

Clustering with Potential Multidimensionality: Inference and Practice

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Abstract

We show how clustering standard errors in one or more dimensions can be justified in M-estimation when there is sampling or assignment uncertainty. Since existing procedures for variance estimation are either conservative or invalid, we propose a variance estimator that refines a conservative procedure and remains valid. We then interpret environments where clustering is frequently employed in empirical work from our design-based perspective and provide insights on their estimands and inference procedures.

Keywords: *Finite population inference; M-estimation; Cluster-robust inference; Two-way clustering; Design-based inference; Potential outcomes; Triple differences*

JEL classification: *C21, C23*

1 Introduction

In our survey of articles published in *American Economic Review* in the years 2021 and 2022, 70% of 133 articles containing empirical specifications reported some cluster-robust standard errors. Among these papers, 12 reported two-way clustered standard

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errors. Despite the common use of cluster-robust inference in empirical work, little guidance has been provided on the motivation for clustered standard errors and the level of clustering for linear regressions and nonlinear estimators. Even less is known about the formal reasoning underlying two-way clustered standard errors. In this paper, we establish asymptotic properties of M-estimators under finite populations with potentially multiway cluster dependence, allowing for unbalanced and unbounded cluster sizes in the limit.

We use the finite population framework for the choice of appropriate inference because we can combine sampling-based uncertainty that arises from possibly not observing the entire population with design-based uncertainty caused by the stochastic assignment of treatment or policy variables. Following Abadie, Athey, Imbens, and Wooldridge (2023), we distinguish between two situations that justify computing clustered standard errors: i) cluster sampling induced by random sampling of groups of units, and ii) cluster assignment caused by correlated assignment of “treatment” within the same group. While Abadie et al. (2023) justify cluster-robust standard errors for the difference-in-means estimator with one-way clustering, we generalize their setup both in considering general M-estimators and in allowing for multiway clustering.

We show that for conducting inference with general M-estimators, one-way clustering is only necessary when there is either cluster sampling or cluster assignment, or both on nested or same dimensions. Multiway clustering can be justified when clustered assignment and clustered sampling occur on different dimensions, or when either sampling or assignment is multiway clustered. The same results are also shown for functions of M-estimators with the estimator of the average partial effect (APE) as a leading example. In the special case of linear regression on a binary treatment variable, one-way clustered standard errors on the assignment dimension is sufficient under homogeneous treatment effects even if the sampling and assignment dimensions are non-nested.

We view our main contribution as developing a framework and procedure for design-based inference of M-estimators with multiway clustering. Within the growing literature on design-based inference (e.g., Abadie, Athey, Imbens, and Wooldridge (2020); Xu (2020); Athey and Imbens (2022); Abadie et al. (2023); de Chaisemartin and Ramirez-Cuellar (2024)), there are at least four nuances that are unique to our environment that we find from our theory and from analyzing applications of cluster-

robust inference. First, there are special cases where two-way clustering reduces to one-way clustering even under two-way dependence. Second, the two-way clustered variance estimator as proposed in Cameron, Gelbach, and Miller (2011), henceforth CGM, can be anti-conservative while standard one-way robust variance estimator is conservative. Third, with multiple assignment variables on different clustering dimensions, we find that in certain cases it suffices to use one-way cluster variances on the respective dimensions. In contrast, this setting is not allowed or cannot be discussed in one-way clustering. Fourth, beyond the special case of Abadie et al. (2023), estimands from a fixed effects regression cannot be interpreted as the average treatment effect in general. A broader lesson here is that cluster dependence not only affects variance estimation in inference; it can also affect the interpretation of estimands.

Until recently, accounting for the large sample behavior of design-based settings with multiway clustering has been a difficult problem. Asymptotic theory for variables that have multi-dimensional dependence has thus far relied on separate exchangeability (e.g., Davezies, D’Haultfoeuille, and Guyonvarch (2018)). Separate exchangeability implies that the marginal distributions of clusters are exchangeable (MacKinnon, Nielsen, and Webb, 2021). However, by construction, separate exchangeability is violated within a design-based framework. Consider a binary assignment variable X_i . Since the error term $u_i = X_i u_i(1) + (1 - X_i) u_i(0)$ depends on the nonstochastic potential error $u_i(x)$, even if treatments X_i are identically distributed across clusters, the marginal distribution of u_i differs because X_i is weighted differently. Hence, a limit theory that accommodates heterogeneity of clusters and observations is required. By building on the central limit theorem in Yap (2025), we derive results on large-sample behavior of standard estimators in this environment.

When estimating the variance-covariance matrix, the usual variance estimators are typically too conservative for the finite population variance-covariance matrix in one-way clustering. However, we find that CGM can be anti-conservative and hence the resulting test is invalid. In response to the anti-conservativeness of the CGM estimator in design-based settings, there are two approaches that empirical researchers may take. The first approach is to make an assumption on how the individual treatment effects are correlated within the same cluster: CGM is conservative when the correlation is positive, which is reasonable in most applications. The second approach is to remain agnostic and to use CGM2, a more conservative version of the CGM vari-

ance estimator proposed by Davezies et al. (2018). Since simulations show CGM2 is often unnecessarily conservative, we propose a simple shrinkage variance estimator relying on adjustments using covariates. The probability limit of our adjusted variance estimator is guaranteed to be no smaller than the finite population variance matrix and provides a smaller upper bound than CGM2.

We discuss several practical settings involving clustering and justify the validity of cluster-robust inference within a design-based framework. These examples include a standard difference-in-means estimator, fixed effects regressions, a linear regression on two assignment variables clustered on different dimensions, and a triple differences estimator. (Some of these results are contained in the supplementary appendix to save space.) We also show the performance of our proposed shrinkage variance estimators in simulations and two empirical illustrations. Our adjusted standard errors can be substantially smaller than CGM2 while still maintaining correct coverage.

Our paper contributes to at least three strands of literature that have gained recent attention. First, we contribute to the literature on design-based inference (cited and summarized above). Second, we contribute to the literature on multiway clustering (e.g., Davezies et al. (2018); Menzel (2021); Chiang and Sasaki (2023); Yap (2025); Chiang, Hansen, and Sasaki (2024)). To the best of our knowledge, we are the first to consider any design-based environment with multiway clustering, which is a difficult problem as separate exchangeability used in most multiway clustering limit theorems does not hold in the general design-based setting. Consequently, our consistency and normality results are new relative to the existing literature on multiway clustering. Third, we contribute to the literature on causal panel data (e.g., De Chaisemartin and d’Haultfoeuille (2020); Callaway and Sant’Anna (2021); Sun and Abraham (2021); Athey and Imbens (2022); Borusyak, Jaravel, and Spiess (2024); Gardner, Thakral, Tô, and Yap (2024); Arkhangelsky and Imbens (2024)). By using a design-based setup, we make an assumption on assignment instead of the potential outcome as most of these papers do with parallel trends. Considering multiway clustered assignment is new relative to the design-based setting of Athey and Imbens (2022), and our setting provides new insights into the interpretation of the fixed effect estimands in these designs.

2 Asymptotic Properties of M-estimators

2.1 Setup

Consider a sequence of finite populations indexed by population size M , where M diverges to infinity in deriving the asymptotic properties. Suppose there are G mutually exclusive clusters in population M defined as either the primary sampling units in the sampling scheme or the partition in the assignment design, where each cluster has M_g^G units, $g = 1, 2, \dots, G$. Further, suppose the population can also be partitioned into H mutually exclusive clusters according to either the sampling scheme or assignment design on dimensions possibly different from that of G clusters. Each cluster H contains M_h^H units, $h = 1, 2, \dots, H$. We use \mathcal{N}_c^C to denote the set of observations in the c th cluster on the $C \in \{G, H, G \cap H\}$ dimension, and $c(i)$ to denote the cluster that i belongs to on the relevant dimension. If there is only one way of partitioning, H and G clusters coincide with each other.

Unit i within cluster g and cluster h is characterized by (X_{iM}, z_{iM}, Y_{iM}) . The vector X_{iM} is the vector of stochastic assignment variables, z_{iM} is a set of non-stochastic attributes, and Y_{iM} is the realized outcome. The categorization of assignments and attributes depends on the empirical question. Typically, the key variables of interest in an empirical study could be viewed as assignment variables, and the remaining covariates as attribute variables. With the potential outcome framework, there exists a mapping, denoted by the potential outcome function $y_{iM}(x)$, from the assignment variables to the potential outcomes. For example, $y_{iM}(x) = x\theta_{01} + z_{iM}\theta_{02} + e_{iM}$ for continuous outcomes, and $y_{iM}(x) = \mathbb{1}[x\theta_{01} + z_{iM}\theta_{02} + e_{iM} > 0]$ for binary outcomes, where z_{iM} and e_{iM} are observed and unobserved attributes respectively.¹ The potential outcome function $y_{iM}(\cdot)$ is non-stochastic.² Nevertheless, the realized outcome, $Y_{iM} = y_{iM}(X_{iM})$, is random. Hence, the finite population setting can be understood as a setting that conditions on the potential outcomes and attributes of the M units in the population. We use $W_{iM} := (X_{iM}, Y_{iM})$ to denote the random vector for brevity.

We study solutions to a population minimization problem, where the estimand of

¹We emphasize x as the argument of the potential outcome function because it is the only stochastic variables in the function.

²This implies that the unobserved attributes are non-stochastic.

interest is a $k \times 1$ vector denoted by θ_M^* :

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_M^* &= \arg \min_{\theta} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \\ &= \arg \min_{\theta} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)].\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

The expectation \mathbb{E} in (1) is taken over the distribution of X since X is the source of randomness here. The function $q_{iM}(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the objective function for a single unit. Examples include (nonlinear) least squares, weighted least squares, and maximum likelihood estimation. The subscripts of the objective function imply its dependence on the non-stochastic attribute variables z_{iM} , so covariates are allowed in the model. Interpreting this estimand is context-dependent, so we abstract from this discussion in our general framework.

Let R_{iM} denote the binary sampling indicator, which is equal to one if unit i is sampled and zero otherwise. Hence, the sample size is $N = \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} R_{iM} = \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM}$. The sample size is random unless the sample is population. The estimator of θ_M^* is denoted by $\hat{\theta}_N$, which solves the minimization problem in the sample:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\theta}_N &= \arg \min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} R_{iM} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \\ &= \arg \min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta).\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

Our random variables are two-way clustered in that random variables for indices i and j are independent if $g(i) \neq g(j)$ and $h(i) \neq h(j)$, formalized in the following assumptions.

Assumption 1. *The assignments are independent if units do not share any cluster, i.e., $c(i) \neq c(j), \forall c \in \{g, h\}$, but are allowed to be correlated within clusters.*

Assumption 1 allows assignments to be correlated within clusters on the dimensions of G, H , or both. The assignment variables X_{iM} are not necessarily identically distributed, which allows the assignments to depend on the fixed attributes z_{iM} .

Although the assignment mechanism is not perfectly known in observational stud-

ies, researchers typically impose implicit assumptions or leverage institutional knowledge to infer the correlation pattern of assignment variables. This understanding is then used to identify and estimate causal effects. Within a design-based framework, these underlying assumptions can also support inference. Notably, only one out of the 12 papers that reported two-way clustered standard errors in our empirical survey is an experimental study. A design-based framework is useful for both experimental and observational studies. For instance, Abadie et al. (2020) analyze design-based inference for regressions without experimental data and Rambachan and Roth (2025) develop a design-based framework suitable for analyzing quasi-experimental settings in social sciences.

Assumption 2. *With $Be(\rho)$ denoting the Bernoulli distribution with success probability ρ , the sampling indicator is $R_{iM} = R_{g(i)M}^G R_{h(i)M}^H R_{iM}^U$, where the random variables $R_{gM}^G \sim Be(\rho_{GM})$, $R_{hM}^H \sim Be(\rho_{HM})$, and $R_{iM}^U \sim Be(\rho_{UM})$ are independently drawn across g, h, i . The sequence of sampling probabilities ρ_{GM} , ρ_{HM} , and ρ_{UM} satisfies $\rho_{lM} \rightarrow \rho_l \in (0, 1]$ for $l \in \{G, H, U\}$, as $M \rightarrow \infty$ and does not vary by cluster or units.³*

Various sampling schemes are allowed under Assumption 2. When all sampling probabilities are equal to one, we observe the entire population; when $\rho_{GM} = \rho_{HM} = 1$ but $\rho_{UM} < 1$, we have independent sampling; if the dimensions of H and G coincide or H is nested within G without loss of generality (e.g., zip code areas nested within counties), $\rho_{GM} < 1$ or $\rho_{HM} < 1$ implies one-way cluster sampling; lastly, if the dimensions of H and G differ, $\rho_{HM} < 1$ and $\rho_{GM} < 1$ implies two-way cluster sampling. For instance, one can first sample according to occupations and industries and then sample individuals from the chosen intersections of occupations and industries.⁴

Remark 1. *This sampling scheme is different from one-way cluster sampling at the intersection level. To see this, one-way clustering at the intersection level implies that*

³Equivalently, we can think of the sampling scheme as consisting of two steps. In the first step, a subset of clusters is drawn according to Bernoulli sampling at the G clustering dimension with probability $\rho_{GM} > 0$; simultaneously, another subset of clusters is drawn according to Bernoulli sampling at the H clustering dimension with probability $\rho_{HM} > 0$. Sampling probabilities ρ_{GM} and ρ_{HM} do not differ across clusters. In the second step, units are independently sampled, according to a Bernoulli trial with probability $\rho_{UM} > 0$, from the subpopulation consisting of all the sampled intersections of clusters.

⁴Notice that zero sampling probabilities are ruled out in the limit to maintain bounded moment conditions. A similar approach has been used by Abadie et al. (2023) in their study of one-way clustering.

$R_{iM} \perp\!\!\!\perp R_{jM}$ for $g(i) \neq g(j)$ or $h(i) \neq h(j)$, which implies $R_{iM} \perp\!\!\!\perp R_{jM}$ for some i, j with $g(i) = g(j)$ and $h(i) \neq h(j)$. However, under our sampling scheme $\text{Cov}(R_{iM}, R_{jM}) = \mathbb{E}[R_{iM}R_{jM}] - \mathbb{E}[R_{iM}]\mathbb{E}[R_{jM}] = \rho_{GM}(1 - \rho_{GM})\rho_{HM}^2\rho_{UM}^2 \neq 0$.

Assumption 3. *The vector of assignments is independent of the vector of sampling indicators.*

Independent sampling and assignment processes imply Assumption 3, which rules out sample selection due to assignment status. Cluster sizes in our theorems are allowed to be unbalanced and unbounded in the limit. Nevertheless, in order to apply asymptotic theory, we have assumptions that restrict cluster heterogeneity and the growth rate of the cluster sizes relative to the population size and variances.

Assumption 4. $\frac{\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2}{M^2} \rightarrow 0$ and $\frac{\sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2}{M^2} \rightarrow 0$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$.

This assumption implies $G, H \rightarrow \infty$, and rules out the case where a particular subset of clusters dominates the population. In the results that follow, for matrices A and B , when we say $A \geq B$, we mean that $A - B$ is positive semi-definite (PSD).

2.2 Asymptotic Distribution

2.2.1 One-way Clustering

To fix ideas, we start with the simpler case of one-way clustering. Namely, there is only one way of partitioning so that G and H clusters coincide. Without loss of generality, let $\rho_{HM} = 1$ in this case. Let $m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$ denote the score function of $q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$. The variance matrix of M-estimators is defined as

$$V_M := L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} V_{\Delta M} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}, \quad (3)$$

where

$$V_{\Delta M} := \mathbb{V} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{GM}\rho_{UM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \right] \quad (4)$$

and

$$L_M(\theta) := \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [\nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)]. \quad (5)$$

It can be shown that:

$$V_{\Delta M} = \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*) - \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{E,M} - \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{EC,M}, \quad (6)$$

where

$$\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)'] \quad (7)$$

and

$$\Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)'] \quad (8)$$

account for heteroskedasticity (Eicker-Huber-White (EHW)) and within-cluster correlation respectively. The terms

$$\Delta_{E,M} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]' \quad (9)$$

and

$$\Delta_{EC,M} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \mathbb{E}[m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)]' \quad (10)$$

are the finite population counterparts of $\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*)$ and $\Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)$.

The conventional superpopulation variance matrix is denoted by

$$\begin{aligned} V_{SM} &= L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \\ &= V_M + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M}) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Notice that the middle part of the sandwich form of V_M is different from that of V_{SM} due to two “extra” (E) terms $\Delta_{E,M}$ and $\Delta_{EC,M}$ scaled by the composite sampling probability.

The usual cluster-robust variance estimator (CRVE) that uses the estimator from Liang and Zeger (1986) for V_{SM} is given by

$$\hat{V}_{SN} = \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} (\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}(\hat{\theta}_N)) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1}, \quad (12)$$

where

$$\hat{L}_N(\theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta), \quad (13)$$

$$\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)', \quad (14)$$

and

$$\hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}(\theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} R_{iM} R_{jM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)'. \quad (15)$$

For one-way clustering, we use a stronger version of Assumption 4 to enhance interpretability. This assumption ensures convergence at rate $N^{-1/2}$ and follows Hansen and Lee (2019). The results are extended to an arbitrary convergence rate and two-way clustering in the next subsection.

Assumption 4'. $\frac{\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2}{M} \leq C < \infty$ and $\max_{g \leq G} \frac{(M_g^G)^2}{M} \rightarrow 0$, as $M \rightarrow \infty$.

Theorem 2.1. *Under one-way clustering, Assumptions 1-3, Assumption 4', and Assumption A.1 in Appendix A, (1) $V_M^{-1/2} \sqrt{N}(\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_k)$; (2) $V_{SM}^{-1/2} \hat{V}_{SN} V_{SM}^{-1/2} \xrightarrow{p} I_k$.*

Theorem 2.1 shows asymptotic normality with the finite population cluster-robust asymptotic variance (CRAV). In the variance-covariance matrices, the term $\Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)$ is scaled by the sampling probability ρ_{UM} because of the two-stage sampling scheme. Nevertheless, the usual CRVE, \hat{V}_{SN} , converges to V_{SM} , in which the estimation of ρ_{UM} has been accounted for.

Remark 2. *Clustering is necessary if and only if there is cluster sampling ($\rho_{GM} < 1$) or cluster assignment ($\Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*) \neq \Delta_{EC,M}$), or both.*

The term related to clustering in the variance formula, $\Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*) - \rho_{GM} \Delta_{EC,M}$, is zero if we have both independent sampling ($\rho_{GM} = 1$) and independent assignment. Otherwise, these components in the variance must be accounted for. Hence, Remark 2 suggests that we should adjust standard errors of M-estimators for clustering at the level of cluster sampling or cluster assignment. It generalizes the results in Abadie et al. (2023): they prove the case for the difference-in-means estimator, while the

remark above holds for all M-estimators with either continuous or discrete assignment variables.

Remark 3. *The superpopulation CRAV of M-estimators is no less than the finite population CRAV, in the matrix sense.*

Since the sum of the two additional terms, $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M}$, is PSD, we reach the conclusion in Remark 3. Remark 3 together with Theorem 2.1(2) imply that the usual CRVE is often too conservative. There are exceptions where using the usual CRVE for inference is approximately correct, with the leading scenario summarized in the remark below.

Remark 4. *If a relatively small number of clusters is sampled from a large population of clusters, i.e., ρ_{GM} is close to zero, or there is at most one unit sampled from each cluster, i.e., ρ_{UM} is close to zero, then it is approximately correct to use the usual CRVE of M-estimators for inference.*

Another special case for the usual CRVE to be correct for inference is when $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M} = \mathbf{0}$, which is true if either $\mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] = \mathbf{0}$, $\forall i = 1, \dots, M_g^G$, $g = 1, \dots, G$ or $\sum_{i \in N_g^G} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] = \mathbf{0}$, $\forall g = 1, \dots, G$. The former is true for the variance of the coefficient estimator on the assignment variables under the sufficient conditions provided by Abadie et al. (2020), including constant treatment effects and other linearity conditions. The latter holds if the finite population is composed of repetitions of the smallest cluster. With this kind of data structure, θ_M^* that solves $\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in N_g^G} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)\right] = \mathbf{0}$ is also the solution to $\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i \in N_g^G} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)\right] = \mathbf{0}$ for each cluster g . However, these kinds of special cases rarely hold in practice.

Sometimes, we are interested in the functions of M-estimators rather than M-estimators themselves. Let $f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)$ be a $q \times 1$ function of W_{iM} and θ_M^* . Suppose we wish to estimate $\gamma_M^* = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]$. As an example, γ_M^* could be the APE from nonlinear models, where $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ is some partial derivative for continuous variables or some difference function for discrete variables.

Let $\hat{\gamma}_N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)$ be the estimator of γ_M^* . Denote the finite population variance matrix by

$$V_{f,M} = \Delta_{ehw,M}^f + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}^f - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{E,M}^f - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{EC,M}^f. \quad (16)$$

The superpopulation variance matrix is then $V_{f,SM} = \Delta_{ehw,M}^f + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}^f$. And

the usual CRVE is denoted by $\hat{V}_{f,SN} = \hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}^f + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}^f$. The detailed definition of each term can be found in Appendix A.

Theorem 2.2. *Under one-way clustering, Assumptions 1-3, Assumption 4', and Assumptions A.1-A.2 in Appendix A, (1) $V_{f,M}^{-1/2}\sqrt{N}(\hat{\gamma}_N - \gamma_M^*) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_q)$; (2) $V_{f,SM}^{-1/2} \cdot \hat{V}_{f,SN} \cdot V_{f,SM}^{-1/2} \xrightarrow{p} I_q$.*

Theorem 2.2 shows that the conservative property of the usual CRVE of M-estimators also applies to the usual CRVE of any functions of M-estimators.

2.2.2 Two-way Clustering

Now, suppose the H and G clusters are partitioned on different dimensions. The variance matrix of M-estimators is defined as

$$V_{TWM} := L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} V_{\Delta TWM} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}, \quad (17)$$

where

$$V_{\Delta TWM} := \mathbb{V} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\rho_{UM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \right]. \quad (18)$$

By grouping the cross products of score functions into different cases: individual units ($\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*)$), units belonging to the intersection of G and H ($\Delta_{(G \cap H),M}(\theta_M^*)$), units belonging to G but in different H 's ($\Delta_{G,M}(\theta_M^*)$), and units belonging to H but in different G 's ($\Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*)$), it can be shown that:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\Delta TWM} = & \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{(G \cap H),M}(\theta_M^*) \\ & + \rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*) \\ & - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{E,M} - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} \\ & - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{EG,M} - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{EH,M} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where

$$\Delta_{(G \cap H),M}(\theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H} \setminus \{i\}} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)'], \quad (20)$$

$$\Delta_{E(G \cap H), M} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H} \setminus \{i\}} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \mathbb{E}[m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)]', \quad (21)$$

$$\Delta_{G,M}(\theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{h' \neq h}^H \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h')}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)'], \quad (22)$$

$$\Delta_{EG,M} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{h' \neq h}^H \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h')}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \mathbb{E}[m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)]', \quad (23)$$

$$\Delta_{H,M}(\theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{g' \neq g}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g',h)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)'], \quad (24)$$

and

$$\Delta_{EH,M} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{g' \neq g}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g',h)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \mathbb{E}[m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)]'. \quad (25)$$

As in one-way clustering, $\Delta_{E(G \cap H), M}$, $\Delta_{EG, M}$, and $\Delta_{EH, M}$ are the finite population counterparts of $\Delta_{(G \cap H), M}(\theta_M^*)$, $\Delta_{G, M}(\theta_M^*)$, and $\Delta_{H, M}(\theta_M^*)$, respectively.

The two-way superpopulation cluster-robust asymptotic variance is:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{TWSM} &= L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\Delta_{ehw, M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{(G \cap H), M}(\theta_M^*) \\ &\quad + \rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G, M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{H, M}(\theta_M^*)) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \\ &= V_{TWM} + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\Delta_{E, M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H), M} + \Delta_{EG, M} + \Delta_{EH, M}) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Our normality result for M-estimators with two-way clustering uses the following assumption.

Assumption 5. Let $\lambda_{\min}(\cdot)$ denote the smallest eigenvalue. With $\lambda_M := M \lambda_{\min}(V_{\Delta TWM})$, and for some $C < \infty$, we have $\frac{1}{\lambda_M} \max_g (M_g^G)^2 \rightarrow 0$, $\frac{1}{\lambda_M} \max_h (M_h^H)^2 \rightarrow 0$, $\frac{1}{\lambda_M} \sum_g (M_g^G)^2 \leq C$, and $\frac{1}{\lambda_M} \sum_h (M_h^H)^2 \leq C$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$.

Assumption 5 ensures that the overall variance is not driven by a few large clusters. A stronger way of stating Assumptions 4 and 5 is that $\frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 \leq C < \infty$ and $\max_{g \leq G} \frac{(M_g^G)^2}{M} \rightarrow 0$, as $M \rightarrow \infty$ with an analogous condition in the H dimension where

$\lambda_M \geq \underline{c}M$ for some $\underline{c} > 0$. This assumption is more similar to the setting of Hansen and Lee (2019), but rules out two-way balanced clusters where there is one unit in every intersection: if there are G clusters on both the G and H dimensions, then $M = G^2$ so $\frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 = G^3/G^2 = G \rightarrow \infty$. Assumption 4 as stated makes no such restriction as $\frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 = G^3/G^4 = 1/G \rightarrow 0$. With more flexible cluster sizes, the convergence rate depends on the variance of the sum, which motivates Assumption 5. The stronger version of the assumption only allows a convergence rate of $M^{-1/2}$, which is not necessarily true in the weaker version. For instance, the weaker version can allow a slower convergence rate of $(\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2/M^2)^{-1/2} = G^{-1/2}$ instead of $M^{-1/2} = G^{-1}$. Since we can allow for different convergence rates, we use the scale λ_M to restrict cluster heterogeneity in Assumption 5 to obtain normality.

Theorem 2.3. *Under Assumptions 1-5 and Assumption A.3 in Appendix A, $V_{TWM}^{-1/2} \sqrt{N}(\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_k)$.*

The proof of this theorem is largely analogous to Theorem 2.1, just that we apply the central limit theorem (CLT) from Yap (2025) instead of Hansen and Lee (2019). Chiang and Sasaki (2023) (Table 1) pointed out that the two-way cluster-robust standard errors are usually valid. A notable exception is when the additive components are degenerate, such that the random variable can be written as $D_{it} = \alpha_i \gamma_t$, where α_i, γ_t are cluster-specific random variables on the respective dimensions. As noted in Remark 1 of Yap (2025), this data generating process (earlier pointed out by Menzel (2021)) is ruled out by our summability condition in Assumption 5.

Remark 5. V_{TWM} reduces to V_M (i.e., the one-way CRAV) if (i) $\rho_{HM} = 1$ and $\Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*) = \Delta_{EH,M}$ or (ii) $\rho_{GM} = 1$ and $\Delta_{G,M}(\theta_M^*) = \Delta_{EG,M}$.

Remark 5 coupled with Remark 2 imply that two-way clustering is only justified if there is (i) two-way clustered sampling (i.e., $\rho_{GM} < 1$ and $\rho_{HM} < 1$); (ii) two-way clustered assignments (i.e., $\Delta_{G,M}(\theta_M^*) \neq \Delta_{EG,M}$ and $\Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*) \neq \Delta_{EH,M}$); or (iii) clustered sampling and clustered assignments on different dimensions. For the third case, there could be many combinations of sampling schemes and assignment designs, possibly combining two-way sampling and two-way assignments at the same time.

One important implication of Remark 5 is that researchers may report two-way clustered standard errors more frequently than necessary in their empirical studies. It

is essential for researchers to understand the sampling scheme and carefully consider the assignment pattern when deciding which robust inference method to apply. Our analysis is not only relevant for identifying the appropriate level of clustering when two-way clustering is required but is also crucial for determining whether the use of any two-way clustered standard errors is justified.

Remark 6. *In a special case, G and H clusters could be partitioned at different but nested levels. Without loss of generality, suppose H clusters are nested in G clusters. The variance-covariance matrix can be simplified to be*

$$V_{TWM} = L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{(G \cap H),M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{1M} \Delta_{G,M}(\theta_M^*) - \rho_{2M} \Delta_{E,M} - \rho_{2M} \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} - \rho_{2M} \Delta_{EG,M}) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}, \quad (27)$$

where (i) $\rho_{1M} = \rho_{UM} \rho_{HM}$ and $\rho_{2M} = \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}$ for nested sampling; (ii) $\rho_{1M} = \rho_{2M} = \rho_{UM}$ for nested assignment; (iii) $\rho_{1M} = \rho_{UM}$ and $\rho_{2M} = \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}$ for sampling at the G level and assignment at the H level; (iv) $\rho_{1M} = \rho_{2M} = \rho_{UM} \rho_{HM}$ for assignment at the G level and sampling at the H level. As a consequence, one-way clustering at the higher level G is sufficient.

Remark 7. *In the special case of the difference-in-means estimator, which is equivalent to linear regression on a constant and a binary treatment variable, the score has mean zero for all observations when there are constant treatment effects. If there is clustered sampling on dimension G and clustered assignment on dimension H , where G and H are non-nested, then it suffices to cluster on the assignment dimension H . To see this, since $\mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] = 0$ for all i , the difference between $V_{\Delta TWM}$ and one-way cluster-robust variance on H is $\frac{1}{M} \sum_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G \setminus \mathcal{N}_{h(i)}^H} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)]$. Since $\mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)] = \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \mathbb{E}[m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)]$ when i, j do not share a H cluster, the difference is zero.*

While the usual variance estimators are conservative for the finite population variance-covariance matrix in one-way clustering, the usual variance estimator is not necessarily conservative with multiway clustering. We denote the usual two-way cluster-robust variance estimator proposed in Cameron et al. (2011) (CGM) by

$$\hat{V}_{CGM} = \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} (\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{G,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{H,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) - \hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H,N}(\hat{\theta}_N)) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1}, \quad (28)$$

where

$$\hat{\Delta}_{C,N}(\theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_c \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_c^C} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_c^C \setminus \{i\}} R_{iM} R_{jM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)', \quad (29)$$

for $C \in \{G, H, G \cap H\}$.

For variance estimators to converge to the variance-covariance matrices in the general environment, we impose an additional assumption.

Assumption 6. For $C, C' \in \{G, H\}$,

let $\lambda_M^C := \lambda_{\min} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^C} \mathbb{E}[R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)'] \right)$. Then, $(\lambda_M^C)^{-1} \max_{c'} (M_{c'}^{C'})^2 = o(1)$ and $(\lambda_M^C)^{-1} \sum_{c'} (M_{c'}^{C'})^2 = O(1)$.

The condition in Assumption 6 is required in the following propositions so that the asymptotic error incurred by using the matrix estimator \hat{V} relative to the true matrix V converges to zero. The difference between Assumption 6 and the existing assumptions is that the previous assumptions defined λ_M as the variance of the sum, which includes all two-way clustered terms, but here, λ_M^C only includes terms from one of the two dimensions. Since the strategy for showing such convergence is similar to Yap (2025), an analogous summability condition and a condition on the largest cluster having a negligible contribution to the variance are required. Since Assumption 6 only accounts for one-way clustering in the denominator, Assumption 6 is stronger than Assumption 5.⁵

Proposition 2.1. Under Assumptions 1-4, Assumption 6, and Assumption A.3 in Appendix A, $V_{TWSM}^{-1/2} \hat{V}_{CGM} V_{TWSM}^{-1/2} \xrightarrow{p} I_k$. However, V_{TWSM} could be smaller than V_{TWM} in the matrix sense.

The difference in the meat of the variance sandwich between V_{TWSM} and V_{TWM} is $\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} (\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} + \Delta_{EG,M} + \Delta_{EH,M})$. Notice that the sum of the

⁵Assumption 6 in its present form requires that the cluster correlation on each clustering dimension be of comparable scale. However, Propositions 2.1 and 2.2 hold even when the cluster correlation on one dimension is negligible compared to the other, as the proof only requires the condition to hold for the denominator λ_M^C where C is the cluster dimension with correlation that is not negligible. Nonetheless, Assumption 6 is required in Theorem 3.3 as we are shrinking the dimensions separately for CGM2, so in order for the proof strategy in Yap (2025) to apply, we require the variances to be of the same order. To ensure consistency across sections, we impose the stronger assumption.

first three terms within the parentheses

$$\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} + \Delta_{EG,M} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left(\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \right) \left(\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \right)',$$

is PSD. $\Delta_{EH,M}$, on the other hand, cannot be written in quadratic form and is therefore not guaranteed to be PSD by its definition. As a result, the difference between the superpopulation and finite population two-way cluster robust variance matrices can be positive or negative in general (in the matrix sense).

Above, we show that the probability limit of the CGM variance estimator can be smaller than the finite population two-way cluster robust variance, which is a population property. The anti-conservativeness results from the subtraction of the correlation terms within intersection clusters $\hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H, N}(\hat{\theta}_N)$. Correspondingly, in finite samples the CGM variance estimator may not be PSD and can numerically be negative, a result acknowledged in Cameron et al. (2011).⁶ In Example B.1 in Appendix B, we give an example where V_{TWSM} is anti-conservative, and report a related simulation where \hat{V}_{CGM} has a coverage rate that is less than the nominal rate in Table 8.

If all within-cluster correlations of $E[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]$ are positive, then \hat{V}_{CGM} is still a conservative variance estimator. Davezies et al. (2018) propose an alternative variance estimator that does not adjust for double counting the intersection clusters. Let

$$\hat{V}_{CGM2} = \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} (2\hat{\Delta}_{ehw, N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{G, N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{H, N}(\hat{\theta}_N)) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} \quad (30)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} V_{TWSM2} = & L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (2\Delta_{ehw, M}(\theta_M^*) + 2\rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G \cap H), M}(\theta_M^*) \\ & + \rho_{UM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{G, M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{H, M}(\theta_M^*)) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Proposition 2.2. *Under Assumptions 1-4, Assumption 6, and Assumption A.3 in Appendix A, $V_{TWSM2}^{-1/2} \hat{V}_{CGM2} V_{TWSM2}^{-1/2} \xrightarrow{p} I_k$. V_{TWSM2} is guaranteed to be no smaller than V_{TWSM} in the matrix sense.*

Hence, in contrast to CGM, CGM2 is asymptotically conservative.

⁶Let $\mathcal{N}_i = \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G \cup \mathcal{N}_{h(i)}^H$. When considering $\mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]$ as the analog of an observation, if $\sum_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} W_{iM} W'_{jM}$ need not be PSD, then $\sum_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \mathbb{E}[m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)]'$ also need not be PSD.

3 Proposed Variance Estimation

Even though we restore conservativeness of the usual variance estimator by using \hat{V}_{CGM2} , it can be too conservative. The terms in the usual CRAV can be estimated in the standard way. Taking one-way clustering as an example, it is more challenging to estimate the two extra terms, $\Delta_{E,M}$ and $\Delta_{EC,M}$ appearing in (6), because $\mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]$ is generally non-identifiable due to the missing data problem of the potential outcome framework. For instance, with a binary assignment variable, $\mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] = P(X_{iM} = 1) \cdot m_{iM}((1, y_{iM}(1)), \theta_M^*) + P(X_{iM} = 0) \cdot m_{iM}((0, y_{iM}(0)), \theta_M^*)$, and we do not observe both $y_{iM}(0)$ and $y_{iM}(1)$ at the same time. This observation motivates a simple method to estimate a bound on these extra terms such that the corrected variance estimators are still conservative, but are smaller than the one-way CRVE or CGM2.

The variance estimator depends on the sampling and assignment schemes. If the cluster variance matrix is purely induced by sampling, then $\Delta_{EC,M} = \Delta_{cluster,M}$, which can be consistently estimated, as $\hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}$ consistently estimates $\rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}$. Then, it remains to identify a lower bound of $\Delta_{E,M}$. On the other hand, if there is cluster assignment, we have to identify a lower bound of $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M}$ jointly. Similarly, if there is cluster sampling on the G dimension but cluster assignment on the H dimension, we only need to adjust for the H dimension. If there are multiway cluster assignments, we need to adjust for both dimensions.

We first discuss estimating the $\Delta_{E,M}$ component defined in (9). We can eliminate part of $\Delta_{E,M}$ by employing the regression-based approach outlined below, which involves partially predicting the expected value of the score functions using the covariates z_{iM} . Notice that this set of covariates may be identical to the z_{iM} used in Section 2 to identify the estimand, or it may be a subset of that set. Consider the estimator,

$$\hat{\Delta}_N^Z = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \hat{K}'_N z'_{iM} z_{iM} \hat{K}_N, \quad (32)$$

where $\hat{K}_N = \left(\sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} z'_{iM} z_{iM} \right)^{-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} z'_{iM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)' \right]$. With clustered data, we can include cluster dummies as regressors in the linear projection of $m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)$ onto the fixed attributes.

Theorem 3.1. *In addition to Assumptions 1-4 and Assumption A.3 in Appendix A,*

assume that (i) $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M z'_{iM} z_{iM}$ is nonsingular; (ii) $\sup_{i,M} \|z_{iM}\| < \infty$. Then $\mathbf{0} \leq \Delta_M^Z \leq \Delta_{E,M}$, where $\|\hat{\Delta}_M^Z - \Delta_M^Z\| \xrightarrow{p} 0$ (all inequalities are in the matrix sense).

This theorem holds for both one-way and two-way clustering. Under one-way clustered sampling but independent assignment, the estimator for an upper bound of the finite population CRAV is given in Case 1 of Table 1 below, where G_N is the number of clusters in the sample. The composite sampling probability $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}$ can be estimated by N/M , where the population size M is assumed to be known. If the entire population is observed, $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}$ is simply one. We ignore the Hessian matrix as it does not affect the discussion here. This estimator is asymptotically conservative because $\Delta_M^Z \leq \Delta_{E,M}$.

Next, we turn to $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M}$. We could sum $m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)$ within each cluster, and linearly project $\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)$ onto the fixed attributes. The number of observations in the linear projection is the number of clusters in the sample. To reduce the dimensionality of the regressors, the fixed attributes can also be summed within clusters as one way of aggregation. As a result, $\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]$ can be partially estimated by its predicted value from the linear projection.⁷ Let

$$\tilde{z}_{gM} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} z_{iM}, \quad (33)$$

$$\hat{\tilde{z}}_{gM} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} z_{iM}, \quad (34)$$

$$\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta), \quad (35)$$

$$\hat{\tilde{m}}_{gM}(\theta) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta), \quad (36)$$

and

$$\hat{P}_N = \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \hat{\tilde{z}}'_{gM} \hat{\tilde{z}}_{gM} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \hat{\tilde{z}}'_{gM} \hat{\tilde{m}}_{gM}(\hat{\theta}_N)' \right). \quad (37)$$

⁷As the sample size in the linear projection is the number of clusters, there could be more covariates than the sample size. The linear projection is credible when the dimension of the covariates is not too high. Therefore, practitioners should carefully select a subset of covariates to achieve a tighter upper bound on the finite population variance. Potentially, high-dimensional regression techniques could be applied. Since we do not propose a sharp upper bound for the finite population variance, the optimal choice of covariates for prediction is left as future research.

Case	Cluster Sampling	Cluster Assignment	Variance Estimator
1	✓	×	$\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + (1 - G_N/G) \cdot \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N} - N/M \cdot \hat{\Delta}_N^Z$
2	×	✓	$\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N} - N/M \cdot \hat{\Delta}_{CE,N}^Z$
3	✓	✓	$\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N} - N/M \cdot \hat{\Delta}_{CE,N}^Z$
4	×	×	$\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} - N/M \cdot \hat{\Delta}_N^Z$

Table 1: Variance Estimators for One-Way Clustering

Estimate $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M}$ with

$$\hat{\Delta}_{CE,N}^Z = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G \hat{P}'_N \hat{z}'_{gM} \hat{z}_{gM} \hat{P}_N. \quad (38)$$

Theorem 3.2. *In addition to Assumptions 1-3, Assumption 4', and Assumption A.1 in Appendix A, suppose that (i) $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM}$ is nonsingular, where λ_M^G is a scaling factor defined in the appendix; (ii) $\sup_{i,M} \|z_{iM}\| < \infty$; (iii) $\rho_{UM} = 1$; (iv) we have one-way clustering. Then $0 \leq \Delta_{CE,M}^Z \leq (\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M})$, where $\|\hat{\Delta}_{CE,N}^Z - \Delta_{CE,M}^Z\| \xrightarrow{p} 0$ (all inequalities are in the matrix sense).*

Theorem 3.2 proposes an easy way to partially remove $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M}$ all at once with one-way clustering, and $\hat{\Delta}_{CE,N}^Z$ is PSD. In this case, we require no within-cluster sampling but allow for sampling at the cluster level.⁸ With large samples, even though the limit of the adjusted finite population CRVE is still conservative (as $\Delta_{CE,M}^Z \leq (\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M})$), it is less conservative than the limit of the usual CRVE.

We list all possible cases of sampling and assignment and their corresponding adjusted variance estimators in Table 1 for one-way clustering. Case 4 reduces exactly to the approach in Abadie et al. (2020) for linear regression. While they take the square of the difference between the score and the predicted score as their estimator, their approach is numerically equivalent to taking the difference of the second moments as we propose.⁹

⁸This requirement is reflected as $\rho_{UM} = 1$ in the theorem, so Theorem 3.2 is not an immediate analog of Theorem 3.1. In Theorem 3.1, sampling is allowed because we have a sum over units, so scaling by N is sufficient for the sum. In contrast, when we sum over squares of cluster sums, the sampling scale for $i = j$ is different from the sampling scale for $i \neq j$, so scaling by N in (38) is insufficient to obtain its population analog — an issue that does not arise when $\rho_{UM} = 1$.

⁹Our approach is fundamentally different from the proposal in Abadie et al. (2023). They split the data into subsamples and directly estimate the finite population variance, while our approach here shrinks the variance using information from covariates. All cluster sizes need to diverge in their

A similar shrinkage procedure can be applied to two-way clustering with CGM2 since the additively separable one-way cluster objects can be shown to converge to their limit even with multiway dependence. The variance estimator after adjustment is still conservative for the finite population two-way CRAV in (19). To be precise, let:

$$\hat{P}_{G,N} = \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{m}_{gM}(\hat{\theta}_N)' \right), \quad (39)$$

$$\hat{P}_{H,N} = \left(\sum_{h=1}^H \tilde{z}'_{hM} \tilde{z}_{hM} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{h=1}^H \tilde{z}'_{hM} \tilde{m}_{hM}(\hat{\theta}_N)' \right), \quad (40)$$

$$\hat{\Delta}_{GE,N}^Z = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \hat{P}'_{G,N} \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} \hat{P}_{G,N}, \quad (41)$$

and

$$\hat{\Delta}_{HE,N}^Z = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{h=1}^H \hat{P}'_{H,N} \tilde{z}'_{hM} \tilde{z}_{hM} \hat{P}_{H,N}. \quad (42)$$

Theorem 3.3. *In addition to Assumptions 1-4, Assumption 6, and Assumption A.3 in Appendix A, suppose that (i) $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM}$ is nonsingular, where λ_M^G is a scaling factor defined in the appendix; (ii) $\sup_{i,M} \|z_{iM}\| < \infty$; (iii) $\rho_{UM} = \rho_{GM} = \rho_{HM} = 1$; (iv) the variance order condition (A.9) in Appendix A holds. Then, for $C \in \{G, H\}$, $0 \leq \Delta_{CE,M}^Z \leq (\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EC,M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M})$, where $\left\| (\Delta_{CE,M}^Z)^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{CE,N}^Z - \Delta_{CE,M}^Z \right) \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0$ (all inequalities are in the matrix sense). Further, either*

$$\left\| (\rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H,M}(\theta_M^*) + \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*))^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) \right) \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0 \text{ or } \left\| (\rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H,M}(\theta_M^*) + \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*))^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) - \rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H,M}(\hat{\theta}_N) - \Delta_{ehw,M}(\hat{\theta}_N) \right) \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0.$$

When adjusting the variance matrix estimator with two-way clustering, we use the entire population.¹⁰ Theorem 3.3 also provides formal guarantees that the cluster estimators for the intersection of G and H either converge to their estimand or are

approach, which is not required here. We also allow for constant assignment within clusters, which is ruled out by Abadie et al. (2023).

¹⁰This requirement is reflected as $\rho_{GM} = \rho_{HM} = \rho_{UM} = 1$ in the theorem. The consideration here is similar to Theorem 3.2. With the given adjustment, three different sampling scales are required: one for $i = j$, one for i and j sharing both g and h , and another when i and j share a cluster on one dimension but not another.

Case	Environment	Variance Estimator
1	Both Sampling Only	$\begin{aligned} &\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + (1 - G_N/G) \cdot (\hat{\Delta}_{G,N} - \hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H,N}) \\ &\quad + (1 - H_N/H) \cdot (\hat{\Delta}_{H,N} - \hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H,N}) \\ &\quad + (1 - G_N/G \cdot H_N/H) \cdot \hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H,N} - N/M \cdot \hat{\Delta}_N^Z \end{aligned}$
2	Both Assignment	$2\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{G,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{H,N} - N/M \cdot (\hat{\Delta}_{GE,N}^Z + \hat{\Delta}_{HE,N}^Z)$

Table 2: Variance Estimators for Two-Way Clustering

negligible based on the scale of the cluster correlation on different clustering dimensions.

Table 2 summarizes our proposed variance estimators for multiway sampling or multiway assignment (Hessian matrix is ignored here). H_N and G_N are the number of clusters in the sample on the dimensions of H and G respectively. We expect cases 2 and 3 in Table 1 and case 2 in Table 2 to be the leading cases in empirical practice.

Remark 8. *If all cluster sizes are unbounded, we can allow for sampling. The proof would be constructed first showing that the within-cluster sample average of z_{iM} converges to its within-cluster population average. The adjusted cluster variance estimator $\hat{\Delta}_{CE,N}^Z$ in (38) must then be further divided by certain sampling probability. Since our assumptions do not imply that all cluster sizes are unbounded in general, we omit this case from our theorem. Nonetheless, its adjustment is presented in Table 2, where two-way clustered assignment can be combined with sampling.*

In the context of doing inference for functions of M-estimators, we can also apply the same techniques to estimate the two extra terms, $\Delta_{E,M}^f$ and $\Delta_{EC,M}^f$ in (16). The only difference is that the dependent variables in the regression-based approach would be the cluster sum of

$$f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \hat{\gamma}_N - \hat{F}_N(\hat{\theta}_N) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) \quad (43)$$

rather than $m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)$ alone. (See the details of the notation in Appendix A.) The results for multiway clustering can be derived in a similar fashion and hence are omitted here.

4 Simulation

In this section, we compare the Monte Carlo standard deviation of the coefficient estimator and the APE estimator of the assignment variable in a binary response model with a set of different standard errors. We are mainly interested in the finite sample performance of the proposed shrinkage variance estimators. As a leading case in empirical practice, we focus on (multiway) clustered assignment with the entire population observed.

In the population generating process, there is a single assignment variable $X_{iM} \in \{0, 1\}$ and a single attribute variable $z_{iM} = z_{g(i)M} + z_{h(i)M}$, where $z_{hM} = \pm 1$ with equal probability and $z_{gM} = \pm 1$ with equal probability in the design of two-way clustered assignment, and $z_{gM} = \pm 2$ with equal probability in the design of one-way clustered assignment. The potential outcome of a binary response is generated as

$$y_{iM}(x) = \mathbb{1}[x + 2z_{iM} \cdot x + e_{iM} > 0]. \quad (44)$$

The idiosyncratic unobservable e_{iM} is the residual from regressing random realization of a standard normal distribution on z_{iM} . The data of z_{iM} and e_{iM} are generated once and kept fixed in the population M .

We partition the population units into 50 clusters each on the two dimensions G and H with one unit for every (g, h) cluster pair. As a result, the population size is 2,500. The results for 100 clusters on both dimensions are similar and hence omitted to save space.

The assignment variable $X_{iM} = A_{g(i)}B_{h(i)}$, where A_g and B_h are binary cluster assignment variables drawn independently with $P(A_g = 1) = P(B_h = 1) = 1/2$, $\forall g = 1, 2, \dots, G$ and $h = 1, 2, \dots, H$. Therefore, the assignments are clustered at both the G and H dimensions. For the case of one-way cluster assignment, we fix $B_h = 1$. There are 10,000 replications for both designs. For each replication, X_{iM} is re-assigned according to the assignment rules above.

Estimates from the pooled probit regression of Y_{iM} on 1, X_{iM} , and z_{iM} are displayed in Table 3 below. Columns (1) and (2) collect results for one-way cluster assignment and columns (3) and (4) show results for two-way cluster assignment.

The first two rows of Table 3 report the Monte Carlo standard deviation of the point estimates and the coverage rate of the 95% confidence interval based on the oracle standard error, i.e., Monte Carlo standard deviation. The oracle coverage rates

are very close to the nominal level of 95%. Thus, normal approximation seems to work well in finite samples. The next two rows report the average superpopulation EHW standard errors and the corresponding coverage rate of the 95% confidence interval.¹¹ The EHW standard errors are too small and the confidence interval undercovers as expected.

For one-way clustered assignment, we focus on one-way cluster-robust standard errors at the level G . Here, we demonstrate how our shrinkage variance estimators work in finite samples. For two-way clustered assignment, we report results on both one-way cluster-robust and two-way cluster-robust standard errors. All reported standard errors are averages across replications.

The adjusted one-way clustered standard errors at the level G are more than half smaller than the superpopulation one-way clustered standard errors, though still above the Monte Carlo standard deviation under one-way clustered assignment. Switching to two-way clustered assignment, the adjusted one-way clustered standard errors are both too small. The two-way clustered standard errors for both CGM and CGM2 estimators work well in this population generating process. There is slight downward bias of the adjusted CGM standard errors. The adjusted CGM2 standard errors are larger but are guaranteed to be conservative.

We conclude from the simulation results that the usual superpopulation one-way cluster-robust standard errors and the two-way CGM2 cluster-robust standard errors are overly conservative. When there are fixed attributes available, they can be used to estimate an upper bound of the finite population CRAV. Although the adjusted finite population cluster-robust standard error is still conservative, it often improves over the usual cluster-robust standard error. In particular, our adjusted standard errors are 40% smaller than CGM while still maintaining correct coverage.

5 Clustering in Practice

In this section, we discuss some empirical settings where two-way clustered standard errors have been considered. The first example on two assignment variables clustered on different dimensions is an example where two-way clustering is unnecessary while the second example on triple differences is an example where two-way clustering

¹¹The 97.5th percentile of $t(G - 1)$ is used as the critical value in constructing the confidence intervals.

Table 3: Standard Errors and Coverage Rates for Pooled Probit

	One-way Assignment		Two-way Assignment	
	APE (1)	Coefficient (2)	APE (3)	Coefficient (4)
SD	0.0225	0.0643	0.0397	0.1065
Cov (Oracle)	(0.953)	(0.953)	(0.952)	(0.952)
EHW	0.0185	0.0531	0.0220	0.0581
Cov (EHW)	(0.918)	(0.918)	(0.755)	(0.748)
One-way (G)	0.0591	0.1716	0.0446	0.1187
Cov (G)	(1.000)	(1.000)	(0.972)	(0.973)
One-way adj (G)	0.0260	0.0752	0.0294	0.0792
Cov (G, adj)	(0.993)	(0.994)	(0.876)	(0.879)
One-way (H)	-	-	0.0481	0.1284
Cov (H)	-	-	(0.982)	(0.983)
One-way adj (H)	-	-	0.0321	0.0867
Cov (H, adj)	-	-	(0.909)	(0.912)
Two-way CGM	-	-	0.0620	0.1655
Cov (CGM)	-	-	(0.997)	(0.998)
CGM adj	-	-	0.0377	0.1022
Cov (CGM, adj)	-	-	(0.955)	(0.957)
Two-way CGM2	-	-	0.0658	0.1756
Cov (CGM2)	-	-	(0.999)	(0.999)
CGM2 adj	-	-	0.0437	0.1180
Cov (CGM2, adj)	-	-	(0.980)	(0.981)

¹ Columns (1) and (2) collect superpopulation and adjusted finite population standard errors and the coverage rates of the 95% confidence interval based on these standard errors for the APE and coefficient estimators on X under one-way clustered assignment; Columns (3) and (4) report the same set of statistics under two-way clustered assignment.

² “SD” stands for the standard deviation of the point estimates across 10,000 replications; “Oracle” stands for the coverage rate of the 95% confidence interval based on the Monte Carlo standard deviation; “EHW” stands for the superpopulation heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors; “One-way (C), $C \in \{G, H\}$ ” stands for the superpopulation one-way cluster-robust standard errors clustered at the level C ; “Two-way” stands for the two-way cluster-robust standard errors at both levels of G and H , using either CGM or CGM2 estimator; “adj” stands for the adjusted finite population standard errors; the columns below each standard error report the corresponding coverage rates.

could be necessary. Additionally, in our supplementary appendix, we consider the simple example of a difference-in-means estimator under multiway clustering and homogeneous treatment effect. We also examine its associated extension to fixed effects. We find that clustered assignment changes the interpretation of the fixed effects estimand in that the estimand cannot be interpreted as the average treatment effect in general.

5.1 Two Assignment Variables Clustered on Different Dimensions

There are instances where assignment on multiple variables could be clustered at differing dimensions. Suppose there are two assignment variables X_{1iM} and X_{2iM} . The assignment of X_{1iM} is clustered on the dimension of G , whereas the assignment of X_{2iM} is clustered on the dimension of H . As an empirical example, Hersch (1998) studies wage and injury risk trade-off for men and women. The two assignment variables are injury rates for individual i 's industry and for i 's occupation respectively. Hence, one assignment variable is clustered at the industry level and the other assignment variable clustered at the occupation level.

When two assignment variables are independent of each other, the Frisch–Waugh theorem implies that we only need to cluster the standard errors on one dimension for each of the assignment variables in a linear regression. We conduct a simple simulation to compare two-way clustered standard errors with one-way clustered standard errors on each dimension for the coefficient estimator on both assignment variables.

The potential outcome function is given below.

$$y_{iM}(x_{g(i)}, x_{h(i)}) = \tau_{1i}x_{g(i)} + \tau_{2i}x_{h(i)} + e_{iM},$$

where e_{iM} is the nonstochastic individual unobservable. The cluster assignment variables X_g and X_h are binary with probabilities $P(X_g = 1) = P(X_h = 1) = 1/2$. In the first design, we impose heterogeneous treatment effect on cross dimensions. Namely, $\tau_{1i} = \tau_{h(i)} = \pm 1$ with equal probability; $\tau_{2i} = \tau_{g(i)} = \pm 1$ with equal probability. In the second design, we set $\tau_{1i} = \tau_{g(i)}$ and $\tau_{2i} = \tau_{h(i)}$. We regress Y_{iM} on 1, $X_{g(i)}$, and $X_{h(i)}$ and report different superpopulation standard errors as upper bounds for the

finite population ones.¹²

Table 4: Standard Errors for Two Assignment Variables

	Design 1		Design 2	
	X_g	X_h	X_g	X_h
SD	0.103	0.103	0.103	0.103
Coverage (oracle)	(0.950)	(0.953)	(0.950)	(0.954)
One-way s.e. (G)	0.102	0.103	0.143	0.020
Coverage (G)	(0.947)	(0.957)	(0.992)	(0.297)
One-way s.e.(H)	0.103	0.102	0.020	0.143
Coverage (H)	(0.953)	(0.950)	(0.305)	(0.993)
Two-way s.e.	0.142	0.142	0.142	0.141
Coverage (two-way)	(0.993)	(0.995)	(0.992)	(0.993)

¹ The second and fourth columns collect superpopulation standard errors and the coverage rates of the 95% confidence interval for the coefficient estimator on X_g ; the third and fifth columns report the same set of statistics for the coefficient estimator on X_h .

² “SD” stands for the standard deviation of the coefficient estimates across 10,000 replications; “Oracle” stands for the coverage rate of the 95% confidence interval based on the Monte Carlo standard deviation; “One-way s.e. (C), $C \in \{G, H\}$ ” stands for the one-way cluster-robust standard errors clustered at the level C ; “Two-way s.e.” stands for the two-way cluster-robust standard errors at both levels of G and H ; the columns below each standard error report the corresponding coverage rates.

³ We partition the population units into 100 clusters each on the two dimensions G and H with one unit for every (g, h) cluster pair. As a result, the population size is 10,000. We observe the entire population.

As we can see from Table 4, indeed one-way clustered standard errors are sufficient for the coefficient estimators on the corresponding assignment variables. Namely, we can report one-way clustered standard errors at the level G for $\hat{\tau}_1$ and one-way clustered standard errors at the level H for $\hat{\tau}_2$. In the second design, using the two-way clustered standard errors is harmless, although both one-way and two-way clustered standard errors are conservative. However, when the heterogeneous treatment effects are more asymmetric in the first design, the two-way clustered standard errors can be a lot larger than the one-way clustered standard errors, making the inference unnecessarily overly conservative.

¹²In the first design, the usual one-way CRVE is no longer conservative in this specific data generating process. Hence, we do not report the adjusted finite population standard errors.

5.2 Triple Differences

Recently, triple differences method has got more attention among empirical researchers. There has been ample discussion on the correct inference on difference-in-differences; see, e.g., Bertrand, Duflo, and Mullainathan (2004). Nevertheless, the discussion on the inference method for triple differences has been limited. In the simulation of Olden and Møen (2022), they report one-way cluster-robust standard errors on the treatment level to directly compare with the simulation results in Bertrand et al. (2004). Recently, Strezhnev (2023) advocates for two-way cluster-robust standard errors for triple difference estimators. Both one-way and two-way clustered standard errors have been reported in empirical research according to our survey.

Borrowing the notation from Strezhnev (2023), (45) is a common specification for triple differences.

$$Y_{ight} = \tau_i D_{ight} + \alpha_{gh} + \gamma_{ht} + \delta_{gt} + \epsilon_{ight} \quad (45)$$

Unit i in stratum h and group g is treated at time t if $D_{ight} = 1$. The terms α_{gh} , γ_{ht} , and δ_{gt} are the group-stratum, stratum-time, and group-time fixed effects respectively. ϵ_{ight} is the individual idiosyncratic term. Suppose there are multiple strata $h \in \{1, 2, \dots, H\}$ and multiple groups $g \in \{1, 2, \dots, G\}$. Otherwise, there is not much we can do in clustering the standard errors.

We can rewrite the treatment variable D_{ight} as an interaction of three variables, $D_{ight} = D_{h(i)} \times D_{g(i)} \times Post$, where $Post$ is a time dummy variable that takes the value of one for periods post the initial treatment period. Consequently, it is tempting to compare one-way clustering with two-way clustering. In our view, other than the time variable, the key boils down to the nature of the other two variables within the triple interaction term. Let us focus on the assignment mechanism, as the sampling process is less ambiguous if we know how the data are collected.

If both grouping indicators are stochastic assignment variables on non-nested dimensions, one would like to report the two-way clustered standard errors. An example is Marchingiglio and Poyker (2019), where h and g represent state and industry, respectively. Their assignment variable is the state-level adoption of gender-specific minimum wage laws applying to specific industries that employed a larger share of women. By 1920, twelve states had enacted laws related to minimum wages. Six of these states eventually established minimum wage laws that applied to women across all industries, while the other six gradually implemented such laws in selected

industries over time. In a thought experiment, we can examine the application of minimum wage policies across different states and industries, reflecting the decision-making process of state governments. There is a clear correlation within states regarding the assignment of minimum wage laws. If a state does not choose to adopt such policies, no one in the states will be treated. Across states, industries that are predominantly female, such as hotels, restaurants, the laundry and dry cleaning sector, and mercantile, are the primary focus of these gender-specific minimum wage laws. In states with partial coverage, male-dominated industries are never treated, whereas female-dominated industries are more likely to receive this treatment. This introduces a second dimension of cluster assignment at the industry level.

Alternatively, if treatment is assigned based on one grouping indicator, and the other grouping indicator is some nonstochastic attribute, one-way clustered standard errors are the most appropriate. For example, in Bau (2021) h indicates province and g represents ethnicity. The policy they study is the roll-out of pension plans at the provincial level, measured by the intensity of pension offices in a province. Although the pension program was national, its coverage expanded over time, and initial compliance was imperfect, leading to geographic variation in exposure. Importantly, the pension plan offices were not specifically targeted to areas with particular ethnic groups. The researchers are interested in the differential effect of the pension plan on ethnic groups. From this perspective, ethnic belonging is treated as non-stochastic within our design-based framework, capturing the heterogeneity of the pension treatment effect. The pension plan may inherently influence ethnic groups differently because of cultural traditions. For example, it could affect matrilocal females—those who live with their parents after marriage and provide care for them in old age, serving as a form of informal insurance—more than non-matrilocal females, even though they are exposed to the same pension office intensity in their birth province. In a thought experiment, exposure to pension offices would be reassigned for provinces without differential exposure based on ethnicity, inducing cluster assignment at the provincial level.¹³

To showcase the differences between one-way and two-way clustered standard errors, we conduct a simple simulation of a triple differences regression based on (45).

¹³It is worth noting that although there are 45 ethnic groups, the ethnicity indicator is a binary variable that reflects whether an ethnic group practices matrilocality, resulting in effectively two clusters. This makes it challenging to adjust for cluster correlation at the ethnicity level in practice.

There are two time periods. The treatment is essentially randomly assigned in the second time period. Both D_g and D_h are cluster binary variables with probabilities $P(D_g = 1) = P(D_h = 1) = 1/2$. In the first design, D_g and D_h are stochastic, whereas in the second design, D_g is the nonstochastic attribute variable but D_h remains as the stochastic assignment variable. We construct τ_i in a way that the parallel trends assumption for triple differences holds.¹⁴ We report the adjusted finite population standard errors for $\hat{\tau}$ and the coverage rate of the 95% confidence interval based on these standard errors.¹⁵

Table 5: Standard Errors for Triple Differences Estimators

	D_g & D_h stochastic	D_h stochastic
SD	0.184	0.105
Coverage (oracle)	(0.952)	(0.954)
EHW s.e.	0.040	0.038
Coverage (EHW)	(0.337)	(0.536)
One-way s.e. (G)	0.153	0.142
Coverage (G)	(0.902)	(0.992)
One-way s.e.(H)	0.103	0.105
Coverage (H)	(0.730)	(0.955)
Two-way 2 s.e.	0.185	0.177
Coverage (two-way 2)	(0.953)	(0.999)

¹ The second column collects adjusted finite population standard errors and the coverage rates of the 95% confidence interval for the triple differences estimator when both grouping indicators are stochastic; the third column reports the same set of statistics when only one of the grouping indicators is stochastic.

² “SD” stands for the standard deviation of the triple differences estimates across 10,000 replications; “Oracle” stands for the coverage rate of the 95% confidence interval based on the Monte Carlo standard deviation; “EHW s.e.” stands for the heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors; “One-way s.e. (C), $C \in \{G, H\}$ ” stands for the one-way cluster-robust standard errors clustered at the level C ; “Two-way 2 s.e.” stands for the CGM2 two-way cluster-robust standard errors at both levels of G and H ; the columns below each standard error report the corresponding coverage rates.

³ We partition the population units into 100 clusters each on the two dimensions G and H with one unit for every (g, h) cluster pair. As a result, the population size is 10,000. We observe the entire population.

¹⁴Specifically, we construct $\tilde{\tau}_i = \tau_{g(i)} + \tau_{h(i)}$, where $\tau_g = \pm 3/2$ with equal probability and $\tau_h = \pm 1$ with equal probability. In design 1, τ_i is the demeaned $\tilde{\tau}_i$. In design 2, we average $\tilde{\tau}_i$ across units with $D_{g(i)} = 1$ and denote this average by $\bar{\tau}$. $\tau_i = \tilde{\tau}_i - \bar{\tau}$.

¹⁵We use τ_i as the attributes in the estimation of the adjusted finite population standard errors.

As shown in Table 5, the EHW standard errors underestimate as expected. When both grouping indicators are stochastic assignment variables, one-way clustered standard errors are generally not sufficient. By fluke the one-way clustered standard errors could be larger than the standard deviation, but that is because they are conservative within the design-based framework. The adjusted CGM2 standard error works pretty well with coverage rate of the confidence interval close to its nominal level. Switching to the case when only the grouping indicator D_h is stochastically assigned, clustering the standard errors at the level of H suffices. Two-way clustered standard error is overly conservative and can be more than 50% larger than the one-way clustered standard errors clustered on H .

6 Empirical Illustration

6.1 Tenure-Clock Stopping Policy

The adjusted finite population CRVE proposed in Theorem 3.2 is applied to Antecol, Bedard, and Stearns (2018), who study the effects of tenure clock stopping policies on tenure rates among assistant professors. The unique dataset collected by them contains all assistant professor hires at the top-50 Economics departments from 1980-2005 as pooled cross sections, resulting in 1,392 observations in total. Furthermore, the tenure clock stopping policies are assigned at the university level while the data are collected at the individual level, implying that we have a setting of observing the entire population with cluster assignment.¹⁶ The standard errors in Antecol et al. (2018) are clustered at the policy university level, which is the correct level to cluster the standard errors as implied by Remark 2. As a result, there are 49 clusters in total with cluster sizes ranging from 11 to 57.

Since the dependent variable is a binary response, we analyze the linear probability model (LPM) given in Antecol et al. (2018) along with an additional probit model

¹⁶This group of assistant professors is treated as the population.

given in (46) below, which adopts the same notation from their paper.

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y_{ugit} = 1 | GN_{ut}, F_{ugit}, E_{ut}, FO_{ut}, X_{ugit}, Z_{ut}, \rho_{gt}, \psi_{ug}) = \\
\Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 GN_{ut} + \beta_2 GN_{ut} \times F_{ugit} + \beta_3 GN_{ut} \times E_{ut} + \beta_4 GN_{ut} \times E_{ut} \times F_{ugit} \\
+ \beta_5 FO_{ut} + \beta_6 FO_{ut} \times F_{ugit} + \beta_7 FO_{ut} \times E_{ut} + \beta_8 FO_{ut} \times E_{ut} \times F_{ugit} \\
+ X_{ugit}\xi + Z_{ut}\eta + \rho_{gt} + \psi_{ug})
\end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

The dependent variable Y is an indicator of obtaining tenure at the university of initial placement. Binary variables GN and FO are indicators of gender-neutral and female-only tenure clock stopping policies respectively. The dummy variable F is the indicator for females. The variable E is an indicator of starting jobs in years zero through three after policy adoption. The vector X contains individual characteristics and the vector Z includes university level controls.¹⁷ The parameter ρ captures gender-specific time trend and ψ represents gender-specific university heterogeneity. The subscripts, u , g , i , t , are indicators for university, gender, individual, and the year the job started, respectively.

Antecol et al. (2018) include gender-specific university dummies to capture different unobserved university heterogeneity for males and females. Adding group dummies in the linear model is equivalent to performing fixed effects with clustered data. However, adding group dummies in a nonlinear model may cause the incidental parameter problem. Since the cluster sizes are unbalanced, we use pooled probit with correlated random effects as suggested by Wooldridge (2010) to allow correlation between the gender-specific university heterogeneity and the covariates. Using Chamberlain-Mundlak device, the cluster size, the gender-specific university averages of individual and university characteristics and policies, and their interactions with cluster sizes are included as additional controls.

Given the probit model above is a nonlinear “difference-in-differences” model, the common trend assumption is imposed on the latent outcome variable following Puhani (2012) and Wooldridge (2023). The treatment effects are defined as the differences in the probit probabilities when the treatment variables equal one or zero. We report the average of the treatment effect for those actually treated by the specific policy. Since our emphasis in this study is on inference, we adhere to the specification presented in Antecol et al. (2018) to facilitate a direct comparison with their reported standard

¹⁷We refer to Antecol et al. (2018) for the details of the variables included as controls.

Table 6: Effects of Clock Stopping Policies on the Probability of Tenure at the University of Initial Placement

	LPM			Probit		
	APE	Standard Error		APE	Standard Error	
		inf pop	finite pop		inf pop	finite pop
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A. Policy Effects Years 0-3						
Men FOCS	-0.0085	0.0670	0.0616	-0.0068	0.0623	0.0558
Women FOCS	0.1723	0.1405	0.1191	0.1454	0.1750	0.1484
Men GNCS	0.0511	0.0787	0.0757	0.0446	0.0726	0.0700
Women GNCS	-0.0166	0.1071	0.0959	0.0220	0.1031	0.0957
Panel B. Policy Effects Years 4+						
Men FOCS	0.0023	0.0747	0.0701	-0.0055	0.0649	0.0606
Women FOCS	0.0493	0.1015	0.0797	0.0415	0.0902	0.0681
Men GNCS	0.1757	0.0826	0.0794	0.1537	0.0767	0.0734
Women GNCS	-0.1945	0.1057	0.0899	-0.1856	0.1041	0.0892

¹ Standard errors are clustered at the university level.

² Columns (1) and (4) report the APEs under the linear probability model and the correlated random effects probit model, respectively; columns (2) and (5) report the usual infinite population cluster-robust standard errors of the APE estimators (linear functions of the coefficient estimators in the case of the LPM); columns (3) and (6) report the adjusted finite population cluster-robust standard errors of the APE estimators.

³ We refer to Antecol et al. (2018) for detailed control variables.

errors. Assume that ψ conditional on the sufficient statistics (the additional controls included) follows a normal distribution, APEs can be obtained via pooled probit.

In Table 6, panel A presents the total effects for men and women hired in years zero through three after policy adoption, and panel B shows the effects for those employed in years four or later. The left panel (columns (1)-(3)) summarizes the results under the LPM. Columns (1) and (2) report the total effects and the standard errors, as shown in column (1) of Table 2 in Antecol et al. (2018), while column (3) reports the adjusted finite population clustered standard errors. The coefficients (APEs) are interpreted as the policy effect on the tenure attainment of the assistant professors compared with those of the same genders at the same university but without any clock stopping policies.

To estimate the adjusted finite population CRAV, we sum all the estimated score functions and control variables within clusters and apply the variance estimator in

Case 2 of Table 1 together with the usual estimator of the Hessian matrix. Since the number of control variables exceeds the number of clusters in the data, we only include university characteristics as the fixed attributes in the linear projection, resulting in a linear regression with 49 observations and eight independent variables. Compared with the usual cluster-robust standard errors, the finite population cluster-robust standard errors shrink by about 4% to 21% across the eight treatment groups. In terms of the statistical significance, the effect of gender-neutral policy for women hired three or more years after the policy adoption is significant at the 5% rather than the 10% level based on the adjusted finite population cluster-robust standard error. The same result holds when the critical values from $t(48)$ distribution are used.

In the right panel (columns (4)-(6)), we can see that the APEs from the probit regression are close in magnitudes to those from the linear model. The adjusted finite population CRAV is estimated applying Theorem 3.2 and the delta method. Using the same set of university characteristics as the attribute variables, the reduction from the usual clustered standard errors to the finite population clustered standard errors ranges from 4% to 25%. Based on the critical values from $t(48)$, the effect of gender-neutral policy for women hired in later years is significant at the 5% level rather than the 10% level when the finite population clustered standard error is adopted.

To sum up, control variables can help shrink the standard errors when the population is treated as finite in both linear and nonlinear models. The empirical evidence suggests that gender-neutral tenure clock stopping policy is beneficial to men in obtaining tenured positions but detrimental to women.

6.2 Return to Protectionism

We apply our adjusted finite population CRVE for two-way clustering to Fajgelbaum, Goldberg, Kennedy, and Khandelwal (2020), who were interested in the short-run impact of tariffs. In 2018, the U.S. enacted several waves of tariffs on various products and countries. With the population data of U.S. trading partners and product exports and imports, this application is a good candidate for finite population inference. The unit of observation is a tuple of country, product, and time. Since we focus on inference rather than estimation, we retain the original specification from the authors to ensure the estimand remains the same. Namely, we run an event study regression

to examine the impacts of the tariff war on trade:

$$\ln y_{igt} = \alpha_{ig} + \alpha_{gt} + \alpha_{it} + \sum_{j=-6}^6 \beta_{0j} I(event_{igt} = j) + \sum_{j=-6}^6 \beta_{1j} I(event_{igt} = j) \times target_{ig} + \epsilon_{igt}, \quad (47)$$

where i indexes country, g indexes product, and t indexes time (month), so the specification includes country-product (α_{ig}), country-time (α_{it}), and product-time (α_{gt}) fixed effects. The assignment variable is $target_{ig}$, a binary variable indicating whether the import tariffs for specific varieties—defined as country-product pairs—have been increased. The United States raised tariffs on certain products, such as solar panels and washing machines, and these tariffs have been applied in a discriminatory manner across different countries. China was the most heavily targeted, with an expanded range and value of affected products. As a result, if two varieties share either a country or a product code, their assignments could be correlated. This creates a two-way clustered assignment based on both product and country levels.¹⁸

Our outcome variable is the log duty-inclusive unit value of imports. In the regression of interest, we have 1,664,601 observations across 8820 product types and 209 country codes.¹⁹ We report the CGM, CGM2, and our adjusted CGM2 standard errors, which are all two-way clustered by country and product (encoded at the HS-8 level, as tariffs are set at this level). This is done for the coefficient estimators of $\{\beta_{1j}\}_{j=-5}^6$ with $j = -6$ treated as the baseline. To adjust for the conservativeness of the CGM2 variance estimator, we project the cluster sum of our score functions onto three covariates: an indicator for whether the unit of product involves aluminum, an indicator for steel, and the level of duty.

The results are summarized in Figure 1. Our finite population adjusted standard errors can be substantially smaller than the CGM standard errors reported in the original paper, with some estimates being as low as 11% of the original estimates. It is important to note that, ex ante, our standard errors are not guaranteed to be smaller than those of CGM, as CGM may be anticonservative. However, we do know that our standard errors are guaranteed to be smaller than those of CGM2. Similar

¹⁸One-way clustering based solely on country-product pairs is inadequate because this approach suggests that two observations from the same country, but involving different products, have independent assignments.

¹⁹Our assumptions allow the number of clusters on one dimension to be much larger than the number of clusters on another, so this application falls within our framework.

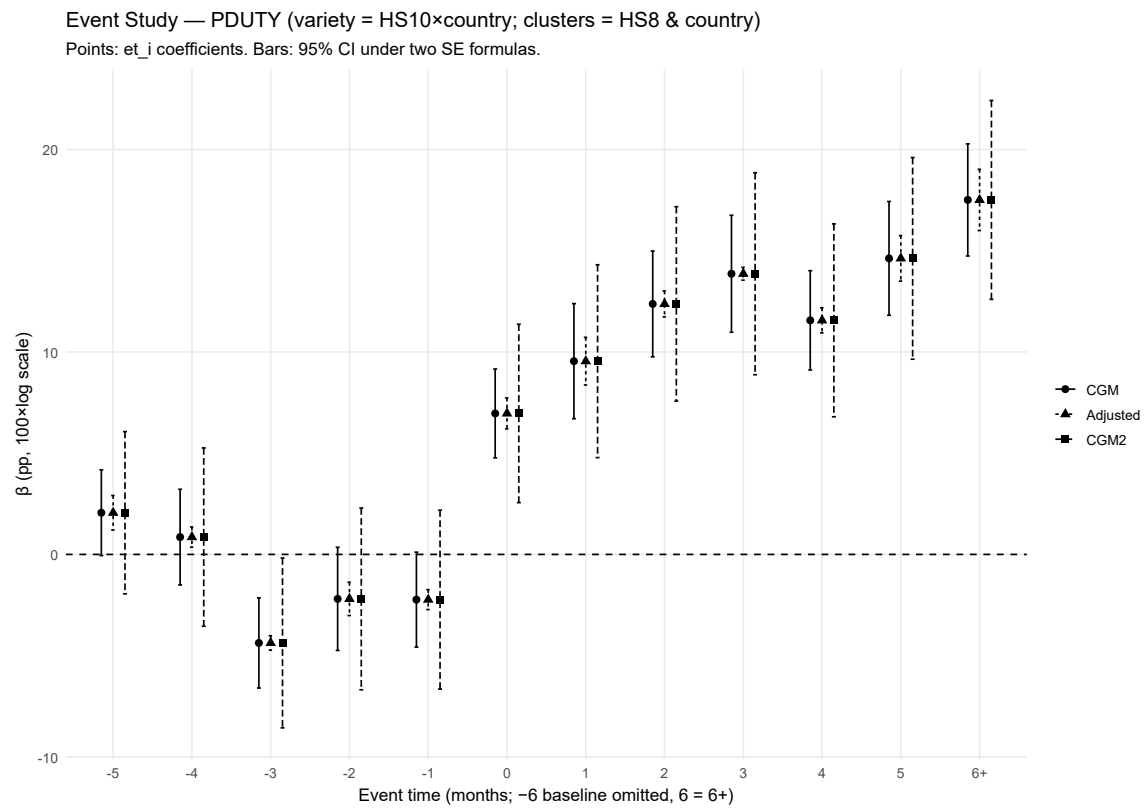


Figure 1: Variety Event Study: Import Log Duty-Inclusive Unit Value

results are observed for other outcome variables in this event study.

7 Conclusion

This paper develops finite population inference methods for M-estimators with data that is potentially clustered multiway. The takeaway for empirical practice is summarized as follows. One should only adjust standard errors for clustering if there is cluster sampling or cluster assignment. Two-way clustered standard errors are justified if there are two-way cluster sampling or two-way cluster assignments, or cluster sampling and cluster assignment on different dimensions. While the standard one-way CRVE from Liang and Zeger (1986) is conservative for the true variance under one-way clustering, the standard two-way variance estimator from Cameron et al. (2011) is no longer conservative. Although a subsequent proposal from Davezies et al. (2018) is guaranteed to be conservative for two-way clustering, their variance estimator is often too large, so we provide a refinement. Our proposed refinement uses control variables, such as baseline characteristics, and ensures that the estimators remain valid for inference. Evidence from our simulation and empirical illustration suggests that gains from our variance correction can be substantial.

Through a survey of when clustered standard errors are used in empirical work, we offer insights on the appropriateness of clustering in various contexts from our theory on M-estimation with clustering. With spatiotemporal correlation, the magnitude of two-way clustering and spatiotemporal variance estimators cannot be ordered in general. With two assignment variables clustered on different dimensions, we find that it suffices to apply one-way clustering on the respective dimensions rather than to use two-way clustering in certain cases. In the estimation of triple differences, we find that the choice between one-way and two-way clustering depends on the nature of the variables in the triple interaction term. In the supplement, we investigate the difference-in-means estimator and find that two-way clustering can reduce to one-way clustering under homogeneous treatment effects. In the context with one-way fixed effects, we find that the estimand is interpretable as an ATE only in special cases, but the estimand is still a weighted average of treatment effects in general. With two-way fixed effects, the requirements for the estimand to be interpretable as an ATE is even more restrictive.

The current paper focuses on the asymptotics as the number of clusters tends to

infinity in the limit. For a small number of clusters or wildly unbalanced clusters, the wild cluster bootstrap²⁰ has been proposed as a better-performing inference method for linear models in the setting of superpopulations. The finite population inference method for few heterogeneous clusters remains an interesting future research topic.

A Notation and Regularity Conditions

The following notation provides details of the asymptotic variances and the variance estimator for functions of M-estimators:

$$\Delta_{ehw,M}^f = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left\{ [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \cdot [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]' \right\}, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$\Delta_{E,M}^f = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \left\{ \mathbb{E} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \cdot \mathbb{E} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]' \right\}, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\Delta_{cluster,M}^f = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \mathbb{E} \left\{ [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \cdot [f_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)]' \right\}, \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\Delta_{EC,M}^f = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \left\{ \mathbb{E} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \cdot \mathbb{E} [f_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)]' \right\} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

with

$$F_M(\theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [\nabla_{\theta} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)]. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

The terms $\Delta_{ehw,M}^f$ and $\Delta_{cluster,M}^f$ account for heteroskedasticity and within-cluster correlation, whereas $\Delta_{E,M}^f$ and $\Delta_{EC,M}^f$ are their finite population counterparts. The

²⁰See, for example, Cameron, Gelbach, and Miller (2008) and MacKinnon and Webb (2017).

estimators are

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}^f &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \hat{\gamma}_N - \hat{F}_N(\hat{\theta}_N) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] \cdot \\ &\quad [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \hat{\gamma}_N - \hat{F}_N(\hat{\theta}_N) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)]' \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}^f &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} R_{iM} R_{jM} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \hat{\gamma}_N - \hat{F}_N(\hat{\theta}_N) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] \cdot \\ &\quad [f_{jM}(W_{jM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \hat{\gamma}_N - \hat{F}_N(\hat{\theta}_N) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \hat{\theta}_N)]', \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

where

$$\hat{F}_N(\theta) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \nabla_{\theta} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta). \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Definition 1. The random function $g_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$ is said to be Lipschitz in the parameter θ on Θ if there is $h(u) \downarrow 0$ as $u \downarrow 0$ and $b(\cdot) : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow R$ such that $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[|b_{iM}(W_{iM})|] < \infty$, and for all $\tilde{\theta}, \theta \in \Theta$, $|g_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - g_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)| \leq b_{iM}(W_{iM})h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|)$, $\forall i, M$.

We impose the following regularity conditions for the theorems in the paper.

- Assumption A.1.** Suppose that $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) = o_p(N^{-1/2})$ and
- (i) Let $Q_M(\theta) := \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)]$. $\{Q_M(\theta)\}$ has identifiably unique minimizers $\{\theta_M^*\}$ on Θ as in Definition 3.2 in Gallant and White (1988);
 - (ii) Θ is compact;
 - (iii) $\theta_M^* \in \text{int}(\Theta)$, $\forall M$;
 - (iv) $q_{iM}(w, \theta)$ is twice continuously differentiable on $\text{int}(\Theta)$ for all w in the support of W_{iM} , $\forall i, M$;
 - (v) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} |q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)|^r \right] < \infty$ for some $r > 1$;
 - (vi) $q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$ is Lipschitz in θ on Θ ;
 - (vii) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^r \right] < \infty$ for some $r > 2$;
 - (viii) $\inf_M \lambda_{\min}(V_{\Delta M}) > 0$, where $\lambda_{\min}(\cdot)$ stands for the smallest eigenvalue;
 - (ix) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^r \right] < \infty$ for some $r > 1$;
 - (x) $\nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$ is Lipschitz in θ on Θ ;

- (xi) $\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} L_M(\theta_M^*)$ is nonsingular;
(ii) there is $h(u) \downarrow 0$ as $u \downarrow 0$ and $b_1(\cdot) : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow R$ such that $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})^2] < \infty$,
and for all $\tilde{\theta}, \theta \in \Theta$, $\|m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\| \leq b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|)$.

Assumption A.2. Suppose that

- (i) $f_{iM}(w, \theta)$ is continuously differentiable on $\text{int}(\Theta)$ for all w in the support of W_{iM} ,
 $\forall i, M$;
(ii) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^r \right] < \infty$ for some $r > 2$;
(iii) $\inf_M \lambda_{\min}(V_{f,M}) > 0$;
(iv) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\nabla_{\theta} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^r \right] < \infty$ for some $r > 1$;
(v) $\nabla_{\theta} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$ is Lipschitz in θ on Θ ;
(vi) there is $h(u) \downarrow 0$ as $u \downarrow 0$ and $b_2(\cdot) : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow R$ such that $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[b_{2,iM}(W_{iM})^2] < \infty$,
and for all $\tilde{\theta}, \theta \in \Theta$, $\|f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\| \leq b_{2,iM}(W_{iM})h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|)$.

Assumption A.3. Suppose that we maintain conditions (i)-(iv), (vi), (x)-(xii) in Assumption A.1. In addition,

- (v) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} |q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)|^2 \right] < \infty$;
(vii) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^4 \right] < \infty$;
(viii) $\inf_M \lambda_{\min}(V_{\Delta TWM}) > 0$;
(ix) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^2 \right] < \infty$.

Finally, for Theorem 3.3, we require the following condition. For $C \in \{G, H\}$ and arbitrary constants $a > 0$, $A < \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned}
a &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \lambda_{\min} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^C} \mathbb{E}[z_{iM} m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)'] \right) \leq A \\
a &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \lambda_{\min} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^C} \mathbb{E}[z_{iM} z_{jM}'] \right) \leq A
\end{aligned} \tag{A.9}$$

λ_M^G is the scaling factor such that $\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}_{gM}' \tilde{z}_{gM} = O(1)$ but not $o(1)$.

B Example for CGM anti-conservativeness

Example B.1: This section theoretically constructs a counterexample such that the CGM estimator is anti-conservative in the difference in means setting. For treatment variable $X \in \{0, 1\}$, we denote the nonstochastic potential outcome as $y_{iM}(x)$. We are interested in the population average treatment effect (ATE):

$$\tau_M = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M (y_{iM}(1) - y_{iM}(0)) \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Multiway assignment is treated in the following way. Data is generated by independently drawing $A_g \in [0, 1]$, $B_h \in [0, 1]$ and $e_i \sim U[0, 1]$, with $X_{iM} = 1 \{e_i < A_{g(i)} B_{h(i)}\}$. The random variables A_g and B_h have means $\mu_A, \mu_B > 0$ and variances σ_A^2, σ_B^2 respectively. The CGM estimand is V_{TWSM} , so using our framework, $V_{TWSM} - v_M = (N/M^2) \sum_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \mathbb{E}[\eta_{iM}] \mathbb{E}[\eta_{jM}]$, and we have shown that $\mathbb{E}[\eta_{iM}] = \tau_{iM} - \tau_M$. Hence, for a counterexample where $V_{TWSM} - v_M < 0$, it suffices that $\sum_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} (\tau_{iM} - \tau_M)(\tau_{jM} - \tau_M) < 0$.

Let k_1 denote an odd number, and (g, h) describe a cluster intersection that is in cluster g on the G dimension and in cluster h on the H dimension. Suppose there are G clusters on both G and H dimensions, where G is even. Let G_0 be a fixed number. In the population, individuals can only belong to cluster intersections of the form (k_1, k_1) , $(k_1, k_1 \pm 1)$ and $(k_1 \pm 1, k_1)$. This assumption implies that there cannot be individuals in cluster intersections where both cluster indexes are even, or if their difference is more than one. There are $4G_0$ observations in (k_1, k_1) clusters and G_0 observations in other cluster intersections that are nonempty. Hence, the total number of observations is $M = 8G_0G$.

Table 7: Distribution of population with bounded cluster sizes

Type	Proportion	(g, h)	$\tau_{iM} - \tau_M$
1	1/2	(k_1, k_1)	1
2	1/4	$(k_1, k_1 \pm 1)$	-1
3	1/4	$(k_1 \pm 1, k_1)$	-1

The $\tau_{iM} - \tau_M$ values for observations belonging to the various cluster intersections are given by Table 7. Then, we show how this particular construction results in $\sum_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} (\tau_{iM} - \tau_M)(\tau_{jM} - \tau_M) < 0$. First, consider an observation i in (k_1, k_1) — they

Table 8: Coverage Under Null

EHW	G Cluster	H Cluster	CGM	CGM2
0.161	0.925	0.924	0.916	0.976

account for half the observations. Then, $|\mathcal{N}_i| = 8G_0$, where $4G_0$ of those observations are in (k_1, k_1) and the remaining $4G_0$ are either in $(k_1 \pm 1, k_1)$ or $(k_1, k_1 \pm 1)$. Hence, $\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} (\tau_{iM} - \tau_M)(\tau_{jM} - \tau_M) = (1)(4 - 1 - 1 - 1)G_0 = 0$. Next, consider an observation i in $(k_1, k_1 \pm 1)$. The treatment of $(k_1 \pm 1, k_1)$ is identical. The units in either $(k_1, k_1 \pm 1)$ or $(k_1 \pm 1, k_1)$ account for the other half of the units. Here, $|\mathcal{N}_i| = 7G_0$. For instance, for some unit i in $(k_1, k_1 + 1)$, $4G_0$ of $|\mathcal{N}_i|$ are in (k_1, k_1) intersections, G_0 are in $(k_1, k_1 + 1)$, G_0 are in $(k_1, k_1 - 1)$ and G_0 are in $(k_1 + 2, k_1 + 1)$. Then, $\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} (\tau_{iM} - \tau_M)(\tau_{jM} - \tau_M) = (1)(4 - 1 - 1 - 1)G_0 = -1$. Combining these results,

$$\frac{1}{M} \sum_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} (\tau_{iM} - \tau_M)(\tau_{jM} - \tau_M) = \frac{1}{2}(1) + \frac{1}{2}(-1) = -1/2 < 0.$$

To illustrate this numerically, we run a simulation using the difference-in-means example. Using the population parameters stated in Table 7, we have X_{iM} that is independent over individuals, with $X_{iM} = 1$ with probability $1/2$. We generate data with clustered sampling with $\rho_{GM} = \rho_{HM} = 0.1$ and $\rho_{UM} = 0.5$. When generating data under the null, the coverage rates are reported in Table 8 for 5000 simulations. With a coverage rate of 91.6%, CGM can be anti-conservative and hence the test is invalid.

C Proofs of Main Results in Section 2

We use the following three lemmas for the two-way clustering normality proof. To save space, proofs of the lemmas are collected in an online appendix posted on the authors' website.

Lemma C.1. *Suppose Assumption 4 holds. For any scalar two-way clustered random variable V_{iM} with $\mathbb{E}[V_{iM}] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[V_{iM}^2] \leq C$, $\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M V_{iM} \xrightarrow{P} 0$.*

Lemma C.2. *Under Assumptions 2 and 4, $\frac{N}{M\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}} \xrightarrow{P} 1$.*

Lemma C.3. Under Assumptions 2 to 4, suppose (i) $a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$ is Lipschitz in θ on Θ ; (ii) $\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^r] < \infty$ for some $r > 1$. Then (1) Let $A_N(\theta) := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$. $\|A_N(\tilde{\theta}) - A_N(\theta)\| \leq B_N h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|)$, where $B_N := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot b_{iM}(W_{iM}) = O_p(1)$ for $b_{iM}(\cdot)$ in Definition 1; and (2) $A_M(\theta) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)]$ is uniformly equicontinuous.

To show the consistency of variance estimators in two-way clustering, we use an intermediate lemma, which is the analog of Hansen and Lee (2019) (62) under two-way clustering.

Lemma C.4. Suppose Assumptions 1-4 hold. Additionally, assume that for all θ , $\mathbb{E}[\|f(X_i, \theta)\|^4]$ is bounded, and that for $C, C' \in \{G, H\}$, and $\lambda_M^C := \lambda_{\min} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^C} \mathbb{E}[f(X_i, \theta) f(X_j, \theta)'] \right)$, we have $(\lambda_M^C)^{-1} \max_{C'} (M_{C'}^C)^2 = o(1)$ and $(\lambda_M^C)^{-1} \sum_{C'} (M_{C'}^C)^2 = O(1)$. Let $\tilde{f}_g(\theta) := \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} f(X_j, \theta)$ and $\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) = \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{f}_g(\theta) \tilde{f}_g(\theta)'$. Then,

$$\left\| [\mathbb{E} \tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta)]^{-1} [\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) - \mathbb{E} \tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta)] \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0.$$

We show the sketch of the proof of Theorem 2.3 below. More proofs are collected in the supplemental appendix included and an online appendix on the authors' website.

Proof of Theorem 2.3: Let $Q_N(\theta) := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$. Then, with Lemma C.2,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_N(\theta) &= \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \\ &= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta). \end{aligned} \tag{C.1}$$

Hence, it is sufficient to show that for each $\theta \in \Theta$

$$\left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \tag{C.2}$$

Condition (v) in Assumption A.3 implies $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^2 \right] \leq \frac{1}{(\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM})^3} \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^2 \right] < \infty \tag{C.3}$$

(C.2) thus follows by Lemma C.1. By the element-by-element mean value expansion around θ_M^* ,

$$\begin{aligned} o_p(N^{-1/2}) &= V_{TW^M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) \\ &= V_{TW^M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) + V_{TW^M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \check{\theta})(\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.4})$$

where $\check{\theta}$ lies on the line segment connecting θ_M^* and $\hat{\theta}_N$.

We first show

$$\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) = L_M(\theta_M^*)(I_k + o_p(1)). \quad (\text{C.5})$$

Since we can write

$$\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) = L_M(\theta_M^*) \left[I_k + L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) - L_M(\theta_M^*)) \right], \quad (\text{C.6})$$

it suffices to show

$$\left\| L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) - L_M(\theta_M^*)) \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{C.7})$$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{L}_N(\theta) &= \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \\ &= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.8})$$

Since $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^2 \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM})^3} \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^2 \right] < \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.9})$$

$$\left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) - L_M(\theta) \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0 \quad (\text{C.10})$$

by Lemma C.1 under Assumption 4 and condition (ix) in Assumption A.3. By Corol-

lary 2.2 in Newey (1991) and Lemma C.3 above,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) - L_M(\theta_M^*)) \right\| \\ & \leq C \left(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \hat{L}_N(\theta) - L_M(\theta) \right\| + \left\| L_M(\check{\theta}) - L_M(\theta_M^*) \right\| \right) \xrightarrow{p} 0 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.11})$$

under conditions (x) and (xi) in Assumption A.3.

(C.5) implies

$$\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta})^{-1} = L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (I_k + o_p(1)). \quad (\text{C.12})$$

Using (C.12), (C.4) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} V_{TWM}^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) &= - V_{TWM}^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\ &\quad - V_{TWM}^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} o_p(1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) + o_p(1). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.13})$$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) &= \sqrt{\frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\ &= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.14})$$

Plug (C.14) into (C.13), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & V_{TWM}^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) \\ &= - V_{TWM}^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\ &\quad - V_{TWM}^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \cdot o_p(1) + o_p(1). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.15})$$

Define:

$$V_{\Delta TWM} := \mathbb{V} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \right). \quad (\text{C.16})$$

Since

$$V_{TWM} = L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} V_{\Delta TWM} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}, \quad (\text{C.17})$$

we have

$$\mathbb{V} \left(V_{TWM}^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \right) = I_k. \quad (\text{C.18})$$

Given that, $\forall \theta \in \Theta$,

$$\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^4 \right] \leq \frac{1}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}} \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^4 \right] < \infty, \quad (\text{C.19})$$

$$V_{TWM}^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_k) \quad (\text{C.20})$$

by Theorem 1 in Yap (2025) under Assumption 5.

Due to (C.20),

$$\begin{aligned} V_{TWM}^{-1/2} \sqrt{N}(\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) &= - V_{TWM}^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\ &\quad + o_p(1)O_p(1) + o_p(1) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_k). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.21})$$

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D Supplement to “Clustering with Potential Multidimensionality: Inference and Practice”

D.1 Further Examples of Clustering

D.1.1 Application to Difference-in-Means

To make a direct comparison with Abadie et al. (2023), we consider a difference-in-means estimator for a binary assignment variable without covariates with multiway clustering. For treatment variable $X \in \{0, 1\}$, we denote the nonstochastic potential outcome as $y_{iM}(x)$. We are interested in the population average treatment effect (ATE):

$$\tau_M = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M (y_{iM}(1) - y_{iM}(0)) \quad (\text{D.1})$$

Multiway assignment is treated in the following way. Data is generated by independently drawing $A_g \in [0, 1]$, $B_h \in [0, 1]$ and $e_i \sim U[0, 1]$, with $X_{iM} = 1 \{e_i < A_{g(i)} B_{h(i)}\}$. The random variables A_g and B_h have means $\mu_A, \mu_B > 0$ and variances σ_A^2, σ_B^2 respectively. This process nests several cases. If assignment is one-way clustered, then we can simply set $A_g = 1$. Another case is where assignment occurs at the intersection level, and we need both dimensions G and H to be assigned treatment for the unit to be treated. Then, $A_g, B_h \in \{0, 1\}$. If μ_A and μ_B are both non-zero, then even though $X_{iM} = A_{g(i)} B_{h(i)}$ is an interaction model, we do not need to be concerned about non-normality.²¹

With $\alpha_M := (1/M) \sum_{i=1}^M y_{iM}(0)$ and error $U_{iM} := Y_{iM} - \alpha_M - \tau_M X_{iM}$, the potential errors are denoted:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{iM}(1) &= y_{iM}(1) - (\alpha_M + \tau_M) \\ u_{iM}(0) &= y_{iM}(0) - \alpha_M \end{aligned}$$

For $R_{iM} = 1$, we observe $\{Y_{iM}, X_{iM}\}$, with $Y_{iM} = X_{iM} y_{iM}(1) + (1 - X_{iM}) y_{iM}(0)$. Let $b_1 = \mathbb{E}[R_{iM} X_{iM}]$, $b_0 = \mathbb{E}[R_{iM} (1 - X_{iM})]$. b_1 is the probability that an individual is observed and treated; b_0 is the probability that an individual is observed and

²¹Let $A_g = \mu_A + \epsilon_g^A$ and $B_h = \mu_B + \epsilon_h^B$ where $\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_g] = \mathbb{E}[\epsilon_h] = 0$. Then, $\sum_{i=1}^M X_{iM} = \sum_{i=1}^M (\mu_A + \epsilon_{g(i)}^A)(\mu_B + \epsilon_{h(i)}^B) = \sum_{i=1}^M (\mu_A \mu_B + \epsilon_{g(i)}^A \mu_B + \mu_A \epsilon_{h(i)}^B + \epsilon_{g(i)}^A \epsilon_{h(i)}^B)$ so the dominant stochastic terms are $\epsilon_{g(i)}^A \mu_B$ and $\mu_A \epsilon_{h(i)}^B$ instead of $\epsilon_{g(i)}^A \epsilon_{h(i)}^B$.

untreated. $N_1 := \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} X_{iM}$ and $N_0 := \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} (1 - X_{iM})$. The least squares estimator is:

$$\hat{\tau}_M = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} X_{iM} Y_{iM} - \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} (1 - X_{iM}) Y_{iM}. \quad (\text{D.2})$$

To state the main result, we first define a few terms. Let \mathcal{N}_i denote the neighborhood of i , which is the set of observations that are plausibly correlated with i . The score is

$$\eta_{iM} := R_{iM} \left(\frac{X_{iM}}{b_1} - \frac{1 - X_{iM}}{b_0} \right) U_{iM}. \quad (\text{D.3})$$

In this context, $\mathbb{E}[\eta_{iM}] = u_{iM}(1) - u_{iM}(0) =: \tau_{iM} - \tau_M$ is not zero in general, but $\sum_i \mathbb{E}[\eta_{iM}] = 0$. Hence, we define ξ_{iM} as the demeaned residual for individual i that features in the variance of $\hat{\tau}_M$:

$$\xi_{iM} := \frac{1}{b_1} (R_{iM} X_{iM} - b_1) u_{iM}(1) - \frac{1}{b_0} (R_{iM} (1 - X_{iM}) - b_0) u_{iM}(0). \quad (\text{D.4})$$

Corollary D.1. *Under Assumptions 1 to 5,*

$$\frac{\sqrt{N}(\hat{\tau}_M - \tau_M)}{\sqrt{v_M}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1), \quad (\text{D.5})$$

where

$$v_M := \frac{N}{M^2} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \mathbb{E}[\xi_{iM} \xi_{jM}]. \quad (\text{D.6})$$

This result is a corollary of the existing normality results and law of large numbers. Comparing this context to our framework, $\eta_{iM} = m_{iM}$, $\xi_{iM} = m_{iM} - \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}]$, and $v_M = V_{TWM}$. Using our framework, we can answer questions on whether multiway clustering matters and whether multiway clustering is appropriate. Using the one-way CRVE on dimension G (without loss of generality) yields the following estimand:

$$V_{GM} = L_M (\theta_M^*)^{-1} \left(\Delta_{ehw,M} (\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{(G \cap H),M} (\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G,M} (\theta_M^*) \right) L_M (\theta_M^*)^{-1} \quad (\text{D.7})$$

Then, answering the question on whether two-way clustering matters involves comparing V_{GM} with V_{TWSM} and answering the question on whether two-way clustering

is appropriate involves comparing V_{GM} with V_{TWM} . The comparisons yield:

$$\begin{aligned} & V_{TWM} - V_{GM} \\ &= L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \left(\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} (\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} + \Delta_{EG,M} + \Delta_{EH,M}) \right) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (D.8)$$

$$V_{TWSM} - V_{GM} = L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*)) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \quad (D.9)$$

Consider the environment with constant treatment effects. Then, $u_{iM}(1) - u_{iM}(0) = 0$ and hence $\mathbb{E}[m_{iM}] = 0$ and all the Δ_E terms in the equation above are 0, so the two comparisons become identical. If there is multi-way clustered assignment only or if there is clustered assignment on H and clustered sampling on G , then (D.9) cannot be simplified further. However, if there is multiway clustered sampling only or if there is clustered assignment on G and clustered sampling on H , then $\Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*) = 0$ in (D.9) so $V_{TWSM} = V_{TWM} = V_{GM}$. This result implies that, under constant treatment effects, it suffices to cluster on the assignment dimension and the usual CRVE is no longer conservative.²²

D.1.2 Fixed Effects Estimand under Clustered Assignment

With clustered data, empirical papers often include fixed effects (FE) in a regression. A first-order question is: What are these FE estimators approaching to in the limit within our finite population framework? In particular, when can FE estimands be interpreted as the ATE? We focus on an environment where assignment X_{iM} is binary and two-way clustered with $A_g, B_h \in \{0, 1\}$ as described in Section D.1.1, and we observe the entire population, i.e., $R_{iM} = 1$ for all i .²³ Nonetheless, since we allow for two-way clustered assignment and study estimands for both one-way and two-way fixed effects, the results in this section are new relative to Abadie et al. (2023) and Athey and Imbens (2022): Abadie et al. (2023) study one-way fixed effects with one-way clustering, and Athey and Imbens (2022) require a random adoption date in the

²²This result complements Corollary 1 of Abadie, Athey, Imbens, and Wooldridge (2017): they find that one-way clustering is unnecessary if there is both constant treatment effects and no clustering in the assignment.

²³Due to how fixed effects estimators transform variables using within-cluster means, any form of sampling leads to random sample sizes within each cluster which introduces additional technical complications that is beyond the immediate scope of our theory, so it is left for future research.

two-way fixed effects environment with one-way clustered assignment.

We start with one-way fixed effects. Let the ATE be defined in the following way.

$$\tau_M := \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M (y_{iM}(1) - y_{iM}(0)) \quad (\text{D.10})$$

In a one-way FE estimator, let

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_{gM} &:= \frac{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} X_{iM}}{M_{g(i)}^G}, \text{ and} \\ \hat{\tau}_{OWFE} &:= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M Y_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})}{\sum_{i=1}^M X_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.11})$$

Proposition D.1. *Under Assumptions 1 to 4, $\hat{\tau}_{OWFE} \xrightarrow{p} \tau_{OWFE}$, where*

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{OWFE} &:= \sum_i \frac{\omega_i}{\sum_j \omega_j} (y_{iM}(1) - y_{iM}(0)), \text{ and} \\ \omega_i &= \mu_A \mu_B \left(1 - \frac{M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H} + (M_{g(i)}^G - M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H}) \mu_B}{M_{g(i)}^G} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mu_B \in [0, 1]$, all weights ω_i are positive, so the estimand is a weighted average of treatment effects. In the special case where we have perfectly balanced clusters $M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H} = k$ and hence $M_{g(i)}^G = Hk$, then $\tau_{OWFE} = \tau_M$. This result suggests that, unlike the difference-in-means example where clustered dependence only affects the variance, clustered dependence here also affects the interpretation of the estimand. Mechanically, the difference is that the estimator here contains products $X_{iM}X_{jM}$ for $i \neq j$ that is not present in Section D.1.1, so correlation in X affects the estimand.

Moving on to two-way fixed effect (TWFE), we focus on the case with multiway assignment where a unit is treated if and only if both its clusters are treated. This setup is different from one-way assignment at the intersection level (see Remark 1). With a linear model

$$Y_i = \tau X_i + \eta_{g(i)} + \gamma_{h(i)} + \varepsilon_i, \quad (\text{D.12})$$

the TWFE estimator is

$$\hat{\tau}_{TWFE} := \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \tilde{X}_{iM} Y_{iM}}{\sum_{i=1}^M \tilde{X}_{iM} X_{iM}}, \quad (\text{D.13})$$

where \tilde{X}_{iM} is the residual when regressing X on the fixed effects. Due to Baltagi (2008) Chapter 3,

$$\tilde{X}_{iM} = X_{iM} - \frac{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{jM} X_{jM}}{M_{g(i)}^G} - \frac{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} R_{jM} X_{jM}}{M_{h(i)}^H} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M X_{iM}}{M} \quad (\text{D.14})$$

Proposition D.2. *Under Assumptions 1 to 4, if $M_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H} = k$, $M_g^G = Hk$, $M_h^H = Gk$ (i.e., all cluster intersections are balanced), then $\hat{\tau}_{TWFE} \xrightarrow{p} \tau_{TWFE}$, where*

$$\tau_{TWFE} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [\tilde{X}_{iM} Y_{iM}]}{\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [\tilde{X}_{iM} X_{iM}]} = \tau_M.$$

This result is fairly weak in that it requires balanced clusters, but in this idealized situation, the TWFE estimand is the ATE. Unlike Proposition D.1, we cannot interpret the estimand as a weighted average of treatment effects in general, but this result is not surprising considering the large difference-in-differences literature on how TWFE cannot be interpreted as a weighted average of treatment effects, even with parallel trends. The difficulty with unbalanced clusters is attributed to how TWFE takes a particular linear combination of outcomes that is not necessarily a convex combination.

D.2 Proofs for Section 2

Proof of Theorem 2.1: (Proof of Theorem 2.3 follows the same structure.)

Let $\rho_{HM} = 1$. We first show that $\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^* \xrightarrow{p} \mathbf{0}$.

Denote $Q_N(\theta) := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$. Note that

$$Q_N(\theta) = \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta). \quad (\text{D.15})$$

By Lemma C.2 and the continuous mapping theorem, $\frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}{N} \xrightarrow{p} 1$. Hence, it is sufficient to show that for each $\theta \in \Theta$

$$\left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{D.16})$$

Condition (v) in Assumption A.1 implies $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right|^r \right] \leq \frac{1}{(\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM})^{r-1}} \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} |q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)|^r \right] < \infty \quad (\text{D.17})$$

for some $r > 1$, which further implies

$$\lim_{C \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{i,M} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right| \cdot \mathbb{1} \left(\left| \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}} q_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right| > C \right) \right] \right\} = 0. \quad (\text{D.18})$$

(D.16) thus follows by Theorem 1 in Hansen and Lee (2019) under Assumption 4'. Next,

$$\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} |Q_N(\theta) - Q_M(\theta)| = o_p(1) \quad (\text{D.19})$$

follows from Lemma C.3 above and Corollary 2.2 in Newey (1991) under condition (vi) in Assumption A.1. As a result, consistency follows, e.g., from Theorem 3.3 in Gallant and White (1988).

To prove asymptotic normality, we start by verifying that

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] = \mathbf{0}, \quad (\text{D.20})$$

which holds by Lemma 3.6 in Newey and McFadden (1994) and Jensen's inequality under conditions (iv) and (vii) in Assumption A.1.

By the element-by-element mean value expansion around θ_M^* ,

$$\begin{aligned} o_p(N^{-1/2}) &= V_M^{-1/2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) \\ &= V_M^{-1/2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) + V_M^{-1/2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \check{\theta})(\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.21})$$

where $\check{\theta}$ lies on the line segment connecting θ_M^* and $\hat{\theta}_N$.

We first show

$$\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) = L_M(\theta_M^*)(I_k + o_p(1)). \quad (\text{D.22})$$

Since we can write

$$\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) = L_M(\theta_M^*) \left[I_k + L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) - L_M(\theta_M^*)) \right], \quad (\text{D.23})$$

it suffices to show

$$\left\| L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) - L_M(\theta_M^*)) \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{D.24})$$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{L}_N(\theta) &= \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \\ &= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.25})$$

Since $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^r \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM})^{r-1}} \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^r \right] < \infty \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.26})$$

for some $r > 1$,

$$\left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} \nabla_{\theta} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) - L_M(\theta) \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0 \quad (\text{D.27})$$

by Theorem 1 in Hansen and Lee (2019) under Assumption 4' and condition (ix) in Assumption A.1. By Corollary 2.2 in Newey (1991) and Lemma C.3 above,

$$\left\| L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta}) - L_M(\theta_M^*)) \right\| \quad (\text{D.28})$$

$$\leq C \left(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \hat{L}_N(\theta) - L_M(\theta) \right\| + \left\| L_M(\check{\theta}) - L_M(\theta_M^*) \right\| \right) \xrightarrow{p} 0 \quad (\text{D.29})$$

under conditions (x) and (xi) in Assumption A.1.

(D.22) implies

$$\hat{L}_N(\check{\theta})^{-1} = L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (I_k + o_p(1)). \quad (\text{D.30})$$

Using (D.30), (D.21) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
V_M^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) &= -V_M^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\
&\quad - V_M^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} o_p(1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) + o_p(1).
\end{aligned} \tag{D.31}$$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) &= \sqrt{\frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\
&= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*).
\end{aligned} \tag{D.32}$$

Plug (D.32) into (D.31), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&V_M^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) \\
&= -V_M^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\
&\quad - V_M^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \cdot o_p(1) + o_p(1).
\end{aligned} \tag{D.33}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{V} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{V} [R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \text{COV} [R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*), R_{jM} \cdot m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)] \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^M \left[\mathbb{E} (R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)') \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - \mathbb{E} (R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)) \mathbb{E} (R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*))' \right] \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \left[\mathbb{E}(R_{iM} R_{jM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)') \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \mathbb{E}(R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)) \mathbb{E}(R_{jM} \cdot m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*))' \right] \Big\} \\
& = \frac{1}{M} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^M \left[\mathbb{E}(m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)') \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \mathbb{E}(m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)) \mathbb{E}(m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*))' \right] \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \left[\rho_{UM} \mathbb{E}(m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)') \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \mathbb{E}(m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)) \mathbb{E}(m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*))' \right] \right\} \\
& = \Delta_{chw,M}(\theta_M^*) - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{E,M} + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*) - \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{EC,M}, \quad (\text{D.34})
\end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\mathbb{V} \left(V_M^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \right) = I_k. \quad (\text{D.35})$$

Given $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^r \right] \leq \frac{1}{(\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM})^{r/2-1}} \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^r \right] < \infty \quad (\text{D.36})$$

for some $r > 2$ under condition (vii) in Assumption A.1,

$$V_M^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_k) \quad (\text{D.37})$$

by Theorem 2 in Hansen and Lee (2019) under Assumption 4' and condition (viii) in Assumption A.1.

Because of (D.37),

$$\begin{aligned} V_M^{-1/2} \sqrt{N}(\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) &= -V_M^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\ &\quad + o_p(1) O_p(1) + o_p(1) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_k). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.38})$$

As for Theorem 2.1(2), it is equivalent to show $\left\| V_{SM}^{-1/2} \hat{V}_{SN} V_{SM}^{-1/2} - I_k \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0$.

Since (D.30) holds by replacing $\check{\theta}$ with $\hat{\theta}_N$,

$$\hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} = L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (I_k + o_p(1)). \quad (\text{D.39})$$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned} &\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\theta) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}(\theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]' \\ &= \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]' \\ &= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]'. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.40})$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E} \left\{ \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]' \right\} \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)' \right] \\ &\quad + \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \frac{R_{iM} R_{jM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)' \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)'] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \{i\}} \rho_{UM} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)'] \\
& = \Delta_{ehw, M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster, M}(\theta).
\end{aligned} \tag{D.41}$$

Hence, $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]' \right. \\
& \quad \left. - (\Delta_{ehw, M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster, M}(\theta)) \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0
\end{aligned} \tag{D.42}$$

follows by (D.36) and the same proof of (62) in Hansen and Lee (2019) under Assumption 4'. Also, $\Delta_{ehw, M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster, M}(\theta)$ is continuous in θ for all M by the dominated convergence theorem (DCT), Jensen's inequality, and Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality under conditions (iv) and (vii) in Assumption A.1.

In addition,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \hat{\Delta}_{ehw, N}(\tilde{\theta}) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster, N}(\tilde{\theta}) - (\hat{\Delta}_{ehw, N}(\theta) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster, N}(\theta)) \right\| \\
& \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G \left\| \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) \right]' \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]' \right\| \\
& \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G 2 \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \\
& \quad \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \\
& \leq \frac{2}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} b_{1, iM}(W_{iM}) h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|). \tag{D.43}
\end{aligned}$$

under condition (xii) in Assumption A.1. Let

$$\begin{aligned}
B_N^1 &:= \frac{2}{N} \sum_{g=1}^G \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} b_{1,iM}(W_{iM}) \right\| \\
&= 2 \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} b_{1,iM}(W_{iM}) \right\| \\
&= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{2}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} b_{1,iM}(W_{iM}) \right\|.
\end{aligned} \tag{D.44}$$

Since

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^2 \right] < C (M_g^G)^2 \tag{D.45}$$

by Cr inequality and Jensen's inequality under condition (vii) in Assumption A.1,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{2}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} b_{1,iM}(W_{iM}) \right\| \right] \\
&\leq \frac{2}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^2 \right] \right\}^{1/2} \cdot \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}} b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})^2 \right] \right\}^{1/2} \\
&\leq C \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 < \infty
\end{aligned} \tag{D.46}$$

by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality under Assumption 4' and condition (xii) in Assumption A.1. As a result, $B_N^1 = O_p(1)$ by Markov's inequality. Therefore, given condition (viii) in Assumption A.1,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| [\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)]^{-1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. [\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) - \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) - \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)] \right\| \\
&\leq C \left(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\theta) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}(\theta) - \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta) - \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta)\| \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left\| \Delta_{ehw,M}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\hat{\theta}_N) - \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) - \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*) \right\| \Big) = o_p(1) \quad (\text{D.47})$$

by Corollary 2.2 in Newey (1991) under $\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^* \xrightarrow{p} \mathbf{0}$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) \\ &= (\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)) \left[I_k + (\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*))^{-1} \right. \\ & \quad \left. (\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) - \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) - \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)) \right] \\ &= (\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)) (I_k + o_p(1)). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.48})$$

Using (D.39) and (D.48),

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| V_{SM}^{-1/2} \hat{V}_{SN} V_{SM}^{-1/2} - I_k \right\| \\ &= \left\| V_{SM}^{-1/2} \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} (\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}(\hat{\theta}_N)) \hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1} V_{SM}^{-1/2} - I_k \right\| \\ &= \left\| V_{SM}^{-1/2} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (I_k + o_p(1)) (\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}(\theta_M^*)) (I_k + o_p(1)) \right. \\ & \quad \left. L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} (I_k + o_p(1)) V_{SM}^{-1/2} - I_k \right\| \\ &\leq \left\| V_{SM}^{-1/2} V_{SM} V_{SM}^{-1/2} - I_k \right\| + \left\| V_{SM}^{-1/2} V_{SM} V_{SM}^{-1/2} \right\| o_p(1) \\ &= o_p(1). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.49})$$

Proof of Proposition 2.1: We define:

$$V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta) := \Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{(G \cap H),M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G,M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{H,M}(\theta). \quad (\text{D.50})$$

We first show pointwise convergence for a given θ in that $V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta)^{-1} (\hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta) - V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta)) = o_p(1) I_k$. By applying Lemma C.4,

$$\begin{aligned} & (\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G,M}(\theta_M^*))^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{G,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) \right) \xrightarrow{p} I_k \\ & (\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*))^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) + \hat{\Delta}_{H,N}(\hat{\theta}_N) \right) \xrightarrow{p} I_k \end{aligned}$$

It remains to consider the intersection terms. Consider the following condition

$$\frac{\lambda_M^{G \cap H}}{\lambda_M^G} = o(1). \quad (\text{D.51})$$

We show that when (D.51) fails, the intersection variance can be consistently estimated, i.e.,

$$(\rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H, M} + \Delta_{ehw, M})^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H, N} + \hat{\Delta}_{ehw, N}(\theta) - \rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H, M}(\theta) - \Delta_{ehw, M}(\theta) \right) = o_p(1) I_k, \quad (\text{D.52})$$

but when it holds, the intersection term is negligible:

$$(\rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G, M} + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H, M} + \Delta_{ehw, M})^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H, N}(\hat{\theta}) + \hat{\Delta}_{ehw, N}(\hat{\theta}) \right) = o_p(1) I_k. \quad (\text{D.53})$$

If (D.51) fails, then $C \frac{\lambda_M^{G \cap H}}{\lambda_M^G} \neq o(1)$, so $\lambda_M^{G \cap H} \geq C \lambda_M^G$. Due to Lemma C.1,

$$\hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H, N} + \hat{\Delta}_{ehw, N} = \frac{1 + o_p(1)}{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} \sum_{g, h} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g, h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g, h)}^{G \cap H}} R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)'. \quad (\text{D.54})$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| (\rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H, M} + \Delta_{ehw, M})^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H, N} + \hat{\Delta}_{ehw, N}(\theta) - \rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H, M}(\theta) - \Delta_{ehw, M}(\theta) \right) \right\| \\ & \leq \frac{C(1 + o_p(1))}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_{g, h} \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g, h)}^{G \cap H}} (R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)' - \mathbb{E}[R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)']) \right\| \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.55})$$

The term then converges in probability as

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{P} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_{g,h} \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} (R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)' - \mathbb{E}[R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)']) \right\| > \epsilon \right) \\
& \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon(\lambda_M^G)^2} \mathbb{E} \left\| \sum_i \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H}} (R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)' - \mathbb{E}[R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)']) \right\|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon(\lambda_M^G)^2} \sum_{g,h} \sum_{g',h'} \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{k,l \in \mathcal{N}_{(g',h')}^{G \cap H}} (A_{ik} + A_{il} + A_{jk} + A_{jl}) \\
& \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon(\lambda_M^G)^2} \sum_g \sum_{g'} \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{k,l \in \mathcal{N}_{g'}^G} (A_{ik} + A_{il} + A_{jk} + A_{jl}) = o(1)
\end{aligned} \tag{D.56}$$

due to the same argument as Lemma C.4.

If (D.51) holds, then, due to Assumption 6, pointwise convergence holds as

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| (\rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G,M} + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{G \cap H, M} + \Delta_{ehw, M})^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{G \cap H, N}(\hat{\theta}) + \hat{\Delta}_{ehw, N}(\hat{\theta}) \right) \right\| \\
& \leq \frac{C(1 + o_p(1))}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_g \sum_h \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)' \right\| \\
& \leq \frac{C(1 + o_p(1))}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_{g,h} \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} (R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)' - \mathbb{E}[R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)']) \right\| \\
& \quad + \frac{C(1 + o_p(1))}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_g \sum_h \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[R_{iM} R_{jM} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta)'] \right\| \\
& = o_p(1) + C(1 + o_p(1)) \frac{\lambda_M^{G \cap H}}{\lambda_M^G} = o_p(1).
\end{aligned} \tag{D.57}$$

To obtain the convergence in the final line, apply the convergence in probability from (D.56) and condition (D.51). By applying the continuous mapping theorem, $\hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta)$ converges in probability. Next, we proceed with uniform convergence. Here, $\frac{M}{\lambda_M} (\Delta_{ehw, M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{(G \cap H), M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{G, M}(\theta) + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \Delta_{H, M}(\theta))$ is continuous in θ for all M by the dominated convergence theorem (DCT), Jensen's inequality, and Cauchy-Schwarz inequality under conditions (iv) and (vii) in Assumption A.3. In addition,

$$\frac{N}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\tilde{\theta}) - \hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta) \right\|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \left\| \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) \right]' \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]' \right\| \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{h=1}^H \left\| \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) \right]' \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]' \right\| \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{h=1}^H \left\| \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) \right]' \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right] \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g,h)}^{G \cap H}} R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right]' \right\|. \tag{D.58}
\end{aligned}$$

By applying the same expansion steps as (D.43)-(D.46) for each of the three terms, we conclude that

$$\frac{N}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\tilde{\theta}) - \hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta) \right\| \leq B_N^2 h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|), \tag{D.59}$$

where $B_N^2 = O_p(1)$.

Since the smallest eigenvalue is bounded below from (viii) in Assumption A.3,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta_M^*)^{-1} [\hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\hat{\theta}_N) - V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta_M^*)] \right\| \\
&\leq C \left(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta) - V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta)\| \frac{N}{\lambda_M^G} + \|V_{\Delta TWSM}(\hat{\theta}_N) - V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta_M^*)\| \frac{N}{\lambda_M^G} \right) = o_p(1)
\end{aligned} \tag{D.60}$$

by Corollary 2.2 in Newey (1991) under $\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^* \xrightarrow{p} \mathbf{0}$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\hat{\theta}_N) &= V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta_M^*) \left[I_k + V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \left(\hat{V}_{\Delta TWSM}(\hat{\theta}_N) - V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta_M^*) \right) \right] \\
&= V_{\Delta TWSM}(\theta_M^*) (I_k + o_p(1))
\end{aligned}$$

Given the convergence of $\hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)$ from (C.11), the entire object converges using the

same argument as in Theorem 2.1.

Since \hat{V}_{CGM} is consistent for V_{TWSM} , it remains to compare V_{TWSM} with V_{TWM} .

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{TWSM} - V_{TWM} &= L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \left(\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{E,M} + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{EG,M} + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{EH,M} \right) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \\
&= \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \left(\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} + \Delta_{EG,M} + \Delta_{EH,M} \right) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}
\end{aligned} \tag{D.61}$$

It is possible to construct a data generating process where $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} + \Delta_{EG,M} + \Delta_{EH,M} < \mathbf{0}$, as seen in Example B.1.

Proof of Proposition 2.2: Pointwise convergence of the Δ objects is immediate from applying Lemma C.4 under Assumption 6 since the estimator and estimand can be written as an additive combination of one-way cluster-robust objects. The argument for uniform convergence is similar to that of the previous proposition.

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{TWSM2} - V_{TWM} &= L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \left(\Delta_{chw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{(G \cap H),M}(\theta_M^*) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{E,M} + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{EG,M} + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{EH,M} \right) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}
\end{aligned} \tag{D.62}$$

Given

$$\Delta_{chw,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{(G \cap H),M}(\theta_M^*) \geq \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{E,M} + \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M}, \tag{D.63}$$

$$V_{TWSM2} - V_{TWM} \geq \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} \left(2\Delta_{E,M} + 2\Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} + \Delta_{EG,M} + \Delta_{EH,M} \right) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}. \tag{D.64}$$

Since $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} + \Delta_{EG,M} \geq 0$ and $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G \cap H),M} + \Delta_{EH,M} \geq 0$, we have

a conservative estimand.

Proof of Lemma C.4:

The strategy follows Hansen and Lee (2019) (62) in the proof of their Theorem 6. We can suppress dependence on θ for notational convenience. Fix any θ and $\delta > 0$. Set $\varepsilon = (\delta/C)^2$. Define

$$\tilde{r}_g = \tilde{f}_g 1\left(\|\tilde{f}_g\| \leq \sqrt{M\varepsilon}\right). \quad (\text{D.65})$$

Let λ_M^G denote the rate such that $\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \|\mathbb{E}\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta)\|$ is $O(1)$ but not $o(1)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| [\mathbb{E}\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta)]^{-1} [\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) - \mathbb{E}\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta)] \right\| \leq \left\| [\mathbb{E}\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta)]^{-1} \right\| \left\| [\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) - \mathbb{E}\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta)] \right\| \\ & \leq C(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \left\| [\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) - \mathbb{E}\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta)] \right\| \\ & (\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \left\| \tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) - \mathbb{E}\tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) \right\| \\ & \leq (\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G (\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g' - \mathbb{E}\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g') \right\| + 2(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E} \left(\left\| \tilde{f}_g \right\|^2 1\left(\left\| \tilde{f}_g \right\| > \sqrt{M\varepsilon}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.66})$$

Since we have finite moments, for some $C < \infty$, $\mathbb{E} \left\| \tilde{f}_g \right\|^2 \leq C (M_g^G)^2$ by the Cr inequality. Using Jensen's inequality,

$$(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \mathbb{E} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G (\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g' - \mathbb{E}\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g') \right\| \leq \left((\lambda_M^G)^{-2} \mathbb{E} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G (\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g' - \mathbb{E}\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g') \right\|^2 \right)^{1/2}. \quad (\text{D.67})$$

The argument that $(\lambda_M^G)^{-2} \mathbb{E} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G (\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g' - \mathbb{E}\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g') \right\|^2 \leq 4\delta$ is similar to the proof strategy of variance consistency in Yap (2025) Lemma 7. To be precise, due to finite moments, and using A_{ij} to denote an adjacency indicator of whether i, j are dependent,

$$\mathbb{E} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G (\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g' - \mathbb{E}\tilde{r}_g \tilde{r}_g') \right\|^2 \leq C \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{g'} \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{k,l \in \mathcal{N}_{g'}^G} (A_{ik} + A_{il} + A_{jk} + A_{jl}) \quad (\text{D.68})$$

There are only four adjacency terms: if (i, j) are independent of (k, l) , then the demeaning would have removed the relevant terms. Hence, an additional correlation can only exist if units are correlated across the g clusters. We make the argument for

the A_{ik} term as the other terms are analogous.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{g'} \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{k,l \in \mathcal{N}_{g'}^G} A_{ik} &= \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_k \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{N}_{g(k)}^G} A_{ik} \\
&\leq \max_g (M_g^G)^2 \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}_i} A_{ik} \\
&\leq \max_g (M_g^G)^2 \sum_{i=1}^M \left(\sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} + \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}_{h(i)}^H} \right) A_{ik} \\
&\leq \max_g (M_g^G)^2 \left(\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 + \sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 \right) \quad (\text{D.69})
\end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$(\lambda_M^G)^{-2} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{g'} \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{k,l \in \mathcal{N}_{g'}^G} A_{ik} \leq (\lambda_M^G)^{-2} \max_g (M_g^G)^2 \left(\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 + \sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 \right). \quad (\text{D.70})$$

By assumption in the lemma, $(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \max_g (M_g^G)^2 = o(1)$, $(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 = O(1)$, and $(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 = O(1)$. Hence, we can pick M large enough so that $(\lambda_M^G)^{-2} \max_g (M_g^G)^2 (2C) \leq \delta$.

Next, consider $2(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E} \left(\left\| \tilde{f}_g \right\|^2 1 \left(\left\| \tilde{f}_g \right\| > \sqrt{M\varepsilon} \right) \right)$. Lemma 1 of Hansen and Lee (2019) implies that $\left\| (M_g^G)^{-1} \tilde{f}_g \right\|^2$ is uniformly integrable. Their lemma can be applied because it holds regardless of the covariance structure. This means we can pick B sufficiently large so that:

$$\sup_g \mathbb{E} \left(\left\| (M_g^G)^{-1} \tilde{f}_g \right\|^2 1 \left(\left\| (M_g^G)^{-1} \tilde{f}_g \right\| > B \right) \right) \leq \frac{\delta}{C} \quad (\text{D.71})$$

Pick M large enough so that

$$\left\| (\lambda_M^G)^{-1/2} \max_g M_g^G \right\| \leq \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{B}. \quad (\text{D.72})$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
2(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E} \left(\left\| \tilde{f}_g \right\|^2 1 \left(\left\| \tilde{f}_g \right\| > \sqrt{M\varepsilon} \right) \right) &\leq 2(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E} \left(\left\| \tilde{f}_g \right\|^2 1 \left(\left\| (M_g^G)^{-1} \tilde{f}_g \right\| > B \right) \right) \\
&\leq 2(\lambda_M^G)^{-1} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 \frac{\delta}{C} \leq 2\delta. \quad (\text{D.73})
\end{aligned}$$

We have shown that $\mathbb{E} \left\| \tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) - \mathbb{E} \tilde{\Omega}_M(\theta) \right\| \leq 6\delta$. Since δ is arbitrary, by Markov's inequality, we obtain the result.

D.3 Proof of Theorem 3.3

(The proof of Theorem 3.2 is almost the same as that of Theorem 3.3 with sampling indicators and is hence omitted here.)

Recall that

$$\hat{P}_{G,N} = \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{m}_{gM}(\hat{\theta}_N)' \right). \quad (\text{D.74})$$

Let

$$P_{G,M} := \left[\sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} \right]^{-1} \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)]'. \quad (\text{D.75})$$

We derive convergence results for the G dimension as the H dimension is analogous. To show convergence of these objects, we require the order of variances for z to be similar to that of m . Namely, for $C \in \{G, H\}$ and arbitrary constants $a > 0$, $A < \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned}
a &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \lambda_{\min} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^C} \mathbb{E}[z_{iM} m_{jM}(W_{jM}, \theta_M^*)'] \right) \leq A \\
a &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \lambda_{\min} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^C} \mathbb{E}[z_{iM} z'_{jM}] \right) \leq A
\end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.76})$$

λ_M^G is the scaling factor such that $\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} = O(1)$ but not $o(1)$. To show

$\left\| \hat{P}_{G,N} - P_{G,M} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0$, we show

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{m}_{gM}(\hat{\theta}_N) \tilde{z}_{gM} - \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)] \tilde{z}_{gM} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{D.77})$$

As a first step, we show $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} - \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta)] \tilde{z}_{gM} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{D.78})$$

Fix $\delta > 0$. Set $\epsilon = (\delta/C)^2$. Let

$$\tilde{l}_{gM} := \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} \mathbb{1} \left(\|\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM}\| \leq M\epsilon \right). \quad (\text{D.79})$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} - \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta)] \tilde{z}_{gM} \right\| \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G [\tilde{l}_{gM} - \mathbb{E}(\tilde{l}_{gM})] \right\| \right\} \\ & \quad + \frac{2}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E} \left[\|\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM}\| \mathbb{1} \left(\|\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM}\| > M\epsilon \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.80})$$

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \sum_{g=1}^G (\tilde{l}_{gM} - \mathbb{E}(\tilde{l}_{gM})) \right\| \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \left\{ \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \sum_{g=1}^G (\tilde{l}_{gM} - \mathbb{E}(\tilde{l}_{gM})) \right\|^2 \right] \right\}^{1/2} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \left\{ \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E} [\|\tilde{l}_{gM}\|^2] \right\}^{1/2} \\ & \leq 4\delta \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.81})$$

follows by an argument similar to the proof of Lemma C.4. Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sup_{g,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} / (M_g^G)^2 \right\|^2 \right] \\
& \leq \left\{ \sup_{g,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) / (M_g^G) \right\|^4 \right] \right\}^{1/2} \left\{ \sup_{g,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \tilde{z}_{gM} / (M_g^G) \right\|^4 \right] \right\}^{1/2} \\
& \leq \left\{ \sup_{g,M} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) / (M_g^G) \right\|^4 \right] \right)^{1/4} \right\}^2 \\
& \quad \cdot \left\{ \sup_{g,M} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\left\| z_{iM} / (M_g^G) \right\|^4 \right] \right)^{1/4} \right\}^2 \\
& \leq \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\|^4 \right]^{1/2} \sup_{i,M} \left\| z_{iM} \right\|^2 < \infty
\end{aligned} \tag{D.82}$$

by Jensen's inequality under condition (vii) in Assumption A.3 and condition (ii) in Theorem 3.3. Hence, we can pick B sufficiently large so that

$$\sup_{g,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} / (M_g^G)^2 \right\| \mathbb{1} \left(\left\| \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} / (M_g^G)^2 \right\| > B \right) \right] \leq \frac{\delta}{C}. \tag{D.83}$$

Pick M large enough so that

$$\max_{g \leq G} \frac{(M_g^G)^2}{\lambda_M^G} \leq \frac{\epsilon}{B}, \tag{D.84}$$

which is feasible under Assumption 6. Then

$$\frac{2}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} \right\| \mathbb{1} \left(\left\| \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} \right\| > M\epsilon \right) \right] \leq \frac{2}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 \frac{\delta}{C} \leq 2\delta. \tag{D.85}$$

Combining (D.81) and (D.85), (D.78) holds by Markov's inequality.

Next,

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G [\tilde{m}_{gM}(\tilde{\theta}) \tilde{z}_{gM} - \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM}] \right\|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \left\| \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) z_{jM} - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) z_{jM} \right\| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \left\| m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \cdot \|z_{jM}\| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} b_{1,iM}(W_{iM}) \cdot \|z_{jM}\| \cdot h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|)
\end{aligned} \tag{D.86}$$

Let

$$B_N^3 := \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} b_{1,iM}(W_{iM}) \cdot \|z_{jM}\|. \tag{D.87}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(B_N^3) &= \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})] \|z_{iM}\| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 \sup_{i,M} \left\{ \mathbb{E}[b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})^2] \right\}^{1/2} \sup_{i,M} \|z_{iM}\| < \infty
\end{aligned} \tag{D.88}$$

by Jensen's inequality under condition (xii) in Assumption A.3, condition (ii) in Theorem 3.3, and Assumption 6, $B_N^3 = O_p(1)$ by Markov's inequality. Also, $\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta)] \tilde{z}_{gM}$ is continuous in θ for all M by the DCT and Jensen's inequality under Assumption 6 and conditions (iv) and (vii) in Assumption A.3. As a result,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{m}_{gM}(\hat{\theta}_N) \tilde{z}_{gM} - \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)] \tilde{z}_{gM} \right\| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta) \tilde{z}_{gM} - \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta)] \tilde{z}_{gM} \right\| \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\lambda_M^G} \left\| \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\hat{\theta}_N)] \tilde{z}_{gM} - \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)] \tilde{z}_{gM} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{D.89}$$

follows by Corollary 2.2 in Newey (1991) under $\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^* \xrightarrow{p} \mathbf{0}$.

The result $\left\| \hat{P}_{G,N} - P_{G,M} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0$ follows immediately under the continuity of inver-

sion and multiplication.

Denote $\Delta_{GE,M}^Z := \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G P'_{G,M} \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} P_{G,M}$. We can write

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Delta}_{GE,N}^Z &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \hat{P}'_{G,N} \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} \hat{P}_{G,N} \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G (P'_{G,M} + o_p(1)) \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} (P_{G,M} + o_p(1)). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.90})$$

Then,

$$\left\| (\Delta_{GE,M}^Z)^{-1} \left(\hat{\Delta}_{GE,N}^Z - \Delta_{GE,M}^Z \right) \right\| = o_p(1). \quad (\text{D.91})$$

To show the ordering of the variance-covariance matrices in Theorem 3.3, notice that

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EG,M} - \Delta_{GE,M}^Z \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)] \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)]' \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)] \tilde{z}_{gM} \left[\frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \tilde{z}_{gM} \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \tilde{z}'_{gM} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)]'. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.92})$$

Let A_G and D_G be the matrices with g -th rows equal to $\mathbb{E}[\tilde{m}_{gM}(\theta_M^*)]'/\sqrt{M}$ and \tilde{z}_{gM}/\sqrt{M} respectively. Let I_G be the identity matrix of size G . Then,

$$\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{EG,M} - \Delta_{GE,M}^Z = A'_G (I_G - D_G (D'_G D_G)^{-1} D'_G) A_G, \quad (\text{D.93})$$

which is PSD. Hence, the result.

The final part of the theorem follows from previous derivation in (D.52) and (D.53).

E Online Appendix

E.1 Derivation for Shrinkage Variance Expressions

Derivation for Table 1:

It suffices to work with the estimand, because subsequent theorems show consistency. The superpopulation cluster variance ($V_{\Delta SM} = \Delta_{ehw,M} + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{cluster,M}$) over-estimates the true variance by:

$$V_{\Delta SM} - V_{\Delta M} = \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{E,M} + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{EC,M} \quad (\text{E.1})$$

First, consider Case 1. Without cluster assignment, $\Delta_{EC,M} = \Delta_{cluster,M}$. Since $\hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}$ consistently estimates $\rho_{UM}\Delta_{cluster,M}$, $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}$ can be estimated by N/M , and ρ_{GM} can be estimated by G_N/G , the proposed adjustment is:

$$\left(\frac{G_N}{G} \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N} + \frac{N}{M} \hat{\Delta}_N^Z \right) \quad (\text{E.2})$$

Then, the proposed estimator is:

$$\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N} - \left(\frac{G_N}{G} \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N} + \frac{N}{M} \hat{\Delta}_N^Z \right) \quad (\text{E.3})$$

which is of the form required.

In Case 2 and Case 3, since $\Delta_{EC,M} \neq \Delta_{cluster,M}$ in general, we can correct for both term simultaneously. The proposed adjustment is hence $(N/M)\hat{\Delta}_{CE,N}^Z$.

In Case 4, $\rho_{GM} = 1$ without clustered sampling and $\Delta_{EC,M} = \Delta_{cluster,M}$ without clustered assignment so that $V_{\Delta M} = \Delta_{ehw,M} - \rho_{UM}\Delta_{EC,M}$. Hence, the proposed variance is as stated.

Derivation for Table 2:

In this derivation, we retain the notation with $\rho_{UM}, \rho_{GM}, \rho_{HM}$ to accommodate both the case where we observe the entire population and the case where sampling is allowed with unbounded cluster sizes.

Taking the meat of the V_{TWSM2} expression, the estimand of $2\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{G,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{H,N}$

is

$$V_{\Delta,CGM2} = 2\Delta_{ehw,M}(\theta_M^*) + 2\rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G\cap H),M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{G,M}(\theta_M^*) + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{H,M}(\theta_M^*). \quad (\text{E.4})$$

Hence, the CGM2 estimand over-estimates the true variance by:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\Delta,CGM2} - V_{\Delta,TWM} &= \Delta_{ehw,M} + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G\cap H),M} \\ &\quad + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{E,M} + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{E(G\cap H),M} \\ &\quad + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{EG,M} + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{EH,M} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.5})$$

As before, $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}$ can be estimated using N/M . Since ρ_{GM} and ρ_{HM} can be estimated using G_N/G and H_N/H respectively, ρ_{UM} can be estimated using $\frac{N}{M}\frac{G}{G_N}\frac{H}{H_N}$.

Consider Case 1. With only clustered sampling on both dimensions, $\hat{\Delta}_{G,N}$ consistently estimates $\rho_{UM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{G,M} + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G\cap H),M}$ and $\hat{\Delta}_{H,N}$ consistently estimates $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{H,M} + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G\cap H),M}$. For the terms to appear, the estimation for $\Delta_{ehw,M} + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G\cap H),M}$ uses $\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{(G\cap H),N}$. We estimate $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{E(G\cap H),M}$ using $\frac{G_N}{G}\frac{H_N}{H}\hat{\Delta}_{(G\cap H),N}$. We estimate $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{EG,M}$ using $\frac{G_N}{G}(\hat{\Delta}_{G,N} - \hat{\Delta}_{(G\cap H),N})$ and $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{EH,M}$ using $\frac{H_N}{H}(\hat{\Delta}_{H,N} - \hat{\Delta}_{(G\cap H),N})$. We adjust for $\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{E,M}$ using $N/M\hat{\Delta}_N^Z$. Hence, the estimator is:

$$\begin{aligned} &2\hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{G,N} + \hat{\Delta}_{H,N} - \hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N} - \hat{\Delta}_{(G\cap H),N} - N/M\hat{\Delta}_N^Z \\ &- \frac{G_N}{G}\frac{H_N}{H}\hat{\Delta}_{(G\cap H),N} - \frac{G_N}{G}(\hat{\Delta}_{G,N} - \hat{\Delta}_{(G\cap H),N}) - \frac{H_N}{H}(\hat{\Delta}_{H,N} - \hat{\Delta}_{(G\cap H),N}), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.6})$$

which simplifies to the expression in Table 2.

Consider Case 2. We use $\Delta_{HE,M}^Z$ to correct for $\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G\cap H),M} + \Delta_{EH,M}$. We can use $N/M \cdot \Delta_{GE,M}^Z$ to correct for $\Delta_{ehw,M} + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G\cap H),M} + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{EG,M}$. Since $\Delta_{ehw,M} + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G\cap H),M} \geq \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{E,M} + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{E(G\cap H),M}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta_{ehw,M} + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{(G\cap H),M} + \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{EG,M} - \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}\Delta_{GE,M}^Z \\ &\geq \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}(\Delta_{E,M} + \Delta_{E(G\cap H),M} + \Delta_{EG,M} - \Delta_{GE,M}^Z) \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.7})$$

so our adjustment of $N/M \cdot (\hat{\Delta}_{GE,N}^Z + \hat{\Delta}_{HE,N}^Z)$ still makes the variance estimator conservative.

E.2 Proofs for Sections 2 and 3

Proof of Theorem 2.2:

First, using similar arguments in the proof of Theorem 2.1,

$$\hat{\gamma}_N - \gamma_M^* \xrightarrow{p} \mathbf{0} \quad (\text{E.8})$$

under conditions (i), (ii), and (vi) in Assumption A.2.

By the mean value expansion around θ_M^* ,

$$\begin{aligned} & V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) \\ &= V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) \\ & \quad + V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \nabla_{\theta} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \check{\theta}) \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.9})$$

where $\check{\theta}$ lies on the line segment connecting θ_M^* and $\hat{\theta}_N$.

Given Theorem 2.1, $V_M^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) = O_p(1)$. Further,

$$\hat{F}_N(\check{\theta}) = F_M(\theta_M^*) + o_p(1) \quad (\text{E.10})$$

under conditions (i), (iv), and (v) in Assumption A.2. Therefore,

$$V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \nabla_{\theta} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \check{\theta}) \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) = V_{f,M}^{-1/2} F_M(\theta_M^*) \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) + o_p(1). \quad (\text{E.11})$$

According to the mean value expansion in the proof of the asymptotic normality of $V_M^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*)$,

$$V_M^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^*) = -V_M^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) + o_p(1). \quad (\text{E.12})$$

Combining (E.9), (E.11), and (E.12),

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) \\
&= V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] + o_p(1).
\end{aligned} \tag{E.13}$$

Subtract $V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} \gamma_M^*$ from both sides of (E.13).

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_M^*) \\
&= V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] + o_p(1) \\
&= V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \sqrt{\frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* \\
&\quad - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] + o_p(1) \\
&= (1 + o_p(1)) V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* \\
&\quad - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] + o_p(1)
\end{aligned} \tag{E.14}$$

Observe that $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \right\|^r \right\} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{(\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM})^{r/2-1}} \left\{ \left[\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^r \right) \right]^{1/r} + \|\gamma_M^*\| \right. \\
&\quad \left. + C \|F_M(\theta_M^*)\| \left[\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^r \right) \right]^{1/r} \right\}^r < \infty
\end{aligned} \tag{E.15}$$

for some $r > 2$ by Minkowski's inequality and Jensen's inequality under conditions

(ii) and (iv) in Assumption A.2, and condition (vii) in Assumption A.1. Also,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{V} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*)L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \right\} \\ &= \Delta_{ehw,M}^f - \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{E,M}^f + \rho_{UM}\Delta_{cluster,M}^f - \rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\Delta_{EC,M}^f. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.16})$$

By Theorem 2 in Hansen and Lee (2019)

$$V_{f,M}^{-1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*)L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_q) \quad (\text{E.17})$$

under Assumption 4' and condition (iii) in Assumption A.2.

To show Theorem 2.2(2), observe that

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\Delta}_{ehw,N}^f + \hat{\Delta}_{cluster,N}^f \\ &= \frac{M\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \hat{\gamma}_N \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \hat{F}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)\hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1}m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] \right\} \\ & \quad \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \hat{\gamma}_N - \hat{F}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)\hat{L}_N(\hat{\theta}_N)^{-1}m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] \right\}' \\ &= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \gamma_M^* + o_p(1) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (F_M(\theta_M^*) + o_p(1))L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}(I_k + o_p(1))m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] \right\} \\ & \quad \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \gamma_M^* + o_p(1) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (F_M(\theta_M^*) + o_p(1))L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1}(I_k + o_p(1))m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] \right\}' \\ &= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \gamma_M^* \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] \Big\}. \\
& \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] \right\}' + o_p(1)
\end{aligned} \tag{E.18}$$

under condition (ii) in Assumption A.2, condition (vii) in Assumption A.1, and Assumption 4'. Denote

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\Delta}(\theta) = & \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \right\}. \\
& \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \right\}'.
\end{aligned} \tag{E.19}$$

It suffices to show

$$\left\| (\Delta_{ehw,M}^f + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}^f)^{-1/2} \tilde{\Delta}(\hat{\theta}_N) (\Delta_{ehw,M}^f + \rho_{UM} \Delta_{cluster,M}^f)^{-1/2} - I_q \right\| = o_p(1). \tag{E.20}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} \left\{ [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta})] \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - [f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) - \gamma_M^* - F_M(\theta_M^*) L_M(\theta_M^*)^{-1} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \right\} \right\| \\
& \leq \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} \left[\left\| f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - f_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \right. \\
& \quad \left. + C \left\| m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \right] \\
& \leq \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} [b_{2,iM}(W_{iM}) h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|) + C b_{1,iM}(W_{iM}) h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|)].
\end{aligned} \tag{E.21}$$

Let

$$b_{3,iM}(W_{iM}) = \frac{R_{iM}}{\sqrt{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM}}} [b_{2,iM}(W_{iM}) + C b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})]. \tag{E.22}$$

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[b_{3,iM}(W_{iM})^2] &\leq \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[b_{2,iM}(W_{iM})^2] + C \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})^2] \\ &\quad + C \left\{ \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[b_{2,iM}(W_{iM})^2] \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})^2] \right\}^{1/2} < \infty \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.23})$$

by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality under condition (xii) in Assumption A.1 and condition (vi) in Assumption A.2. Therefore, (E.20) follows from similar arguments in the proof of Theorem 2.1(2).

Proof of Theorem 3.1: Let

$$K_M = \left(\sum_{i=1}^M z'_{iM} z_{iM} \right)^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^M z'_{iM} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]' \right\}. \quad (\text{E.24})$$

To show $\|\hat{K}_N - K_M\| \xrightarrow{p} 0$, we first show

$$\left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} z'_{iM} z_{iM} - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M z'_{iM} z_{iM} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{E.25})$$

We can write

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} z'_{iM} z_{iM} = \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} z'_{iM} z_{iM}. \quad (\text{E.26})$$

Since $\frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}{N} \xrightarrow{p} 1$, it suffices to show

$$\left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} z'_{iM} z_{iM} - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M z'_{iM} z_{iM} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{E.27})$$

Given

$$\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} z'_{iM} z_{iM} \right\|^2 \right] = \frac{1}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} \sup_{i,M} \|z_{iM}\|^4 < \infty \quad (\text{E.28})$$

under condition (ii) in Theorem 3.1, (E.27) is implied by Lemma C.1.

Next, we show

$$\left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) z_{iM} - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] z_{iM} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{E.29})$$

Again, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) z_{iM} &= \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) z_{iM} \\ &= (1 + o_p(1)) \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) z_{iM}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.30})$$

We first show $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) z_{iM} - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] z_{iM} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0. \quad (\text{E.31})$$

Since $\forall \theta \in \Theta$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) z_{iM} \right\|^2 \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} \left\{ \sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|^4 \right] \right\}^{1/2} \sup_{i,M} \|z_{iM}\|^2 < \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.32})$$

(E.31) holds Lemma C.1. Next, we show the Lipschitz condition. $\forall \tilde{\theta}, \theta \in \Theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) z_{iM} - m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) z_{iM} \right\| &\leq \|z_{iM}\| \cdot \left\| m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \\ &\leq \|z_{iM}\| b_{1,iM}(W_{iM}) h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.33})$$

and

$$\sup_{i,M} \mathbb{E}[\|z_{iM}\| b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})] \leq \sup_{i,M} \|z_{iM}\| \sup_{i,M} \left\{ \mathbb{E}[b_{1,iM}(W_{iM})^2] \right\}^{1/2} < \infty \quad (\text{E.34})$$

by Jensen's inequality. As a result,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N) z_{iM} - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] z_{iM} \right\| \\
& \leq \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}} m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) z_{iM} - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] z_{iM} \right\| \\
& + \left\| \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \hat{\theta}_N)] z_{iM} - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] z_{iM} \right\| \xrightarrow{p} 0 \quad (\text{E.35})
\end{aligned}$$

by Lemma C.3 above and Corollary 2.2 in Newey (1991) under $\hat{\theta}_N - \theta_M^* \xrightarrow{p} \mathbf{0}$. Combining (E.25) and (E.29), we conclude that $\|\hat{K}_N - K_M\| \xrightarrow{p} 0$.

Hence,

$$\hat{\Delta}_N^Z = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} (K'_M + o_p(1)) z'_{iM} z_{iM} (K_M + o_p(1)). \quad (\text{E.36})$$

Let

$$\Delta_M^Z = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)] z_{iM} \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M z'_{iM} z_{iM} \right)^{-1} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M z'_{iM} \mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]'. \quad (\text{E.37})$$

$$\|\hat{\Delta}_N^Z - \Delta_M^Z\| = o_p(1) \quad (\text{E.38})$$

given (E.25).

Let A_M and D_M be the matrices with i -th rows equal to $\mathbb{E}[m_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta_M^*)]'/\sqrt{M}$ and z_{iM}/\sqrt{M} respectively. Let I_M be the identity matrix of size M . Then,

$$\Delta_{E,M} - \Delta_M^Z = A'_M (I_M - D_M (D'_M D_M)^{-1} D'_M) A_M, \quad (\text{E.39})$$

which is PSD. Hence, the result.

E.3 Proofs for Appendix C

Proof of Lemma C.1: By Chebyshev's inequality, for any $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left(\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^M V_{iM}}{M} \right)^2 > \epsilon \right) &\leq \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 M^2} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^M V_{iM} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\leq C \frac{\sum_g (M_g^G)^2 + \sum_h (M_h^H)^2}{M^2} = o(1). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.40})$$

The second inequality follows from bounded variances and the final $o(1)$ equality follows from Assumption 4.

Proof of Lemma C.2: Observe that:

$$\frac{N}{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} - 1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M (R_{iM} - E[R_{iM}])}{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}. \quad (\text{E.41})$$

Since $\rho_{UM}, \rho_{GM}, \rho_{HM}$ are nonzero by Assumption 2, Lemma C.1 yields the result.

Proof of Lemma C.3: We first show result (1).

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| A_N(\tilde{\theta}) - A_N(\theta) \right\| \\ &= \left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} [a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \right\| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \left\| a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta) \right\| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot b_{iM}(W_{iM}) h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|) \\ &= B_N h(\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta\|) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.42})$$

$$B_N := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^M R_{iM} \cdot b_{iM}(W_{iM}) = \frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}{N} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} b_{iM}(W_{iM}) \quad (\text{E.43})$$

Because of Lemma C.2 and the continuous mapping theorem, $\frac{M \rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}}{N} \xrightarrow{P} 1$. As a result, it is sufficient to prove $\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM} \rho_{GM} \rho_{HM}} b_{iM}(W_{iM}) = O_p(1)$. For all $\epsilon > 0$,

let $b_\epsilon = C/\epsilon$ for some $C < \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^M\frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}}b_{iM}(W_{iM})\right|\geq b_\epsilon\right) \\
& \leq \mathbb{E}\left(\left|\frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^M\frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}}b_{iM}(W_{iM})\right|\right)/b_\epsilon \\
& \leq \frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^M\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{R_{iM}}{\rho_{UM}\rho_{GM}\rho_{HM}}\right)\mathbb{E}\left[|b_{iM}(W_{iM})|\right]/b_\epsilon \\
& \leq \sup_{i,M}\mathbb{E}\left[|b_{iM}(W_{iM})|\right]/b_\epsilon < C/b_\epsilon = \epsilon.
\end{aligned} \tag{E.44}$$

Hence, $B_N = O_p(1)$.

Next, we show $\{A_M(\theta)\}$ is uniformly equicontinuous. The proof is based on slight modification of the proof of Theorem 2 in Jenish and Prucha (2009).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \sup_{\tilde{\theta} \in B(\theta, \delta)} \|A_M(\tilde{\theta}) - A_M(\theta)\| \\
& \leq \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \sup_{\tilde{\theta} \in B(\theta, \delta)} \left\| \mathbb{E}[a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)] \right\| \\
& \leq \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \sup_{\tilde{\theta} \in B(\theta, \delta)} \|a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\| \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}(Y_{iM}(\delta)),
\end{aligned} \tag{E.45}$$

where $Y_{iM}(\delta) := \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \sup_{\tilde{\theta} \in B(\theta, \delta)} \|a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \tilde{\theta}) - a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|$.

Define $l_{iM} = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)\|$. Given condition (ii), there exists $k = k(\epsilon) < \infty$ for some $\epsilon > 0$ such that

$$\limsup_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[l_{iM} \mathbb{1}(l_{iM} > k)] < \frac{\epsilon}{6}. \tag{E.46}$$

Under condition (i), $a_{iM}(W_{iM}, \theta)$ is L_0 stochastically equicontinuous on Θ by Propo-

sition 1 in Jenish and Prucha (2009). Hence, we can find some $\delta = \delta(\epsilon)$ such that

$$\limsup_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M P(Y_{iM}(\delta) > \epsilon/3) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{6k}. \quad (\text{E.47})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}(Y_{iM}(\delta)) \\ & \leq \epsilon/3 + \limsup_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM}(\delta) \mathbb{1}(Y_{iM}(\delta) > \epsilon/3, l_{iM} > k)] \\ & \quad + \limsup_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM}(\delta) \mathbb{1}(Y_{iM}(\delta) > \epsilon/3, l_{iM} \leq k)] \\ & \leq \epsilon/3 + 2 \limsup_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[l_{iM} \mathbb{1}(l_{iM} > k)] + 2k \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \limsup_{M \rightarrow \infty} P(Y_{iM}(\delta) > \epsilon/3) = \epsilon \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.48})$$

As a result, $\limsup_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \sup_{\tilde{\theta} \in B(\theta, \delta)} \|A_M(\tilde{\theta}) - A_M(\theta)\| \rightarrow 0$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0$.

E.4 Proofs for Further Examples in Appendix D.1

Lemma E.1. *Suppose there is multiway clustering in a binary assignment described in Section D.1.1. Then, if $c(i) = c(j)$, then $\mathbb{E}[X_{iM}X_{jM}] = (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2)(\mu_B^2 + \sigma_B^2)$. If $g(i) = g(j), h(i) \neq h(j)$, then $\mathbb{E}[X_{iM}X_{jM}] = (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2)\mu_B^2$. If $g(i) \neq g(j)$ and $h(i) \neq h(j)$, then $\mathbb{E}[X_{iM}X_{jM}] = \mu_A^2\mu_B^2$.*

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM}X_{jM}] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X_{iM}X_{jM}|A_g, B_h]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[A_g^2 B_h^2] = \mathbb{E}[A_g^2] \mathbb{E}[B_h^2] = (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2)(\mu_B^2 + \sigma_B^2) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.49})$$

Further,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM}X_{jM}] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X_{iM}X_{jM}|A_g, B_h, B_{h'}, g(i) = g(j) = g, h(i) = h, h(j) = h']] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[A_g^2 B_h B_{h'}] = \mathbb{E}[A_g^2] \mathbb{E}[B_h]^2 = (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2)\mu_B^2 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.50})$$

Lemma E.2. *Let V_{iM} and S_{iM} be two-way clustered scalar random variables that are potentially correlated that have bounded second moments. Under Assumptions 1 to 4,*

$$\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M S_{iM} \frac{1}{M_{g(i)}^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} V_{jM} - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} \frac{1}{M_{g(i)}^G} \mathbb{E}[S_{iM} V_{jM}] \xrightarrow{P} 0 \quad (\text{E.51})$$

Proof: Using Chebyshev's inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P} \left(\left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} \frac{1}{M_{g(i)}^G} (S_{iM} V_{jM} - \mathbb{E}[S_{iM} V_{jM}]) \right)^2 > \epsilon \right) \\ & \leq \frac{1}{M^2 \epsilon^2} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} \frac{1}{M_{g(i)}^G} (S_{iM} V_{jM} - \mathbb{E}[S_{iM} V_{jM}]) \right)^2 \right] \\ & = \frac{1}{M^2 \epsilon^2} \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} \frac{1}{M_{g(i)}^G} S_{iM} V_{jM} \right) = \frac{1}{M^2 \epsilon^2} \text{Var} \left(\sum_g \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{1}{M_g^G} S_{iM} V_{jM} \right) \\ & \leq C \frac{1}{M^2 \epsilon^2} \sum_g \sum_{g'} \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \sum_{k,l \in \mathcal{N}_{g'}^G} (A_{ik} + A_{il} + A_{jk} + A_{jl}) = o(1) \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Proposition D.1: Define the (infeasible) terms in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{gM} &:= \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} y_{iM}(0) \\ e_{iM}(0) &:= y_{iM}(0) - \alpha_{g(i)M} \\ e_{iM}(1) &:= y_{iM}(1) - \alpha_{g(i)M} - \tau_{g(i)M} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.52})$$

Since $Y_{iM} := X_{iM} y_{iM}(1) + (1 - X_{iM}) y_{iM}(0)$,

$$Y_{iM} = e_{iM}(1) X_{iM} + e_{iM}(0) (1 - X_{iM}) + \alpha_{g(i)M} + \tau_{g(i)M} X_{iM} \quad (\text{E.53})$$

Substituting this expression into $\hat{\tau}_{FE}$,

$$\hat{\tau}_{OWFE} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M (e_{iM}(1) X_{iM} + e_{iM}(0) (1 - X_{iM}) + \alpha_{g(i)M} + \tau_{g(i)M} X_{iM}) (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})}{\sum_{i=1}^M X_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M ((e_{iM}(1) + \tau_{g(i)M}) X_{iM} + e_{iM}(0) (1 - X_{iM})) (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})}{\sum_{i=1}^M X_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})} \quad (\text{E.54})$$

by noticing that:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_{g(i)M} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M}) &= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \alpha_{g(i)M} \left(X_{iM} - \frac{1}{\bar{N}_{gM}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} X_{iM} \right) \\ &= \sum_{g=1}^G \alpha_{gM} \left(\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} X_{iM} - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} R_{jM} X_{jM} \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.55})$$

Convergence of $\hat{\tau}_{OWFE}$ is immediate from applying Lemma E.2. Every cluster has independent assignment probability of A_{gM} . To evaluate the denominator, observe that, due to Lemma E.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} \bar{X}_{g(i)M}] &= \mathbb{E} \left[X_{iM} \frac{1}{M_{gM}^G} \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} X_{jM} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} X_{jM}] \\ &= \frac{1}{M_g^G} \mathbb{E} [X_{iM}^2] + \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H} \setminus \{i\}} \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} X_{jM}] + \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G \setminus \mathcal{N}_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} X_{jM}] \\ &= \frac{1}{M_g^G} \mu_A \mu_B + \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H} \setminus \{i\}} (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2) (\mu_B^2 + \sigma_B^2) + \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G \setminus \mathcal{N}_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H}} (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2) \mu_B^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{M_{g(i)}^G} \mu_A \mu_B + \frac{M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H} - 1}{M_{g(i)}^G} (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2) (\mu_B^2 + \sigma_B^2) + \frac{M_{g(i)}^G - M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H}}{M_{g(i)}^G} (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2) \mu_B^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{M_{g(i)}^G} (\mu_A \mu_B + (M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H} - 1) (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2) (\mu_B^2 + \sigma_B^2) + (M_{g(i)}^G - M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H}) (\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2) \mu_B^2). \end{aligned}$$

By imposing $A_g, B_h \in \{0, 1\}$ so that $\mu_A^2 + \sigma_A^2 = \mu_A$ as $\sigma_A^2 = \mu_A (1 - \mu_A)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})] &= \mu_A \mu_B - \frac{1}{M_{g(i)}^G} (\mu_A \mu_B + (M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H} - 1) \mu_A \mu_B + (M_{g(i)}^G - M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H}) \mu_A \mu_B^2) \\ &= \mu_A \mu_B - \frac{\mu_A \mu_B}{M_{g(i)}^G} (M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H} + (M_{g(i)}^G - M_{(g(i), h(i))}^{G \cap H}) \mu_B) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mu_A \mu_B \left(1 - \frac{M_{(g(i),h(i))}^{G \cap H} + (M_{g(i)}^G - M_{(g(i),h(i))}^{G \cap H}) \mu_B}{M_{g(i)}^G} \right).$$

Next, we proceed to the numerator:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^M ((e_{iM}(1) + \tau_{g(i)M}) X_{iM} + e_{iM}(0) (1 - X_{iM})) (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^M \tau_{g(i)M} X_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M}) + \sum_{i=1}^M (e_{iM}(1) - e_{iM}(0)) X_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M}) \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^M e_{iM}(0) (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M}). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.56})$$

Taking expectations of the final term, $\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [e_{iM}(0) (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})] = 0$ is immediate. Using previous results on the first expectation,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^M (\tau_{g(i)M} + e_{iM}(1) - e_{iM}(0)) \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^M (y_{iM}(1) - y_{iM}(0)) \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} (X_{iM} - \bar{X}_{g(i)M})]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.57})$$

The following lemma is used to derive the two-way fixed effects estimand.

Lemma E.3.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [\tilde{X}_{iM} Y_{iM}] &= \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} - \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \tau_{cM} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} - \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} \tau_{cM} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_c \tau_{cM} (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{M} \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2 \left(M \sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} - \sum_{g=1}^G M_g^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} - \sum_{h=1}^H M_h^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} + \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \tau_{cM} \right) \\ &+ \mu_A \mu_B^2 \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \tau_{cM} (M_g^G M_c^{G \cap H} - (M_c^{G \cap H})^2) - \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \tau_{cM} \left(M_c^{G \cap H} - \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \right) \right) \\ &+ \mu_A^2 \mu_B \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} \tau_{cM} (M_h^H M_c^{G \cap H} - (M_c^{G \cap H})^2) - \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} \tau_{cM} \left(M_c^{G \cap H} - \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} \right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.58})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [\tilde{X}_{iM} X_{iM}] &= \mu_A \mu_B \left(M - \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} - \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \\
&\quad - \mu_A \mu_B^2 \left(M - \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} - \frac{1}{M} \left(\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \right) \\
&\quad - \mu_A^2 \mu_B \left(M - \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} - \frac{1}{M} \left(\sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 - \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \right) \\
&\quad + \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2 \left(M - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \frac{1}{M} \sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 + \frac{1}{M} \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{E.59}$$

Convergence occurs by applying Lemma E.2 to the numerator and denominator of $\hat{\tau}_{TWFE}$ separately.

Proof: Let $c := (g, h)$ denote the intersection of clusters g and h . Previously, we defined the residuals $e_{iM}(d)$ with respect to the cluster. Now, we define it with respect to the cluster intersection c . To further ease notation, we use $c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G$ to denote that intersection c has the G index of g . Then, $\sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} = M_g^G$. As before, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_{cM} &:= \frac{1}{M_c^{G \cap H}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_c^{G \cap H}} y_{iM}(0) \\
\tau_{cM} &:= \frac{1}{M_c^{G \cap H}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_c^{G \cap H}} (y_{iM}(1) - y_{iM}(0)) \\
e_{iM}(0) &:= y_{iM}(0) - \alpha_{c(i)M} \\
e_{iM}(1) &:= y_{iM}(1) - \alpha_{c(i)M} - \tau_{c(i)M}
\end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{iM} = e_{iM}(1)X_{iM} + e_{iM}(0)(1 - X_{iM}) + \alpha_{g(i)M} + \tau_{g(i)M}X_{iM} \tag{E.60}$$

The estimator in TWFE is slightly different, because the residualization is different. First consider the expectation of the denominator $\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [\tilde{X}_{iM} X_{iM}]$. The assignment mechanism is where $X_{iM} = A_{g(i)M} B_{h(i)M}$, where A, B are independent

with means μ_A, μ_B respectively. This means that $\mathbb{E}[X_{iM}] = \mu_A \mu_B$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[\tilde{X}_{iM} X_{iM}] &= \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left[X_{iM} \left(X_{iM} - \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} X_{jM} - \frac{1}{M_h^H} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_h} X_{jM} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M X_{iM} \right) \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left[X_{iM} - \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} X_{iM} X_{jM} - \frac{1}{M_h^H} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_h} X_{iM} X_{jM} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_j X_{iM} X_{jM} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{E.61}$$

For a given i , let $g = g(i)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[A_{gM}] \mathbb{E}[B_{h(i)M} B_{h(j)M}] \\
&= \mu_A \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[B_{h(i)M} B_{h(j)M}] + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[B_{h(i)M} B_{h(j)M}] \right) \\
&= \mu_A \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[B_{h(i)M}] + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G \setminus \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[B_{h(i)M}] \mathbb{E}[B_{h(j)M}] \right) \\
&= M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B + (M_g^G - M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mu_A \mu_B^2
\end{aligned} \tag{E.62}$$

Using this in the larger sum,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{1}{M_g^G} (M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B + (M_g^G - M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mu_A \mu_B^2) \\
&= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}}{M_g^G} \mu_A \mu_B + \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \left(1 - \frac{M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}}{M_g^G} \right) \mu_A \mu_B^2 \\
&= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \mu_A \mu_B + \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B^2 - \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \mu_A \mu_B^2 \\
&= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \mu_A \mu_B (1 - \mu_B) + M \mu_A \mu_B^2 \\
&= \mu_A \mu_B^2 \left(M - \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \right) + \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{E.63}$$

Similarly,

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{M_h^H} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_c^H} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} \mu_A \mu_B (1 - \mu_A) + M \mu_A^2 \mu_B \quad (\text{E.64})$$

Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] \\ &\quad - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_c^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] + \sum_{j \notin \mathcal{N}_g^G \cup \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.65})$$

Observe that:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] &= M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B \\ \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.66})$$

Since $\sum_{j \notin \mathcal{N}_g^G \cup \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] = (M - M_{g(i)}^G - M_{h(i)}^H + M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \notin \mathcal{N}_g^G \cup \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2 \sum_{i=1}^M (M - M_{g(i)}^G - M_{h(i)}^H + M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \\ &= \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2 \left(M^2 - \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 + \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.67})$$

Evaluate the first few terms:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{g(i)}^G} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} (M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B + (n_g - M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mu_A \mu_B^2) \\ &= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \mu_A \mu_B + \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} (M_g^G - M_c^{G \cap H}) \mu_A \mu_B^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \mu_A \mu_B (1 - \mu_B) + \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 \mu_A \mu_B^2 \\
&= \mu_A \mu_B^2 \left(\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) + \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \\
&= \mu_A \mu_B^2 \left(\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) + \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{E.68}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{n} \sum_j \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \frac{1}{M} \left(\mu_A \mu_B^2 \left(\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) + \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{M} \left(\mu_A^2 \mu_B \left(\sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 - \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) + \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{M} \left(\sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \mu_A \mu_B \right) + \frac{1}{M} \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2 \left(n^2 - \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 + \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{E.69}$$

Putting these results together,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E}[\tilde{X}_{iM} X_{iM}] &= M \mu_A \mu_B - \mu_A \mu_B^2 \left(M - \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \right) - \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \right) \\
&\quad - \mu_A^2 \mu_B \left(M - \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} \right) - \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{M} \left(\mu_A \mu_B^2 \left(\sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) + \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{M} \left(\mu_A^2 \mu_B \left(\sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 - \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) + \mu_A \mu_B \left(\sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{M} \left(\sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \mu_A \mu_B \right) + \frac{1}{M} \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2 \left(n^2 - \sum_{g=1}^G (M_g^G)^2 - \sum_{h=1}^H (M_h^H)^2 + \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{E.70}$$

which simplifies to the expression in the lemma.

Proceeding with the numerator,

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [\tilde{X}_{iM} Y_{iM}] = \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left[Y_{iM} X_{iM} - \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} Y_{iM} X_{jM} - \frac{1}{M_h^H} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} Y_{iM} X_{jM} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_j Y_{iM} X_{jM} \right] \quad (\text{E.71})$$

Let's look at the first term, using $Y_{iM} = e_{iM}(1)X_{iM} + e_{iM}(0)(1 - X_{iM}) + \alpha_{g(i)M} + \tau_{g(i)M}X_{iM}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} [Y_{iM} X_{iM}] &= \sum_{i=1}^M (e_{iM}(1) + \tau_{c(i)M} + \alpha_{c(i)M}) \mu_A \mu_B \\ &= \sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} (\tau_{cM} + \alpha_{cM}) \mu_A \mu_B. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.72})$$

For a given i , let $g = g(i)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E} [Y_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E} [(e_{iM}(1) + \tau_{c(i)M}) X_{iM} + e_{iM}(0)(1 - X_{iM}) + \alpha_{c(i)M}] X_{jM} \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} ((e_{iM}(1) + \tau_{c(i)M}) \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} X_{jM}] + (e_{iM}(0) + \alpha_{c(i)M}) \mu_A \mu_B - e_{iM}(0) \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} X_{jM}]) \\ &= (e_{iM}(1) + \tau_{c(i)M} - e_{iM}(0)) \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} X_{jM}] + M_g^G (e_{iM}(0) + \alpha_{c(i)M}) \mu_A \mu_B, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.73})$$

where $\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E} [X_{iM} X_{jM}] = M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B + (M_g^G - M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mu_A \mu_B^2$ was derived from before. Using the notation $\bar{e}_{cM}(w) = \frac{1}{M_c^{G \cap H}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_c^{G \cap H}} e_{iM}(w)$ in the larger sum,

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{M_g^G} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E} [Y_{iM} X_{jM}] \\ &= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \frac{1}{M_g^G} \left((e_{iM}(1) - e_{iM}(0) + \tau_{c(i)M}) (M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B + (M_g^G - M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mu_A \mu_B^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + M_g^G (e_{iM}(0) + \alpha_{c(i)M}) \mu_A \mu_B \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} (\bar{e}_{cM}(1) - \bar{e}_{cM}(0) + \tau_{cM}) \left(\frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \mu_A \mu_B + M_c^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B^2 - \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_g^G} \mu_A \mu_B^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} \alpha_{cM} \mu_A \mu_B
\end{aligned} \tag{E.74}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{M_h^H} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] \\
&= \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} (\bar{e}_{cM}(1) - \bar{e}_{cM}(0) + \tau_{cM}) \left(\frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} \mu_A \mu_B + M_c^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B^2 - \frac{(M_c^{G \cap H})^2}{M_h^H} \mu_A \mu_B^2 \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} M_c^{G \cap H} \alpha_{cM} \mu_A \mu_B
\end{aligned} \tag{E.75}$$

Finally,

$$\sum_j \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_c^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] + \sum_{j \notin \mathcal{N}_g^G \cup \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] \tag{E.76}$$

Using $\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] = M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B$ and $\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} X_{jM}] = \sum_c \left(M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \right)^2 \mu_A \mu_B$, observe that:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[(e_{iM}(1)X_{iM} + e_{iM}(0)(1 - X_{iM}) + \alpha_{c(i)M} + \tau_{c(i)M}X_{iM}) X_{jM}] \\
&= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} ((e_{iM}(1) + \tau_{c(i)M} - e_{iM}(0)) \mathbb{E}[W_i W_j] + (e_{iM}(0) + \alpha_{c(i)M}) \mu_A \mu_B) \\
&= (\bar{e}_{c(i)M}(1) - \bar{e}_{c(i)M}(0) + \tau_{c(i)M}) M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B + M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} (\bar{e}_{c(i)M}(0) + \alpha_{c(i)M}) \mu_A \mu_B \\
&= (\bar{e}_{c(i)M}(1) + \alpha_{c(i)M} + \tau_{c(i)M}) M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B
\end{aligned} \tag{E.77}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] = \sum_c (\bar{e}_{cM}(1) + \alpha_{cM} + \tau_{cM}) (M_{cM}^{G \cap H})^2 \mu_A \mu_B \quad (\text{E.78})$$

Let's focus on the last term:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \notin \mathcal{N}_g^G \cup \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] &= (M - M_{g(i)}^G - M_{h(i)}^H + M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM}] \mathbb{E}[X_{jM}] \\ &= (M - M_{g(i)}^G - M_{h(i)}^H + M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mathbb{E}[X_{iM} y_{iM}(1) + (1 - X_{iM}) y_{iM}(0)] \mu_A \mu_B \\ &= (M - M_{g(i)}^G - M_{h(i)}^H + M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) (y_{iM}(0) + \mu_A \mu_B (y_{iM}(1) - y_{iM}(0))) \mu_A \mu_B \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.79})$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \notin \mathcal{N}_g^G \cup \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \mu_A \mu_B \sum_{i=1}^M (M - M_{g(i)}^G - M_{h(i)}^H + M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) (y_{iM}(0) + \mu_A \mu_B (y_{iM}(1) - y_{iM}(0))) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.80})$$

To simplify this expression, observe that:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M y_{iM}(0) &= \sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} \alpha_{cM} \\ \sum_{i=1}^M M_{g(i)}^G y_{iM}(0) &= \sum_{g=1}^G M_g^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} \alpha_{cM} \\ \sum_{i=1}^M M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} y_{iM}(0) &= \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \alpha_{cM} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E.81})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \notin \mathcal{N}_g^G \cup \mathcal{N}_h^H} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} W_{jM}] = \mu_A \mu_B \left(M \sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} \alpha_{cM} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \sum_{g=1}^G M_g^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} \alpha_{cM} - \sum_{h=1}^H M_h^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} M_c^{G \cap H} \alpha_{cM} + \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \alpha_{cM} \Big) \\
& + \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2 \left(M \sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} - \sum_{g=1}^G M_g^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} - \sum_{h=1}^H M_h^H \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_h^H} M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} \right. \\
& \left. + \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \tau_{cM} \right) \tag{E.82}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_g^G} \left((e_{iM}(1) - e_{iM}(0) + \tau_{c(i)M}) (M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B + (M_g^G - M_{c(i)}^{G \cap H}) \mu_A \mu_B^2) \right. \\
& \left. + M_g^G (e_{iM}(0) + \alpha_{c(i)M}) \mu_A \mu_B \right) \\
&= \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} (\bar{e}_{cM}(1) - \bar{e}_{cM}(0) + \tau_{cM}) \left((M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \mu_A \mu_B + M_g^G M_c^{G \cap H} \mu_A \mu_B^2 - (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \mu_A \mu_B^2 \right) \\
&+ \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_g^G M_c^{G \cap H} (\alpha_{cM} + \bar{e}_{cM}(0)) \mu_A \mu_B. \tag{E.83}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, by using $\bar{e}_{cM}(w) = 0$ as before,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{M} \sum_j \mathbb{E}[Y_{iM} X_{jM}] &= \frac{1}{M} \mu_A \mu_B \left(M \sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} \alpha_{cM} + \sum_c \tau_{cM} (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{M} \mu_A^2 \mu_B^2 \left(M \sum_c M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} - \sum_{g=1}^G M_g^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{h=1}^H M_h^H \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_h} M_c^{G \cap H} \tau_{cM} + \sum_c (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \tau_{cM} \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{M} \mu_A \mu_B^2 \sum_{g=1}^G \sum_{c \in \mathcal{M}_g^G} \tau_{cM} \left(M_g^G M_c^{G \cap H} - (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{M} \mu_A^2 \mu_B \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_g} \tau_{cM} \left(M_h^H M_c^{G \cap H} - (M_c^{G \cap H})^2 \right). \tag{E.84}
\end{aligned}$$

Combine the expressions to obtain the result.

Proof of Proposition D.2:

Under the hypothesis of the lemma, $M = M_G M_H k$, so by applying Lemma E.3 and simplifying terms,

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left[\tilde{X}_{iM} X_{iM} \right] = \mu_A \mu_B (1 - \mu_B - \mu_A + \mu_A \mu_B) (M - Gk - Hk + k) \quad (\text{E.85})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left[\tilde{X}_{iM} Y_{iM} \right] = \tau_M \mu_A \mu_B (1 - \mu_B - \mu_A + \mu_A \mu_B) (M - Gk - Hk + k) \quad (\text{E.86})$$

Then, the estimand reduces to:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left[\tilde{X}_{iM} Y_{iM} \right]}{\sum_{i=1}^M \mathbb{E} \left[\tilde{X}_{iM} X_{iM} \right]} = \frac{\tau_M \mu_A \mu_B (1 - \mu_B - \mu_A + \mu_A \mu_B) (M - Gk - Hk + k)}{\mu_A \mu_B (1 - \mu_B - \mu_A + \mu_A \mu_B) (M - Gk - Hk + k)} = \tau_M \quad (\text{E.87})$$

Convergence occurs by decomposing (D.13) with (D.14) then applying Lemma E.2 to the respective terms.