

Supplement to:

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Supplemental Materials

Every Forest Has Its Shadow: The Demographics of Concealment in the United States

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1 Robustness Checks and Alternative Model Specifications

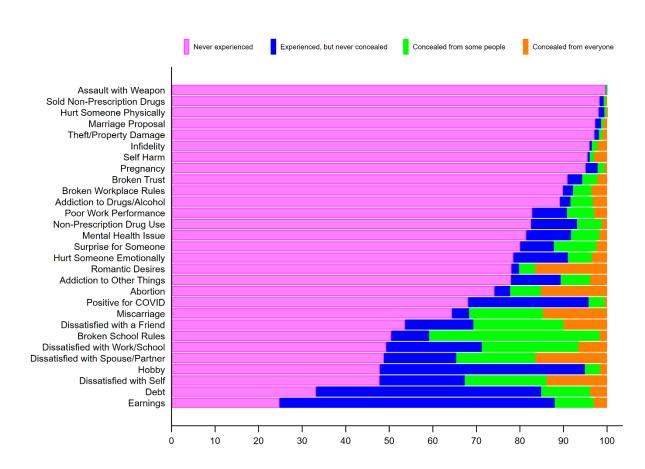


Figure S1. Percentage of Respondents Who Conceal Attitudes and Behaviors (Subsample Selection)

Notes: Estimates adjusted with post-stratification survey weights. "Never experienced" means that the respondent did not experience the attitude or behavior in the past 12 months. This figure includes all 29 attitudes and behaviors that respondents could have experienced or held in the past 12 months, and excludes the 8 characteristics that we assume each respondent has, namely Relationship History, Purchases, Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, Sexual Preferences, Political Beliefs, Family History and Details, and COVID Vaccine. In this figure, we restrict attitudes and behaviors to respondents who have selected into particular areas (e.g., restrict the percentage of respondents who conceal Romantic Desires and Infidelity to the subsample of respondents who are married or dating). We do this for the following attitudes and behaviors: Addiction to Drugs/Alcohol, Romantic Desires, Dissatisfied with Spouse/Partner, Infidelity, Broken School Rules, Broken Workplace Rules, Dissatisfied with Work/School, Poor Work Performance, Miscarriage, and Abortion.

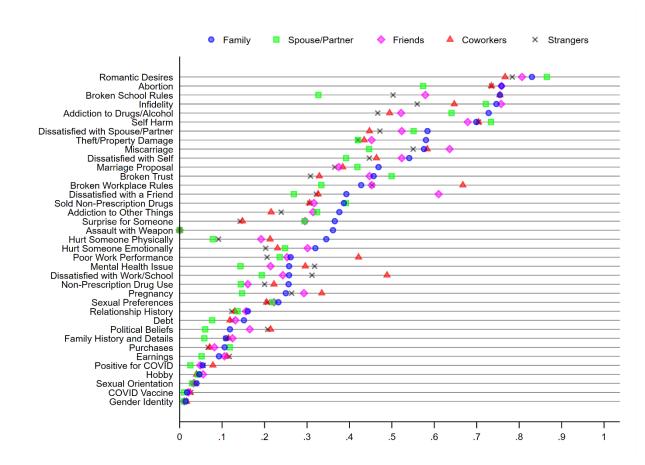


Figure S2. Proportion of Respondents Who Conceal a Topic from Family (Blue), Spouse or Partner (Green), Friends (Magenta), Coworkers or Clients (Red), and Strangers (Black), Among Those Who Have an Attitude, Behavior, or Characteristic (Subsample of Married or Dating Respondents)

Notes: Estimates adjusted with post-stratification survey weights. In this figure, we restrict the analysis to respondents who are married or dating. This figure includes all 37 attitudes, behaviors, and characteristics from the self-report concealment survey.

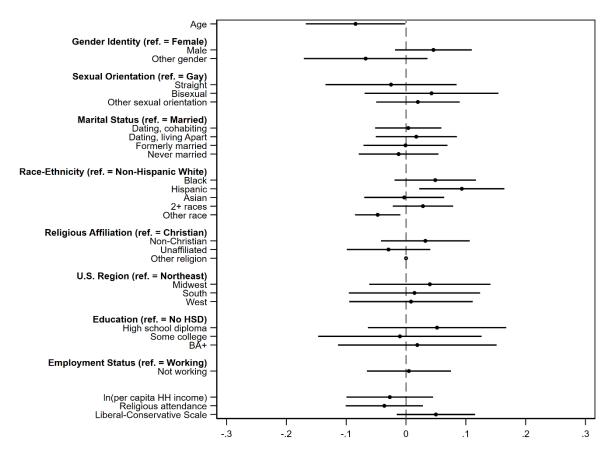


Figure S3. Linear Regression Model Regressing Lying on Demographic Variables with Response Propensity Weights Adjusting for Post-Experiment Unit Non-Response *Notes*: Unstandardized coefficients and 95% confidence intervals reported. The model is estimated with maximum likelihood for missing data, robust standard errors, and response propensity weights adjusting for post-experiment unit non-response (N = 1,066). The model controls for metropolitan area, internet access at home, home ownership, home type, household telephone service, ln(survey duration), and survey device. Response propensity weights created as a function of demographics, controls, and proportion conceal. Data for this model comes from the sender-receiver game.

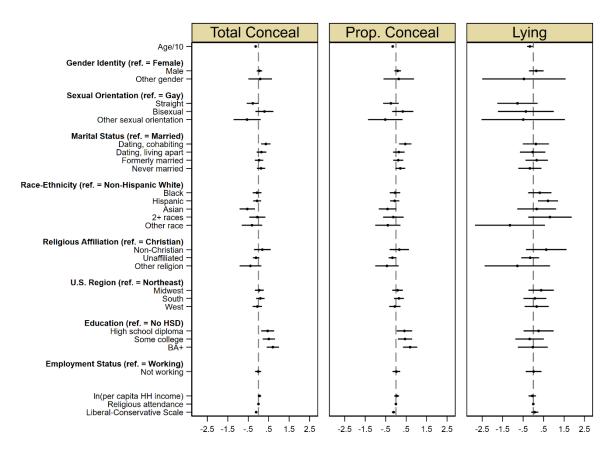


Figure S4. Negative Binomial, Fractional, and Logit Models Regressing Total Conceal, Proportion Conceal, and Lying on Demographic Variables

Notes: Log-odds and 95% confidence intervals are reported. Total Conceal is a count of topics concealed in the past 12 months; Prop. Conceal is a proportion of topics concealed in the past 12 months, conditional on having an attitude, behavior, or characteristic; and Lying is a binary measure of lying in the sender-receiver game. Total Conceal and Prop. Conceal are constructed using all 37 attitudes, behaviors, and characteristics from the self-report concealment survey. Model 1 (Total Conceal) is a negative binomial regression model estimated with listwise deletion, robust standard errors, and post-stratification survey weights (N = 1,258). Model 2 (Prop. Conceal) is a fractional regression model estimated with listwise deletion, robust standard errors, and post-stratification survey weights (N = 1,258). Model 3 (Lying) is a logistic regression model estimated with listwise deletion, survey weights (N = 941). All models control for metropolitan area, internet access at home, home ownership, home type, household telephone service, ln(survey duration), and survey device. Model 3 (Lying) also controls for the experimental treatments.

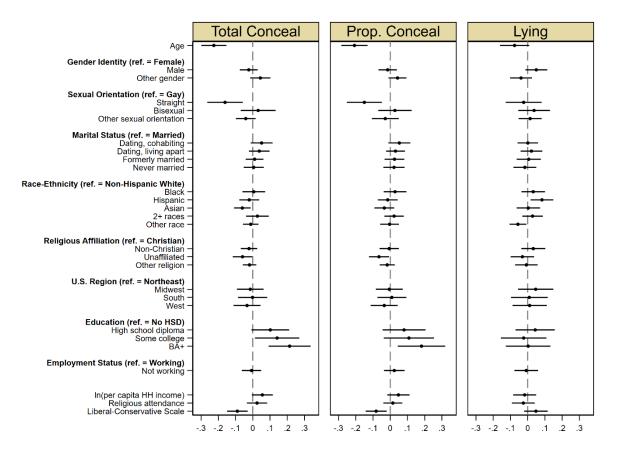


Figure S5. Linear Regression Models Regressing Total Conceal, Proportion Conceal, and Lying on Demographic Variables without Post-Stratification Survey Weights *Notes*: Standardized coefficients and 95% confidence intervals are reported for model 1 (Total Conceal) and Model 2 (Prop. Conceal); unstandardized coefficients and 95% confidence intervals are reported for Model 3 (Lying). Total Conceal is a count of topics concealed in the past 12 months; Prop. Conceal is a proportion of topics concealed in the past 12 months, conditional on having an attitude, behavior, or characteristic; and Lying is a binary measure of lying in the sender-receiver game. Total Conceal and Prop. Conceal are constructed using all 37 attitudes, behaviors, and characteristics from the self-report concealment survey. All models estimated with maximum likelihood for missing data and robust standard errors (N = 1,281). All models control for metropolitan area, internet access at home, home ownership, home type, household telephone service, ln(survey duration), and survey device. Model 3 (Lying) also controls for the experimental treatments.

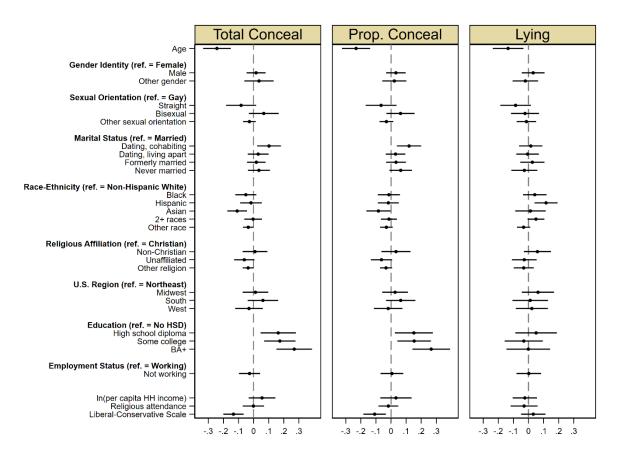


Figure S6. Linear Regression Models Regressing Total Conceal, Proportion Conceal, and Lying on Demographic Variables using Listwise Deletion

Notes: Standardized coefficients and 95% confidence intervals are reported for model 1 (Total Conceal) and Model 2 (Prop. Conceal); unstandardized coefficients and 95% confidence intervals are reported for Model 3 (Lying). Total Conceal is a count of topics concealed in the past 12 months; Prop. Conceal is a proportion of topics concealed in the past 12 months, conditional on having an attitude, behavior, or characteristic; and Lying is a binary measure of lying in the sender-receiver game. Total Conceal and Prop. Conceal are constructed using all 37 attitudes, behaviors, and characteristics from the self-report concealment survey. All models estimated with listwise deletion, robust standard errors, and post-stratification survey weights (Model 1 and Model 2: N = 1,258; Model 3: N = 950). All models control for metropolitan area, internet access at home, home ownership, home type, household telephone service, ln(survey duration), and survey device. Model 3 (Lying) also controls for the experimental treatments.

	Unweighted	Weighted	Benchmark	Difference
Age				
18 - 34	28.6	28.7	28.7	0
35 - 49	23.4	24.5	24.5	0
50 - 64	25	24.8	24.8	0
65 Plus	23	22	22	0
Race-Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	59.6	62	62	0
Non-Hispanic Black	14.3	12.1	12.1	0
Hispanic	18.7	17.2	17.2	0
Non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander	3.6	6.4	6.5	0.1
Non-Hispanic Others	3.7	2.4	2.2	0.2
Education Status				
Less than high school	4.7	9.1	9.1	0
High school diploma or equivalent	20.5	29.4	29.4	0
Some college or Associate's degree	45.4	26.3	26.3	0
Bachelor's degree	17.6	20.6	22.4	-1.8
Graduate degree	11.8	14.6	12.8	1.8
Sex				
Male	47.3	48.6	48.6	0
Female	52.7	51.4	51.4	0

Table S1. Comparison of Unweighted and Weighted Sample Characteristics to Population

 Benchmark (Concealment Survey Sample)

Note : Survey sample (N = 1,281). The "difference" column refers to the numerical difference between weighted and benchmark values. Benchmark values were drawn from the Current Population Survey. Weighted Cumulative Response Rate is 4.6%.

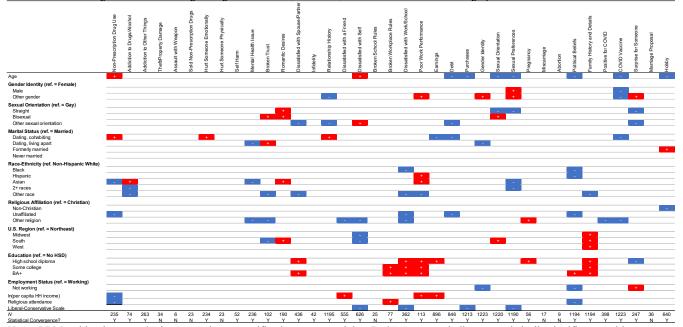


Table S2. Linear Regression Models Regressing each Attitude, Behavior, and Characteristic on Demographic Variables

Notes: LRMs with robust standard errors and post-stratification survey weights. Red "+" squares indicate a statistically significant positive relationship at the p < .05 level, while blue "-" squares indicates a statistically significant negative relationship at the p < .05 level.

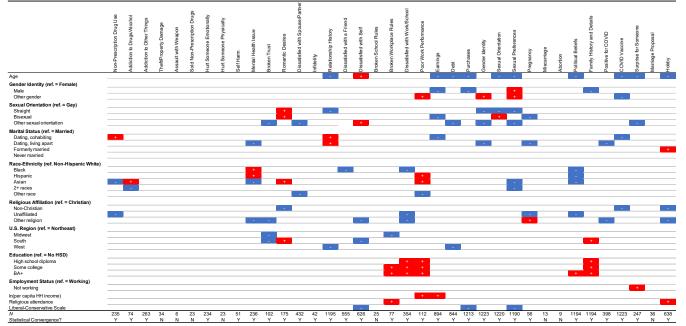


Table S3. Linear Regression Models Regressing each Attitude, Behavior, and Characteristic on Demographic Variables (Unweighted)

Notes: LRMs with robust standard errors but without post-stratification survey weights (i.e. unweighted). Red "+" squares indicate a statistically significant positive relationship at the p < .05 level, while blue "-" squares indicates a statistically significant negative relationship at the p < .05 level.

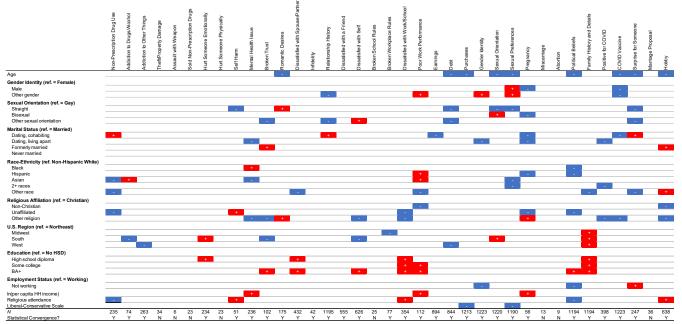


Table S4. Linear Regression Models Regressing each Attitude, Behavior, and Characteristic on Demographic Variables (IPWs)

Notes: LRMs with robust standard errors and inverse probability weights (IPWs). Red "+" squares indicate a statistically significant positive relationship at the p < .05 level, while blue "-" squares indicates a statistically significant negative relationship at the p < .05 level.