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CAPITAL ACCOUNT LIBERALIZATION, INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCIAL
DEVELOPMENT: CROSS COUNTRY EVIDENCE

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ABSTRACT

The empirical relationship between capital controls and the financial development of credit and equity markets is examined. We extend the literature on this subject along a number of dimensions. Specifically, we (1) investigate a substantially broader set of proxy measures of financial development; (2) create and utilize a new index based on the IMF measures of exchange restrictions that incorporates a measure of the intensity of capital controls; and (3) extend the previous literature by systematically examining the implications of institutional (legal) factors. The results suggest that the rate of financial development, as measured by private credit creation and stock market activity, *is* linked to the existence of capital controls. However, the strength of this relationship varies with the empirical measure used, and the level of development. These results also suggest that only in an environment characterized by a combination of a higher level of legal and institutional development will the link between financial openness and financial development be readily detectable. A disaggregated analysis indicates that in emerging markets the most important components of these legal factors are the levels of shareholder protection and of accounting standards.

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1. Introduction

Recent years have witnessed a resurgence of interest in financial development as a key driver of economic growth.¹ At the same time, the effects of capital controls have taken center stage in a number of policy debates, especially in the wake of the East Asian currency crises.² Hence, it appears appropriate to now direct analytical attention to the question of whether capital controls are compatible with financial development. The centerpiece of our discussion will be an econometric analysis, using aggregate data on a large sample of countries over the 1977-1997 period.

The analysis in this paper departs from that found in much of the extant literature. First, the analysis skirts the financial development-growth versus capital liberalization-growth debate, and restricts its attention to the linkage between capital liberalization and financial development. Second, a larger set of financial development measures is used, including those pertaining to equity markets. Third, a larger set of measures on restrictions on international financial transactions is used. That translates into use of all the IMF's indicators of exchange restrictions with the incorporation of their intensity. Fourth, cross-country differences in the legal and institutional environment for financial transactions are also incorporated in our analysis, which will allow us to investigate their impact on the effectiveness of capital liberalization on financial development.

Section 2 reviews the relevant literature, while Section 3 presents the model specification, data description, and empirical results. In Section 4 the focus is expanded to include the influence of legal and institutional foundations on financial development. Concluding remarks are in Section 5.

2. A Selective Review of the Literature

In contrast to the large body of cross-country work investigating the link between finance and growth, literature examining the link between capital controls and/or financial openness and financial development is fairly small. One paper of interest is by De Gregorio (1998). He examines the related

¹ See for instance Leahy, *et al.* (2001) for OECD-specific results. Klein and Olivei (2001) document the linkage for developed countries, and its absence for less developed countries. Spiegel (2001) examines an APEC sample, while Arteta, Eichengreen and Wyplosz (2001) document the fragility of many of these group-specific results. IMF (2001, Chapter 4) surveys both the growth and finance, and finance and liberalization literature. For the most recent review on finance and growth, refer to Quinn, *et al.* (2002)

² In this study we do not discuss the merits of capital controls in the context of financial crises. For a review, see Aizenman (2002). Kletzer and Mody (2000) survey the debate in the context of "self-protection policies" for emerging markets.

question of whether economies exhibiting greater financial *integration* experience greater financial development. Instead of relying upon financial restrictions of a regulatory nature, he investigates the effect of lack of financial integration characterized by deviations from two no arbitrage profits conditions, the international arbitrage pricing model (IAPM) of Levine and Zervos (1995) and the international capital asset pricing model (ICAPM) of Levine and Zervos (1998).

After controlling for inflation rates and trade openness, De Gregorio finds that in a cross-section of developing and industrialized countries, the no-arbitrage profits conditions have a positive and statistically significant effect upon the lending, stock market capitalization and volatility measures of financial deepening. The total value of shares traded per year measure only appears to depend upon the ICAPM measure.

In these analyses, one important distinction is that between behavior in developed and developing countries. In the sample for which De Gregorio has data on the gross capital flows and composite measures, the observations are restricted to developing countries. In these samples, he finds only mixed evidence for any of these two measures having an effect. Gross capital flows do appear to be correlated with the lending measure of financial deepening, an intuitive finding; at the same time, this is the least convincing measure of the variable of interest.³

More recently, Klein and Olivei (2001) examine a cross-section of 87 industrialized and less developed countries over the 1976-1995 period. Their agenda actually includes both the link between financial development and economic growth, as well as the nexus of liberalization and finance we are interested. Here, we merely recount the results pertinent to the question at hand. Their regressions take the form of:

$$(1) \quad FD_t^i - FD_{t-k}^i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 FD_{t-k}^i + \beta_2 KALIB_{t-k,t}^i + \beta_3 X^i + \varepsilon_t^i$$

where FD is the financial development variable, $KALIB$ is the capital account liberalization variable, and X is a set of control variables, including regional and time dummies.

Their measures of financial development include the ratio of liquid liabilities to GDP, the proportion of financial intermediates' claims on the private sector to GDP, and the ratio of private bank to private plus central bank assets. Each of these measures has strengths and weaknesses. The

³ Unfortunately, De Gregorio (1998) does not report results for the no-arbitrage profits measures broken down by developing and developed countries. This is probably due to the small number of observations (there are about 24

liquid liabilities measure is the most common measure of financial development; it consists of the sum of currency outside the banking system, plus demand and interest bearing liabilities of the banking system. This measure, however, does not distinguish between allocation to private and public sector entities, and hence could misleadingly indicate that a country with directed lending to state owned enterprises actually had a advanced financial system, when in fact the banking system was failing in its role as project monitor. The private claims measure addresses this deficiency, and is similar to the series used by De Gregorio. Both of these data series are readily available. Finally, the commercial bank assets ratio is meant to focus on the development of those services that are most related to financial management.

For *KALIB*, Klein and Olivei use the most common measure of capital account liberalization – the IMF’s indicator variable on capital account restrictions from the *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions (AREAER)* – or for a subset of industrialized countries, the OECD measure of capital account liberalization.

Comfortingly, Klein and Olivei find a relationship between capital account liberalization and financial development. However, one marked and notable aspect of their results is that the identified correlation is driven entirely by the developed countries in their sample. In other words, there is no detectable relationship between liberalization and development for the less developed countries. Klein and Olivei conjecture that this result obtains because the less developed countries were latecomers to the liberalization game; hence it may merely be the case that the effects of liberalization have not yet been felt, and that time will tell.

To our knowledge, analyses with a similar cross-country breadth to the Klein and Olivei study have not been performed for stock or bond market measures, although there have a number of papers focusing on growth effects of liberalizing access to equity markets.⁴ Consequently, it appears useful to re-examine the issues raised by the previous studies systematically.

3. An Econometric Analysis of Financial Openness and Development

The analysis that we conduct takes a broad view of financial development – that is it includes the lending measures typically used, but also incorporates various measures of the equity markets. In

observations per integration measure).

⁴ See Bekaert *et al.* (2000) for growth, and Chari and Henry (2002) for investment, for instance. Henry (2000) evaluates the liberalization effects on abnormal returns in a short window, which is tangentially related to some of our measures of equity market development.

some respects, the development of equity markets may be a better measure of the ability of an economy to mobilize capital in an efficient manner; conventional measures of lending activity are susceptible to mis-characterizing government directed lending as market driven lending. Hence, a variety of financial deepening measures are used, although results from only a subset of the measures analyzed will be reported.

3.1 The Empirical Specification

In principle, one would like to estimate the long run equilibrium relationship in:

$$(2) \quad FD_t^i = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 KAOPEN_t^i + X_t^i \Gamma + u_t^i$$

where *KAOPEN* is a measure of capital openness (or an inverse of a measure of capital controls), and *X* is a vector of economic control variables. The capital control variables are described in greater detail in the data section. Here we focus on the economic rationale underpinning the other right hand side variables, in the *X* vector, which could in principle include a very large number of variables. In this analysis, the set is kept fairly small, so as to retain some interpretability of the correlations. The economic variables include log per capita income in PPP terms, the inflation rate, and trade openness, measured as the ratio of the sum of exports and imports to GDP.

Log per capita income is included as there is a long literature ascribing financial deepening, aside from the role of regulation, to the increasing complexity of economic structures associated with rising income. The inflation rate is included because it (or the volatility in the inflation rate)⁵ may cause distortions in decision-making regarding nominal magnitudes. In particular, moderate to high inflation may discourage financial intermediation, and encourage saving in real assets. Finally, trade openness is included as an ad hoc control; many empirical studies find a correlation of trade openness with any number of economic variables.

It turns out that it is difficult to control for secular trends in financial deepening in the context of the panel regression in levels, as in equation 2.⁶ This is most likely due to the large cyclical

⁵ Since in most cases, the volatility of inflation rises with the inflation rate, the inflation rate could be proxying for either or both of these effects.

⁶ See Chinn (2001) for some representative regression results using individual measures of controls from the IMF.

variations in the financial deepening variables, along with trending behavior of the variables of interest. Hence, an alternative specification, akin to a panel error-correction model, is estimated:

$$(3) \quad FD_t^i - FD_{t-5}^i = \gamma_0 + \rho FD_{t-5}^i + \gamma_1 KAOPEN_{t-5}^i + X_{t-5}^i \Gamma + u_t^i$$

This regression carries with it the following interpretation: The *rate* of financial development depends inversely upon the *level* of financial development, negatively upon the extent of capital controls (or positively upon the degree of financial openness), and upon a series of economic control variables.⁷

The use of the long horizon of five years (the average annual growth rate over a five year period) has two advantages. First, it serves to minimize the effect of correlations due to business cycle fluctuations. Second, relating the growth rate between period $t-5$ and period t to the level of variables dated at time $t-5$ serves to mitigate endogeneity problems. Specifically, in regressions of either the level or the growth rate of financial development on variables such as per capita income or more importantly capital controls, one could easily imagine two way causality at the annual frequency. For instance, increases in the ratio of private credit to GDP might cause more rapid GDP growth. Or increasing stock market capitalization might induce policymakers to have a less sanguine view of the effects of capital controls. Analyzing the data at five year horizons mitigates (but does not completely solve) this problem.

The drawback, of course, is that one is throwing away some data by using average growth rates (non-overlapping panel analysis), and sampling the “initial conditions” at every five years. The ideal solution would be to purge the data of cyclical fluctuations and instrument the right hand side variables; in a large panel study of this nature, it is difficult to implement such econometric techniques in a manner that is appropriate, so we resort to simpler and more readily interpretable methods. In any event, this approach is common to the literature (and in our opinion is preferred to pure cross section regressions that examine growth over a very long horizon such as 20 years).

3.2 Data

The data are drawn from a number of sources, primarily the World Bank’s *World Development Indicators*, the IMF’s *International Financial Statistics*, and the databases associated

with Beck, Kunt, and Levine (2000). The analysis is based upon data originally recorded at an annual frequency, over the 1970-1997 period, covering 105 countries. Details are reported in Appendix 1.

3.2.1 Financial Development Indicators.

A large number of indicators were examined; only a subset actually used in the analysis, or discussed in the text, are described below (the remaining are described in Appendix 1). The first set is the most familiar: *LLY* is liquid liabilities to GDP ratio, while *PCGDP* is the ratio of private credit from deposit money banks to the private sector.⁸ The second set is slightly less familiar, and applies to the equity markets. *SMKC* is the ratio of the stock market capitalization to GDP, *SMTV* is the ratio of total value of stocks traded to GDP, and *SMTO* is the stock market turn over ratio. *EQTY* is the equity issues to GDP ratio.

Finally, there are a series of measures that pertain to the bond markets. Unfortunately, the number of observations is quite small, and the cross-country coverage quite narrow.⁹ For instance, there are only about 140 annual observations on long-term private debt issues, while there are over 1900 on the liquid liabilities measures. When the specification involves five year growth rates, the number of observations is so small that we are unable to obtain any interesting results for this particular aspect of financial development, even though long term financing through bonds is likely to be an important factor in economic development (See for example Herring and Chatusripitak (2000)).

Figure 1 shows annual observations on three key measures of financial deepening (liquid liabilities, private credit, and stock market capitalization). There is a clear correlation between the two banking sector related measures, while the relationship with capitalization is less obvious. The top seven rows of Table 1 report summary statistics for financial development indicators including these variables, while Table 2 reports the correlation coefficients.

⁷ We also included time fixed effects to capture possible time-specific exogenous shocks.

⁸ Many researchers use the ratio of M2 (the sum of M1 and quasi money) to GDP (*M2Y* in our data set). However, since the correlation between liquid liabilities (*LLY*) and M2 ratios is quite high (see Table 1 for summary statistics and Table 2 for the correlation coefficients), and the results do not differ substantially when using one or the other variable, M2 will not be discussed in this paper.

⁹ Data are available for the following series: *PVBM*, the private bond market capitalization to GDP ratio; *PBBM*, the public bond market capitalization to GDP ratio; and *LTPD* is the long term private debt issues to GDP ratio.

3.2.2 Quantifying Capital Controls

There is no question that it is extremely difficult to measure the extent of capital account controls. Many measures have been created to describe the extent and intensity of capital account controls. However, there is a general impression that most extant measures fail to capture the complexity of real-world capital controls.¹⁰ This view prevails because regulatory limitations on capital flows have a multidimensional character, allowing policy makers many options. Since different restrictions can have different implications for economic performance, capital restrictions can differ depending upon the intension of policy makers and the economic state where they are in. Moreover, it is almost impossible to distinguish between *de jure* and *de facto* controls on capital transactions as seen in the case of multiple exchange rates systems in many developing countries and the mandatory reserve requirement in Chile in the 1990's.¹¹

Most of analyses of either effects of capital controls, or their determinants, rely upon the IMF's categorical enumeration, reported in *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions* (hereafter *AREAER*). *AREAER* provides information on the extent and nature of the restrictions on external accounts for a wide cross-section of countries. In this set of "on-off" clarification, k_1 is an indicator variable for the existence of multiple exchange rates, while k_4 is a variable indicating the requirement of the surrender of export proceeds. The most relevant capital controls are k_2 and k_3 . They indicate restrictions on current account and capital account transactions, respectively.

The eighth through eleventh rows of Table 1 report summary statistics for these capital control measures.¹² Restrictions on the capital account and the surrender of export proceeds appear to be the most pervasive. However, all of these capital controls appear to be decreasing in their use (although one cannot conclude that they are decreasing in terms of how tightly they bind).

The deficiencies of these dichotomous measures of capital controls are well known. The most obvious is that they do not measure the *intensity* of the controls, nor do they speak to their efficacy (in

¹⁰ See Edison and Warnock (2001), Edwards (2001), and Edison *et al.* (2002) for discussions and comparisons of various measures on capital restrictions.

¹¹ Dooley (1996) provides an extensive literature review and Neely (1999) presents a descriptive overview on capital controls

¹² As we will explain later, we reversed binary variables of the *AREAER* series in order to focus on the effect of financial openness, not controls. Therefore, the more pervasive capital controls are, the k_i variables tend to be closer to zero. Also, a positive average growth rate means that capital controls are less and less in use.

this regard, one might prefer the outcome-based measures De Gregorio uses).¹³ To illustrate this assertion, note that for instance, capital controls might be as stringent and command-and-control oriented as those imposed by the Latin American governments in the wake of the 1980's debt crises, or of a less dirigiste form such as the Chilean controls.¹⁴

A common method used to overcome the deficiencies of the dichotomous measures of capital controls entails the construction of variables that depend on the proportion of years in the examined window for which countries had liberalized capital accounts using the *AREAER* variables (See Edwards (2001) and Klein and Olivei (2001)¹⁵). However, as Edison *et al.* (2002) admit, a drawback of this method is that such indicators do not convey any information about whether the country is on its way to liberalizing or restricting its capital accounts. In concrete terms, a value of 0.5 can indicate that the capital account was closed the first half of the period, and open the second, or vice versa. Quinn (1997) has recently compiled a composite measure of financial regulation that ranges from 0 to 14, with 14 representing the least regulated and most open regime. The bulk of the index is based upon Quinn's coding of the qualitative information contained in the various issues of *AREAER* pertaining to k_2 and k_3 , augmented by information regarding whether the country in question has entered into international agreements with international organizations such as the OECD and European Union.

Considering the deficiencies of the *AREAER* variables, it might be preferable to implement the empirical analysis using this set of Quinn variables. However, while a complete tabulation for the OECD members exists, the coverage for the less developed countries is much less extensive; values are reported only for certain years (1958, 1973, 1982, and 1988).

Hence, an index based on the *AREAER* binary series is constructed with the goal of incorporating the intensity of capital controls. Our index on capital controls is the first standardized principal component of the aforementioned k_1 through k_4 binary variables. Also, in order to focus on the effect of *financial openness* – rather than *controls* – we reverse the values of the binary variables

¹³ There had also been criticism that the dichotomous measures based on the *AREAER* fail to distinguish between the types of flow that are being restricted. In 1997, *AREAER* started publishing the data on disaggregated components of capital controls, with the specification of thirteen categories including, for the first time, a distinction between restrictions on inflows and outflows as well as between different types of capital transactions. See Johnston and Tamirisa (1998) for a descriptive overview and statistical analysis on the disaggregated data of *AREAER*.

¹⁴ Specifically the unremunerated reserve requirements (URR), that sought to discourage short term capital inflows and hence outflows. See Edwards (1998, 1999)

¹⁵ Edison *et al.* (2002) articulately reviews and compares different methods of quantifying capital controls.

of the *AREAER* series, such that the variable takes a value of unity when the restrictions are non-existent. Moreover, for controls on capital transactions (k_3), we use the share of a five year window that controls were not in effect ($SHAREk_3$). Specifically, the financial openness variable for year t is proportion of five years encompassing year t and the preceding four years that the capital account was open:

$$SHAREk_{3,t} = \left(\frac{k_{3,t} + k_{3,t-1} + k_{3,t-2} + k_{3,t-3} + k_{3,t-4}}{5} \right)$$

Hence, our index for capital “openness” is,

$$KAOPEN_t = \text{the first standardized principal component of } k_{1,t}, k_{2,t}, SHAREk_{3,t}, \text{ and } k_{4,t},$$

which takes on higher values the more open the country is to cross-border capital transactions.

The thirteenth row of Table 1 reports the summary statistics of *KAOPEN*. By construction, the *KAOPEN* series are mean of zero. The table shows that the average of *KAOPEN* among the countries is growing at 3.8% annually. The first eigenvector for *KAOPEN* was found to be $(SHAREk_3, k_1, k_2, k_4)' = (0.563, 0.280, 0.516, 0.582)'$, indicating that the variability of *KAOPEN* is not merely driven by the *SHAREk_3* series.

The incorporation of the $k_{1,t}$, $k_{2,t}$, and $k_{4,t}$ variables merits some discussion. We interpret these variables as indicators of the intensity of the capital controls. This point can be made more concrete by considering a country with an open capital account. It may still restrict the flow of capital by limiting transactions on the current account restrictions or other systems such as multiple exchange rates and requirements to surrender export proceeds. Alternatively, countries that already have closed capital accounts might try to increase the stringency of those controls by imposing k_1 , k_2 , and k_4 types of restrictions so that the private sector cannot circumvent the capital account restrictions.¹⁶ Since our indicator incorporates these other controls, one could interpret our measure as a variant of the ones used by Edwards (2001) and Klein and Olivei (2001).

¹⁶ Grilli and Milesi-Ferretti also tried to overcome the issue of intensity of the *AREAER* variables by employing the binary variables for current account restrictions and multiple exchange rate practices, but not the one for export proceeds surrender), though they used these variables individually in their regression models.

An alternative principal components-based measure, incorporating black market foreign exchange premia, was also considered. However, the empirical results obtained using this alternative measure were very similar to those obtained using our basic index. Consequently, we opted to report results using only the first principal component of $SHAREk_3$, k_1 , k_2 , and k_4 alone.

To check the robustness of our analysis based on the $KAOPEN$ index, we also use a Quinn measure of financial regulation. However, since the measure is not complete for the developing countries, a linear imputation method is employed to fill the missing variables of those countries based on the regression of the actual Quinn series on the $AREAER k_i$ variables. For more detailed explanations on this imputation method, refer to Appendix 2.

3.3 Results

Figure 2 illustrates the correlation between private credit ($PCGDP$) and stock market capitalization ($SMKC$) on one hand, and the first principal component of financial openness ($KAOPEN$). The $PCGDP$ series appears to vary in the expected manner with the capital openness proxy (positively), while the association between $SMKC$ and the capital openness variable is indecisive. However, one has to recall that financial development *and* the absence of capital controls can be both positively correlated with other economic variables such as per capita income. Hence, the positive association visible in Figure 3, even if it exists, may not survive regression analysis.

Table 3 reports the results estimating equation (3) over the entire sample. Columns 1 and 2 show the regression results on the relationship between financial openness and the development of bank credit markets, whereas Columns 3 through 6 on the relationship between financial openness and equity market development. The change in private credit (column 2) appears to be closely linked to financial openness, and that in liquid liabilities (column 1) appears to be weakly linked. Per capita income and trade openness enter in with the expected positive sign in almost all cases, as does inflation with the negative sign. In the results using the equity market measures, only the growth rate of stock market value traded – a more representative indicator of equity market activity than stock market capitalization – is significantly affected by financial openness (column 4). In general, however, the proportion of variation explained in the equity market development indicators is higher than in the cases using the bank credit measures.

It is possible that these observed patterns are being driven by the decision to pool both industrialized and less developed economies into one sample. This applies to both the apparent

sensitivity of equity market indicators to financial openness, and the absence of any relationship of bank credit measures to financial openness. Hence, Table 4 presents the results for two different developing country samples.

The first six columns of Table 4 show the results for a subsample of less developed countries (under the LDC heading). Unlike the full sample case, bank credit indicators (columns 1 and 2) do not appear to be affected by financial openness. Among the equity market indicators, again, the measure of equity market activity (value traded, column 4) appears to be significantly influenced by financial openness (with the *p*-value of 9%). This result illustrates that in the less developed countries one unit of increase in financial openness can lead to a 0.5% acceleration in the growth rate of the stock market value traded ratio.

Another subset of countries yields more interesting results. The last six columns of Table 4 display the results of the same study conducted on the emerging market countries (EMG).¹⁷ While financial openness previously did not appear to significantly affect bank credit creation in the LDC subsample, it does appear to have a significant impact among the EMG countries on bank credit development in terms of private credit creation (column 8). Interestingly, the measures of equity market development (columns 10 through 12) except for stock market capitalization appear to be statistically significant upon financial openness (the *p*-value for the equity issued variable is 16%), out of which only the measure of stock market value traded was significantly linked to financial openness in the full sample and developing countries subsample cases.

The magnitude of the effect of financial openness is quite different between the LDC and EMG subsamples. For example, between 1992 and 1997, Argentina, an EMG country, increased its openness in terms of *KAOPEN* from -1.09 to 2.09. The results shown in Column 10 of Table 4 show that this 3.18 unit increase in *KAOPEN*, other things being equal, implies an acceleration of the annual growth rate of Argentina's stock market value traded by 2.1%, whereas the same amount of increase in financial openness implies only a 1.6% annual growth for a typical non-emerging market LDC.¹⁸ Moreover, while financial openness has a nil effect on stock market turnover among LDCs, the magnitude of its effect is significantly high among the EMG countries (for Argentina, the same

¹⁷ See the Country List for a full list of the emerging market countries. The definition of the emerging market countries is based on Bekaert, Harvey, and Lundblad (2000) where they define as emerging market countries the thirty countries which are classified by the IFC (World Bank) as either emerging or frontier during the period of 1980-1997.

¹⁸ In fact, *KAOPEN* for Uruguay, categorized as an LDC, increased by 0.46 between 1992 and 1997, implying an acceleration of merely 0.2%.

change in *KAOPEN* as in the previous case could have led to an annual growth of 4.3%). A one unit increase in financial openness can raise private credit growth in the EMG by 0.5%, an effect that is not only higher than that exhibited in the LDC sample, but also in the full sample. Clearly, there is a sharp difference in the effect of financial openness on financial development, in terms of both bank credit creation and equity market development, between the LDC and EMG categories, with the latter group of countries possibly reaping more from financial openness.

The econometric analysis thus confirms what other studies have found – namely that the relationship between the removal of capital controls and bank credit measures of financial development does not hold for developing countries. On the other hand, among the emerging market countries, both bank credit and equity market development do appear to be linked to financial openness in a significant manner, thus yielding a perspective on the relationship between capital controls and financial development that is more nuanced than that in the extant literature.

3.4 Robustness Checks¹⁹

3.4.1 Analysis with Imputed Quinn Measures

The above tests were repeated using the aforementioned Quinn measures. Table A-1 shows the results for the regressions using the linearly interpolated Quinn measures (“pseudo-Quinn”). Some similarities between this set of results and the previous one with the full sample are apparent; financial openness appears to have an effect on private credit development (column 2) and the development of equity market activity (column 4). As indicated by the results of the basic regressions with LDC and EMG subsamples in Table A-2, the similarity still holds for the subsamples of LDC and EMG, though the difference is not as marked as it was using the basic model. The link between financial openness and financial development exists for private credit only with the EMG subsample, and the link is somewhat stronger for equity market development with the EMG subsample.

¹⁹ Following the debates in the finance-growth literature that regression results in this type of analysis can be highly sensitive to model specifications (Klein and Olivei (2001)), we also implemented fixed effects regressions (results not reported). In these estimates, the statistical significance of the financial openness variable remained for private credit (as it did for LDC and EMG subsamples). However, it largely disappears in the specifications for equity market development indicators. This outcome is unsurprising, as the country fixed effects are highly correlated with the financial openness of an individual country. While it has been argued that fixed effects regressions allow for heterogeneity among countries, some claim it is not reasonable to employ such regressions because they carry a risk of treating heterogeneity among the countries constant over the sample time period.

Interestingly, the fit of the model (as measured by R^2) is roughly the same regardless whether the *KAOPEN* or the pseudo-Quinn variable is used.

The regression results based on the two indicators of financial openness are not directly comparable, as the *KAOPEN* results pertain to a sample encompassing 105 countries, while the pseudo-Quinn results are for a sample of 59 countries (for which actual Quinn data exist so that linear extrapolation is feasible).²⁰ However, if we restrict the samples to be the same, one finds that the previously identified pattern of results remains in place.

3.4.2 Analysis with Instrumental Variables

In order to investigate whether simultaneity is a problem, two stage least squares is implemented, using the government budget balance and current account balance as instrumental variables. The rationale for using these two variables follows from the findings of Grilli and Milesi-Ferretti (1995). Using *AREAER*'s k_1 , k_2 , and k_3 variables as the proxy for the intensity of capital controls, they showed that multiple exchange rate practices (k_1), capital controls in the narrow sense (*i.e.*, k_3), and current account (k_2) are empirically linked to higher rates of inflation, a higher share of seigniorage in total taxes, and lower real interest rates. Furthermore, capital controls tend to be implemented in countries where government consumption as a share of GDP is relatively large and the economy is more closed to trade. They conjecture the statistical relationship between capital controls and lower real interest rates is capturing other forms of government-imposed distortions such as financial repression.²¹ Grilli and Milesi-Ferretti's finding implies that capital controls appear to have strong fiscal implications, *i.e.*, countries with a less developed tax system tend to implement capital controls as the source of government revenue as well as the remedy to capital flows caused by the inflation-driven distortions in the financial markets.

More recently, Johnson and Tamirisa (1998) investigated the empirical determinants of capital controls. Their analysis is innovative in that they used the newly created disaggregate components of capital controls publicized in the *AREAER*. They tested their theoretical prediction that capital controls may be motivated by (1) balance of payments concerns, (2) macroeconomic

²⁰ See Appendix 2 for an explanation of the linear extrapolation methodology employed to obtain the pseudo-Quinn variable. The countries for which Quinn reports figures for are indicated in the country list (with a superscript c).

²¹ Grilli and Milesi-Ferretti also found that the less independent the central bank is, the more likely capital controls are to be imposed. This result is also in line with higher real interest rates and the government's tendency to rely

management, (3) infant industry policy toward underdeveloped financial markets and regulatory systems (the stage of development of the financial system), (4) prudential policy by the government to avoid financial (banking) crisis, and (5) other reasons. Broadly speaking, their finding suggested that countries tend to implement capital controls, the more prevalent the balance of payments concerns are,²² the higher real interest rates and real exchange rates,²³ and the larger the size of the government deficit as a share of GDP.

Following these findings, we use the government budget surplus to GDP ratio (*GSUR*) and current account balance ratio (*CURRENT*) as instruments. Regional dummies are also included in order to capture regional differences. In order to minimize the possibility of two-way causality, both variables are lagged.

As a preliminary analysis, the following regression is estimated using the *annual* data

$$(4) \text{KAOPEN}_t^i = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 \text{GSUR}_{t-1}^i + \varphi_2 \text{CURRENT}_{t-1}^i + \text{region} + \eta_t^i$$

The resulting estimates of both φ_1 and φ_2 are statistically significant with theoretically predicted signs, *i.e.*, $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 > 0$.²⁴

Tables 5 and 6 report the results of the regressions instrumented with the one period lagged variables for government budget balance and current account balance (*GSUR*_{*t-6*} and *CURRENT*_{*t-6*}, respectively). In general, the estimated magnitude and statistical significance of the capital openness effect are larger for both the full and sub- sample sets. The most interesting difference from the OLS estimates is that the IV-estimated coefficient for stock market turnover is now quite strong and statistically significant. The subsample of less developing countries presents the strongest results. The coefficient for stock market value traded is much stronger. In contrast to the OLS estimates, the

upon seigniorage revenues, *i.e.*, higher inflation.

²² They mainly used gross international reserves in months of imports as an indicator to capture the balance of payments situation of countries. The lower gross reserves in months of imports, the higher prevalence of balance of payments concerns are.

²³ This result contrasts with that of Grilli and Milesi-Ferretti. Their theoretical prediction is that countries use capital controls to pursue inconsistent internal and external balances simultaneously such as the case where outflow controls are implemented to avoid nominal currency depreciation pressures without tightening of monetary conditions. When such a threat of currency crisis arises, the real interest rates or real exchange rates tends to be higher.

²⁴ Among the regional dummies, the estimated coefficients for *AFRICA* and *EUROPE* were significantly negative and positive, respectively, suggesting that African countries tend to have higher capital controls, whereas European countries tend to have lower ones.

coefficients for private credit and stock market turnover are now larger in both magnitude and (typically) statistical significance.

3.4.3 Outliers, Measurement Errors, and the Financial Bubbles

Lastly, we examine whether our baseline results are sensitive to outliers. Concerns about the impact of outliers flows from two issues. First, in addition to the usual measurement error present in macroeconomic data, it is likely that the data for financial development is subject to even greater measurement errors. Second, these financial development indicators may unintentionally capture financial bubbles. The use of five year changes may serve to mitigate this concern, although it cannot completely address it. As a point of reference, it is useful to note that in many studies of lending booms as financial crises indicators, changes in lending over a shorter window, of between 2 to 4 years are, often used (Corsetti, Pesenti, and Roubini (1998); Chinn, Dooley and Shrestha (1999); Kaminsky, Linzodo and Reihart (1998); Sachs, Tornell and Velasco (1996)). Nonetheless, we investigate whether the regression results are being distorted by data outliers. In order to conserve space, we merely summarize the results and our observation below.

First, using the original annual data, we exclude the observations of financial development variables if their annual growth rates are larger than two standard deviations away from the mean, and re-estimate the same sets of regressions.²⁵ The exclusion of outliers shrank the observation size by a relatively small degree, about 3 – 11%, and hardly affects the regression results from the baseline cases. The same exercise is then repeated, but increasing the range of outlier exclusion by dropping the observations if their annual growth rates are larger than one standard deviation away from the mean. This exclusion shrinks the sample size of the full or sub- sample five year panel sets by about 13-19%. Interestingly, in most cases, the estimated coefficients became slightly larger compared to the baseline cases, but their standard errors remained about the same or increased slightly. The estimates using the liquid liabilities measure of financial development in the full sample are now statistically significant at the 2% of significance level, whereas in the baseline regressions they were only marginally significant. Except for that of stock market capitalization, estimates of the effect of financial openness rose slightly in both magnitude and statistical significance. Hence, one may safely conclude that outliers do not drive the results we have obtained.

²⁵ Since we are dealing with a set of non-overlapping five year panels, in essence the only data for 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997 are affected by the removal of outliers.

4. The Interaction of Financial Development and Legal Factors

4.1 Overview

The previous analysis carries a risk of treating the behavior of countries at different stages of institutional development as the same when doing so is inappropriate. In this section, we relax this assumption and examine the implications of conditioning on legal and institutional features.

Legal foundations and institutions governing financial transactions are especially important for the development of the financial system. In the economies where the legal system does not clearly define property rights or guarantee the enforcement of contracts, the incentives for loan activities can be limited. Legal protections for creditors and the level of credibility and transparency of accounting rules are also likely to affect economic agents' financial decisions.²⁶

La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, Shleifer, and Vishny (hereafter LLSV, 1998) demonstrate that the national legal origin (whether English, French, German, or Scandinavian) strongly affects the legal and regulatory environment in financial transactions and explains cross-country differences in financial development. Basing their dataset partly on the data presented in LLSV, Levine, Loayza, and Beck (2000) investigate whether the level of legal and regulatory determinants of financial development influences the development financial intermediary sector.²⁷ They find a positive link between cross-country differences in the legal and regulatory environment and those in the level of financial intermediary development.

In their investigation on the correlation between capital account liberalization and growth, Arteta, Eichengreen and Wyplosz (2001) also examine whether legal/institutional development influences the effectiveness of capital account liberalization on growth.²⁸ Their cross-country investigation reports some evidence that the effect of capital account liberalization on economic growth varies with the degree of legal/institutional development.

In this section, our capital openness index is interacted with variables of legal/institutional development to determine whether the level of legal/institutional development influences the impact of financial openness.

²⁶ For a general discussion on the importance of legal and institutional foundations for financial development, see Beim and Calomiris (2001).

²⁷ The main focus in their study is to investigate whether financial intermediary development leads to economic growth. They find a positive link between the two.

²⁸ They use the (unprocessed) Quinn index for the measurement of capital account openness.

4.2 Data on Legal/Institutional Development

For the variables depicting legal/institutional development, we directly use the variables from LLSV. Specifically, the variables *CREDITOR*, *ENFORCE*, *SHRIGHTS*, *ACCOUNT*, and *LEGAL* are employed. *CREDITOR* refers to the level of creditor protection; a higher *CREDITOR* indicates more legal protections for creditors. *ENFORCE* is the index of the effectiveness of the legal system in enforcing contracts, whereas *SHRIGHTS* is the index of the extent of shareholder protection, and *ACCOUNT* of the comprehensiveness of company reports. *LEGAL* is the first standardized principal component of *CREDITOR*, *ENFORCE*, *SHRIGHTS*, and *ACCOUNT*, and, therefore, depicts the overall development of the legal system governing financial transactions. See the Appendix 1 for more details.

Before discussing the results incorporating these institutional variables, the following two observations must be made. The first pertains to the temporal nature of these institutional variables. Although we have used the panel data on financial development and financial openness measures in the previous section, the data on legal/institutional development are cross-sectional in nature, *i.e.*, they are time-invariant. However, the inclusion of these time-invariant factors should not pose a substantial problem for our analysis, since these characteristics, such as creditor protection, contract enforcement, shareholder protection, and accounting standards, are likely to change only very slowly. Our focus is mainly on the effect of financial openness on financial development, but not the effect of legal/institutional development *per se*. In other words, rather than shedding light on how the development of institutions and legal systems affects financial development, we examine how the effect of financial openness changes depending upon the “environment” of institutions and legal systems. Therefore, time-variance of legal/institutional variables is not crucial to our study.

The second issue is sample size. In section 2, the panel encompassed 105 countries. In contrast, the data set based on LLSV spans less than 50 countries.²⁹ While there is minimal impact regarding coverage of the industrialized countries, the size of the LDC sample is substantially reduced. Consequently, our LDC sample in this portion of the analysis becomes essentially the

²⁹ More specifically, the data set contains *LEGAL* data for 37 countries, *CREDITOR* for 44 countries, *ENFORCE* for 46 countries, *SHRIGHTS* for 46 countries, and *ACCOUNT* for 38 countries.

emerging market group previously defined.³⁰ Hence, we create a new subset titled the “LDC/EMG” category.

4.3 Empirical Results

At this point, regressions of financial development measures on financial openness, augmented with the legal/institutional variables are estimated. The specification is:

$$(5) \quad FD_t^i - FD_{t-5}^i = \gamma_0 + \rho FD_{t-5}^i + \gamma_1 KAOPEN_{t-5}^i + \gamma_2 L^i + \gamma_3 (L^i \times KAOPEN_{t-5}^i) + X_{t-5}^i \Gamma + u_t^i$$

where L^i denotes a legal/institutional variable.

Table 7 reports the results of these regressions for the full sample (columns 1 through 5) and the LDC/EMG subsample (columns 6 through 10). There are two differences compared to the previous tables: the level term for legal/institutional development (*LEGAL*) and the interaction term between legal/institutional development and financial openness were added to the right hand side of the regression equation (rows 2 and 3, respectively), and the measure of new equity issued is dropped in the table because of the lack of observations.

While private credit and stock market value traded, both of which were strongly significant in the baseline test, preserved statistical significance with the 10% level, Table 7 shows that the development of legal/institutional environment individually (*i.e.*, not interacted with financial openness) is associated with the development of private credit, stock market capitalization, and stock market value traded in the full sample. The result for stock market value traded shows that the coefficient for the interactive term between legal environment and financial openness, that is, if it is coupled with a highly developed legal environment, capital liberalization can lead to a further development of stock market activities. These characteristics are not apparent in the LDC/EMG sample, except perhaps for the relationship between legal development and stock market capitalization and stock market value traded (row 2 in columns 8 and 9). Given these results, one might reasonably conclude that in countries with a relatively strong legal institutions, private credit can develop and the size of stock markets tend to be larger in terms of both size and activeness, and also that both private credit and stock market value traded can grow with capital liberalization, but

³⁰ The LLSV cross-sectional data set used for this paper includes only three countries which are not either industrialized or emerging market countries by our definition.

with the latter developing even further if capital liberalization is coupled with a highly developed legal environment. However, there is weak evidence for less developed/emerging market countries.

Table 8 reports results disaggregating the *LEGAL* index into its components. *LEGAL* is the first standardized principle component of *CREDIT*, *ENFORCE*, *SHRIGHTS*, and *ACCOUNT*, so using these variables individually as the institutional variables interacted with the financial openness index allows one to isolate the component-specific effects. For brevity, Table 8 reports only the coefficients for the financial openness variable, the level term for legal/institutional development (*LEGAL*), and the interaction term between financial openness and legal/institutional development.

While creditor protection and the level of enforcement do not seem to have any noticeable effect on financial development individually or interactively in both full and LDC/EMG samples (except for stock market value traded), shareholder protection and accounting standards do seem to have an effect on both bank credit and equity market development. The level of *SHRIGHTS* appears to contribute to growth in stock market capitalization in both full and LDC/EMG samples. Although financial openness alone does not seem to affect stock market capitalization, if it is coupled with a higher level of shareholder protection, it has a marginal effect on the growth rate of stock market capitalization in emerging market countries. The results for stock market value traded are more positive. For both full and LDC/EMG samples, financial openness alone appears to have a negative effect, if any, on equity market development, but if it is implemented in countries where more shareholder protection is guaranteed, it significantly contributes to the development of the market. This effect of the interaction between shareholder protection and financial openness appears for stock market turnover in the LDC/EMG subsample as well. The marginal effect of interaction between capital openness and legal development is also found for stock market capitalization in LDC/EMG countries. Interestingly, the coefficient for capital openness is negative, if not insignificant, in all emerging market indicators. These results are in line with conventional wisdom that shareholder protection is essential for equity market development, and especially important for LDC/EMG countries.

The results with *ACCOUNT* are stronger, especially for less developed countries. Among the LDC/EMG countries, the coefficient for the interactive term is significant for both bank credit indicators ([6] and [7]) and for stock market capitalization (and marginally for stock market value traded). For all of these indicators of financial development, the estimate for financial openness is negative, and statistically significant (except for stock market turnover), suggesting that financial

liberalization alone may cause a negative, or null at best, effect on financial development. The level itself of accounting standards is of course crucial for financial development (the level term has a significantly positive coefficient in columns 7 through 10), and it can also compensate the possible negative impact of financial liberalization.

The results with a statistically significant coefficient on the interaction term suggest that while financial liberalization alone may have a zero, or even negative, impact on the development of the financial system, when combined with a well-developed legal system or institutions, it may well serve to stimulate financial development.

5. Concluding Remarks

This study has reported the results of an exhaustive analysis of the empirical evidence regarding the relationship between financial openness and financial development. Our first key finding is that if one measures the level of financial development in terms of private credit creation and stock market value traded, there appears to be a strong relationship between the extent of capital controls and financial development. This finding holds for less developed countries in terms of stock market value traded, and even more so for emerging market countries. In this latter group, the linkage is particularly strong for private credit creation, stock market value traded, and stock market turnover.

These results are robust to the presence of outliers in the data, and simultaneity. Indeed, if financial openness is instrumented with the level of government surplus and current account balance, the above findings appear to be even stronger.

Perhaps most importantly, we *econometrically* verify the widely held belief that financial systems with a higher degree of legal/institutional development on average benefit more from financial liberalization than those with a lower one. In this sense, our results are in line with conventional wisdom. However, the positive effect of legal/institutional development seems to flow primarily from the degree of shareholder protection and accounting standards. That is, the liberalization of capital controls appears to have the largest effect on financial development when these indices are higher. Hence, we add to this perspective by identifying the dimensions of legal protections that are most strongly associated with rapid financial development in the wake of financial opening.

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Appendix 1: Data Definition and Sources

Key to abbreviations:

BKL: Beck, Kunt, and Levine (2000).

IFS: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

LLSV: La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, Shleifer, and Vishny (1998)

Mody: Personal communication from Ashok Mody, data based on *AREAER*

Quinn: Personal communication from Dennis Quinn.

WDI: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

Macroeconomic Indicators

ry – GDP, real, local currency, units (line 99b), *IFS*

ny – GDP, nominal, local currency, units (99b), *IFS*

m1 – M1, Stock End of Period, units (34), *IFS*

qm – Quasi-money; M2, units (35), *IFS*

mqm – Money plus Quasi-money, units (M1 + M2), *IFS*

sprdl – Spread between average deposit and lending rates, %, (60p – 60l), *IFS*

current – Current account balance as a ratio to GDP, *WDI*

opn – openness to trade, (nominal exports plus imports)/nominal GDP

exports = national currency (from national account, 90c), *IFS*

imports = national currency (from national account, 98c), *IFS*

rypc = per capital real income in international PPP, *WDI*

cpi – Consumer price index (64), *IFS*

infl – Inflation rate calculated using log differences of CPIs (64), *IFS*

gsur – government budget surplus (+) or deficit (-) as a ratio to GDP, *WDI*

pop – population, 99z, *IFS*

Regional Dummies

idc – idc = 1 if industrialized country, and 0, otherwise (See the list of countries)

emg – emg = 1 if emerging market country, and 0, otherwise (See the list of countries)

asia – dummy for Asian countries

africa – dummy for African countries

westhem – dummy for the countries in the west hemisphere

europe – dummy for European countries

mid east – dummy for Middle East countries

Financial Development Indicators

lly – Liquid Liability to GDP (LLY), currency demand and interest-bearing liabilities of banks and other financial intermediaries divided by GDP, BKL, 1970-97.

smkc – stock market capitalization ratio to GDP, BKL, 1970-97

smtv – stock market total value traded to GDP, BKL, 1975-97

smt o – stock market turn over ratio, BKL, 1975-97

p vbm – private bond market capitalization to GDP, BKL, 1975-97

pbbm – public bond market capitalization to GDP ratio, BKL, 1975-97

eqty – equity issues to GDP, BKL, 1975-97

ltpd – long-term private debt issues to GDP, BKL, 1975-97

bts – Deposit Money Bank Assets to Total Financial Assets, BKL, 1970 – 1997

dmcb – Deposit Money vs. Central Bank Assets, BKL, 1970 – 97

dmgdp – Deposit Money Bank Assets to GDP, BKL, 1970 – 97

pcgdp – Private Credit by Deposit Money Banks to GDP, BKL, 1970 – 97

m2y – Ratio of M2 to nominal GDP, *IFS*, 1970–99)

Capital Controls Indicators

k₁ – multiple exchange rates, Mody
k₂ – restrictions on CA trans, Mody
k₃ – restrictions on KA trans, Mody
k₄ – surrender of exports proceeds, Mody
SHAREk₃ – Share of a five-year period, the observed year and the last four years, when the capital account was open. Authors' calculations
KAOPEN – index for openness to capital account transactions. The first standardized principal components of k₁, k₂, SHAREk₃, and k₄. Authors' calculations.
blmkpr – black market premium, World Bank
openn – Quinn financial liberalization indicator, Quinn.

Legal Institutional Variables

legal – legal index, the first component of credit, enforce, shrights, and account, cross-sectional for 37 countries, LLSV
credit – index of creditor protection, composed of the variables which incorporate the automatic stay proposition on the assets of a failing firm (“**noauto**”); the continuation of the old managers in a reorganization process (“**manages**”); restrictions for going into reorganization (“**restorg**”); and the seniority system of secured creditors (“**secured1**”), cross-sectional for 44 countries, LLSV
enforce – index of the degree of law enforcement. Specifically, it is the average of “**jdsys**” (efficiency of the judicial system), “**rulelaw**” (rule of law), “**riskEx**” (risk of expropriation), and “**contrepu**” (risk of contract repudiation), average over period 1982 – 1995, cross-sectional for 46 countries, LLSV
shrights – the sum of “**oneshvt**” (one share-one vote), “**bymail**” (proxy by mail allowed), “**noblock**” (shares not blocked before meeting), “**comulvt**” (cumulative voting/proportional representation), “**oppdmnty**” (oppressed minority), “**premprt**” (preemptive right to new issues), and “**esm**” (% of share capital to call an

emergency shareholder meeting < 10%), cross-sectional for 46 countries, LLSV
account – index of transparency and comprehensiveness of companies' (accounting) reports, based on data in 1990, cross-sectional for 38 countries, LLSV
corrupt – corruption index, average over period 1982 – 1997, (International Country Risk Guide)

cn – country code (1-105), see the country list

Country list (105 countries)

1	ARG	Argentina ^{b, c}	56	LKA	Sri Lanka ^{b, c}
2	AUS	Australia ^{a, c}	57	LSO	Lesotho
3	AUT	Austria ^{a, c}	58	MAR	Morocco ^{b, c}
4	BDI	Burundi	59	MDG	Madagascar
5	BEL	Belgium ^{a, c}	60	MEX	Mexico ^{b, c}
6	BEN	Benin	61	MLI	Mali
7	BFA	Burkina Faso	62	MLT	Malta
8	BGD	Bangladesh ^b	63	MRT	Mauritania
9	BHR	Bahrain	64	MUS	Mauritius
10	BHS	Bahamas, The	65	MWI	Malawi
11	BLZ	Belize	66	MYS	Malaysia ^{b, c}
12	BOL	Bolivia ^c	67	NER	Niger
13	BRA	Brazil ^{b, c}	68	NGA	Nigeria ^{b, c}
14	BRB	Barbados	69	NIC	Nicaragua ^c
15	BWA	Botswana	70	NLD	Netherlands ^{a, c}
16	CAF	Central African Republic	71	NOR	Norway ^{a, c}
17	CAN	Canada ^{a, c}	72	NPL	Nepal
18	CHE	Switzerland ^{a, c}	73	NZL	New Zealand ^{a, c}
19	CHL	Chile ^{b, c}	74	OMN	Oman
20	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire ^b	75	PAK	Pakistan ^{b, c}
21	CMR	Cameroon	76	PAN	Panama ^c
22	COG	Congo, Rep.	77	PER	Peru ^c
23	COL	Colombia ^{b, c}	78	PHL	Philippines ^{b, c}
24	CRI	Costa Rica ^c	79	PNG	Papua New Guinea
25	CYP	Cyprus	80	PRT	Portugal ^{a, b, c}
26	DNK	Denmark ^{a, c}	81	PRY	Paraguay ^c
27	DOM	Dominican Republic ^c	82	RWA	Rwanda
28	DZA	Algeria	83	SAU	Saudi Arabia
29	ECU	Ecuador ^c	84	SEN	Senegal
30	EGY	Egypt, Arab Rep. ^{b, c}	85	SGP	Singapore ^c
31	ESP	Spain ^{a, c}	86	SLE	Sierra Leone
32	FIN	Finland ^{a, c}	87	SLV	El Salvador ^c
33	FJI	Fiji	88	SWE	Sweden ^{a, c}
34	FRA	France ^{a, c}	89	SWZ	Swaziland
35	GAB	Gabon	90	SYC	Seychelles
36	GBR	United Kingdom ^{a, c}	91	SYR	Syrian Arab Republic ^c
37	GHA	Ghana ^c	92	TCD	Chad
38	GMB	Gambia, The	93	TGO	Togo
39	GRC	Greece ^{a, b, c}	94	THA	Thailand ^{b, c}
40	GTM	Guatemala ^c	95	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago ^b
41	HND	Honduras ^c	96	TUN	Tunisia ^{b, c}
42	HTI	Haiti ^c	97	TUR	Turkey ^{b, c}
43	IDN	Indonesia ^{b, c}	98	TZA	Tanzania
44	IND	India ^{b, c}	99	UGA	Uganda
45	IRL	Ireland ^{a, c}	100	URY	Uruguay ^c
46	IRN	Iran, Islamic Rep. ^c	101	USA	United States ^{a, c}
47	ISL	Iceland	102	VEN	Venezuela ^{b, c}
48	ISR	Israel ^{b, c}	103	ZAF	South Africa ^{b, c}
49	ITA	Italy ^{a, c}	104	ZMB	Zambia
50	JAM	Jamaica ^b	105	ZWE	Zimbabwe ^b
51	JOR	Jordan ^{b, c}			
52	JPN	Japan ^{a, c}			
53	KEN	Kenya ^b			
54	KOR	Korea, Rep. ^{b, c}			
55	KWT	Kuwait			

a – industrialized countries (IDC), 20 countries

b – emerging market countries (EMG), 30 countries
(Bekaert, Harvey, and Lundblad (2000))

c – countries for which Quinn (1997) variables exist

Appendix 2: The “Pseudo-Quinn” Variable

Quinn (1997) calculates a composite measure of financial regulation that ranges from 0 to 14, with 14 representing the least regulated and most open regime. The bulk of the index is based upon Quinn’s coding of the qualitative information contained in the various issues of *Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions and Exchange Arrangements (AREAER)* pertaining to k_2 and k_3 , augmented by information regarding whether the country in question has entered into international agreements with international organizations such as the OECD and EU.

A complete tabulation for the OECD members exists, but the coverage for the less developed countries is much less extensive; values are reported only for certain years (1958, 1973, 1982, and 1988). Figure A-1 illustrates the index’s behavior for Argentina and for the United States. The lack of observations relating to the developing countries is frustrating as one would be particularly interested in the role of financial liberalization in emerging economies.

As an expedient, we *estimate* a Quinn measure of financial regulation for the developing countries. The estimation of this “pseudo-Quinn” measure proceeds in the following manner. As a preliminary analysis, we used the entire sample to estimate the following relationship between the Quinn measure and the variables k_j through k_4 .

$$(A-1) \quad Quinn_t^i = \theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^4 \theta_j k_{j,t}^i + v_t^i$$

When this regression is implemented over the entire sample of industrialized and less developed countries, all the coefficients entering with the expected positive sign, and with statistical significant (the k_j variables take a value of one when a control is not in effect, and the Quinn measure takes on a higher value the weaker the restriction³¹). This regression is a very blunt instrument to use to estimate the Quinn variable, but remarkably these four variables explain a majority of the variation in the index; the adjusted R^2 is 0.71.

One might think that the relationship linking the Quinn measure and capital controls dummy variables differs over groups. One obvious distinction to examine is that between the industrialized and less developed countries. Equation (A-2) was estimated allowing for an intercept shift and differential slope coefficients. The intercept shift is statistically significant, but

³¹ Recall that the original k_j variables took a value of unity when a control is in effect. We reverse the signs of

this may represent the fact that there are no observations on emerging market Quinn indices during the entire 1990's. The only differential slope coefficient that is significant is the capital account (k_3) one, at the 7% marginal significance level. In order to further improve the performance of this linear imputation, we also included time trend for each country.

$$(A-2) \quad Quinn_t^i = \theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^4 \theta_j k_{j,t}^i + \lambda_1 IDC_t^i + \lambda_2 IDC_t^i \times k_3^i + \lambda_3 time + v_t^i$$

where $IDC^i = 1$ for developed countries, and $= 0$, otherwise

This estimation method increases the adjusted R^2 up to 0.92. Using this method, we estimate the pseudo-Quinn variable. The correlation between the pseudo-Quinn variable and $KAOPEN$ is estimated to be 0.94. Figure A-2 displays the pseudo-Quinn and $KAOPEN$ series for Argentina; clearly the movement of the former is a good proxy for the latter.

these binary variables to make the interpretation of $KAOPEN$ more intuitive.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics
Full Sample, 1977 – 1997

		Mean	Average Growth Rate (%)	S.D. of Avg. Growth Rate (%)	<i>n</i> =
1	Liquid Liabilities to GDP Ratio (LLY)	0.4514	0.0163	0.0205	1976
2	Private Credit to GDP Ratio (PCGDP)	0.3178	0.0285	0.0396	1973
3	M2 to GDP Ratio (M2Y)	0.4252	0.0133	0.0226	2144
4	Stock Market Capitalization To GDP Ratio (SMKC)	0.2882	0.0587	0.1096	1015
5	Stock Market Total Value Traded to GDP Ratio (SMTV)	0.1077	0.1530	0.4242	1063
6	Stock Market Turn Over to GDP Ratio (SMTO)	0.2968	0.0293	0.2132	1000
7	New Equity Issued to GDP Ratio (EQTY)	0.0131	0.0685	0.1782	522
8	k_1 : Multiple Exchange Rates	0.7897	0.0076	0.0224	2183
9	k_2 : Current Account	0.5190	0.0028	0.1313	2183
10	k_3 : Capital Account	0.2461	0.0388	0.0600	2178
11	k_4 : Surrender of Export Proceeds	0.2525	0.0542	0.1135	2182
12	SHARE k_3	0.2402	0.0370	0.0450	2358
13	Capital Openness (KAOPEN)	0.000	0.0379	0.0917	2357
14	Per Capita Income (in PPP) (RYPC)	5957.99	0.0551	0.0442	2115
15	Trade Openness (OPN)	0.6966	0.0042	0.0307	2187
16	Inflation(INFL)	0.1303	-0.0171	0.1691	2022

Notes: Samples periods differ. Mean pertains to the untransformed variable. Growth rates calculated using log differences. Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. *KAOPEN* is the first standardized principal component of *SHARE k_3* , k_1 , k_2 , and k_4 , each of which is the share of the last five years (including the observed year) when the capital account was open; the non-existence of multiple exchange rates; the openness of the current account; and no obligation of surrender of export proceeds. Since *KAOPEN* is a series of first principal components, its average is zero.

Table 2
Correlations of Selected Financial Deepening Measures
 Full Sample

	LLY	PCGDP	M2Y	SMKC	SMTV
Liquid Liabilities To GDP Ratio	1				
Private Credit To GDP Ratio	0.812	1			
M2 to GDP Ratio	0.849	0.774	1		
Stock Market Capitalization to GDP Ratio	0.445	0.509	0.352	1	
Stock Market Total Value Traded To GDP Ratio	0.475	0.538	0.380	0.690	1

Notes: Correlation coefficients for common samples.

Table 3
Financial Development and Financial Openness
 Full Sample, Five year panels, 1982-97

	Pred sign	Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value [4]	Stock Mkt Turnover [5]	Equity Issued [6]
Financial Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0021¶ (0.0013)	0.0034*** (0.0012)	0.0028 (0.0033)	0.0063*** (0.0021)	0.0003 (0.0035)	0.0002 (0.0003)
Financial Deepening [t-5]	(-)	-0.0079 (0.0095)	-0.0181¶ (0.0112)	-0.0136 (0.0338)	-0.0931* (0.0560)	-0.1126*** (0.0303)	-0.0481** (0.0233)
Per Capita Income [t-5]	(+)	0.0018 (0.0017)	0.0040*** (0.0016)	0.0053 (0.0044)	0.0062* (0.0035)	0.0170** (0.0072)	-0.0003 (0.0004)
Inflation [t-5]	(-)	-0.0075 (0.0084)	0.0074 (0.0121)	-0.0531*** (0.0187)	-0.0248* (0.0138)	0.0063 (0.0519)	-0.0018¶ (0.0012)
Trade Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0039 (0.0036)	0.0059** (0.0029)	-0.0199 (0.0173)	0.0030 (0.0071)	-0.0087 (0.0105)	-0.0004 (0.0006)
R-squared		0.05	0.12	0.20	0.26	0.33	0.12
N		300	298	148	156	150	55
RMSE		0.022	0.022	0.044	0.036	0.066	0.003

Notes: Point estimates from OLS, heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is the first standardized principal component of SHAREk3, k1, k2, and k4, each of which is the share of the last five years (including the observed year) when the capital account was open, the non-existence of multiple exchange rates, the openness of the current account, and no obligation of surrender of export proceeds. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. ¶(*)**{***} indicates marginal significance at the 20%(10%)[5%]{1%} level.

Table 4
Financial Development and Financial Openness
 LDC and EMG, Five year panels, 1982-97

	Pred sign	LDC					EMG						
		Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value [4]	Stock Mkt Turnover [5]	Equity Issued [6]	Liquid Liabilities [7]	Private Credit [8]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [9]	Stock Mkt Total Value [10]	Stock Mkt Turnover [11]	Equity Issued [12]
Financial Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0008 (0.0018)	0.0016 (0.0012)	0.0030 (0.0049)	0.0050* (0.0029)	0.0024 (0.0047)	0.0008 (0.0005)	0.0021 (0.0033)	0.0046*** (0.0018)	0.0042 (0.0044)	0.0066** (0.0033)	0.0135** (0.0065)	0.0007¶ (0.0005)
Financial Deepening [t-5]	(-)	-0.0194¶ (0.0135)	-0.0152 (0.0173)	-0.0101 (0.0435)	-0.0391 (0.1128)	-0.0905** (0.0406)	-0.0452* (0.0237)	-0.0350* (0.0203)	0.0015 (0.0295)	0.0433 (0.0400)	-0.0566 (0.1114)	-0.0922** (0.0401)	-0.0444* (0.0226)
Per Capita Income [t-5]	(+)	0.0052*** (0.0019)	0.0028* (0.0015)	0.0111 (0.0092)	0.0024 (0.0046)	0.0141 (0.0119)	0.0005 (0.0009)	0.0027 (0.0032)	-0.0026 (0.0030)	-0.0013 (0.0038)	0.0032 (0.0042)	0.0222** (0.0107)	0.0013¶ (0.0009)
Inflation [t-5]	(-)	-0.0126¶ (0.0088)	0.0097 (0.0124)	-0.0561* (0.0294)	-0.0071 (0.0120)	0.0250 (0.0546)	-0.0038* (0.0022)	-0.0332¶ (0.0249)	0.0171 (0.0343)	-0.0062 (0.0220)	0.0115 (0.0181)	0.1170 (0.0958)	-0.0063¶ (0.0041)
Trade Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0061 (0.0052)	0.0088** (0.0039)	-0.0275 (0.0241)	0.0097¶ (0.0072)	-0.0018 (0.0167)	-0.0019¶ (0.0012)	0.0189¶ (0.0131)	0.0177** (0.0081)	0.0146 (0.0247)	0.0286 (0.0264)	-0.0573* (0.0336)	-0.0031 (0.0027)
R-squared		0.09	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.30	0.15	0.24	0.25	0.18	0.34	0.26
N		233	231	89	94	89	34	94	90	79	83	80	33
RMSE		0.021	0.019	0.046	0.031	0.074	0.003	0.025	0.020	0.035	0.031	0.071	0.004

Notes: Point estimates from OLS, heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is the first standardized principal component of SHAREk3, k1, k2, and k4, each of which is the share of the last five years (including the observed year) when the capital account was open, the non-existence of multiple exchange rates, the openness of the current account, and no obligation of surrender of export proceeds. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. ¶(**) [***] indicates marginal significance at the 20% (10%) [5%] [1%] level.

Table 5
Financial Development and Financial Openness
Instrumental Variables Estimation
 Full Sample, Five year panels, 1982-97

	Pred sign	Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value [4]	Stock Mkt Turnover [5]	Equity Issued [6]
Financial Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0099*** (0.0046)	0.0109*** (0.0040)	0.0031 (0.0069)	0.0170*** (0.0051)	0.0193** (0.0081)	0.0005 (0.0011)
Financial Deepening [t-5]	(-)	-0.0092 (0.0097)	-0.0359** (0.0148)	-0.0133 (0.0333)	-0.1343*** (0.0518)	-0.1211*** (0.0321)	-0.0484** (0.0228)
Per Capita Income [t-5]	(+)	-0.0041 (0.0035)	0.0013 (0.0026)	0.0042 (0.0066)	-0.0010 (0.0054)	-0.0017 (0.0105)	-0.0006 (0.0010)
Inflation [t-5]	(-)	-0.0026 (0.0101)	0.0016 (0.0145)	-0.0571*** (0.0209)	-0.0230 (0.0183)	0.0378 (0.0675)	-0.0010 (0.0026)
Trade Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0022 (0.0038)	0.0038 (0.0041)	-0.0219 (0.0173)	-0.0008 (0.0076)	-0.0168¶ (0.0124)	-0.0006 (0.0010)
R-squared		NR ²	NR ²	0.23	0.19	0.25	0.10
N		236	234	138	141	137	54
RMSE		0.024	0.024	0.044	0.040	0.073	0.003

Notes: Point estimates from 2SLS, with instrumental variables of regional dummies, lagged government budget surplus and current account balance. Heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is the first standardized principal component of SHAREk3, k1, k2, and k4, each of which is the share of the last five years (including the observed year) when the capital account was open, the non-existence of multiple exchange rates, the openness of the current account, and no obligation of surrender of export proceeds. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. ¶{(*)}{**}{***} indicates marginal significance at the 20%(10%)[5%][1%] level. "NR²" means the R-squared is negative.

Table 6
Financial Development and Financial Openness
Instrumental Variables Estimation
LDC and EMG, Five year panels, 1982-97

	Pred sign	LDC					EMG						
		Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value [4]	Stock Mkt Turnover [5]	Equity Issued [6]	Liquid Liabilities [7]	Private Credit [8]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [9]	Stock Mkt Total Value [10]	Stock Mkt Turnover [11]	Equity Issued [12]
Financial Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0044 (0.0047)	0.0057* (0.0032)	0.0070 (0.0083)	0.0147*** (0.0051)	0.0388*** (0.0152)	0.0009 (0.0011)	0.0005 (0.0070)	0.0088*** (0.0033)	0.0105¶ (0.0072)	0.0170*** (0.0065)	0.0421*** (0.0140)	0.0003 (0.0010)
Financial Deepening [t-5]	(-)	-0.0126 (0.0154)	-0.0219 (0.0204)	-0.0102 (0.0424)	-0.0672 (0.1103)	-0.1110** (0.0450)	-0.0445 (0.0240)	-0.0428** (0.0216)	0.0049 (0.0310)	0.0450 (0.0404)	-0.0670 (0.1080)	-0.1009** (0.0431)	-0.0486** (0.0233)
Per Capita Income [t-5]	(+)	0.0044* (0.0024)	0.0028¶ (0.0021)	0.0154¶ (0.0107)	0.0055 (0.0067)	0.0180 (0.0168)	0.0005 (0.0009)	0.0009 (0.0034)	-0.0051¶ (0.0034)	0.0001 (0.0046)	0.0065 (0.0054)	0.0215* (0.0131)	0.0012 (0.0009)
Inflation [t-5]	(-)	-0.0183* (0.0096)	-0.0014 (0.0152)	-0.0723** (0.0342)	-0.0232 (0.0190)	-0.0083 (0.0846)	-0.0038 (0.0022)	-0.0310 (0.0261)	0.0246 (0.0336)	0.0017 (0.0247)	0.0159 (0.0202)	0.2331** (0.0957)	-0.0069* (0.0041)
Trade Openness [t-5]	(+)	-0.0005 (0.0071)	0.0044 (0.0054)	-0.0377¶ (0.0246)	-0.0013 (0.0086)	-0.0510 (0.0330)	-0.0021 (0.0018)	0.0263¶ (0.0167)	0.0132¶ (0.0098)	-0.0020 (0.0259)	0.0103 (0.0264)	-0.0770* (0.0396)	-0.0023 (0.0034)
R-squared		0.04	0.10	0.20	0.05	NR ²	0.30	0.17	0.25	0.22	0.08	0.24	0.25
N		170	168	80	80	77	33	82	78	71	71	70	32
RMSE		0.023	0.020	0.046	0.035	0.092	0.00	0.025	0.021	0.036	0.036	0.081	0.004

Notes: Point estimates from 2SLS, with instrumental variables of regional dummies, lagged government budget surplus and current account balance. Heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is the first standardized principal component of SHAREk3, k1, k2, and k4, each of which is the share of the last five years (including the observed year) when the capital account was open, the non-existence of multiple exchange rates, the openness of the current account, and no obligation of surrender of export proceeds. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. ¶(*)[**][***] indicates marginal significance at the 20%(10%)[5%][1%] level. "NR²" means the R-squared is negative.

Table 7
The Role of Institutional Development: “LEGAL”
 Five year panels, 1982-97, Full Sample and LDC/EMG

	Pred sign	FULL				LDC/EMG				
		Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value Turnover [4]	Liquid Liabilities [6]	Private Credit [7]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [8]	Stock Mkt Total Value Turnover [9]	Stock Mkt Turnover [10]
Financial Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0034 \uparrow ^{1%} (0.0021)	0.0035* (0.0019)	0.0012 (0.0043)	0.0051** (0.0026)	-0.0029 (0.0054)	0.0057 (0.0051)	0.0133 \uparrow (0.0093)	0.0110* (0.0066)	0.0054 (0.0086)
Level: LEGAL	(+)	0.0003 (0.0025)	0.0061* ^{6%} (0.0032)	0.0141*** (0.0056)	0.0070*** (0.0026)	0.0035 (0.0059)	0.0020 (0.0051)	0.0284** (0.0120)	0.0100* (0.0057)	0.0090 (0.0118)
Interaction: LEGAL x Financial Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0018 (0.0012)	0.0005 (0.0012)	0.0016 (0.0019)	0.0037*** (0.0015)	0.0002 (0.0031)	0.0042 \uparrow (0.0028)	0.0078 \uparrow (0.0050)	0.0052 \uparrow (0.0036)	0.0059 (0.0072)
Financial Deepening [t-5]	(-)	-0.0076 (0.0144)	-0.0312** (0.0166)	-0.0421 \uparrow (0.0375)	-0.1412*** (0.0478)	-0.1197*** (0.0365)	-0.0641** (0.0273)	-0.0478 (0.0469)	-0.1245 (0.1008)	-0.1019 (0.0538)
Per Capita Income [t-5]	(+)	-0.0049 (0.0046)	-0.0030 (0.0036)	-0.0057 (0.0067)	-0.0008 (0.0047)	0.0176* (0.0097)	0.0026 (0.0052)	0.0159 \uparrow (0.0122)	0.0057 (0.0055)	0.0271 (0.0190)
Inflation [t-5]	(-)	-0.0052 (0.0160)	0.0114 (0.0236)	-0.0173 (0.0236)	-0.0158 (0.0162)	0.0365 (0.0775)	-0.0304 \uparrow (0.0227)	-0.0203 (0.0305)	-0.0163 (0.0172)	0.0608 (0.1088)
Trade Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0038 (0.0051)	0.0047 (0.0045)	-0.0155 (0.0172)	0.0024 (0.0070)	-0.0008 (0.0082)	0.0042 (0.0144)	-0.0797** (0.0381)	-0.0128 (0.0160)	-0.0259 (0.0370)
R-squared		0.09	0.14	0.31	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.30	0.29
N		121	119	111	119	113	57	52	57	52
RMSE		0.025	0.027	0.047	0.037	0.073	0.028	0.025	0.036	0.090

Notes: LEGAL is the first standardized principal component of CREDITOR, ENFORCE, ACCOUNT, and SHRIFTHS. Point estimates from OLS, heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is the first standardized principal component of SHAREk3, k1, k2, and k4, each of which is the share of the last five years (including the observed year) when the capital account was open, the non-existence of multiple exchange rates, the openness of the current account, and no obligation of surrender of export proceeds. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. \uparrow (*) \uparrow (***) indicates marginal significance at the 20% (10%) [5%] [1%] level.

Table 8-1
The Role of Institutional Development: Disaggregate Components
CREDITOR and *ENFORCE*, Five year panels, 1982-97

	FULL					LDC/EMG				
	Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value [4]	Stock Mkt Turnover [5]	Liquid Liabilities [6]	Private Credit [7]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [8]	Stock Mkt Total Value [9]	Stock Mkt Turnover [10]
CREDITOR										
Financial Openness [t-5]	-0.0001 (0.0023)	0.0019 (0.0027)	0.0011 (0.0052)	0.0047 (0.0040)	-0.0037 (0.0064)	-0.0013 (0.0032)	-0.0008 (0.0036)	-0.0038 (0.0099)	-0.0020 (0.0035)	-0.0002 (0.0143)
Level: CREDITOR	0.0032¶ (0.0020)	0.0041¶ (0.0028)	0.0010 (0.0039)	0.0002 (0.0023)	0.0055 (0.0051)	0.0032 (0.0026)	0.0036 (0.0031)	0.0040 (0.0067)	0.0030 (0.0027)	0.0062 (0.0065)
Interaction: CREDITORx Financial Openness [t-5]	0.0016¶ (0.0012)	0.0013 (0.0010)	0.0009 (0.0020)	0.0005 (0.0016)	0.0011 (0.0022)	0.0011 (0.0016)	0.0010 (0.0011)	0.0029 (0.0034)	0.0025 (0.0020)	0.0012 (0.0040)
R-squared	0.10	0.13	0.25	0.31	0.33	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.20	0.26
N =	145	143	123	129	123	78	76	64	67	62
ENFORCE										
Financial Openness [t-5]	-0.0009 (0.0060)	0.0050 (0.0053)	-0.0083 (0.0107)	-0.0109 (0.0090)	0.0126 (0.0147)	0.051 (0.0125)	0.0192** (0.0110)	-0.0224 (0.0220)	-0.0202¶ (0.0129)	0.0085 (0.0298)
Level: ENFORCE	-0.0003 (0.0019)	0.0045* (0.0027)	-0.0007 (0.0040)	-0.0004 (0.0020)	-0.0023 (0.0060)	0.0033 (0.0042)	0.0042 (0.0038)	0.0047 (0.0067)	0.0061¶ (0.0039)	0.0060 (0.0100)
Interaction: ENFORCEx Financial Openness [t-5]	0.0006 (0.0007)	-0.0001 (0.0008)	0.0015 (0.0014)	0.0023* (0.0013)	-0.0016 (0.0019)	-0.0006 (0.0023)	-0.0028** (0.0012)	0.0045 (0.0041)	0.0041¶ ^{1%} (0.0025)	-0.0008 (0.0049)
R-squared	0.07	0.16	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.13	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.25
N =	153	151	129	136	129	86	84	70	74	68

Notes: Point estimates from OLS, heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is the first standardized principal component of SHAREk3, k1, k2, and k4, each of which is the share of the last five years (including the observed year) when the capital account was open, the non-existence of multiple exchange rates, the openness of the current account, and no obligation of surrender of export proceeds. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. ¶(*)**[***] indicates marginal significance at the 20%(10%)5%[1%] level.

Table 8-2
The Role of Institutional Development: Disaggregate Components
SHRIGHTS and *ACCOUNT*, Five year panels, 1982-97

	FULL					LDC/EMG				
	Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value [4]	Stock Mkt Turnover [5]	Liquid Liabilities [6]	Private Credit [7]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [8]	Stock Mkt Total Value [9]	Stock Mkt Turnover [10]
SHRIGHTS										
Financial Openness [t-5]	0.0005 (0.0036)	0.0023 (0.0030)	0.0033 (0.0052)	-0.0060¶ (0.0045)	-0.0096 (0.0088)	-0.0096¶ (0.0064)	-0.0039 (0.0041)	-0.0179 (0.0131)	-0.0120* (0.0069)	-0.0223¶ (0.0165)
Level: SHRIGHTS	0.0009 (0.0014)	0.0022 (0.0016)	0.0087*** (0.0032)	0.0059*** (0.0019)	-0.0023 (0.0049)	0.0028 (0.0038)	0.0025 (0.0025)	0.0179*** (0.0071)	0.0083* (0.0048)	-0.0027 (0.0071)
Interaction: SHRIGHTS x Financial Openness [t-5]	0.0010 (0.0010)	0.0007 (0.0009)	-0.0002 (0.0020)	0.0037** (0.0015)	0.0028 (0.0023)	0.0043¶ (0.0031)	0.0023¶ ^{11%} (0.0014)	0.0089¶ (0.0060)	0.0069* (0.0037)	0.0090* (0.0053)
R-squared	0.08	0.10	0.27	0.36	0.33	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.26	0.28
N =	153	151	129	136	129	86	84	70	74	68
ACCOUNT										
Financial Openness [t-5]	-0.0058 (0.0071)	-0.0022 (0.0070)	-0.0172* (0.0100)	-0.0163** (0.0075)	-0.0049 (0.0154)	-0.0217** (0.0109)	-0.0109¶ ^{11%} (0.0067)	-0.0305* (0.0173)	-0.0173¶ (0.0115)	-0.0373 (0.0294)
Level: ACCOUNT	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0004¶ (0.0002)	0.0010*** (0.0004)	0.0006*** (0.0002)	0.0007 (0.0006)	0.0000 (0.0004)	0.0006** (0.0003)	0.0017** (0.0007)	0.0010*** (0.0004)	0.0021* (0.0012)
Interaction: ACCOUNT x Financial Openness [t-5]	0.0002¶ (0.0001)	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0003* (0.0002)	0.0004*** (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0005* ^{6%} (0.0002)	0.0002* (0.0001)	0.0007* (0.0004)	0.0004¶ (0.0003)	0.0007 (0.0006)
R-squared	0.08	0.11	0.31	0.37	0.35	0.24	0.25	0.36	0.29	0.33
N =	125	123	114	123	116	61	59	55	61	55

Notes: Point estimates from OLS, heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is the first standardized principal component of SHAREK3, k1, k2, and k4, each of which is the share of the last five years (including the observed year) when the capital account was open, the non-existence of multiple exchange rates, the openness of the current account, and no obligation of surrender of export proceeds. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. ¶(**) [***] indicates marginal significance at the 20% (10%) [5%] [1%] level.

Figure 1
Selected Measures of Financial Deepening

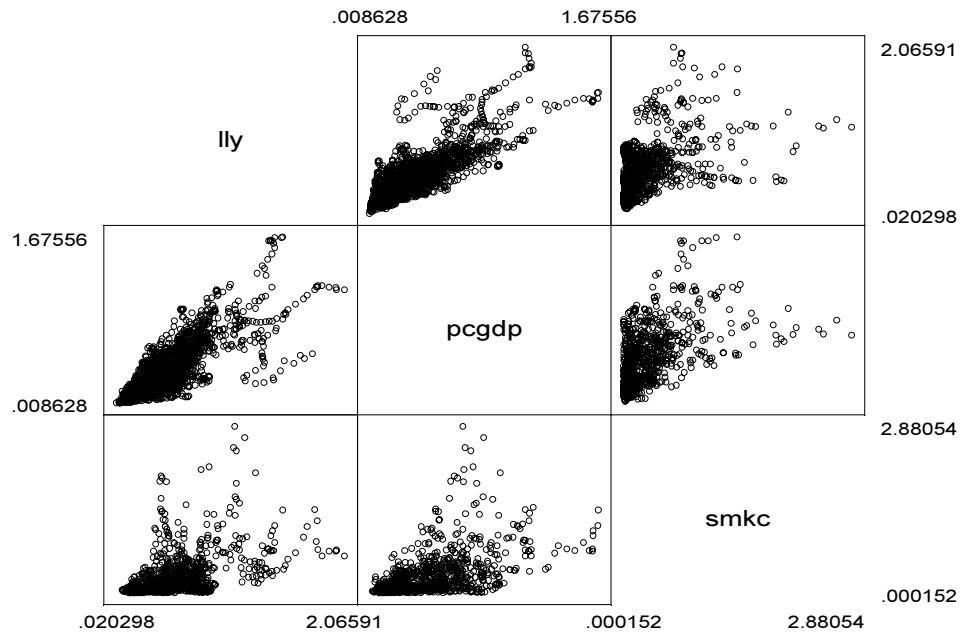


Figure 2
Selected Measures of Financial Deepening
and of Financial Openness (*KAOPEN*)

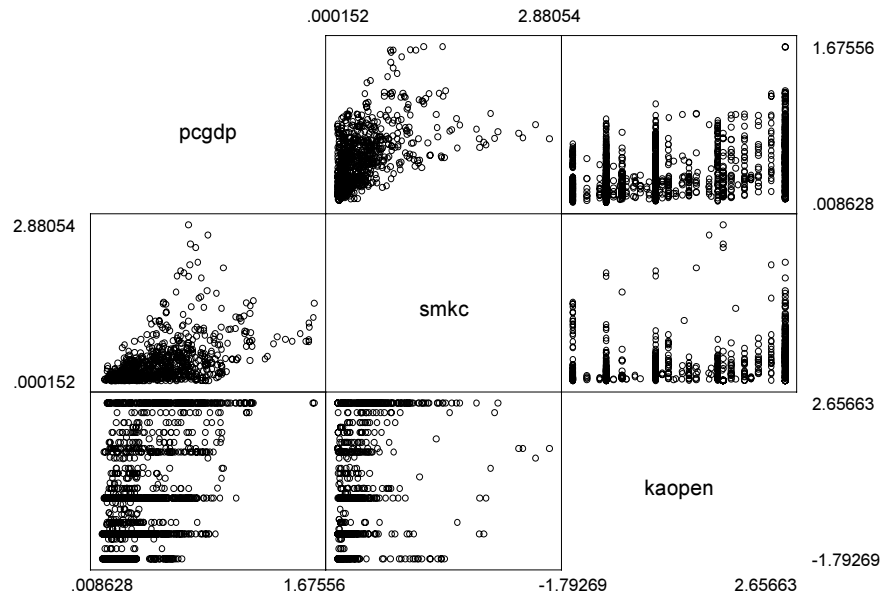


Table A-1
Financial Development and Financial Openness
Using the “Pseudo-Quinn” Measure
 Full Sample, Five year panels, 1982-97

	Pred sign	Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value [4]	Stock Mkt Turnover [5]	Equity Issued [6]
Financial Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0032 (0.0043)	0.0083* (0.0043)	0.0053 (0.0102)	0.0140** (0.0065)	0.0058 (0.0153)	-0.0002 (0.0014)
Financial Deepening [t-5]	(-)	-0.0003 (0.0103)	-0.0031 (0.0113)	-0.0122 (0.0321)	-0.0866 (0.0562)¶¶	-0.1167*** (0.0306)	-0.0560** (0.0243)
Per Capita Income [t-5]	(+)	-0.0016 (0.0032)	0.0003 (0.0029)	0.0047 (0.0068)	0.0045 (0.0044)	0.0144* (0.0087)	-0.0003 (0.0008)
Inflation [t-5]	(-)	-0.0108 (0.0093)	0.0012 (0.0150)	-0.0611*** (0.0213)	-0.0341** (0.0148)	0.0112 (0.0612)	-0.0029* (0.0016)
Trade Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0051 (0.0050)	0.0075** (0.0037)	-0.0217 (0.0182)	0.0044 (0.0075)	-0.0118¶¶ (0.0085)	-0.0002 (0.0006)
R-squared		0.03	0.08	0.23	0.27	0.36	0.13
N		198	194	136	142	134	53
RMSE		0.023	0.025	0.045	0.037	0.067	0.003

Notes: Point estimates from OLS, heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is Quinn’s measure of financial openness, linearly extrapolated using the IMF’s individual capital control measures. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. ¶(¶)(*)[**][***] indicates marginal significance at the 20%(10%)[5%]{1%} level.

Table A-2
Financial Development and Financial Openness
Using the “Pseudo-Quinn” Measure
 LDC and EMG, Five year panels, 1982-97

	Pred sign	FULL						LDC/EMG					
		Liquid Liabilities [1]	Private Credit [2]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [3]	Stock Mkt Total Value [4]	Stock Mkt Turnover [5]	Equity Issued [6]	Liquid Liabilities [7]	Private Credit [8]	Stock Mkt Capital'n [9]	Stock Mkt Total Value [10]	Stock Mkt Turnover [11]	Equity Issued [12]
Financial Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0002 (0.0050)	0.0043 (0.0042)	0.0141 (0.0129)	0.0103 [†] _(0.0069) ^{1.4%}	0.0006 (0.0205)	0.0009 (0.0019)	0.0025 (0.0081)	0.0125 ^{**} (0.0060)	0.0123 (0.0108)	0.0111* (0.0066)	0.0269 [†] (0.0205)	0.0003 (0.0018)
Financial Deepening [t-5]	(-)	-0.0258 [†] (0.0196)	0.0006 (0.0277)	-0.0058 (0.0458)	-0.0538 (0.1232)	-0.0918 ^{**} (0.0429)	-0.0532* (0.0315)	-0.0433 ^{**} (0.0213)	0.0068 (0.0342)	0.0451 (0.0421)	-0.0637 (0.1119)	-0.0920 ^{**} (0.0419)	-0.0516* (0.0268)
Per Capita Income [t-5]	(+)	0.0013 (0.0035)	-0.0039 (0.0039)	0.0095 (0.0108)	0.0021 (0.0062)	0.0145 (0.0145)	-0.0005 (0.0012)	0.0015 (0.0048)	-0.0079* (0.0045)	-0.0048 (0.0053)	-0.0003 (0.0049)	0.0084 (0.0130)	0.0010 (0.0012)
Inflation [t-5]	(-)	-0.0143 [†] (0.0101)	0.0088 (0.0178)	-0.0687 (0.0327)	-0.0147 (0.0138)	0.0348 (0.0700)	-0.0039 (0.0024)	-0.0367 [†] (0.0268)	0.0127 (0.0375)	-0.0165 (0.0272)	0.0037 (0.0201)	0.1736 [†] (0.1184)	-0.0080 [†] (0.0055)
Trade Openness [t-5]	(+)	0.0132 ^{**} (0.0065)	0.0105 (0.0060)	-0.0351 (0.0274)	0.0118 (0.0080)	-0.0032 (0.0155)	-0.0008 (0.0013)	0.0295* (0.0170)	0.0238 ^{***} (0.0094)	0.0079 (0.0289)	0.0382 (0.0346)	-0.0165 (0.0317)	-0.0019 (0.0036)
R-squared		0.09	0.20	0.21	0.11	0.27	0.26	0.16	0.27	0.25	0.15	0.36	0.23
N		126	122	73	79	71	30	77	73	68	73	67	29
RMSE		0.023	0.021	0.048	0.034	0.078	0.004	0.026	0.022	0.036	0.034	0.77	0.004

Notes: Point estimates from OLS, heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the average annual growth rate over a five year period. Financial openness variable is Quinn's measure of financial openness, linearly extrapolated using the IMF's individual capital control measures. N is the number of observations. RMSE is root mean squared error of the regression. Regressions include fixed time effects (estimates not reported). Observations of inflation rates in excess of 100% are dropped from the sample. [†](*)[†]{**}{***} indicates marginal significance at the 20%(10%)[5%]{1%} level.

Figure A-1
Financial Openness Measure (Quinn)
For USA and Argentina

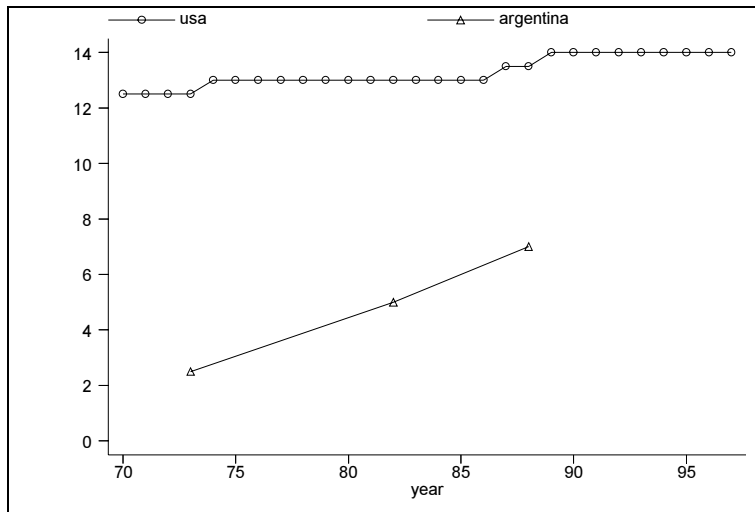


Figure A-2
Financial Openness Measure
KAOPEN vs. "Pseudo-Quinn"
For Argentina

