Supplementary Material Double Robust, Flexible Adjustment Methods for Causal Inference: An Overview and an Evaluation

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## S1 Tables of Results

Table 1: Main datasets: Results of Monte Carlo simulations using the first 20 datasets from Dorie et al. (2019), 10 replications each. Percent bias is calculated as the estimator's bias as a percentage of its standard error, rmse is root mean squared error, mae is median absolute error, and comp\_time is median computation time measured in seconds for each dataset.

method	estimator	bias	percent_bias	rmse	mae	comp_time	fail_count
ols	NA	0.250	0.157	0.74	0.41	0.061	0
psm	NA	0.203	0.131	0.86	0.53	0.668	6
ipw	logit	-6.690	-1.590	8.14	6.37	0.560	0
ipw	grf	0.433	0.266	0.81	0.46	32.227	0
ipw	superlearner	0.389	0.234	0.73	0.43	130.013	0
g-comp	grf	-0.115	-0.073	0.50	0.26	32.222	0
g-comp	superlearner	0.074	0.048	0.35	0.10	130.006	0
lin	NA	0.209	0.117	0.59	0.28	0.152	0
aipw	$ols\_logit$	-8.240	-1.547	10.06	7.63	0.555	0
aipw	grf	0.060	0.039	0.45	0.22	32.223	0
aipw	grf (pack.)	0.238	0.157	0.46	0.25	8.314	2
aipw	superlearner	0.072	0.047	0.34	0.11	130.007	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	-1.583	-0.676	2.27	1.47	0.575	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	grf	0.349	0.230	0.58	0.33	32.241	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	superlearner	0.073	0.047	0.34	0.10	130.027	0
dml	$ols\_logit$	0.311	0.192	0.79	0.42	0.665	0
dml	grf	0.380	0.247	0.86	0.51	31.574	0
dml	superlearner	0.152	0.068	1.64	0.46	129.160	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	0.284	0.167	1.12	0.52	6.991	0

Table 2: Linear datasets: Results of Monte Carlo simulations using the two datasets from Dorie et al. (2019), with linear data generating processes, 100 replications each ("linear"). Percent bias is calculated as the estimator's bias as a percentage of its standard error, rmse is root mean squared error, mae is median absolute error, and comp\_time is median computation time measured in seconds for each dataset.

method	estimator	bias	percent_bias	rmse	mae	comp_time	fail_count
ols	NA	-0.024	-0.017	0.39	0.123	0.058	0
psm	NA	-0.053	-0.039	0.52	0.125	0.570	12
ipw	logit	-2.383	-0.897	3.42	2.256	0.596	0
ipw	grf	0.680	0.428	0.98	0.763	30.264	0
ipw	superlearner	0.480	0.309	0.72	0.517	126.091	0
g-comp	grf	-0.343	-0.219	0.61	0.390	30.259	0
g-comp	superlearner	-0.042	-0.029	0.25	0.077	126.085	0
$_{ m lin}$	NA	0.027	0.017	0.28	0.072	0.155	0
aipw	$ols\_logit$	-3.435	-1.012	4.75	2.062	0.592	0
aipw	grf	-0.035	-0.024	0.40	0.228	30.261	0
aipw	grf (pack.)	0.183	0.126	0.36	0.204	8.638	0
aipw	superlearner	-0.034	-0.023	0.25	0.076	126.086	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	-0.536	-0.339	0.91	0.329	0.609	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	grf	0.305	0.220	0.48	0.331	30.276	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	superlearner	-0.023	-0.016	0.25	0.077	126.102	0
dml	$ols\_logit$	0.029	0.020	0.39	0.140	0.679	0
dml	grf	0.496	0.336	0.76	0.576	28.689	0
dml	superlearner	0.098	0.069	0.44	0.228	129.669	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	-0.008	-0.006	0.41	0.155	6.502	0

Table 3: Sample size: Results of Monte Carlo simulations using dataset 7 from Dorie et al. (2019) with varying sample sizes, 20 replications each. Percent bias is calculated as the estimator's bias as a percentage of its standard error, rmse is root mean squared error, mae is median absolute error, and comp\_time is median computation time measured in seconds for each dataset.

method	estimator	size	bias	percent_bias	rmse	mae	comp_time	fail_count
ols	NA	150	NaN	NaN	NaN	NA	0.010	20
ols	NA	300	-0.125	-0.148	1.63	1.769	0.012	17
ols	NA	600	-0.042	-0.034	1.03	0.471	0.018	7
ols	NA	1200	0.215	0.171	0.95	0.590	0.025	0
ols	NA	2400	0.186	0.149	0.83	0.680	0.035	0
ols	NA	4802	0.186	0.150	0.79	0.692	0.061	0
ols	NA	9604	0.275	0.185	0.65	0.477	0.115	0
ols	NA	24010	0.253	0.136	0.62	0.440	0.273	0
ols	NA	48020	0.228	0.242	0.57	0.357	0.597	0
ols	NA	96040	0.183	0.121	0.52	0.314	1.090	0
psm	NA	150	NaN	NaN	NaN	NA	0.013	20
psm	NA	300	NaN	NaN	NaN	NA	0.015	20
psm	NA	600	NaN	NaN	NaN	NA	0.085	20
psm	NA	1200	0.441	0.230	0.55	0.514	0.151	17
psm	NA	2400	0.201	0.150	1.01	0.626	0.274	6
psm	NA	4802	0.174	0.137	0.93	0.761	0.579	1
psm	NA	9604	0.203	0.140	0.66	0.467	1.528	1
psm	NA	24010	0.190	0.105	0.55	0.318	7.664	1
psm	NA	48020	0.198	0.223	0.60	0.334	27.511	1
psm	NA	96040	0.128	0.093	0.37	0.165	113.044	1
ipw	logit	150	0.331	0.185	1.46	1.008	0.077	0
ipw	logit	300	-4.856	-1.395	5.99	3.923	0.098	0
ipw	logit	600	-5.981	-1.964	6.87	5.217	0.140	0
ipw	logit	1200	-7.081	-2.511	7.73	7.662	0.206	0
ipw	logit	2400	-7.201	-2.436	7.88	7.618	0.319	0
ipw	logit	4802	-7.888	-2.757	8.52	8.004	0.529	0
ipw	logit	9604	-9.370	-2.434	10.30	9.599	1.135	0
ipw	logit	24010	-6.516	-2.179	7.49	6.492	1.783	0
ipw	logit	48020	-8.914	-2.652	9.66	8.666	3.513	0
ipw	logit	96040	-8.635	-1.779	9.88	8.161	7.372	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	150	0.351	0.206	1.24	0.787	1.613	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	300	0.377	0.248	1.17	0.588	2.533	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	600	0.351	0.248	0.99	0.421	4.428	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	1200	0.425	0.303	0.99	0.552	7.752	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	2400	0.334	0.241	0.79	0.576	15.160	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	4802	0.320	0.240	0.69	0.492	36.832	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	9604	0.244	0.148	0.60	0.268	77.877	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	24010	0.299	0.162	0.59	0.294	217.183	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	48020	0.172	0.143	0.56	0.390	589.802	0
ipw	$\operatorname{grf}$	96040	0.128	0.077	0.34	0.182	1872.404	0
ipw	superlearner	150	0.294	0.180	1.18	0.869	10.070	0
ipw	superlearner	300	0.334	0.238	1.02	0.661	12.480	0
ipw	superlearner	600	0.367	0.264	0.98	0.451	21.676	0
ipw	superlearner	1200	0.392	0.285	0.94	0.583	37.717	0
ipw	superlearner	2400	0.342	0.255	0.76	0.519	67.716	0
ipw	superlearner	4802	0.319	0.248	0.65	0.449	125.311	0
ipw	superlearner	9604	0.249	0.152	0.56	0.157	251.578	0

ipw	superlearner	24010	0.273	0.148	0.51	0.288	623.468	0
ipw	superlearner	48020	0.103	0.090	0.46	0.322	1175.452	0
ipw	superlearner	96040	0.021	0.013	0.31	0.131	2240.567	0
g-comp	$\operatorname{grf}$	150	-2.439	-1.828	2.77	2.528	1.611	0
g-comp	$\operatorname{grf}$	300	-1.758	-1.177	2.08	1.951	2.531	0
g-comp	$\operatorname{grf}$	600	-1.089	-0.769	1.42	1.187	4.426	0
g-comp	grf	1200	-0.634	-0.498	0.99	0.655	7.751	0
g-comp	grf	2400	-0.386	-0.324	0.71	0.378	15.157	0
g-comp	$\operatorname{grf}$	4802	-0.250	-0.219	0.56	0.192	36.828	0
g-comp	$\operatorname{grf}$	9604	-0.127	-0.073	0.37	0.239	77.868	0
g-comp	$\operatorname{grf}$	24010	-0.079	-0.045	0.27	0.156	217.163	0
g-comp	$\operatorname{grf}$	48020	-0.117	-0.115	0.24	0.103	589.773	0
g-comp	$\operatorname{grf}$	96040	-0.154	-0.098	0.26	0.123	1872.343	0
g-comp	superlearner	150	-0.567	-0.385	1.33	0.607	10.035	0
g-comp	superlearner	300	-0.359	-0.283	0.89	0.528	12.479	0
g-comp	superlearner	600	-0.197	-0.157	0.75	0.293	21.673	0
g-comp	superlearner	1200	0.048	0.041	0.60	0.301	37.716	0
g-comp	superlearner	2400	0.006	0.005	0.38	0.150	67.708	0
g-comp	superlearner	4802	-0.004	-0.003	0.28	0.089	125.308	0
g-comp	superlearner	9604	0.122	0.078	0.33	0.107	251.571	0
g-comp	superlearner	24010	0.019	0.011	0.14	0.050	623.449	0
g-comp	superlearner	48020	-0.010	-0.010	0.25	0.053	1175.419	0
g-comp	superlearner	96040	0.041	0.025	0.21	0.151	2240.497	0
$\lim$	NA	150	NaN	NaN	NaN	NA	0.011	20
lin	NA	300	-1.027	-0.557	2.93	2.322	0.011	17
lin	NA	600	0.175	0.138	1.16	0.550	0.030	7
lin	NA	1200	0.310	0.225	0.94	0.493	0.048	0
lin	NA	2400	0.255	0.184	0.73	0.540	0.078	0
lin	NA	4802	0.230	0.170	0.72	0.517	0.157	0
lin	NA	9604	0.258	0.158	0.58	0.440	0.325	0
lin	NA	24010	0.402	0.206	0.69	0.489	0.824	0
lin	NA	48020	0.111	0.112	0.51	0.354	1.646	0
lin	NA	96040	0.007	0.004	0.89	0.464	3.359	0
aipw	ols_logit	150	-0.368	-0.140	1.86	0.681	0.075	0
aipw	ols_logit	300	-6.828	-0.814	10.31	4.078	0.097	0
aipw	ols_logit	600	-6.623	-1.890	7.53	5.425	0.139	0
aipw ·	ols_logit	1200	-8.480	-2.252	9.23	8.810	0.204	0
aipw •	ols_logit	2400	-8.606	-2.188	9.48	8.856	0.318	0
aipw ·	ols_logit	4802	-9.584	-2.455	10.41	10.369	0.527	0
aipw	ols_logit	9604	-11.622	-2.343	12.81	11.258	1.127	0
aipw	ols_logit	24010	-7.479	-2.309	8.59	6.902	1.772	0
aipw	ols_logit	48020	-11.523	-2.400	12.66	11.548	3.481	0
aipw	ols_logit	96040	-10.762	-1.780	12.29	9.426	7.334	0
aipw	grf	150 300	-0.517 -0.383	-0.349	1.32	0.927	1.612	0
aipw	grf	600	-0.363	-0.285	$0.98 \\ 0.81$	$0.581 \\ 0.330$	2.532	0
aipw	grf	1200	-0.290	-0.222 -0.092	0.66	0.330 $0.183$	4.426 $7.751$	0
aipw	grf	2400	-0.110	-0.092	0.50	0.163 $0.213$	15.158	$0 \\ 0$
aipw	grf	4802	-0.030	-0.063	0.30 $0.42$	0.213 $0.189$	36.829	
aipw	grf grf	9604	-0.075 -0.035	-0.003 -0.021	0.42 $0.29$	0.189 $0.227$	77.869	$0 \\ 0$
aipw	-	24010	-0.033 -0.001	-0.021	0.29 $0.24$	0.227 $0.087$	217.166	0
aipw aipw	grf grf	48020	-0.001 -0.075	-0.074	0.24 $0.20$	0.087 $0.055$	589.777	0
aipw aipw	grf	96040	-0.073	-0.074	0.20 $0.24$	0.035 $0.107$	1872.350	0
	grf (pack.)	150	0.161	0.104	1.20	0.107 $0.919$	0.148	0
aipw	gri (pack.)	190	0.101	0.104	1.20	0.919	0.148	U

aipw	grf (pack.)	300	0.137	0.100	0.95	0.623	0.337	0
aipw	grf (pack.)	600	0.137	0.052	0.35 $0.77$	0.361	0.699	0
aipw	grf (pack.)	1200	0.007 $0.173$	0.032 $0.137$	0.64	0.260	1.559	0
aipw	grf (pack.)	2400	0.173 $0.144$	0.114	0.04 $0.44$	0.260	3.758	0
aipw	grf (pack.)	4802	0.144 $0.142$	0.114	0.44 $0.34$	0.242	9.009	0
-	,	9604	0.142 $0.161$	0.117 $0.102$	0.34 $0.25$	0.242 $0.217$	20.465	$\frac{0}{2}$
aipw	grf (pack.)							$\frac{2}{3}$
aipw	grf (pack.)	24010	0.132	0.071	0.21	0.116	58.905	5 7
aipw	grf (pack.)	48020	0.045	0.054	0.15	0.145	139.646	
aipw	grf (pack.)	96040	0.099	0.179	0.19	0.033	331.110	17
aipw	superlearner	150	-0.347	-0.238	1.24	0.590	10.035	0
aipw	superlearner	300	-0.283	-0.225	0.85	0.391	12.479	0
aipw	superlearner	600	-0.169	-0.133	0.77	0.268	21.674	0
aipw	superlearner	1200	0.057	0.048	0.62	0.300	37.717	0
aipw	superlearner	2400	0.011	0.009	0.38	0.149	67.708	0
aipw	superlearner	4802	-0.003	-0.002	0.27	0.081	125.308	0
aipw	superlearner	9604	0.102	0.064	0.28	0.095	251.572	0
aipw	superlearner	24010	0.023	0.013	0.14	0.050	623.451	0
aipw	superlearner	48020	-0.016	-0.016	0.20	0.050	1175.424	0
aipw	superlearner	96040	-0.020	-0.012	0.16	0.100	2240.504	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	150	-0.138	-0.077	1.33	0.587	0.080	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	ols_logit	300	-1.275	-0.650	2.12	0.954	0.101	0
$_{ m tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	600	-1.648	-0.850	2.24	1.452	0.147	0
$_{ m tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	1200	-1.350	-0.732	2.07	1.317	0.212	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	2400	-1.359	-0.653	2.04	1.065	0.327	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	4802	-1.283	-0.625	2.06	0.948	0.544	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	9604	-0.680	-0.311	1.37	1.063	1.185	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	24010	-1.124	-0.498	1.64	0.797	1.875	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	48020	-1.248	-0.622	1.94	0.923	3.693	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$ols\_logit$	96040	-0.864	-0.543	1.46	0.643	7.596	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	150	1.186	0.693	1.81	1.649	1.615	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	300	1.413	0.638	2.43	1.178	2.537	0
$_{ m tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	600	0.795	0.537	1.37	0.871	4.430	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	1200	0.573	0.422	0.94	0.704	7.756	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	2400	0.341	0.265	0.64	0.541	15.167	0
$_{ m tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	4802	0.225	0.183	0.40	0.416	36.842	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	9604	0.137	0.085	0.34	0.255	77.898	0
$_{ m tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	24010	0.113	0.064	0.28	0.143	217.227	0
$_{ m tmle}$	$\operatorname{grf}$	48020	-0.003	-0.003	0.16	0.071	589.889	0
$_{ m tmle}$	grf	96040	-0.106	-0.067	0.23	0.113	1872.553	0
$_{ m tmle}$	superlearner	150	-0.031	-0.022	1.23	0.757	10.039	0
$_{ m tmle}$	superlearner	300	-0.110	-0.088	0.90	0.557	12.484	0
$_{ m tmle}$	superlearner	600	-0.088	-0.070	0.81	0.303	21.679	0
$_{ m tmle}$	superlearner	1200	0.089	0.075	0.66	0.298	37.722	0
$_{ m tmle}$	superlearner	2400	0.030	0.023	0.40	0.150	67.717	0
$_{ m tmle}$	superlearner	4802	0.005	0.004	0.29	0.098	125.321	0
tmle	superlearner	9604	0.086	0.054	0.26	0.091	251.605	0
tmle	superlearner	24010	0.014	0.008	0.14	0.048	623.518	0
tmle	superlearner	48020	0.002	0.002	0.14	0.058	1175.546	0
$\operatorname{tmle}$	superlearner	96040	-0.140	-0.092	0.31	0.105	2240.722	0
dml	ols_logit	150	-56.640	-0.281	204.19	3.448	0.093	0
dml	ols_logit	300	-2.596	-0.162	15.70	2.425	0.140	0
dml	ols_logit	600	-0.263	-0.050	5.01	0.902	0.196	0
dml	ols_logit	1200	0.654	0.362	1.90	0.770	0.265	0
dml	ols_logit	2400	-0.291	-0.105	2.47	0.656	0.450	0
G1111	210210	2400	0.201	-0.100	2.41	5.000	0.400	U

dml	ols_logit	4802	-0.098	-0.054	1.42	0.695	0.660	0
dml	ols_logit	9604	0.263	0.174	0.64	0.432	1.173	0
dml	ols_logit	24010	0.294	0.156	0.66	0.475	2.197	0
dml	ols_logit	48020	0.218	0.227	0.58	0.327	3.121	0
dml	ols_logit	96040	0.122	0.079	0.57	0.335	6.145	0
dml	grf	150	-0.444	-0.260	1.09	0.996	1.756	14
dml	grf	300	-0.270	-0.100	2.50	1.062	3.010	0
dml	grf	600	0.379	0.238	1.38	1.014	4.722	0
dml	grf	1200	0.593	0.356	1.48	0.619	8.475	0
dml	grf	2400	0.409	0.301	0.98	0.744	16.105	0
dml	grf	4802	0.423	0.306	0.96	0.626	31.840	0
dml	grf	9604	0.283	0.186	0.61	0.399	65.090	0
dml	grf	24010	0.179	0.097	0.49	0.377	174.612	0
dml	grf	48020	0.227	0.223	0.54	0.368	391.386	0
dml	grf	96040	0.188	0.119	0.32	0.210	855.111	0
dml	superlearner	150	-1.382	-0.229	5.75	1.051	9.933	0
dml	superlearner	300	0.366	0.206	1.76	1.072	18.926	0
dml	superlearner	600	1.394	0.356	3.98	0.898	23.790	0
dml	superlearner	1200	1.884	0.427	4.73	0.884	40.678	0
dml	superlearner	2400	1.729	0.423	4.38	1.166	75.058	0
dml	superlearner	4802	1.672	0.456	3.96	1.027	129.318	0
dml	superlearner	9604	0.110	0.062	1.15	0.586	242.361	0
dml	superlearner	24010	-0.081	-0.037	1.31	0.630	574.176	0
dml	superlearner	48020	-0.107	-0.028	3.49	0.573	1105.293	0
dml	superlearner	96040	-0.092	-0.041	1.33	0.340	2218.412	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	150	-1.112	-0.270	3.91	1.089	4.937	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	300	-0.896	-0.300	2.93	1.103	5.333	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	600	-0.941	-0.270	3.41	0.921	6.215	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	1200	-0.864	-0.262	3.15	0.812	5.721	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	2400	-0.932	-0.281	3.17	0.848	5.805	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	4802	-0.997	-0.288	3.33	0.875	6.940	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	9604	0.240	0.147	0.87	0.505	9.498	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	24010	0.276	0.137	1.01	0.522	19.652	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	48020	0.365	0.146	2.59	0.489	36.202	0
dml	superlearner (pack.)	96040	0.344	0.197	1.65	0.476	69.661	0

## S2 Replications with Fixed Effects

The tables below present estimates from the ASR replications discussed in the main text, but with the addition of two other models implementing methods proposed by Clarke & Polselli (2024) that incorporate individual or group fixed effects into DML. The authors' package, XTDML, builds on the DoubleML package. I use two of their procedures. First, correlated random effects (CRE) models explicitly model the correlation between the group-level components in both the treatment and outcome models. Second, the authors' "hybrid" model combines CRE with a within-group estimator that partials out group means from all variables, similar to the mechanics of fixed effects in OLS. I present results using fixed effects for each model, whether or not the original model uses fixed effects. The original models from Aksoy & Gambetta (2022) use fixed effects throughout. Biegert et al. (2023) do not employ fixed effects in any of their original models. Nussio (2024) uses fixed effects in the fourth model in Tables 2 and 4 and in all models in Table 5.

Table 4: Replication of Aksoy et al. (2022) Table 2, models for outcome of Islamic Votes: "Effect of Fasting Hours (Daylength) during Ramadan on Various Outcome Variables Based on Regression Models That Include Fixed Effects for Provinces and Election Years"

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Original	7.159 **	7.349 **	5.317 **
	(2.539)	(2.491)	(1.855)
AIPW (GRF)	2.058 ***	2.535	1.942 *
	(0.434)	(1.597)	(0.909)
DML (SuperLearner)	2.025 ***	2.931 ***	2.910 ***
	(0.286)	(0.397)	(0.200)
DML	, ,	, ,	` ,
(SuperLearner),			
CRE FE	2.025 ***	2.969 ***	2.900 ***
	(0.290)	(0.399)	(0.142)
DML			
(SuperLearner),			
hybrid FE	2.027 ***	2.965 ***	2.900 ***
	(0.036)	(0.059)	(0.053)
Covariates	No	Yes	Yes
Lagged dependent			
variable	No	No	Yes
Election year fixed			
effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Province fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> p < 0.001; \*\* p < 0.01; \* p < 0.05. Covariates include GDP growth, population, turnout, number of parliamentary seats in province in Model 2 and 3; Models 3 also adjusts for the lagged value of the dependent variable (i.e., one election lagged Islamic votes); cluster robust standard errors are in parentheses. The AIPW (GRF) model does not drop incomplete observations.

Table 5: Replication of Biegert et al. (2023) Table 3: "Average Marginal Effects from Logistic Regression Models of All-Star Nomination"

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Original	0.607 ***	0.445 ***	0.048 ***	0.035 ***	0.024 ***
	(0.026)	(0.031)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.006)
AIPW (GRF)	0.610 ***	0.538 ***	0.298 ***	0.183 ***	0.168 ***
	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.023)	(0.020)	(0.011)
DML					
(SuperLearner)		0.659 ***	0.590 ***	0.572 ***	0.568 ***
		(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
DML					
(SuperLearner),					
CRE FE		0.548 ***	0.507 ***	0.498 ***	0.493 ***
		(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
DML					
(SuperLearner),					
hybrid FE		0.433 ***	0.422 ***	0.413 ***	0.408 ***
		(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Baseline					
confounders	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prior situation +					
performance	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Current					
performance	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Current situation	No	No	No	No	Yes

\*\*\* p < 0.001; \*\* p < 0.01; \* p < 0.05. With no control variables, Model 1 could not be estimated using DML with a SuperLearner. Model 2 adjusts for year (fixed effects in original model), height (cm), position, age at league entry, being Black, and NBA tenure. Model 3 adds controls for the previous year's average points per 36 minutes, average assists per 36 minutes, average rebounds per 36 minutes, minutes played, whether the team reached playoffs, the team's win percentage, and whether it was a big market team. Model 4 adds controls for current average points, average assists, and average rebounds per 36 minutes. Model 5 additionally controls for current minutes played, whether the team reaches the playoffs, the team win percentage, and whether it is a big market team. Player clustered standard errors are in parentheses. None of the original models includes player fixed effects. The AIPW (GRF) model does not drop incomplete observations.

Table 6: Replication of Nussio (2024) Table 2: "Individual-Level Analysis: Community Ties and Lynching Participation"

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Original	0.036 ***	0.033 ***	0.027 ***	0.032 ***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.008)
AIPW (GRF)	0.035 ***	0.033 ***	0.025 ***	0.025 ***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
DML				
(SuperLearner)	-0.005	-0.008	-0.015 *	-0.015 *
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
DML				
(SuperLearner),				
CRE FE	-0.009	-0.012	-0.019 **	-0.019 **
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
DML				
(SuperLearner),				
hybrid FE	-0.010	-0.013 *	-0.020 ***	-0.020 ***
_	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Colonia FE	No	No	No	Yes
Control variables	No	Some	All	All

\*\*\* p < 0.001; \*\* p < 0.01; \* p < 0.05. Data come from a representative survey of residents of Mexico City conducted in February 2022. Models estimate the effect of the log number of names that respondents know in their colonia (neighborhood) on whether they had ever participate in a lynching. Model 1 controls for the extent to which people trust others living in their neighborhood. Model 2 adds controls for education, age, female, number of light bulbs, and unemployment. Model 3 additionally controls for employment, being Catholic or non-religious, whether someone has participated in a fight, whether parents live in the colonia, trust in government, garbage on the street, and residential street block. Colonia clustered standard errors are in parentheses. Model 4 adds colonia fixed effects. The AIPW (GRF) model does not drop incomplete observations.

Table 7: Replication of Nussio (2024) Table 4: "Aggregate-Level Analysis: Community Ties and Lynching Rate"

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Original	2.126 ***	2.538 ***	2.178 ***	1.310 ***
	(0.601)	(0.572)	(0.580)	(0.382)
AIPW (GRF)	1.716 **	2.365 ***	2.449 ***	2.449 ***
	(0.639)	(0.645)	(0.670)	(0.670)
DML	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
(SuperLearner)	2.284 ***	2.673 ***	2.374 ***	2.374 ***
	(0.598)	(0.573)	(0.627)	(0.627)
DML	, ,	, ,	, ,	,
(SuperLearner),				
CRE FE	1.452 **	1.773 ***	1.537 **	1.537 **
	(0.539)	(0.508)	(0.517)	(0.517)
DML				
(SuperLearner),				
hybrid FE	1.128	1.247 *	1.176 *	1.176 *
	(0.608)	(0.562)	(0.555)	(0.555)
Control variables	No	Some	All	All
Estado FE	No	No	No	Yes
Estado clustered				
SE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

\*\*\* p < 0.001; \*\* p < 0.01; \* p < 0.05. Models estimate the effect of neighborly cooperation – operationalized by the proportion of respondents who think that most neighbors help each other in problems related to electric lighting – on the log municipal lynching rate. Model 1 adds controls for the proportion of respondents in a municipality that trust their neighbors. Model controls for population, area in square kilometers, poverty rate, Gini coefficient, share indigenous people, non-religious population, homicide rate, and robbery rate. Model 3 adds controls for household victimization and trust in army. Model 4 adds estado (state) fixed effects. Municipality clustered standard errors are in paratheses. The AIPW (GRF) model does not drop incomplete observations.

Table 8: Replication of Nussio (2024) Table 5: "Natural Experiment: Earthquake Exposure and Lynching"

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Original	0.108 ***	0.113 ***	0.087 ***	0.126 ***
	(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.019)	(0.026)
AIPW (GRF)	0.122 ***	0.153 ***	0.087 ***	0.135 ***
	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.021)
DML				
(SuperLearner)	0.257 ***	0.210 ***	0.231 ***	0.204 ***
	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.017)
DML				
(SuperLearner),				
CRE FE	0.292 ***	0.256 ***	0.269 ***	0.271 ***
	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.012)	(0.020)
DML				
(SuperLearner),				
hybrid FE	0.285 ***	0.248 ***	0.264 ***	0.266 ***
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.014)	(0.024)
Control variables	No	Yes	No	Yes

\*\*\* p < 0.001; \*\* p < 0.01; \* p < 0.05. Models estimate the effect of the Puebla earthquake on September 19, 2017, on the number of lynching events. Data is a panel of Mexican municipalities from 2000 to 2020. Specific independent variables include having an earthquake within 250 km (Models 1 and 2) or having earthquake damage (Models 3 and 4), each interacted with a post-2017 indicator variable. Municipality clustered standard errors are in parentheses. The original models include two-way fixed effects for year and municipality. Model 2 and 4 additionally control for homicides, robberies, kidnappings, and infant mortality. Machine learning models control for year. All models drop incomplete observations; Models 1, and 3 have 51,597 observations, while Models 2, and 4 have 17,225 observations. Due to complications with continuous treatment effects, I do not present the original Models 5 and 6, where the independent variable was distance from the earthquake.

### S3 References

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