

## Statistics of the Stock and Yogo (2003)<sup>1</sup> Weak Instruments Test

	Benchmark (1)	Excluding Hong- Kong, Luxembourg, Singapore (2)	Excluding Major Oil Producers (3)	Additional Geo Controls (4)	Former Colonies Sample (5)
<b>Log <i>TFitAC</i></b>	7.24***	8.58***	6.08**	7.01**	3.55
<b>Log <i>TFitFR</i></b>	2.77	4.28*	2.34	3.92	0.78

The specifications in columns (1)-(4) correspond to the specifications in Table V, Panel A in Alcalá and Ciccone (2003). The specification in column (5) corresponds to the estimation of equation (8) in Alcalá and Ciccone (2003) using the former colonies sample and the historic settler mortality instrument of Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001) instead of the Hall and Jones (1999) instruments. The geography controls used in this specification are dummies for America, Africa, Asia, and Europe. The first row uses the Alcalá and Ciccone geography-based trade instrument. For comparison, the tests are repeated using the Frankel and Romer (1999) geography based trade instrument instead of the AC instrument in the second row.

Critical values for the Stock and Yogo (2003) weak-instrument test (5-percent significance) based on TSLS size with exact identification are 7.03, 4.58, 3.95, and 3.63, for the 10-percent, 15-percent, 20-percent, and 25-percent sizes, respectively. \*\*\* means that weak instruments hypothesis is rejected with the most stringent criterion, \*\* means the null is rejected with the second criterion, and \* that is rejected with the third criterion. No asterisk implies the null is only rejected with the fourth criterion or not rejected at all.

<sup>1</sup> Stock, James and Motohiro Yogo (2003), "Testing for Weak Instruments in Linear IV Regression," mimeo, Harvard University.