

Corporate leverage in emerging Asia¹

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Abstract

This paper examines the leverage of firms of seven economies in emerging Asia – Hong Kong SAR, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand – between 1991 and 2015. For the sample as a whole, neither the mean nor median, nor the upper tails of the leverage distribution show any upward shift in recent years. Corporate leverage appears quite stable across most jurisdictions, but not all. Standard firm characteristics such as asset tangibility and size explain leverage differences across the whole sample and within jurisdiction. Factors that help to overcome informational asymmetries may be less important in jurisdictions with stronger institutions.

Keywords: corporate finance, capital structure, leverage

JEL classification: G30, G32

¹ We thank Dragon Tang, Madhusudan Mohanty, and participants at the BIS workshop and the BNM-BIS conference on "Financial Systems and the Real Economy" in Hong Kong SAR in July 2015 and in Kuala Lumpur, in October 2016, respectively, for helpful comments. We thank also participants of a seminar organised by the Puey Ungphakorn Institute for Economic Research, Bank of Thailand. We also acknowledge the invaluable research assistance of Steven Kong and Harry Leung. Vidhan Goyal acknowledges the support of the BIS. The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the BIS.

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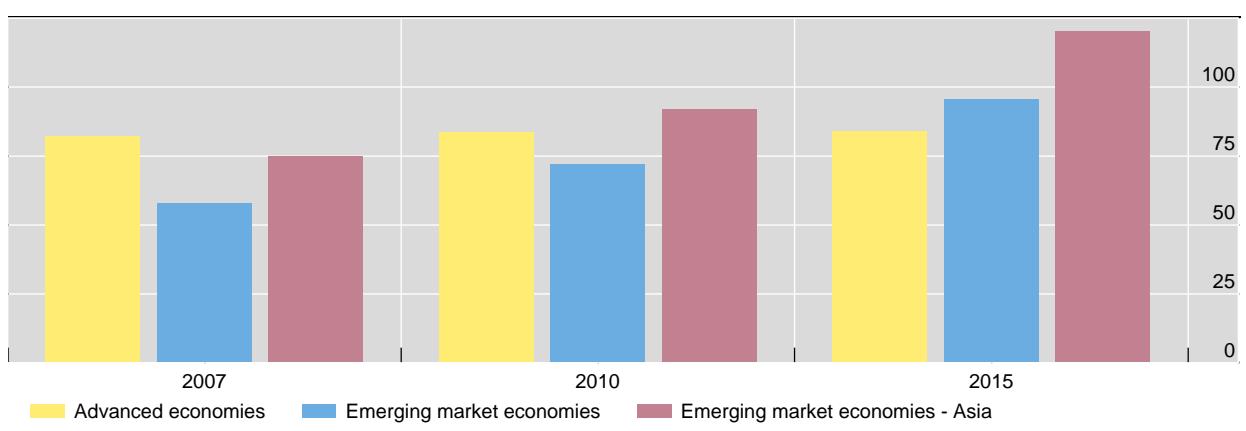
1. Introduction

The rising debt burdens of corporations in emerging market economies (EMEs) are of increasing concern to policymakers and market participants alike. The non-financial corporate debt of EMEs rose from 58% of GDP in 2007 to 96% in 2015, surpassing the ratio in advanced economies (See Graph 1 based on data from the Bank for International Settlements (2016)). The accumulation of corporate debt has been even more marked in the subsample of EMEs in Asia-Pacific. Trends such as these hark back to the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s, memories of which still linger in the region.⁴

Corporate debt of advanced economies and emerging market economies

As a percentage of GDP

Graph 1



Corporate debt is best viewed as high or low relative to the assets – including equity – that are available to support that debt. For that reason, we focus on corporate leverage measures that take into account such support, estimated both with book and market values of equity. Moreover, we look beyond averages to focus on leverage distributions in assessing system vulnerabilities. In particular, changes in leverage of the upper tail of leverage distribution can often be more informative about the sensitivity of bankruptcy rates and financial distress to aggregate shocks. In this respect, we follow the analysis of Bernanke and Campbell (1988), who addressed widespread worries about the rise of US corporate debt in the late 1980s.

Our focus is on examining the capital structure decisions of listed firms in emerging Asia with a view to understanding the extent to which recent increases in debt have outpaced those of equity and historical norms. In the process, we also provide a more granular understanding of the determinants of debt levels and debt changes of firms in Asia. Our analysis is based on publicly listed firms in Hong Kong

⁴ Although macroprudential policies have been enacted in many jurisdictions to control the quality, quantity and procyclicality of lending, these measures frequently target household mortgage debt rather than the provision of credit to corporations. In addition, corporations are increasingly relying on bond markets and in particular, foreign bond markets, which are often out of reach of the macroprudential policymakers. In what has been identified as the “second phase of global liquidity”, bond markets have assumed a greater role in transmitting global financial conditions across borders. See Shin (2013).

SAR, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, and covers the period from 1991 to 2015.

Our results can be summarised as follows:

1. For the sample as a whole, when corporate debt is measured relative to assets, we find little evidence of an increase in leverage in the more recent period. While corporate debt has increased, so have assets including both book and market equity on firms' balance sheets. Contrary to the more common view that Asian firms have become excessively leveraged in recent years, we find that corporate leverage across the entire sample of Asian firms is remarkably stable. This contrasts sharply with what we observed ahead of the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s.
2. Over the past half-decade as well as earlier, firms in Indonesia, Korea and Thailand have carried relatively more debt than firms in Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. But among these three economies with high firm-level leverage, the current average debt levels are much lower than those observed prior to the Asian financial crisis. Market leverage did increase during the recent global financial crisis, but these are largely an artefact of a transitory drop in equity values of firms during the crisis. In the more recent period from 2010, both book and market leverage are similar to levels observed in the previous decade.
3. For the entire sample, the 90th and 95th percentiles of the distributions of leverage do not seem to have increased faster than the median. In other words, there is no tendency for the upper tail of distribution of leverage to have shifted out. However, for the individual jurisdictions of Hong Kong SAR, Singapore and the Philippines, book leverage measured at the higher ends of the distribution has risen over the past five years, and is over or close to all-time highs for those jurisdictions. It remains to be seen whether or not this is due to the changing industry composition of firms in those jurisdictions.
4. Among firms listed in Hong Kong SAR, there is a noticeable difference between firms headquartered locally in Hong Kong SAR over the sample period, and those headquartered elsewhere, almost all in mainland China. Not only is leverage much higher among non-local firms, but the recent increases to high levels are more marked.
5. Leverage is positively related to industry median leverage, firm size and tangibility of assets, and negatively related to profitability and market-to-book assets ratio. Firm characteristics explain a significantly greater proportion of cross-sectional variation in leverage in Indonesia, Korea, the Philippines and Thailand and less so in other jurisdictions. We surmise that firm characteristics such as firm size and tangibility are more weakly related to leverage in countries that are more developed and have stronger institutions.

The remainder of the paper proceeds as follows. We review the relevant empirical and theoretical literature in Section 2. In Section 3, we describe and summarise the corporate finance, country and global data employed in the study. Section 4 sets up and reports estimates from regressions of leverage on firm characteristics. We conclude with a summary of findings and issues for further investigation in Section 5.

2. Literature review

The determinants of the capital structure of firms internationally are an increasingly well researched topic. Despite the institutional differences in financial systems documented among countries, Rajan and Zingales (1995) identified four firm factors which had been important in studies focused in the United States – size, profitability, asset tangibility and market-to-book ratios – to be also generally important in regressions of G7 countries. Motivated by the work on US firms by Frank and Goyal (2009), two additional factors, median industry leverage and inflation, have been added to the set of “reliably important” factors for international firms (Öztekin (2015)). Other work focuses on institutional development and swings in risk-taking and global liquidity in determining international corporate leverage, but these are not the focus of this paper.⁵

Studies assessing the determinants of leverage have also frequently tested theories of corporate capital structure, most commonly the trade-off theory which sees capital structure as a balance of tax advantages versus the higher agency and bankruptcy costs that generally accrue to debt contracts (Myers (1977) and Stulz (1990)), as well as the pecking order theory which sees internal finance as usually preferred to external finance because of costs related to adverse selection costs, and debt finance as preferred to equity among external financing methods (Myers (1984) and Myers and Majluf (1984)). Frank and Goyal (2003) and Frank and Goyal (2009) have found the US data to be more supportive of trade-off theory than the pecking order theory; while Booth et al (2001) and Gungoraydinoglu and Öztekin (2011) have found some evidence in the international data consistent with both the trade-off and the pecking order theories. In this paper, we find the relationship of leverage with explanatory variables that is consistent with the various theories, but do not focus on the degree of explanatory power of one theory versus the other.

3. Data and summary statistics

We start with a discussion of average balance sheets of Asian firms and present a first look at cross-country differences in the asset and liability structure of firms. Section 3.1 describes our data sources and the resulting sample. Section 3.2 summarises leverage ratios and financing variables, while Section 3.3 presents summary statistics of firm characteristics. The statistics are disaggregated at the country level and for various subperiods of interest.

3.1 Data, sample and average balance sheets

Firm-level accounting data are from Worldscope and the stock market data are from Datastream. The period is 1991–2015. In addition, we obtain country-level variables from various sources, including the Doing Business database available through the World Bank and World Economic Outlook from the IMF.

⁵ See Booth et al (2001), Gungoraydinoglu and Öztekin (2011) and Öztekin (2015) for an in-depth discussion of cross-country institutional differences and leverage, and Kalemlı-Ozcan et al (2012) and International Monetary Fund (2015) for the role of swings in risk-taking and global liquidity.

We exclude observations with missing or zero asset values. We also exclude financial firms (6000–6999) and utilities (4000–4999). We require firms to have data on book leverage and market leverage to be included in our analysis. The financial accounts are deflated using the consumer price index for each country from the World Development Indicators database from the World Bank. All ratio variables are winsorised at 0.5% in either tail of the distribution.

Table I presents the distribution of countries in our sample. The sample includes firms from Hong Kong SAR, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. We have 7,310 firms from seven economies with a total of 81,849 firm-year observations. The average panel length is 11.2 years. Korea has relatively more firms in the sample, while the Philippines has fewer. Despite these differences, we do not see any particular economy making an outsized influence on our sample. While the panel length varies from one year to 24 years, both the mean and median panel lengths range between nine and 12 years.

Sample distribution

Table I

Jurisdiction	# of firms	# of firm-year observations	Average panel length	Median panel length
Hong Kong SAR (HKG)	1,631	16,740	10.3	10.0
<i>of which: local</i>	1,155	12,462	10.8	11.0
<i>non-local</i>	476	4,278	9.0	8.0
Indonesia (IDN)	492	6,070	12.3	12.0
Korea (KOR)	1,992	20,260	10.2	10.0
Malaysia (MYS)	1,071	13,136	12.3	12.0
Philippines (PHL)	206	2,604	12.6	12.5
Singapore (SGP)	956	10,995	11.5	11.0
<i>of which: local</i>	718	8,098	11.3	11.0
<i>non-local</i>	238	2,897	12.2	10.0
Thailand (THA)	962	12,044	12.5	12.0
Total	7,310	81,849	11.2	11.0

Note: This table reports the distribution of firms and firm-year observations by country in our sample. The last two columns provide the mean and median panel length for firms in the sample. We exclude financial firms, utilities, and observations with asset values that are either missing or zero.

Appendix Table A1 reports the average balance sheet as a fraction of assets for publicly traded firms in each of the seven economies. Surprisingly, the balance sheets are not all that different and firms have very similar asset and liability structures despite significant differences in geography and institutions.

This is not to say that nothing stands out in this comparison. Firms in Hong Kong SAR and Singapore hold relatively more cash, have more current assets and fewer fixed assets. On the other hand, firms in the Philippines hold less cash, have fewer receivables, but significantly higher levels of fixed assets. On the liability side, we see significant differences in use of short-term debt – firms in Korea and Thailand have more short-term debt while firms in Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore have less. Firms in Indonesia and Thailand use relatively more long-term debt. Overall, debt levels are higher for firms in Indonesia, Korea and Thailand.

3.2 Leverage ratios

In the introduction, we reviewed concerns about the recent growth of debt in Asia-Pacific. However, the risks of debt outstanding are most appropriately measured relative to the assets that support them. We therefore use two leverage measures for our firm-level analysis, book leverage and market leverage. Academic opinion is divided on which is the most appropriate. Reasons for choosing book leverage include the view that assets in place provide better support to debt than growth opportunities (Myers (1977)) and the tendency of managers not to adjust capital structure in response to swings in the stock market (Graham and Harvey (2001)). Market leverage advocates view the book value of equity to be backward-looking and not managerially relevant (Welch (2004)).⁶

We define book leverage as the book value of debt divided by debt plus book equity. We define market leverage as the book value of debt divided by debt plus market equity. Welch (2011) argues that leverage ratios constructed using total assets suffer from the problem that total assets include the value of non-financial liabilities such as trade credit. Our leverage definitions are thus not affected by changes in non-financial liabilities. We require all firm-level leverage measures to have values between zero and one.

We start with an examination of changes over time and across countries in the mean leverage ratios for the sample firms (Table II, panels A and B). In addition to the entire period, we examine the subperiods of 1991–98, 1999–2007, 2008–09 and 2010–15. One clear point from the table is that, in sharp contrast to the rising corporate debt-to-GDP ratios discussed earlier, leverage is remarkably stable over time and across all economies. The mean leverage has steadily declined over time across the sample. With the exception of Hong Kong SAR and Singapore, where book leverage measures during the recent period are somewhat greater than those at the time of the global financial crisis, all leverage measures in the 2010–15 period are lower than they were during 2008–09. In fact, the leverage of Asian firms is significantly below the historical numbers observed in the 1990s. Indeed, leverage was quite elevated for almost all economies before the Asian financial crisis but has since then steadily declined.

We find similar trends for both book leverage (Panel A) and market leverage (Panel B). For market leverage, firms in the recent period were significantly less levered than they were during 2008–09. Only Singapore and Malaysia score market leverage measures that are somewhat higher than those before the Asian financial crisis.

Among the sample countries, we can divide the sample into two groups. The “high leverage” group includes firms from Indonesia, Korea and Thailand, which in terms of country long-term averages, range between 34% and 37% for book leverage and between 31% and 36% for market leverage. By contrast, the remaining four countries of Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore range lower, between 25% and 27% for book leverage, and between 25% and 29% for market leverage.

⁶ Academic studies that examine both book and market leverage measures report that the two measures behave similarly (Rajan and Zingales (1995), Fama and French (2002) and Leary and Roberts (2005)). DeAngelo and Roll (2015) note the high correlation between book and market leverage and conclude that “there is not much incremental information in the market series” (p 377).

Mean leverage ratios for Asian firms, 1991–2015

Table II

	Indonesia	Korea	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong SAR	All Firms
Period								
<i>Panel A: Book Leverage</i>								
	Book Lev	0.368	0.339	0.268	0.253	0.272	0.339	0.253
Subperiods	1991-1998	0.430	0.616	0.292	0.308	0.289	0.463	0.280
	1999-2007	0.391	0.329	0.287	0.274	0.276	0.340	0.240
	2008-2009	0.354	0.324	0.270	0.207	0.249	0.295	0.235
	2010-2015	0.320	0.306	0.234	0.211	0.267	0.291	0.264
<i>Panel B: Market Leverage</i>								
	Market Lev	0.346	0.363	0.286	0.260	0.271	0.307	0.251
Subperiods	1991-1998	0.385	0.642	0.223	0.285	0.245	0.417	0.290
	1999-2007	0.383	0.378	0.305	0.328	0.264	0.326	0.235
	2008-2009	0.372	0.365	0.344	0.227	0.288	0.321	0.249
	2010-2015	0.284	0.306	0.263	0.171	0.286	0.228	0.257
<i>Panel C: Number of Observations - Leverage</i>								
	Num Obs	6,070	20,260	13,136	2,604	10,995	12,044	16,740
Subperiods	1991-1998	1,080	1,447	1,578	441	1,619	2,047	1,666
	1999-2007	2,178	7,133	5,689	1,060	4,453	4,592	6,227
	2008-2009	616	2,636	1,559	257	1,323	1,273	1,905
	2010-2015	2,196	9,044	4,310	846	3,600	4,132	6,942

Note: Mean leverage ratios for Asian firms. The sample period is from 1991 to 2015. The variables are defined in the Appendix.

Even among the high-leverage countries, leverage in Korea stood out in the early 1990s, averaging over 60% for both book and market leverage ahead of the Asian financial crisis. However, subsequent to the crisis, leverage fell below 40% to levels similar to those of Indonesia and Thailand. The average leverage of firms in those two countries also fell significantly after the Asian financial crisis, as generally did that of the other “low-leverage” jurisdictions.

By contrast, leveraging ahead of the 2008–09 crisis is not readily apparent at the country level for our sample of country averages. The market leverage of all jurisdictions jumped in 2008–09 across the board (the Philippines in 2008 alone), but this reflected a collapse in global equity markets, and leverage ratios continued a steady decline thereafter. Overall, the results parallel the findings of Kalemli-Ozcan et al (2012) across a sample covering firms in more than 60 countries. They concluded that “ahead of the global financial crisis there were no visible increases in leverage for the typical non-financial firm”.

On the whole, the leverage summary statistics underscore the importance of measuring debt burdens relative to the quantity of assets available to support them. Whereas in the introduction, we saw evidence of uniformly increasing corporate debt since the global financial crisis, both absolutely and compared to GDP, the increases in leverage in our sample of Asia-Pacific jurisdictions we study are much less marked

and widespread when measured as a percentage of assets. In fact, the debt burdens for our sample of listed companies in the Asia-Pacific are generally far below what we document ahead of the Asian financial crisis and are well within historical ranges.

To be sure, mean leverage ratios based on aggregates do not capture the distribution of debt burdens across firms. To the extent we are interested in the likelihood of a surge in defaults and bankruptcies if the economies under investigation were to slow down or be hit by a shock, it makes sense to also examine the upper tails of the distribution in terms of leverage. Table III reports the mean, median, 90th and 95th percentiles of book and market leverage by year for the entire sample. Both book and market leverage rose sharply in the mid- to late 1990s. Leverage then declined following the Asian financial crisis – both for the median firm but also for firms in the upper tails of the distribution. There has been no significant trend in both leverage measures since then. Even in 2015, when mean and median book leverage rose, similar measures of market leverage declined.

Distribution of corporate leverage

Table III

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th %ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th %ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.307	0.278	0.676	0.747	0.255	0.182	0.667	0.771
1992	0.330	0.306	0.676	0.762	0.259	0.199	0.615	0.758
1993	0.359	0.362	0.685	0.763	0.246	0.192	0.598	0.704
1994	0.362	0.359	0.681	0.757	0.274	0.238	0.587	0.671
1995	0.376	0.391	0.687	0.747	0.319	0.280	0.678	0.761
1996	0.399	0.412	0.712	0.774	0.354	0.317	0.752	0.828
1997	0.449	0.459	0.828	0.884	0.494	0.513	0.910	0.951
1998	0.421	0.415	0.815	0.900	0.483	0.519	0.890	0.942
1999	0.369	0.351	0.752	0.853	0.386	0.365	0.810	0.884
2000	0.337	0.314	0.709	0.834	0.400	0.369	0.846	0.912
2001	0.322	0.290	0.688	0.798	0.366	0.326	0.799	0.876
2002	0.308	0.276	0.657	0.779	0.361	0.317	0.793	0.869
2003	0.299	0.268	0.639	0.737	0.298	0.242	0.712	0.801
2004	0.289	0.269	0.609	0.706	0.299	0.242	0.693	0.790
2005	0.285	0.259	0.612	0.701	0.284	0.230	0.665	0.761
2006	0.281	0.259	0.598	0.680	0.266	0.212	0.635	0.727
2007	0.272	0.248	0.596	0.678	0.244	0.183	0.601	0.704
2008	0.292	0.272	0.622	0.719	0.361	0.338	0.773	0.838
2009	0.272	0.241	0.600	0.700	0.278	0.229	0.658	0.756
2010	0.267	0.239	0.583	0.676	0.257	0.205	0.605	0.704
2011	0.276	0.251	0.593	0.680	0.290	0.236	0.672	0.750
2012	0.280	0.256	0.594	0.698	0.278	0.225	0.651	0.745
2013	0.282	0.252	0.606	0.698	0.274	0.216	0.652	0.744
2014	0.281	0.251	0.601	0.692	0.265	0.202	0.641	0.743
2015	0.285	0.262	0.617	0.705	0.262	0.193	0.645	0.745
All Years	0.300	0.277	0.637	0.735	0.303	0.246	0.709	0.801

Note: Distribution of book and market leverage for Asian corporations, 1991–2015.

Overall, the measures of leverage at the higher points of the distribution show similar historical patterns to those of the mean. The higher percentiles of the leverage distributions do not appear to have risen significantly in recent years, being range-bound since the global financial crisis, moving up somewhat in the case of book leverage measures, and edging down slightly in the case of market leverage measures. Further the current ranges are well below those during the late 1990s and early 2000s, in the lead-up and aftermath of the Asian financial crisis. In fact, only for market leverage numbers in the first half of the 1990s do we see numbers for firms in the higher percentiles in the same range as today. In sum, without a strong prior that the market value of equity is at present greatly overstating estimates of future earnings, both the medians and higher percentiles do not point towards undue solvency risks at present for the sample on the whole.

By and large, the same results hold for individual jurisdictions, though a few important exceptions should be noted (Appendix Tables A2–A12). In Hong Kong SAR, the higher percentiles of book leverage have risen considerably over the past five years of available data to a point where the latest observations now well exceed the long-term averages and are also above the previous peaks ahead of the Asian financial crisis. When the sample of listed firms in Hong Kong SAR is broken up into subsamples of firms headquartered in Hong Kong SAR and firms headquartered outside Hong Kong SAR (almost all in China), it is clear that the non-local firms have significantly larger increases in leverage than local firms for both book and market leverage at the higher percentiles.⁷ Further, in contrast to the local firm results, the means and medians are quite high as well. This strongly suggests that an extension of the study to the many listed firms of China would have yielded much less sanguine results.

Exceptional increases at the higher percentiles for book leverage can also be noted in recent years for Singapore and the Philippines. In Singapore, market leverage is also quite high, and once again the more pronounced increases are evident for non-local firms. In the Philippines, while the 90% and 95% percentile measures for corporate book leverage have increased to historically high ranges, they have not yet exceeded the ratios of 1997. In future work, it will be of interest to investigate the extent to which increases in leverage in the above-mentioned three jurisdictions represent increases in leverage across industries, or increases over time in the proportion of firms in highly leveraged industries.

3.3 Firm characteristics

While the capital structure literature identifies a large number of variables that appear correlated with leverage, Frank and Goyal (2009) find that only a small number of factors are empirically robust. According to Frank and Goyal, the most reliable factors for explaining leverage are (firm) size, profitability, tangible assets, market-to-book ratio and industry leverage. In a recent paper, Öztekin (2015) confirms that these are also the most reliable factors for countries around the world.

Tangibility is defined as the ratio between the value of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and total assets. Tangible assets are easier to collateralise largely because distress costs are usually smaller when assets are tangible. From the tax-

⁷ This phenomenon has also been noted by Hong Kong Monetary Authority (2016).

bankruptcy costs trade-off perspective, tangibility reduces the costs of financial distress and hence results in higher leverage.

Size is estimated as the natural logarithm of book value of total assets (in real US dollars). The theory predicts that larger firms will have higher leverage since larger firms are more diversified and have lower default risk. Profitability is defined as operating income scaled by total assets. The trade-off theory predicts that profitability should be positively related to leverage since expected bankruptcy costs are lower and interest tax shields more valuable for profitable firms.

The empirical studies typically find a negative relation between profitability and leverage. Frank and Goyal (2015) show that the negative relation is consistent with the trade-off theory since adjustment costs imply that debt adjustment do not completely offset profitability shocks and the ratio of debt to capital declines.

Market-to-Book Ratio is defined as the ratio between the market value of total assets and the book value of the firm. The trade-off theory predicts a negative relation between leverage and growth because financial distress and underinvestment are more severe for high-growth firms. In addition, incentives to substitute risky assets for safe assets are also higher for firms with greater growth opportunities. We expect a negative relation between leverage and market-to-book ratios. Detailed variable definitions are given in Appendix A.

Table IV examines the cross-section and time-series of the most important leverage factors across all seven jurisdictions (size, profitability, asset tangibility and market-to-book ratio) as well as for the same subperiods identified for leverage earlier. In terms of the cross-sectional differences, it is not immediately apparent that the difference in the long-run average of firms in various countries corresponds to observed leverage patterns. To be sure, tangibility is much higher than average for two of the three high-leverage countries at around 0.40 for Indonesia and Thailand (as opposed to 0.35 for the entire sample). But, for both market-to-book assets ratio and log asset size, there is no obvious relation between these and the leverage ratios at the country level: the high leverage jurisdictions report both high and low measures of these firm factors. Firms in Indonesia, Korea and Thailand average significantly higher profitability than firms in other jurisdictions, similar to the grouping of their leverage, but pecking order theory would suggest that more profitable firms would be less leveraged.

In terms of the time-series trends, we also see a very mixed picture. Recall that the high leverage countries of Indonesia, Korea and the Thailand all increased their leverage ahead of the Asian financial crisis in the late 1990s. But profitability was either unchanged or declining for firms in Korea, Indonesia and Thailand over the same period. Similarly, market-to-book ratios, while rather volatile, were generally declining. Only the average asset tangibility metric rose for firms in all countries in the high leverage group.

Did any of the firm variables correspond with the decline in leveraging that occurred after the Asian financial crisis? In both Indonesia and Thailand, asset size declined after the crisis, although asset tangibility declined only for Thailand. Asset tangibility declined, but with a lag for Indonesia and Korea, from around 2000–01. Market-to-book assets ratio remained stable, while profitability declined only for Indonesia.

Descriptive statistics for firm factors

Table IV

Period	Indonesia	Korea	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong SAR	All Firms
<i>Panel A: Profit</i>								
Profitability	0.079	0.043	0.041	0.035	0.037	0.055	0.029	0.043
Subperiods	1991-1998	0.096	0.055	0.068	0.051	0.053	0.062	0.063
	1999-2007	0.073	0.049	0.039	0.021	0.042	0.058	0.025
	2008-2009	0.081	0.044	0.033	0.029	0.039	0.045	0.025
	2010-2015	0.074	0.036	0.036	0.046	0.022	0.051	0.026
S								
<i>Panel B: Firm Size</i>								
Firm size	3.031	4.604	3.927	3.616	5.046	4.120	5.450	4.508
Subperiods	1991-1998	4.578	6.044	4.860	4.591	5.552	4.497	5.511
	1999-2007	2.781	4.560	3.836	3.287	4.783	3.945	4.904
	2008-2009	2.535	4.318	3.686	3.289	4.911	3.998	5.568
	2010-2015	2.657	4.491	3.794	3.620	5.193	4.166	5.894
<i>Panel C: Tangibility</i>								
Tangibility	0.395	0.336	0.379	0.400	0.325	0.400	0.280	0.346
Subperiods	1991-1998	0.405	0.363	0.419	0.482	0.409	0.443	0.414
	1999-2007	0.400	0.353	0.400	0.446	0.345	0.425	0.307
	2008-2009	0.393	0.327	0.342	0.342	0.289	0.395	0.243
	2010-2015	0.385	0.321	0.348	0.317	0.276	0.353	0.234
<i>Panel D: Market-to-Book Ratio</i>								
Tangibility	1.377	1.167	1.232	1.413	1.288	1.385	1.423	1.301
Subperiods	1991-1998	1.411	1.047	1.885	1.471	1.519	1.414	1.318
	1999-2007	1.227	1.128	1.178	1.172	1.360	1.241	1.487
	2008-2009	1.209	1.052	0.975	1.320	1.077	1.059	1.300
	2010-2015	1.557	1.250	1.156	1.724	1.171	1.631	1.425

Note: Mean values of firm characteristics for Asian firms. The sample period is from 1991–2015. The variables are defined in the Appendix.

And finally, the rise in leverage over the recent half decade that we noted for Singapore, the Philippines and Hong Kong SAR over the recent five years or so does not appear to have corresponded with movements in the mean values of any of the explanatory factors other than perhaps asset size (for all three) and market-to-book for the Philippines. This may be related to the fact that the increases in leverage observed for those jurisdictions were principally at the higher percentiles.

4. Firm characteristics and leverage

Table V presents estimates of leverage ratio regressions on firm characteristics. Book leverage is the dependent variable in estimates reported in Columns (1) to (5). Similarly, market leverage is the dependent variable in estimates presented in Columns (6) to (10). We only discuss results for book leverage regressions given how similar the market leverage regression results are.

Capital structure of Asian firms

Table V

	OLS Cls. SE (1)	25 th %ile Reg (2)	Median Reg (3)	75 th %ile Reg (4)	FE Cls SE (5)	OLS Cls. SE (6)	25 th %ile Reg (7)	Median Reg (8)	75 th %ile Reg (9)	FE Cls SE (10)
Book Leverage						Market Leverage				
IndustryMedian	0.377*** (15.1)	0.241*** (18.9)	0.464*** (32.0)	0.508*** (33.5)	0.137*** (5.1)	0.392*** (19.3)	0.247*** (24.0)	0.473*** (40.5)	0.528*** (43.0)	0.204*** (9.2)
Lev _{t-1}										
Profitability _{t-1}	-0.469*** (-25.5)	-0.239*** (-20.0)	-0.528*** (-38.6)	-0.775*** (-54.4)	-0.353*** (-22.6)	-0.486*** (-27.8)	-0.261*** (-20.3)	-0.541*** (-37.2)	-0.771*** (-50.3)	-0.385*** (-24.9)
M/B _{t-1}										
Size _{t-1}	-0.008*** (-4.3)	-0.007*** (-5.2)	-0.008*** (-5.7)	-0.006*** (-3.7)	0.000 (0.2)	-0.068*** (-35.7)	-0.029*** (-20.7)	-0.064*** (-40.8)	-0.081*** (-49.5)	-0.035*** (-19.6)
Tangibility _{t-1}										
Constant	0.029*** (20.2)	0.027*** (43.8)	0.037*** (52.0)	0.031*** (42.7)	0.074*** (26.7)	0.029*** (19.6)	0.022*** (33.0)	0.031*** (41.1)	0.032*** (40.9)	0.084*** (30.0)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R ² -Adjusted/ Pseudo R ²	0.160	0.087	0.105	0.097	0.679	0.256	0.090	0.158	0.178	0.692
Observations	71,842	71,842	71,842	71,842	71,842	71,842	71,842	71,842	71,842	71,842

Note: The table presents estimates of leverage ratio regressions on firm characteristics. The sample comes from the Worldscope files for Hong Kong SAR, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand during the period from 1991 to 2015. Financial firms are excluded. Columns (1) through (5) present estimates of the book leverage estimated as the ratio of debt over debt plus book equity. Columns (6) through (10) present estimates of market leverage, estimated as the ratio of debt over debt plus market equity. The explanatory variables are described in Appendix A. *IndustryMedianLev* is estimated as the median book leverage of all other firms in the same industry in Columns (1) to (5) and as the median market leverage of all other firms in the same industry in Columns (6) to (10). The industry is defined at the level of the four-digit SIC code. All specifications include year fixed effects. The specifications in Columns (5) and (10) additionally include the firm fixed effects. We report t-statistics where the standard errors are clustered at the firm level in parentheses. *** means significance at 1% level.

The other striking fact about these results is how they resemble the results reported in Frank and Goyal (2009) for the United States and those in Öztekin (2015) for countries around the world. Industry median leverage is positively related to leverage, suggesting that firms have high leverage when other firms in the industry have high leverage. This is consistent with all of the work following Frank and Goyal (2009), but it also confirms the findings of Leary and Roberts (2014), who demonstrate the effect of peer firms on leverage policies.

Leverage is negatively related to profitability. The negative relation between leverage and profitability is consistent with firms following a pecking order. However, as shown by Frank and Goyal (2015), the negative relation between leverage and profitability is also consistent with costly adjustment that results in firms making incomplete adjustments. Leverage is negatively related to the market-to-book ratio, which indicates that high-growth firms rely on equity financing. Both firm size and tangibility are positively related to leverage.

To estimate the relation between leverage and firm characteristics at different points in the conditional distribution of leverage, we provide estimates from quantile regressions in Columns (2) to (4), which report what happens at the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles, respectively. While the baseline model is robust in both signs and statistical significance, we find that the effect of profitability on leverage is much larger at the 75th percentile than it is at the 25th percentile. Column (5) includes firm fixed effects. Most of our results go through except for the market-to-book ratio, which continues to have the negative coefficient but it is no longer significant.

We also estimate leverage regressions by country and report results for book leverage in Appendix Table A13 and for market leverage in Appendix Table A14. It is reassuring that firm characteristics have similar effects on leverage in every economy that we examine, despite the heterogeneity in leverage trends documented earlier. While the signs and significance levels are similar across countries, we do note that Adjusted R-squared values are smaller for Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia and Singapore. In addition, several of the firm characteristics matter less for leverage in Hong Kong SAR and Singapore than they do for other countries.

It is quite possible that the structure of institutions, including creditor rights, political stability and investor protections, can account for some of the different explanatory power of economy regressions with "reliably important" factors.⁸ Both Hong Kong SAR and Singapore have had particularly strong institutions along the above dimensions over the sample period, which could have weakened the relation between leverage and measures of information frictions (Malaysia has also scored relatively highly on some measures as well). For instance, in countries with relatively weak institutions, lenders have limited ability to monitor and therefore lending might be more sensitive to the availability of hard assets (see Giannetti (2003) for related evidence). Overall, the differences in explanatory power we observe in Appendix Tables 13 and 14 are consistent with firm characteristics that help to overcome information asymmetries being less important in corporate financing decisions in countries with strong institutions.

5. Conclusion

We began this paper citing some concerns about the recent growth of corporate debt in the region. The risk of corporate debt is best gauged by taking into account the assets to support it. When corporate debt is measured relative to assets, neither the mean/median nor the upper tails of the distribution are currently in unusually high

⁸ In another paper, we document the importance of such institutions for the capital structure and financing decisions of firms in Asia and the Pacific more systematically (Goyal and Packer (2017)).

territory on the whole for the more than 7,000 listed firms we examine in the economies of emerging Asia.

The picture is slightly more complicated when we examine leverage trends by jurisdictions. In three of the seven jurisdictions – Hong Kong SAR, the Philippines and Singapore – current book leverage is at or close to all-time highs in the upper tails of the leverage distribution. In Singapore, market leverage is also quite high at the 90th and 95th percentiles. It would be good in future work to check whether the observed increases in leverage in these jurisdictions reflected changes in the industry composition of firms towards more leveraged sectors such as real estate.

In the case of Hong Kong SAR, examination of the underlying data reveals that firms headquartered outside the jurisdiction, particularly in mainland China, have particularly marked increases in leverage. We take this as a strong indication that extending the research to include mainland Chinese firms might result in greater concerns about debt burdens in Asia.

We also find suggestive evidence that the legal environment and quality of institutions have an important influence on the leverage decision: standard firm factors are more weakly related to leverage in jurisdictions with stronger institutions, particularly in the area of creditor rights, political stability and investor protections. We interpret this to mean that firm characteristics such as asset tangibility and size that help to overcome information asymmetries are likely to be less important in the corporate financing decisions in countries with stronger institutions.

Appendix Tables

Common-size balance sheets of Asian firms, 1991–2015

As a fraction of assets

Table A1

	HKG	IDN	KOR	MYS	PHL	SGP	THA	Total
Number of observations	16,740	6,070	20,260	13,136	2,604	10,995	12,044	81,849
Number of firms	1,631	492	1,992	1,071	206	956	962	7,310
Cash and cash equivalents	0.218	0.123	0.149	0.131	0.116	0.178	0.103	0.154
+ Accounts receivable	0.167	0.162	0.206	0.206	0.122	0.191	0.164	0.184
+ Inventory	0.117	0.169	0.122	0.132	0.082	0.136	0.166	0.133
+ Other current assets	0.027	0.030	0.022	0.017	0.027	0.023	0.021	0.023
= Current Assets-Total	0.521	0.480	0.502	0.483	0.343	0.527	0.453	0.492
 + Property plant and equipment-net	0.280	0.395	0.336	0.379	0.400	0.325	0.400	0.346
+ Investment in associated companies	0.046	0.024	0.037	0.035	0.064	0.045	0.039	0.040
+ Other assets	0.149	0.098	0.123	0.100	0.188	0.100	0.104	0.119
= Total assets	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
 Short-term debt	0.102	0.139	0.165	0.124	0.090	0.112	0.158	0.133
+ Accounts payable	0.091	0.099	0.095	0.083	0.071	0.108	0.091	0.093
+ Other current liabilities	0.103	0.077	0.081	0.081	0.086	0.095	0.071	0.086
= Current Liabilities-Total	0.294	0.314	0.343	0.287	0.248	0.315	0.318	0.312
 Long Term Debt	0.083	0.146	0.090	0.084	0.099	0.091	0.118	0.096
+ Other long-term liabilities	0.022	0.039	0.039	0.028	0.046	0.020	0.020	0.029
= Total Liabilities	0.401	0.501	0.473	0.402	0.409	0.429	0.458	0.439
 + Common equity	0.567	0.479	0.508	0.573	0.563	0.544	0.527	0.538
+ Minority interest	0.029	0.019	0.017	0.022	0.023	0.026	0.013	0.021
= Total Liabilities & Shareholders Equity	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Note: The table reports average balance sheet items of firms in various Asian countries. All balance sheet items are expressed as a fraction of assets. The sample period is from 1991 to 2015.

Distribution of corporate leverage

Indonesia

Table A2

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th %ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th %ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.272	0.278	0.577	0.609	0.192	0.147	0.455	0.501
1992	0.333	0.310	0.600	0.628	0.244	0.237	0.528	0.581
1993	0.347	0.372	0.569	0.580	0.200	0.192	0.448	0.473
1994	0.347	0.371	0.594	0.609	0.271	0.244	0.551	0.586
1995	0.397	0.434	0.635	0.691	0.364	0.350	0.667	0.735
1996	0.432	0.457	0.670	0.700	0.382	0.418	0.713	0.741
1997	0.583	0.636	0.840	0.868	0.600	0.610	0.920	0.945
1998	0.584	0.652	0.927	0.957	0.617	0.717	0.956	0.970
1999	0.492	0.551	0.872	0.957	0.409	0.413	0.813	0.836
2000	0.445	0.435	0.896	0.912	0.434	0.434	0.861	0.908
2001	0.411	0.410	0.849	0.908	0.442	0.491	0.867	0.931
2002	0.373	0.377	0.784	0.860	0.438	0.459	0.873	0.919
2003	0.390	0.371	0.804	0.868	0.401	0.366	0.834	0.874
2004	0.371	0.374	0.728	0.837	0.358	0.317	0.794	0.837
2005	0.382	0.380	0.746	0.859	0.378	0.350	0.795	0.858
2006	0.350	0.326	0.662	0.754	0.331	0.264	0.763	0.826
2007	0.355	0.372	0.678	0.739	0.293	0.247	0.715	0.779
2008	0.368	0.396	0.710	0.809	0.409	0.423	0.834	0.884
2009	0.341	0.351	0.719	0.773	0.337	0.326	0.732	0.821
2010	0.311	0.311	0.640	0.731	0.263	0.218	0.651	0.758
2011	0.319	0.308	0.630	0.744	0.271	0.219	0.667	0.728
2012	0.314	0.304	0.623	0.735	0.263	0.197	0.660	0.774
2013	0.331	0.321	0.637	0.729	0.299	0.233	0.701	0.819
2014	0.319	0.325	0.634	0.722	0.280	0.212	0.716	0.811
2015	0.324	0.343	0.621	0.697	0.331	0.289	0.767	0.868
All Years	0.368	0.369	0.723	0.823	0.346	0.297	0.776	0.859

Distribution of corporate leverage

Korea

Table A3

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th %ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th %ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.669	0.688	0.862	0.894	0.683	0.720	0.845	0.920
1992	0.660	0.672	0.866	0.883	0.662	0.705	0.878	0.921
1993	0.635	0.658	0.834	0.903	0.586	0.609	0.824	0.861
1994	0.617	0.645	0.825	0.882	0.526	0.561	0.802	0.832
1995	0.609	0.638	0.847	0.891	0.600	0.654	0.847	0.896
1996	0.626	0.665	0.865	0.912	0.641	0.722	0.891	0.914
1997	0.673	0.721	0.911	0.951	0.771	0.861	0.971	0.980
1998	0.534	0.558	0.830	0.872	0.649	0.717	0.943	0.967
1999	0.441	0.436	0.757	0.864	0.560	0.590	0.924	0.964
2000	0.412	0.419	0.729	0.826	0.592	0.658	0.935	0.968
2001	0.392	0.402	0.742	0.825	0.500	0.535	0.883	0.931
2002	0.361	0.364	0.694	0.799	0.474	0.511	0.871	0.910
2003	0.336	0.325	0.673	0.779	0.425	0.445	0.822	0.872
2004	0.310	0.298	0.628	0.713	0.396	0.397	0.796	0.856
2005	0.291	0.274	0.619	0.695	0.273	0.224	0.631	0.736
2006	0.289	0.272	0.611	0.697	0.282	0.238	0.656	0.732
2007	0.289	0.263	0.626	0.708	0.263	0.209	0.627	0.711
2008	0.334	0.328	0.691	0.758	0.405	0.412	0.800	0.864
2009	0.314	0.299	0.643	0.720	0.326	0.295	0.712	0.792
2010	0.308	0.299	0.633	0.709	0.313	0.284	0.671	0.763
2011	0.317	0.311	0.640	0.726	0.339	0.306	0.724	0.799
2012	0.315	0.303	0.646	0.731	0.328	0.290	0.717	0.797
2013	0.312	0.288	0.648	0.727	0.315	0.273	0.693	0.781
2014	0.298	0.273	0.618	0.709	0.294	0.238	0.682	0.758
2015	0.286	0.262	0.607	0.702	0.252	0.182	0.619	0.715
All Years	0.339	0.328	0.688	0.775	0.363	0.329	0.777	0.858

Distribution of corporate leverage

Malaysia

Table A4

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th % ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th % ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.196	0.171	0.420	0.593	0.145	0.089	0.380	0.451
1992	0.197	0.155	0.453	0.501	0.125	0.073	0.338	0.414
1993	0.213	0.167	0.504	0.527	0.091	0.042	0.241	0.288
1994	0.249	0.224	0.544	0.601	0.129	0.079	0.318	0.399
1995	0.292	0.270	0.628	0.686	0.159	0.115	0.385	0.452
1996	0.315	0.339	0.630	0.709	0.170	0.127	0.394	0.505
1997	0.363	0.366	0.724	0.845	0.398	0.385	0.796	0.855
1998	0.365	0.360	0.756	0.864	0.374	0.368	0.765	0.833
1999	0.319	0.285	0.684	0.798	0.279	0.219	0.654	0.771
2000	0.299	0.265	0.642	0.762	0.319	0.262	0.717	0.801
2001	0.278	0.229	0.622	0.737	0.293	0.236	0.672	0.755
2002	0.290	0.256	0.640	0.749	0.326	0.293	0.732	0.796
2003	0.286	0.241	0.635	0.745	0.274	0.230	0.642	0.709
2004	0.285	0.255	0.619	0.737	0.301	0.240	0.682	0.757
2005	0.288	0.251	0.617	0.716	0.336	0.280	0.744	0.817
2006	0.285	0.263	0.601	0.690	0.306	0.267	0.679	0.765
2007	0.274	0.250	0.589	0.667	0.297	0.236	0.690	0.760
2008	0.280	0.258	0.589	0.683	0.376	0.362	0.769	0.826
2009	0.260	0.229	0.556	0.710	0.311	0.264	0.696	0.764
2010	0.246	0.222	0.539	0.649	0.284	0.240	0.640	0.745
2011	0.233	0.202	0.515	0.616	0.276	0.209	0.646	0.737
2012	0.234	0.201	0.517	0.615	0.276	0.227	0.657	0.738
2013	0.228	0.188	0.508	0.595	0.241	0.183	0.605	0.682
2014	0.225	0.189	0.505	0.596	0.244	0.188	0.595	0.703
2015	0.238	0.204	0.522	0.630	0.253	0.187	0.596	0.714
All Years	0.268	0.234	0.589	0.693	0.286	0.225	0.675	0.764

Distribution of corporate leverage

Philippines

Table A5

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th %ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th %ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.269	0.237	0.578	0.604	0.219	0.276	0.363	0.730
1992	0.260	0.219	0.515	0.688	0.196	0.090	0.472	0.767
1993	0.301	0.280	0.510	0.682	0.169	0.096	0.447	0.586
1994	0.250	0.193	0.544	0.651	0.183	0.132	0.447	0.578
1995	0.273	0.262	0.571	0.642	0.192	0.185	0.384	0.494
1996	0.313	0.315	0.614	0.684	0.249	0.211	0.591	0.747
1997	0.381	0.342	0.718	0.776	0.435	0.424	0.871	0.911
1998	0.329	0.315	0.642	0.728	0.409	0.374	0.768	0.914
1999	0.317	0.281	0.703	0.775	0.364	0.334	0.829	0.888
2000	0.301	0.295	0.654	0.785	0.396	0.396	0.897	0.933
2001	0.310	0.297	0.620	0.773	0.431	0.418	0.897	0.950
2002	0.309	0.240	0.759	0.911	0.428	0.367	0.913	0.956
2003	0.267	0.191	0.616	0.788	0.346	0.255	0.858	0.885
2004	0.266	0.197	0.650	0.747	0.317	0.254	0.849	0.897
2005	0.268	0.219	0.655	0.833	0.293	0.248	0.772	0.840
2006	0.236	0.199	0.555	0.643	0.228	0.156	0.590	0.722
2007	0.208	0.145	0.471	0.634	0.169	0.090	0.499	0.605
2008	0.223	0.166	0.567	0.647	0.267	0.175	0.683	0.796
2009	0.191	0.120	0.503	0.623	0.190	0.089	0.532	0.729
2010	0.199	0.105	0.527	0.681	0.159	0.060	0.461	0.579
2011	0.188	0.087	0.521	0.618	0.155	0.049	0.447	0.621
2012	0.205	0.112	0.573	0.688	0.154	0.044	0.489	0.614
2013	0.210	0.142	0.568	0.639	0.177	0.069	0.560	0.620
2014	0.227	0.148	0.572	0.744	0.180	0.083	0.502	0.674
2015	0.239	0.137	0.629	0.753	0.200	0.098	0.580	0.724
All Years	0.253	0.198	0.605	0.707	0.260	0.169	0.724	0.849

Distribution of corporate leverage

Thailand

Table A6

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th % ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th % ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.357	0.328	0.676	0.684	0.224	0.182	0.500	0.592
1992	0.389	0.402	0.675	0.722	0.237	0.226	0.453	0.573
1993	0.414	0.417	0.685	0.747	0.247	0.239	0.484	0.572
1994	0.419	0.443	0.668	0.731	0.291	0.271	0.547	0.631
1995	0.455	0.482	0.693	0.735	0.380	0.374	0.659	0.735
1996	0.479	0.520	0.711	0.752	0.479	0.514	0.795	0.845
1997	0.565	0.622	0.881	0.955	0.626	0.694	0.948	0.961
1998	0.493	0.532	0.901	0.949	0.561	0.649	0.936	0.946
1999	0.444	0.477	0.853	0.936	0.459	0.487	0.877	0.911
2000	0.419	0.436	0.847	0.927	0.486	0.542	0.904	0.934
2001	0.395	0.386	0.791	0.911	0.425	0.441	0.834	0.879
2002	0.352	0.329	0.727	0.810	0.350	0.318	0.762	0.828
2003	0.334	0.325	0.676	0.740	0.239	0.195	0.597	0.719
2004	0.308	0.289	0.629	0.694	0.263	0.224	0.580	0.683
2005	0.304	0.295	0.621	0.672	0.282	0.253	0.631	0.716
2006	0.300	0.294	0.611	0.680	0.280	0.247	0.615	0.747
2007	0.295	0.275	0.629	0.714	0.273	0.224	0.622	0.753
2008	0.306	0.286	0.653	0.727	0.361	0.332	0.771	0.839
2009	0.285	0.238	0.639	0.704	0.281	0.239	0.665	0.732
2010	0.283	0.255	0.622	0.706	0.239	0.195	0.568	0.653
2011	0.298	0.291	0.634	0.710	0.260	0.211	0.616	0.687
2012	0.291	0.282	0.624	0.717	0.216	0.146	0.544	0.626
2013	0.287	0.261	0.611	0.701	0.227	0.168	0.557	0.653
2014	0.297	0.290	0.600	0.692	0.204	0.152	0.491	0.595
2015	0.290	0.282	0.612	0.689	0.226	0.161	0.558	0.627
All Years	0.339	0.336	0.687	0.773	0.307	0.256	0.711	0.821

Distribution of corporate leverage

Hong Kong SAR

Table A7

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th %ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th %ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.228	0.184	0.450	0.681	0.211	0.168	0.478	0.607
1992	0.223	0.188	0.479	0.602	0.205	0.159	0.453	0.566
1993	0.233	0.221	0.440	0.559	0.190	0.162	0.402	0.492
1994	0.277	0.276	0.544	0.574	0.268	0.248	0.573	0.617
1995	0.304	0.294	0.565	0.641	0.306	0.284	0.635	0.697
1996	0.295	0.281	0.566	0.678	0.266	0.209	0.597	0.667
1997	0.288	0.268	0.548	0.653	0.311	0.283	0.668	0.754
1998	0.286	0.264	0.576	0.648	0.373	0.344	0.751	0.849
1999	0.256	0.244	0.505	0.585	0.285	0.220	0.666	0.736
2000	0.240	0.203	0.532	0.634	0.285	0.226	0.698	0.772
2001	0.229	0.199	0.507	0.596	0.255	0.171	0.650	0.732
2002	0.231	0.192	0.517	0.605	0.274	0.196	0.711	0.769
2003	0.242	0.198	0.535	0.610	0.226	0.161	0.587	0.693
2004	0.243	0.215	0.531	0.605	0.229	0.173	0.575	0.668
2005	0.244	0.211	0.522	0.641	0.235	0.165	0.587	0.694
2006	0.246	0.218	0.543	0.646	0.210	0.140	0.564	0.673
2007	0.232	0.194	0.532	0.620	0.177	0.113	0.460	0.586
2008	0.244	0.216	0.534	0.637	0.303	0.247	0.725	0.804
2009	0.227	0.183	0.522	0.607	0.197	0.123	0.511	0.603
2010	0.231	0.196	0.522	0.606	0.201	0.133	0.533	0.621
2011	0.249	0.214	0.550	0.626	0.271	0.197	0.661	0.733
2012	0.261	0.227	0.573	0.664	0.268	0.209	0.646	0.732
2013	0.266	0.229	0.590	0.675	0.264	0.202	0.662	0.736
2014	0.278	0.236	0.606	0.691	0.263	0.193	0.643	0.750
2015	0.295	0.268	0.639	0.736	0.270	0.206	0.665	0.762
All Years	0.253	0.220	0.555	0.646	0.251	0.185	0.628	0.724

Distribution of corporate leverage

Hong Kong SAR—Local corporates

Table A8

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th % ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th % ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.234	0.190	0.474	0.693	0.224	0.178	0.516	0.615
1992	0.228	0.189	0.476	0.648	0.218	0.169	0.466	0.619
1993	0.236	0.220	0.449	0.563	0.203	0.167	0.421	0.510
1994	0.285	0.286	0.546	0.581	0.286	0.273	0.581	0.619
1995	0.309	0.300	0.590	0.649	0.316	0.306	0.639	0.697
1996	0.301	0.284	0.577	0.694	0.279	0.235	0.597	0.669
1997	0.291	0.271	0.548	0.674	0.330	0.312	0.683	0.760
1998	0.285	0.257	0.585	0.648	0.391	0.366	0.761	0.856
1999	0.251	0.227	0.504	0.582	0.290	0.238	0.666	0.732
2000	0.237	0.200	0.510	0.603	0.293	0.230	0.700	0.774
2001	0.225	0.194	0.505	0.586	0.262	0.176	0.661	0.740
2002	0.227	0.189	0.514	0.593	0.285	0.206	0.717	0.770
2003	0.240	0.195	0.534	0.613	0.238	0.169	0.614	0.705
2004	0.241	0.211	0.520	0.604	0.237	0.173	0.610	0.676
2005	0.243	0.208	0.522	0.641	0.244	0.174	0.611	0.698
2006	0.240	0.202	0.543	0.657	0.220	0.146	0.589	0.686
2007	0.226	0.187	0.513	0.620	0.196	0.129	0.505	0.614
2008	0.237	0.199	0.526	0.637	0.315	0.256	0.745	0.824
2009	0.213	0.164	0.500	0.594	0.205	0.132	0.532	0.617
2010	0.218	0.178	0.505	0.594	0.209	0.143	0.546	0.628
2011	0.234	0.199	0.537	0.615	0.271	0.198	0.667	0.737
2012	0.244	0.208	0.543	0.642	0.263	0.209	0.639	0.724
2013	0.240	0.189	0.557	0.636	0.239	0.173	0.611	0.707
2014	0.249	0.200	0.571	0.665	0.233	0.158	0.597	0.711
2015	0.261	0.213	0.593	0.717	0.235	0.158	0.620	0.728
All Years	0.242	0.205	0.537	0.635	0.253	0.188	0.629	0.722

Distribution of corporate leverage

Hong Kong SAR—Non-local corporates

Table A9

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th % ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th % ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.179	0.120	0.401	0.407	0.106	0.058	0.316	0.368
1992	0.187	0.124	0.479	0.486	0.092	0.029	0.182	0.415
1993	0.212	0.221	0.323	0.440	0.098	0.071	0.220	0.342
1994	0.207	0.182	0.440	0.449	0.123	0.096	0.284	0.348
1995	0.261	0.233	0.482	0.538	0.221	0.174	0.456	0.606
1996	0.256	0.263	0.451	0.545	0.170	0.122	0.378	0.618
1997	0.267	0.244	0.508	0.574	0.190	0.165	0.444	0.486
1998	0.287	0.265	0.565	0.696	0.273	0.209	0.657	0.798
1999	0.288	0.304	0.561	0.689	0.258	0.171	0.637	0.752
2000	0.261	0.217	0.551	0.644	0.240	0.129	0.633	0.741
2001	0.258	0.222	0.537	0.635	0.209	0.160	0.527	0.650
2002	0.251	0.194	0.527	0.643	0.207	0.179	0.484	0.558
2003	0.250	0.214	0.542	0.593	0.161	0.125	0.365	0.478
2004	0.251	0.234	0.544	0.640	0.191	0.173	0.487	0.531
2005	0.246	0.225	0.497	0.634	0.195	0.132	0.447	0.570
2006	0.265	0.244	0.526	0.608	0.176	0.117	0.433	0.542
2007	0.248	0.242	0.540	0.626	0.128	0.072	0.336	0.414
2008	0.263	0.247	0.544	0.632	0.275	0.221	0.645	0.750
2009	0.259	0.236	0.562	0.630	0.178	0.110	0.449	0.547
2010	0.256	0.231	0.557	0.621	0.185	0.122	0.487	0.569
2011	0.277	0.255	0.576	0.645	0.273	0.197	0.656	0.731
2012	0.293	0.267	0.605	0.673	0.277	0.209	0.661	0.747
2013	0.318	0.293	0.639	0.706	0.310	0.254	0.701	0.773
2014	0.339	0.333	0.656	0.722	0.326	0.286	0.733	0.799
2015	0.353	0.351	0.676	0.777	0.328	0.267	0.743	0.785
All Years	0.285	0.262	0.592	0.670	0.245	0.176	0.623	0.726

Distribution of corporate leverage

Singapore

Table A10

Year	Book Leverage				Market Leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th % ile (3)	95th % ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th % ile (7)	95th % ile (8)
1991	0.243	0.235	0.519	0.620	0.192	0.141	0.455	0.557
1992	0.255	0.237	0.522	0.608	0.198	0.155	0.425	0.540
1993	0.264	0.254	0.580	0.629	0.156	0.117	0.351	0.478
1994	0.249	0.220	0.518	0.588	0.169	0.122	0.390	0.501
1995	0.268	0.236	0.552	0.591	0.191	0.152	0.442	0.508
1996	0.300	0.297	0.559	0.616	0.225	0.221	0.478	0.544
1997	0.327	0.337	0.610	0.659	0.359	0.353	0.723	0.789
1998	0.352	0.357	0.672	0.775	0.378	0.354	0.764	0.820
1999	0.313	0.287	0.638	0.699	0.278	0.219	0.627	0.701
2000	0.293	0.282	0.615	0.674	0.307	0.279	0.686	0.764
2001	0.297	0.276	0.604	0.695	0.320	0.288	0.712	0.768
2002	0.291	0.278	0.596	0.681	0.328	0.297	0.700	0.772
2003	0.271	0.260	0.532	0.630	0.247	0.195	0.565	0.671
2004	0.274	0.257	0.533	0.610	0.262	0.216	0.593	0.698
2005	0.263	0.229	0.552	0.647	0.259	0.195	0.603	0.715
2006	0.267	0.230	0.548	0.627	0.221	0.165	0.533	0.614
2007	0.251	0.228	0.527	0.611	0.205	0.149	0.483	0.578
2008	0.257	0.229	0.544	0.635	0.330	0.280	0.733	0.819
2009	0.241	0.205	0.515	0.632	0.247	0.199	0.570	0.687
2010	0.237	0.207	0.510	0.606	0.232	0.185	0.541	0.631
2011	0.256	0.234	0.534	0.639	0.295	0.243	0.657	0.749
2012	0.270	0.258	0.561	0.645	0.285	0.252	0.614	0.718
2013	0.279	0.242	0.590	0.655	0.286	0.232	0.636	0.727
2014	0.283	0.256	0.594	0.692	0.306	0.268	0.693	0.789
2015	0.285	0.251	0.635	0.714	0.328	0.281	0.736	0.855
All Years	0.272	0.249	0.566	0.651	0.271	0.219	0.630	0.728

Distribution of corporate leverage

Singapore—Local corporates

Table A11

Year	Book leverage				Market leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th %ile (3)	95th %ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th %ile (7)	95th %ile (8)
1991	0.223	0.200	0.468	0.561	0.181	0.129	0.441	0.547
1992	0.240	0.215	0.483	0.541	0.204	0.167	0.423	0.609
1993	0.261	0.251	0.551	0.620	0.165	0.124	0.351	0.475
1994	0.235	0.217	0.504	0.548	0.162	0.113	0.366	0.477
1995	0.260	0.226	0.545	0.582	0.181	0.141	0.409	0.470
1996	0.292	0.286	0.555	0.592	0.224	0.225	0.478	0.544
1997	0.322	0.326	0.584	0.625	0.343	0.328	0.691	0.780
1998	0.342	0.346	0.639	0.771	0.361	0.335	0.738	0.808
1999	0.294	0.274	0.574	0.669	0.249	0.196	0.571	0.690
2000	0.286	0.279	0.572	0.660	0.289	0.269	0.620	0.695
2001	0.293	0.275	0.593	0.693	0.310	0.288	0.670	0.734
2002	0.283	0.262	0.584	0.655	0.313	0.280	0.656	0.730
2003	0.267	0.259	0.526	0.605	0.238	0.188	0.544	0.613
2004	0.268	0.248	0.529	0.598	0.254	0.199	0.573	0.689
2005	0.261	0.223	0.544	0.647	0.253	0.190	0.584	0.680
2006	0.264	0.220	0.548	0.628	0.217	0.165	0.515	0.606
2007	0.248	0.226	0.517	0.606	0.199	0.149	0.467	0.567
2008	0.257	0.229	0.534	0.623	0.325	0.265	0.720	0.793
2009	0.241	0.216	0.496	0.625	0.242	0.199	0.561	0.651
2010	0.238	0.209	0.497	0.595	0.231	0.185	0.530	0.597
2011	0.259	0.235	0.533	0.644	0.293	0.239	0.641	0.742
2012	0.267	0.252	0.558	0.644	0.271	0.236	0.601	0.667
2013	0.269	0.222	0.587	0.642	0.269	0.215	0.616	0.683
2014	0.272	0.253	0.589	0.661	0.291	0.256	0.662	0.741
2015	0.276	0.225	0.630	0.708	0.317	0.281	0.719	0.790
All Years	0.267	0.242	0.554	0.638	0.263	0.212	0.608	0.699

Distribution of corporate leverage

Singapore—Non-local corporates

Table A12

Year	Book leverage				Market leverage			
	Mean (1)	Median (2)	90th %ile (3)	95th %ile (4)	Mean (5)	Median (6)	90th %ile (7)	95th %ile (8)
1991	0.268	0.272	0.593	0.670	0.208	0.179	0.455	0.617
1992	0.276	0.249	0.599	0.716	0.190	0.142	0.427	0.534
1993	0.269	0.255	0.588	0.665	0.145	0.103	0.447	0.478
1994	0.275	0.289	0.583	0.678	0.181	0.144	0.501	0.551
1995	0.284	0.311	0.562	0.653	0.213	0.180	0.490	0.590
1996	0.316	0.371	0.589	0.616	0.227	0.212	0.471	0.514
1997	0.337	0.352	0.616	0.719	0.394	0.397	0.741	0.811
1998	0.374	0.368	0.702	0.779	0.414	0.429	0.774	0.838
1999	0.354	0.300	0.691	0.760	0.341	0.322	0.701	0.798
2000	0.316	0.300	0.652	0.729	0.364	0.321	0.784	0.811
2001	0.311	0.294	0.637	0.796	0.356	0.300	0.762	0.784
2002	0.318	0.306	0.611	0.708	0.380	0.383	0.755	0.827
2003	0.287	0.275	0.587	0.634	0.282	0.236	0.665	0.698
2004	0.296	0.308	0.549	0.653	0.295	0.239	0.656	0.772
2005	0.271	0.257	0.562	0.662	0.278	0.228	0.671	0.782
2006	0.277	0.311	0.565	0.621	0.235	0.188	0.561	0.646
2007	0.258	0.243	0.545	0.611	0.220	0.151	0.540	0.639
2008	0.256	0.230	0.571	0.660	0.344	0.296	0.774	0.838
2009	0.240	0.186	0.533	0.653	0.259	0.196	0.684	0.777
2010	0.233	0.185	0.546	0.648	0.235	0.188	0.561	0.746
2011	0.248	0.225	0.552	0.615	0.301	0.260	0.673	0.759
2012	0.279	0.265	0.562	0.652	0.324	0.296	0.693	0.813
2013	0.308	0.300	0.616	0.729	0.335	0.292	0.743	0.835
2014	0.319	0.273	0.641	0.890	0.357	0.302	0.823	0.860
2015	0.321	0.288	0.684	0.761	0.375	0.272	0.886	0.928
All Years	0.285	0.274	0.596	0.678	0.293	0.237	0.699	0.787

Book leverage regressions by country

Table A13

	HKG (1)	IDN (2)	KOR (3)	MYS (4)	PHL (5)	SGP (6)	THA (7)
Industry Median Lev _{t-1}	0.367*** (8.1)	0.337*** (3.6)	0.321*** (6.2)	0.150** (2.5)	0.260** (2.4)	0.195*** (3.5)	0.324*** (4.6)
Profitability _{t-1}	-0.332*** (-11.0)	-0.697*** (-10.1)	-0.884*** (-24.6)	-0.707*** (-15.1)	-0.322*** (-3.6)	-0.363*** (-8.5)	-0.711*** (-13.0)
M/B _{t-1}	-0.007** (-2.4)	-0.004 (-0.6)	0.012** (2.4)	0.002 (0.3)	0.002 (0.3)	-0.007 (-1.3)	0.005 (0.8)
Size _{t-1}	0.031*** (11.2)	0.044*** (8.7)	0.042*** (13.3)	0.045*** (11.0)	0.079*** (13.8)	0.027*** (7.5)	0.053*** (13.3)
Tangibility _{t-1}	0.097*** (4.9)	0.140*** (4.1)	0.246*** (11.3)	0.049* (1.9)	0.118*** (2.7)	0.093*** (3.6)	0.079*** (3.0)
Constant	-0.045* (-1.8)	0.079* (1.8)	0.262*** (9.5)	-0.016 (-0.5)	-0.198*** (-4.0)	0.056* (1.9)	0.079** (2.1)
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R ² -Adjusted	0.155	0.230	0.316	0.162	0.378	0.111	0.246
Observations	14,387	5,337	17,783	11,724	2,230	9,672	10,709

Note: ***, ** and * mean significance at the 1%, 5% and 10%, respectively.

Market leverage regressions by country

Table A14

	HKG (1)	IDN (2)	KOR (3)	MYS (4)	PHL (5)	SGP (6)	THA (7)
Industry Median Lev _{t-1}	0.393*** (10.1)	0.363*** (5.1)	0.442*** (10.3)	0.217*** (4.4)	0.367*** (3.9)	0.241*** (5.0)	0.321*** (6.3)
Profitability _{t-1}	-0.316*** (-11.6)	-0.729*** (-11.1)	-0.830*** (-22.8)	-0.764*** (-15.3)	-0.503*** (-5.7)	-0.385*** (-9.4)	-0.678*** (-14.1)
M/B _{t-1}	-0.061*** (-20.4)	-0.069*** (-10.4)	-0.062*** (-13.5)	-0.052*** (-9.5)	-0.043*** (-4.7)	-0.060*** (-10.5)	-0.055*** (-10.4)
Size _{t-1}	0.029*** (10.6)	0.040*** (7.6)	0.044*** (13.1)	0.041*** (9.2)	0.068*** (9.8)	0.027*** (6.9)	0.041*** (10.9)
Tangibility _{t-1}	0.096*** (4.6)	0.155*** (4.4)	0.265*** (11.8)	0.069** (2.6)	0.126*** (2.7)	0.132*** (4.9)	0.071*** (2.8)
Constant	0.050** (2.1)	0.135*** (3.5)	0.301*** (10.9)	-0.017 (-0.6)	-0.158*** (-3.8)	0.078*** (3.0)	0.139*** (4.6)
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R ² -Adjusted	0.258	0.339	0.415	0.231	0.394	0.217	0.332
Observations	14,387	5,337	17,783	11,724	2,230	9,672	10,709

Note: *** and ** mean significance at the 1% and 5%, respectively.

Appendix A. Variable definitions

Leverage measures

Book Leverage is the ratio of total debt (debt in current liabilities + long-term debt) to total debt plus book equity.

Market Leverage is the ratio of total debt (debt in current liabilities + long-term debt) to total debt plus market value of equity (stock price \times shares outstanding).

Profitability

Profitability – operating income before depreciation (Profit) is the ratio of operating income before depreciation, to assets.

Firm size

Log of Assets (Assets) is the log of assets (in US dollars) deflated to 2010 dollars using the GDP deflator.

Growth opportunities

Market-to-Book ratio (Mktbk) is the ratio of market value of assets to book value of assets. Market value of assets is obtained as the sum of the assets – book value of equity + market value of equity (stock price \times shares outstanding).

Industry

Median industry leverage (IndustLev) is the median of total debt to book (market) capitalisation by country, SIC code and year. Industry is defined at the four-digit SIC code level in the main results.

Nature of assets

Tangibility (Tang) is the ratio of net property, plant and equipment to assets.

Macroeconomic variables

Log(GDP per capita): Natural log of the average GDP per capita in US dollars.

General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP obtained from IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO).

Stock market capitalisation as a percentage of GDP also obtained from IMF WEO.

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