013)	I feel safer from abduction, death and torture now than I did in 2005	Over	0.600 (0.009)	0.330 (0.057)	1872
Kim and Kim (2016)	I am willing to risk personal loss to help society.	Over	0.330 (0.019)	0.170 (0.040)	1200
Kim and Kim (2016)	I am willing to risk personal loss to help society.	Over	0.350 (0.019)	0.100 (0.060)	1200

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Kim and Kim (2016)	I am willing to risk personal loss to help society.	Over	0.410 (0.029)	0.340 (0.070)	592
Kim and Kim (2016)	I am willing to risk personal loss to help society.	Over	0.440 (0.020)	0.260 (0.040)	1200
Kim and Kim (2016)	I like my job better than the average worker does.	Over	0.530 (0.020)	0.290 (0.060)	1200
Kim and Kim (2016)	I like my job better than the average worker does.	Over	0.540 (0.020)	0.320 (0.040)	1200
Kim and Kim (2016)	I like my job better than the average worker does.	Over	0.620 (0.028)	0.390 (0.070)	592
Kim and Kim (2016)	I like my job better than the average worker does.	Over	0.670 (0.019)	0.490 (0.040)	1200
Kim and Kim (2016)	Meaningful public service is very important to me.	Over	0.720 (0.018)	0.330 (0.060)	1200
Kim and Kim (2016)	Meaningful public service is very important to me.	Over	0.730 (0.018)	0.440 (0.040)	1200
Kim and Kim (2016)	Meaningful public service is very important to me.	Over	0.780 (0.024)	0.670 (0.070)	592
Kim and Kim (2016)	Meaningful public service is very important to me.	Over	0.840 (0.015)	0.620 (0.040)	1200
Matanock and García-Sánchez (2017)	The military forces having more freedom to defend the nation in the way they see fit	Over	0.519 (0.022)	0.467 (0.066)	1423

			Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		
Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Direct	List	N
Prior (2009)	Watched a news program on television	Over	0.660 (0.027)	0.710 (0.080)	600
Starosta and Earleywine (2014)	I ask my partner about their sexual history before engaging in sexual intercourse	Over	0.760 (0.024)	0.610 (0.078)	689
Starosta and Earleywine (2014)	If I had an STD that was actively being treated, I would alert my current partner	Over	0.900 (0.017)	0.710 (0.078)	689
Tsuchiya et al. (2007)	Have made a blood donation	Over	0.565 (0.021)	0.558 (0.055)	1803
Tsuchiya et al. (2007)	Have made a blood donation	Over	0.567 (0.021)	0.529 (0.045)	1803
Tsuchiya et al. (2007)	Have made a blood donation	Over	0.581 (0.021)	0.454 (0.049)	1803
Tsuchiya et al. (2007)	Have made a blood donation	Over	0.584 (0.021)	0.529 (0.030)	1803
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	I have seen a fellow employee steal $5 or more from a past employer	Under	0.380 (0.044)	0.340 (0.087)	243
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	I have seen a fellow employee steal $5 or more from a past employer	Under	0.380 (0.044)	0.040 (0.088)	198
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	I have stolen more than $5 from a past employer	Under	0.170 (0.034)	0.130 (0.087)	243
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	I have stolen more than $5 from a past employer	Under	0.170 (0.034)	0.360 (0.088)	198
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	I have taken merchandise or supplies worth more than $5 from a past employer	Under	0.410 (0.045)	0.380 (0.087)	243
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	I have taken merchandise or supplies worth more than $5 from a past employer	Under	0.410 (0.045)	0.500 (0.088)	198

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	I've done slow, sloppy work on purpose	Under	0.510 (0.045)	0.100 (0.088)	198
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	I've done slow, sloppy work on purpose.	Under	0.510 (0.045)	0.350 (0.087)	243
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	In the past, I have called in sick when I wasn't actually ill	Under	0.710 (0.041)	0.790 (0.087)	243
Ahart and Sackett (2004)	In the past, I have called in sick when I wasn't actually ill	Under	0.710 (0.041)	0.590 (0.088)	198
Ahlquist et al. (2014)	I read or wrote a text (SMS) message while driving	Under	0.270 (0.012)	0.235 (0.066)	3000
Arentoft et al. (2016)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "I have over-reported how good I am at taking my HIV meds to my doctor"	Under	0.300 (0.030)	0.190 (0.087)	229
Arentoft et al. (2016)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "Missed HIV meds – due to alcohol/drugs"	Under	0.460 (0.033)	0.390 (0.087)	229
Arentoft et al. (2016)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "Missed HIV meds in last month"	Under	0.730 (0.029)	0.520 (0.087)	229

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Arentoft et al. (2016)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "Reported taking HIV meds to doctor when they were not"	Under	0.220 (0.027)	0.370 (0.087)	229
Arentoft et al. (2016)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "Sex without a condom – in last month, using drugs/alcohol"	Under	0.210 (0.027)	0.060 (0.087)	229
Arentoft et al. (2016)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "Sex without a condom – in last month"	Under	0.350 (0.032)	0.180 (0.087)	229
Arentoft et al. (2016)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "Sex without a condom – with HIV-partners"	Under	0.440 (0.033)	0.250 (0.087)	229
Brownback and Novotny (2018)	I often find myself agreeing with Donald Trump.	Under	0.229 (0.026)	0.316 (0.070)	504
Brownback and Novotny (2018)	I often find myself agreeing with Donald Trump.	Under	0.499 (0.030)	0.529 (0.080)	730
Cappelen and Midtbø (2016)	That migrant workers automatically receive the same welfare benefits as Norwegians.	Under	0.476 (0.019)	0.600 (0.073)	1000
Coffman et al. (2016)	I am sexually attracted to members of the same sex	Under	0.135 (0.009)	0.259 (0.034)	2784

| Study | Sensitive Item | Polarity | Prevalence Est. (S.E.) | | N |
			Direct	List	
Coffman et al. (2016)	I have had a sexual experience with someone of the same sex	Under	0.167 (0.010)	0.522 (0.036)	2782
Coppock (2017)	If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and the candidates were Hillary Clinton (Democrat) and Donald Trump (Republican), I would vote for Donald Trump.	Under	0.325 (0.006)	0.296 (0.035)	5290
Coutts and Jann (2011)	I have at least once deliberately taken an article from a store without paying for it	Under	0.234 (0.017)	0.175 (0.103)	398
Coutts and Jann (2011)	I have cheated on my partner at least once	Under	0.262 (0.017)	0.359 (0.090)	398
Coutts and Jann (2011)	I have driven a car although my blood alcohol was almost certainly over the legal limit at least once	Under	0.290 (0.018)	0.190 (0.092)	398
Coutts and Jann (2011)	I have knowingly used public transportation without having a valid ticket at least once	Under	0.618 (0.019)	0.765 (0.102)	398
Coutts and Jann (2011)	I have received too much change and knowingly kept it at least once	Under	0.561 (0.020)	0.435 (0.111)	398
Coutts and Jann (2011)	I have used marijuana in the past month	Under	0.047 (0.008)	0.325 (0.113)	398
Creighton et al. (2015)	Cutting off all immigration to the U.S	Under	0.426 (0.017)	0.342 (0.052)	1615
Dalton et al. (1994)	I have "misrepresented experience" in the auctioneer business	Under	0.187 (0.044)	0.530 (0.088)	160

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Dalton et al. (1994)	I have "misused the absolute" in the auctioneer business	Under	0.075 (0.029)	0.309 (0.088)	160
Dalton et al. (1994)	I have engaged in "conspiracy nondisclosure" in the auctioneer business	Under	0.025 (0.017)	0.101 (0.088)	160
Dalton et al. (1994)	I have engaged in "self-dealing" in the auctioneer business	Under	0.162 (0.041)	0.489 (0.088)	160
Dalton et al. (1994)	I have failed to "disclose a material fact" in the auctioneer business	Under	0.088 (0.032)	0.340 (0.088)	160
Dalton et al. (1994)	I have used a "phantom bid" in the aucitoneer business	Under	0.138 (0.039)	0.399 (0.088)	160
Droitcour et al. (1991)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "IV drug use in last 10 years"	Under	0.039 (0.005)	0.002 (0.021)	1428
Droitcour et al. (1991)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "Receptive anal intercourse in last 10 years"	Under	0.043 (0.008)	0.011 (0.050)	690
Droitcour et al. (1991)	Sensitive item not reported verbatim by authors in text but summarized as: "Receptive anal intercourse in last 10 years"	Under	0.194 (0.015)	0.174 (0.036)	737

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Druckman et al. (2015)	In the typical week during the past academic year, consumed more than five alcoholic drinks. (A drink can be a 12-ounce beer or wine cooler, a 4 ounce glass of wine, or a shot of liquor either straight or in a mixed drink.)	Under	0.495 (0.015)	0.469 (0.065)	1050
Druckman et al. (2015)	Knowingly took a drug banned by the NCAA that may improve your athletic performance	Under	0.057 (0.007)	0.394 (0.061)	1063
Fairbrass (2012)	Caught a wild bird for consumption in the last 12 months	Under	0.164 (0.031)	0.474 (0.183)	146
Fairbrass (2012)	Collected wild birds eggs in the last 12 months	Under	0.014 (0.010)	0.125 (0.182)	146
Fairbrass (2012)	Shot a bird of prey in the last 12 months	Under	0.021 (0.012)	0.142 (0.151)	146
Fairbrass (2012)	Use of poison to control populations of wild animals in the last 12 months	Under	0.069 (0.021)	-0.066 (0.163)	146
Gervais and Najle (2018)	I do not believe in god	Under	0.190 (0.015)	0.164 (0.107)	1315
Gunarathne et al. (2016)	If I suspect FMD in my animal, I will sell that animal soon	Under	0.048 (0.024)	0.109 (0.088)	201
Gunarathne et al. (2016)	If I suspect foot and mouth disease in my animal, I will not report to veterinary office	Under	0.060 (0.026)	0.231 (0.088)	201
Haber et al. (2018)	I have had anal sex within the last 12 months.	Under	0.020 (0.009)	0.130 (0.086)	262

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Haber et al. (2018)	I refused the AHRIPHS HIV test this year.	Under	0.130 (0.023)	0.550 (0.086)	262
Hinsley et al. (2017)	I have an orchid in my collection that I know or strongly suspect was wild-collected	Under	0.362 (0.007)	0.325 (0.076)	814
Hinsley et al. (2017)	I have bought an orchid online that was sent to me without the correct or required CITES paperwork	Under	0.108 (0.011)	0.089 (0.076)	814
Hinsley et al. (2017)	I have personally sent or carried an orchid across an international border using the wrong CITES paperwork for that plant [e.g. paperwork for a different species]	Under	0.048 (0.007)	0.043 (0.076)	814
Hinsley et al. (2017)	I have personally sent or carried an orchid across an international border without obtaining the required CITES paperwork	Under	0.099 (0.010)	0.065 (0.076)	814
Janus (2010)	Cutting off immigration to the United States	Under	0.394 (0.022)	0.376 (0.056)	911
Jayasuriya and Gibson (2013)	I do not feel safe from abduction, death and torture now	Under	0.150 (0.007)	0.290 (0.058)	1864
Jayasuriya and Gibson (2013)	I felt safer from abduction, death and torture in 2005 than I do now	Under	0.150 (0.007)	0.240 (0.058)	1864
Kirchner (2013)	Have you engaged in any undeclared work for a private person this year?	Under	0.031 (0.008)	0.003 (0.071)	1103

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Kirchner (2013)	Have you engaged in any undeclared work this year for a company, which paid you without reporting your income to the authorities?	Under	0.012 (0.005)	0.064 (0.071)	1103
LaBrie and Earleywine (2000)	I've consumed alcohol until I was intoxicated.	Under	0.770 (0.042)	0.700 (0.087)	244
LaBrie and Earleywine (2000)	I've had sex after drinking	Under	0.480 (0.049)	0.490 (0.087)	244
LaBrie and Earleywine (2000)	I've had sex without a condom	Under	0.590 (0.049)	0.700 (0.087)	244
LaBrie and Earleywine (2000)	I've had sex without a condom after consuming alcohol	Under	0.360 (0.048)	0.650 (0.087)	244
LaBrie and Earleywine (2000)	I've had sexual intercourse.	Under	0.740 (0.043)	0.840 (0.087)	244
Li et al. (2017)	Bribe government officials	Under	0.330 (0.022)	0.460 (0.071)	1090
Lippitt et al. (2014)	I think breastfeeding in some public settings should be against the law	Under	0.094 (0.011)	0.147 (0.077)	741
Lippitt et al. (2014)	I think children who are old enough to walk and talk should not be breastfed in public	Under	0.533 (0.018)	0.557 (0.077)	741
Lippitt et al. (2014)	I think that seeing a woman breastfeeding in public can be sexually arousing	Under	0.133 (0.013)	0.115 (0.077)	741

Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		N
			Direct	List	
Lippitt et al. (2014)	I think that women who breastfeed in public should cover themselves	Under	0.678 (0.017)	0.632 (0.077)	741
Lippitt et al. (2014)	I think women who breastfeed in public are more likely to be poor	Under	0.064 (0.009)	0.058 (0.077)	741
Marques et al. (2016)	In the past 12 months, I've looked through someone else's cell phone without their permission.	Under	0.147 (0.022)	0.308 (0.055)	1381
Marques et al. (2016)	In the past 12 months, I've looked through someone else's cell phone without their permission.	Under	0.147 (0.022)	0.279 (0.074)	653
McKenzie and Siegel (2013)	This household has at least a member currently residing abroad without a legal residence permit	Under	0.326 (0.013)	0.385 (0.068)	1249
McKenzie and Siegel (2013)	This household has at least a member currently residing abroad without a legal residence permit	Under	0.393 (0.013)	0.415 (0.064)	1486
Miller (1984)	Tried heroin	Under	0.011 (0.002)	0.014 (0.039)	3034
Monson (2010)	A woman serving as President	Under	0.160 (0.008)	0.250 (0.050)	2302
Randrianantoandro et al. (2015)	Sell the meat or the live pig if suspected to be infected or obviously infected by ASF without informing a veterinarian or local authority	Under	0.676 (0.075)	0.733 (0.063)	161

| Study | Sensitive Item | Polarity | Prevalence Est. (S.E.) | | N |
			Direct	List	
Rosenfeld et al. (2016)	Voted 'YES' on the 'Personhood' Initiative on the November 2011 Mississippi	Under	0.305 (0.009)	0.562 (0.062)	1325
Seljan et al. (2016)	A legislator in your state purposefully violates campaign finance law without detection	Under	0.340 (0.030)	0.274 (0.123)	365
Sheppard and Earleywine (2013)	I have carried a gun with me in the car while driving	Under	0.322 (0.019)	0.511 (0.077)	751
Sheppard and Earleywine (2013)	I have driven a car after drinking quite a bit of alcohol	Under	0.540 (0.020)	0.778 (0.077)	751
Sheppard and Earleywine (2013)	I have followed another car to its destination to complain to the driver	Under	0.093 (0.012)	0.090 (0.077)	751
Sheppard and Earleywine (2013)	I have screamed at other drivers on the road	Under	0.549 (0.020)	0.500 (0.077)	751
Sheppard and Earleywine (2013)	I often honk my horn in anger at other drivers on the road	Under	0.136 (0.014)	0.221 (0.077)	751
Sheppard and Earleywine (2013)	I sometimes drive right on the rear bumper of another car to make the driver move out of the way'	Under	0.203 (0.016)	0.192 (0.077)	751
Simpser (2017)	Reported more 'heads' than I actually obtained earlier in the survey	Under	0.230 (0.024)	0.128 (0.088)	159
Starosta and Earleywine (2014)	I've had sex without a condom	Under	0.860 (0.019)	0.760 (0.078)	689

| Study | Sensitive Item | Polarity | Prevalence Est. (S.E.) | | N |
			Direct	List	
Tang (2016)	Bribing government officials	Under	0.140 (0.008)	0.260 (0.053)	2148
Thomas et al. (2015)	Go fishing in the Long Island Marine Reserve in 2012	Under	0.003 (0.003)	0.040 (0.085)	320
Thomas et al. (2015)	Kept a blue cod less than 30 cm or more than 35 cm in length while in the Marlborough Sounds	Under	0.290 (0.025)	0.140 (0.085)	320
Thomas et al. (2015)	Kept more than two blue cod per person in a day while in the Marlborough Sounds	Under	0.120 (0.018)	0.110 (0.085)	320
Thomas et al. (2017)	Voted for the FPO in the national parliamentary election in September 2013	Under	0.233 (0.009)	0.072 (0.046)	565
Traunmüller et al. (2017)	I was personally sexually assaulted.	Under	0.014 (0.003)	0.134 (0.031)	1800
Tsuchiya et al. (2007)	Have shoplifted	Under	0.213 (0.017)	0.299 (0.054)	1803
Tsuchiya et al. (2007)	Have shoplifted	Under	0.216 (0.018)	0.315 (0.031)	1803
Tsuchiya et al. (2007)	Have shoplifted	Under	0.229 (0.018)	0.273 (0.061)	1803
Tsuchiya et al. (2007)	Have shoplifted	Under	0.236 (0.018)	0.328 (0.043)	1803
Usmani et al. (2017)	I have used a device of someone I know to access their Facebook account without permission	Under	0.086 (0.072)	0.240 (0.070)	863

			Prevalence Est. (S.E.)		
Study	Sensitive Item	Polarity	Direct	List	N
Usmani et al. (2017)	Somebody I know has used my device to access my Facebook account without permission	Under	0.092 (0.072)	0.212 (0.070)	885
Wimbush and Dalton (1997)	I am/was involved in the theft from my employer of cash, supplies, or merchandise worth from $10.00-$24.99 per month.	Under	0.086 (0.019)	0.162 (0.085)	353
Wimbush and Dalton (1997)	I am/was involved in the theft from my employer of cash, supplies, or merchandise worth from $25.00-$49.00 per month.	Under	0.043 (0.014)	0.132 (0.085)	353
Wimbush and Dalton (1997)	I am/was involved in the theft from my employer of cash, supplies, or merchandise worth from $5.00-9.99 per month.	Under	0.129 (0.023)	0.210 (0.085)	353
Wimbush and Dalton (1997)	I am/was involved in the theft from my employer of cash, supplies, or merchandise worth more than $50.00 per month.	Under	0.024 (0.011)	0.067 (0.085)	353

H. Survey mode analysis

	Prediction	Survey Mode			
		Online	In-person	Self-report	Telephone
Vote buying	Underreporting	0	19	0	0
Turnout	Overreporting	4	3	0	3
Racial prejudice	Underreporting	5	0	0	4
Religious prejudice	Underreporting	10	0	0	2
Sexual orientation prejudice	Underreporting	11	0	4	1
	Overreporting	4	1	0	0
Support for authoritarian regimes	Underreporting	6	7	0	0
	Overreporting	1	20	0	0
	Total	41	50	4	10

Table H.8: Number of studies in each topic, by survey mode.

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