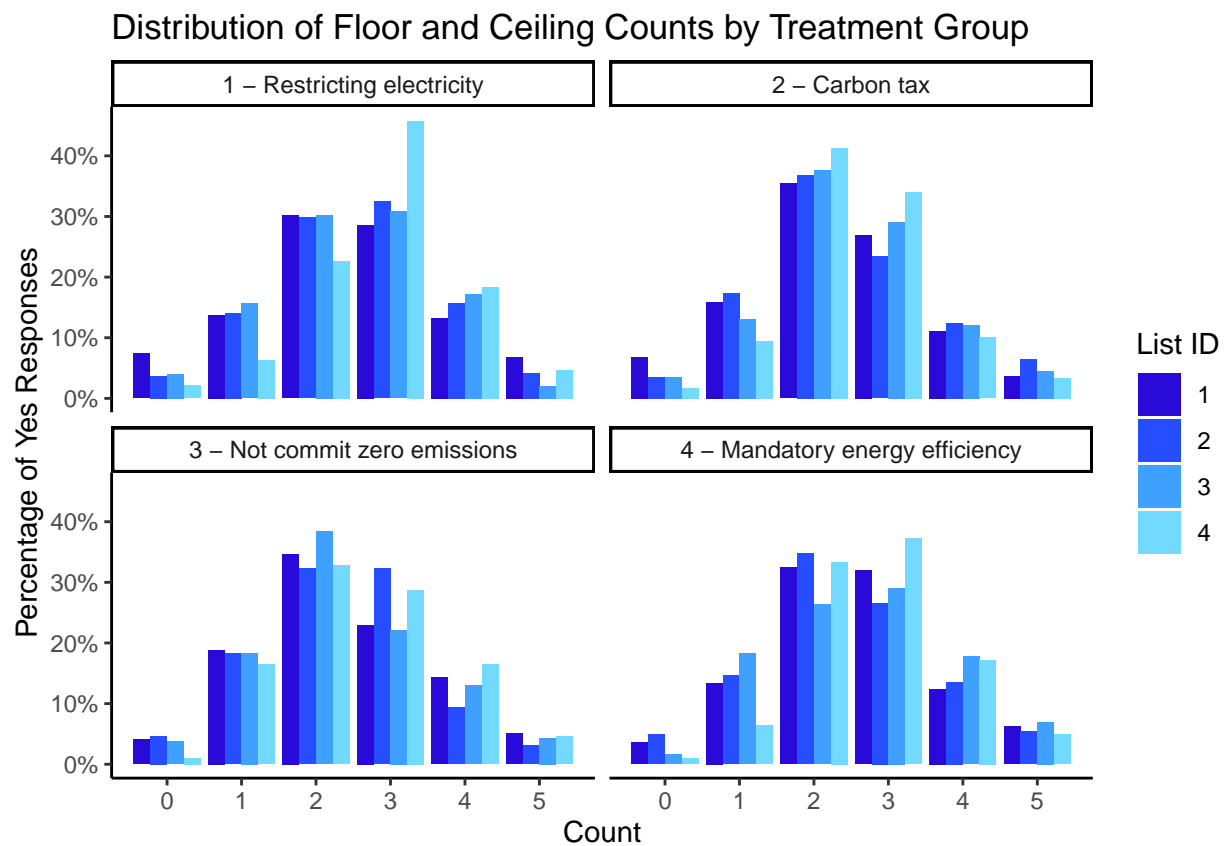


# Summary of List Experiment

## Validating the floor and ceiling of treatment groups

This step validates if the list experiment is working as intended. Selecting floor or ceiling counts (namely, 0 or 5) for the treatment groups will reveal the answer to the sensitive question. The below plot shows that the floor and ceiling all combined is around 10% of the total responses for each treatment group, which should be comparable to the existing literature if not lower.



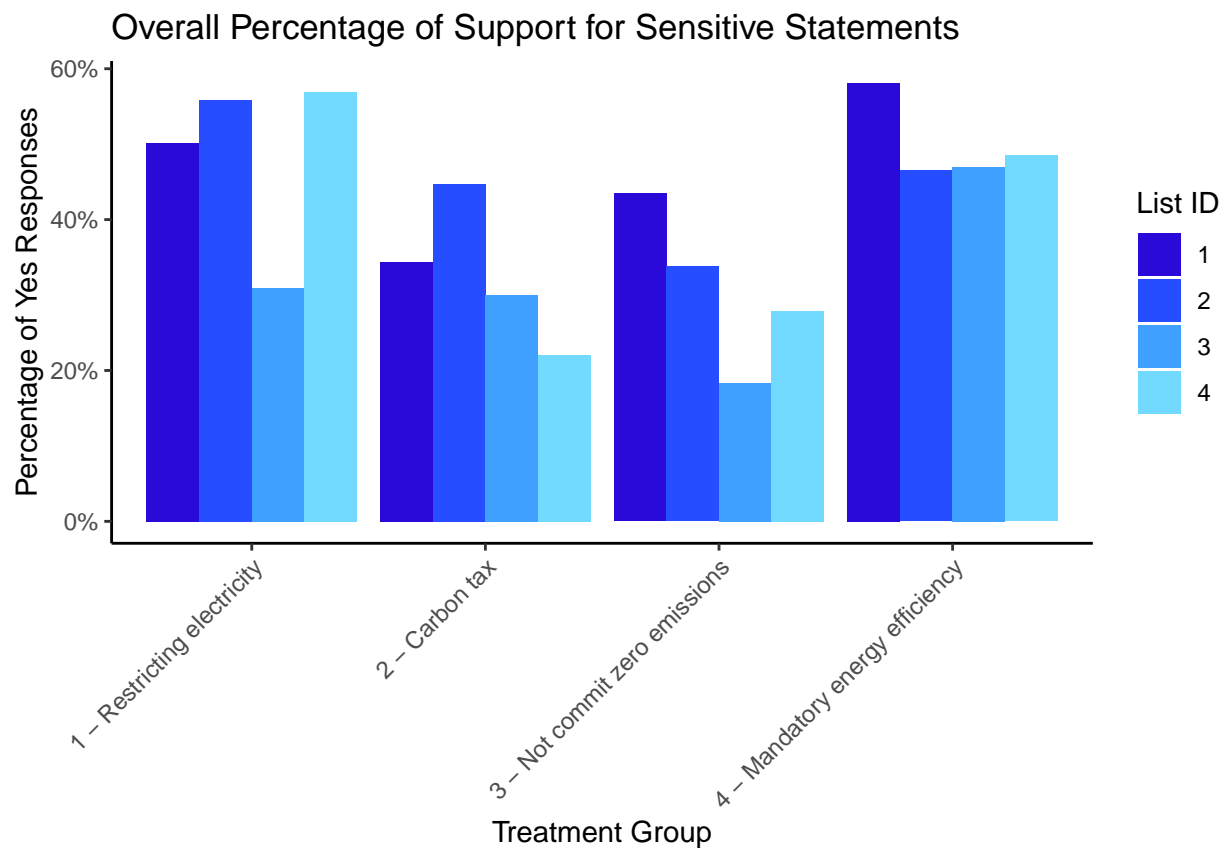
## Overall percentage of support for sensitive statements

Below table shows the percentage of “yes” for each sensitive statement by control list:

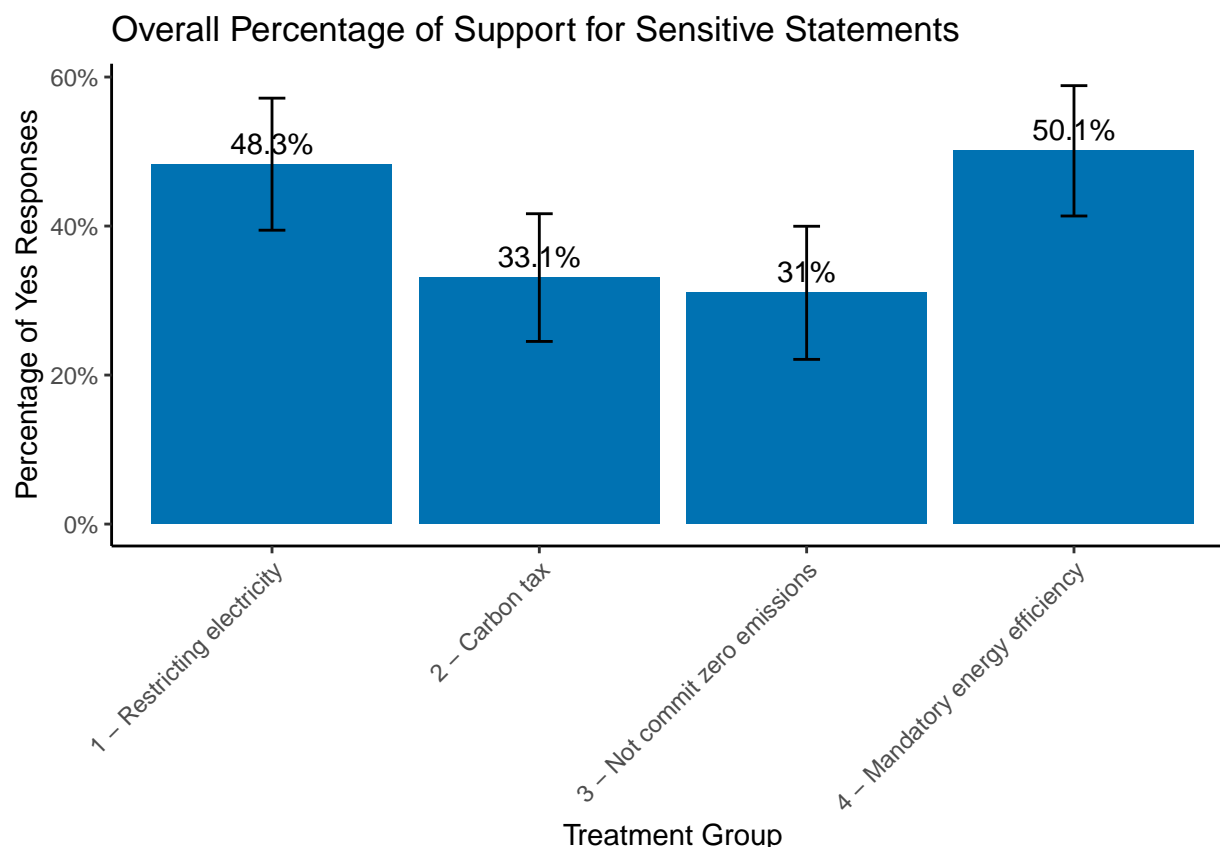
##	treatment	list_id	mean	sd
## 1	1 - Restricting electricity	1	0.5015271	0.10152792
## 2	1 - Restricting electricity	2	0.5583330	0.09167678
## 3	1 - Restricting electricity	3	0.3097951	0.08847535
## 4	1 - Restricting electricity	4	0.5694451	0.07875690
## 5	2 - Carbon tax	1	0.3441390	0.09298441

## 6	2 - Carbon tax	2	0.4470026	0.09124424
## 7	2 - Carbon tax	3	0.2998976	0.08522557
## 8	2 - Carbon tax	4	0.2206746	0.07801469
## 9	3 - Not commit zero emissions	1	0.4345786	0.09427211
## 10	3 - Not commit zero emissions	2	0.3378175	0.08670809
## 11	3 - Not commit zero emissions	3	0.1835561	0.09440420
## 12	3 - Not commit zero emissions	4	0.2788052	0.08906561
## 13	4 - Mandatory energy efficiency	1	0.5811699	0.09278478
## 14	4 - Mandatory energy efficiency	2	0.4649293	0.09337199
## 15	4 - Mandatory energy efficiency	3	0.4701617	0.09630434
## 16	4 - Mandatory energy efficiency	4	0.4851863	0.07511538

A plot of the above table. There appears to be some degrees of design effects, namely, the percentage of “yes” responses for the sensitive statements varies by the control list. However, there is not clear pattern that suggest a particular list more likely to get “yes” responses.



A plot of the average mean and 95% confidence level error bar for sensitive statement:



## A intercept only model

The estimated probability of answering “yes” to the sensitive statements is the inverse logit of the coefficient. The below table shows the estimated probability of answering “yes” to the sensitive statements by control list. The results are consistent with the overall percentage of support for sensitive statements. The standard errors of the control list effects were calculated using the delta method.

##	statement	control	Prob.	coefficient	SE
## 1	Restricting electricity	Control List 1	0.5037517	1.500698e-02	0.2978413
## 2	Restricting electricity	Control List 2	0.5590345	2.372446e-01	0.3417785
## 3	Restricting electricity	Control List 3	0.3316474	-7.007435e-01	0.3724475
## 4	Restricting electricity	Control List 4	0.5656498	2.641241e-01	0.3986168
## 5	Carbon tax	Control List 1	0.3614113	-5.692438e-01	0.3424446
## 6	Carbon tax	Control List 2	0.4530782	-1.882413e-01	0.3114529
## 7	Carbon tax	Control List 3	0.3323109	-6.977517e-01	0.3458617
## 8	Carbon tax	Control List 4	0.2012282	-1.378636e+00	0.4334045
## 9	Not commit zero emissions	Control List 1	0.4433695	-2.274983e-01	0.3141549
## 10	Not commit zero emissions	Control List 2	0.3440396	-6.453438e-01	0.3693499
## 11	Not commit zero emissions	Control List 3	0.2648701	-1.020808e+00	0.3514574
## 12	Not commit zero emissions	Control List 4	0.3012282	-8.414563e-01	0.3466860
## 13	Mandatory energy efficiency	Control List 1	0.5767541	3.094627e-01	0.3382995
## 14	Mandatory energy efficiency	Control List 2	0.4729547	-1.082867e-01	0.3275894
## 15	Mandatory energy efficiency	Control List 3	0.4999935	-2.606897e-05	0.3168785
## 16	Mandatory energy efficiency	Control List 4	0.4646243	-1.417397e-01	0.3755386
## 17	Restricting electricity	Average	0.4884791	-4.609195e-02	0.0168345

## 18	Carbon tax	Average 0.3299374	-7.084681e-01	0.1773299
## 19	Not commit zero emissions	Average 0.3354189	-6.837765e-01	0.1805774
## 20	Mandatory energy efficiency	Average 0.5037131	1.485255e-02	0.1729932

However, there seems to be some degree of design effects. Also, the design effects seems more pronounced for the sensitive statement 1, i.e., restricting electricity, than the others. The table below shows the p-value of the effect of control list on the probability of answering “yes” to the sensitive statements relative to each other. For example, the first row shows the effect of control list 1 minus the effect of control list 1, 2, 3, and 4 for each sensitive statement. The p-value is calculated using the delta method.

##	statement	control_list	vs. Control List 1, p-value
## 1	Restricting electricity	Control List 1	-
## 2	Restricting electricity	Control List 2	< 0.001***
## 3	Restricting electricity	Control List 3	< 0.001***
## 4	Restricting electricity	Control List 4	< 0.001***
## 5	Carbon tax	Control List 1	-
## 6	Carbon tax	Control List 2	0.401
## 7	Carbon tax	Control List 3	0.788
## 8	Carbon tax	Control List 4	0.104
## 9	Not commit zero emissions	Control List 1	-
## 10	Not commit zero emissions	Control List 2	0.367
## 11	Not commit zero emissions	Control List 3	0.103
## 12	Not commit zero emissions	Control List 4	0.266
## 13	Mandatory energy efficiency	Control List 1	-
## 14	Mandatory energy efficiency	Control List 2	0.389
## 15	Mandatory energy efficiency	Control List 3	0.511
## 16	Mandatory energy efficiency	Control List 4	0.335
##	vs. Control List 2, p-value	vs. Control List 3, p-value	
## 1	< 0.001***	< 0.001***	
## 2	-	< 0.001***	
## 3	< 0.001***	-	
## 4	0.583	< 0.001***	
## 5	0.401	0.788	
## 6	-	0.313	
## 7	0.313	-	
## 8	0.023**	0.212	
## 9	0.367	0.103	
## 10	-	0.42	
## 11	0.42	-	
## 12	0.713	0.746	
## 13	0.389	0.511	
## 14	-	0.832	
## 15	0.832	-	
## 16	0.947	0.774	
##	vs. Control List 4, p-value		
## 1	< 0.001***		
## 2	0.583		
## 3	< 0.001***		
## 4	-		
## 5	0.104		
## 6	0.023**		
## 7	0.212		
## 8	-		
## 9	0.266		

## 10	0.713
## 11	0.746
## 12	-
## 13	0.335
## 14	0.947
## 15	0.774
## 16	-