Online Appendix

Table A1: Economies in each region

Developed Asia

Brunei	Hong Kong	Singapore	Taiwan
French Polynesia	Japan	South Korea	
Guam	Macau	New Caledonia	

Emerging Asia

Afghanistan	Fiji	Mongolia	Solomon Islands
American Samoa	Georgia	Nauru	Sri Lanka
Armenia	Heard & McDonald	Nepal	Tajikistan
Azerbaijan	India	Niue	Thailand
Bangladesh	Indonesia	Norfolk Island	Tokelau
Bhutan	Kazakhstan	North Korea	Tonga
Burma	Kiribati	Northern Mariana Isl.	Turkmenistan
Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan	Tuvalu
China	Laos	Palau	Uzbekistan
Christmas Island	Malaysia	Papua New Guinea	Vanuatu
Cocos Islands	Maldives	Philippines	Vietnam
Cook Islands	Marshall Islands	Pitcairn Islands	Wallis & Futuna Isl.
East Timor	Micronesia	Samoa	

Australasia

Australia	New Zealand

Emerging Europe, Middle East and Africa

Albania	Egypt	Macedonia	Serbia & Montenegro
Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Seychelles
Angola	Eritrea	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Bahrain	Estonia	Mali	Slovakia
Belarus	Ethiopia	Mauritania	Somalia
Benin	Gabon	Mauritius	South Africa
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Gambia	Mayotte	St. Helena
Botswana	Ghana	Moldova	Sudan
Bouvet Island	Guinea	Morocco	Swaziland
Bulgaria	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Syria
Burkina Faso	Hungary	Namibia	Tanzania
Burundi	Iran	Niger	Togo
Cameroon	Iraq	Nigeria	Tunisia
Cape Verde	Israel	Oman	Turkey
Central African Rep.	Jordan	Poland	Uganda
Chad	Kenya	Qatar	Ukraine
Comoros	Kuwait	Reunion Island	United Arab Emirates
Congo	Latvia	Romania	West Bank and Gaza
Cote d'Iovire	Lebanon	Russia	Western Sahara
Croatia	Lesotho	Rwanda	Yemen
Czech Republic	Liberia	Sao Tome & Principe	Zambia
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Libya	Saudi Arabia	Zimbabwe
Djibouti	Lithuania	Senegal	

Developed Europe

Andorra	Germany	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Austria	Gibraltar	Luxembourg	Spain
Belgium	Greece	Malta	Svalbard
Cyprus	Greenland	Monaco	Sweden
Denmark	Iceland	Netherlands	Switzerland
Faroe Islands	Ireland	Norway	Vatican City
Finland	Isle of Man	Portugal	United Kingdom
France	Italy	San Marino	

Latin America

Anguilla	Chile	Guadeloupe	Peru
Antigua & Barbuda	Colombia	Guatemala	Puerto Rico
Argentina	Costa Rica	Guyana	St. Kitts & Nevis
Aruba	Cuba	Haiti	St. Lucia
Bahamas	Curacao	Honduras	St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Barbados	Dominica	Jamaica	Suriname
Belize	Dominican Republic	Martinique	Trinidad & Tobago
Bermuda	Ecuador	Mexico	Turks & Caicos
Bolivia	El Salvador	Montserrat	Uruguay
Bonaire	Falkland Islands	Netherlands Antilles	US Virgin Islands
Brazil	French Antilles	Nicaragua	Venezuela
British Virgin Islands	French Guiana	Panama	
Cayman Islands	Grenada	Paraguay	

North America

Canada	U.S.

Table A2. Variable definitions, expected signs and data sources

Variable	Definition	Exp. sign	Data sources
Dependent Variable			
Fund flows to the region	The percentage change in the fund's TNA that invested in the region, net of return of the regional equity market. Using Hong Kong as an example: $$TNA_{j,t}^{HK} = TNA_{j,t} \times W_{j,t}^{HK}$$ and $$flow_{j,t} = (TNA_{j,t}^{HK} - TNA_{j,t-1}^{HK})/TNA_{j,t-1}^{HK} - r_t^{HK}$$		Morningstar
Macroeconomic factors			
Government bond yield	All yields are measured by 10-year generic yields.	+	Bloomberg.
GDP growth	Seasonally adjusted real GDP are used to calculate the quarterly growth. If seasonally adjusted real GDP is not directly available for particular economies, the real GDP would be adjusted by census X-12 before calculating quarterly growth.	+	CEIC
Inflation rate	They are calculated by year-on-year percentage change of CPI in the region.	+	CEIC
Real government bond yield	They are compiled from the generic yield minus inflation in each economy.	-	Bloomberg and CEIC
Short term interbank rate	This variable is measured by 3-month interbank rates.	-	CEIC
Regional stock market returns	Returns are measured by (a) Hang Seng Index return for Hong Kong and (b) MSCI regional index returns for other regions.	+/-	Bloomberg
VIX index	Global stock market uncertainty is measured by CBOE volatility index, which is the implied volatility of S&P 500 index options over the next 30 day period.	-	Bloomberg
Fund specific data			
Cash ratio	The percentage of the fund's assets in cash	+/-	Morningstar
Debt-to-capital ratio (leverage)	It is the ratio of long-term debt (excluding other liabilities) divided by total capitalisation (the sum of common equity, preferred equity, and long-term debt)	-	Morningstar
Fund size	The asset size of the fund in natural logarithm	+/-	Morningstar
Individual fund return	According to Morningstar, the total return is determined monthly by taking the change in monthly net asset value, reinvesting all income and capital-gains distributions during that month, and dividing by the starting NAV. Our quarterly return is the compound return of the previous three months.	+	Morningstar

Source: Morningstar.

Notes: Since most of the variables including generic government bond yield, GDP growth, inflation rate, real short-term rate and short-term market rate are variables by economies, they have to be transformed into regional variables for the analysis of regional fund flows. With reference to (a) FSB Global Shadow Banking Monitoring Report, (b) Morningstar region breakdown and by considering the actual data availability, some major specific economies are selected to represent each regional group. The time series of each economy data are conversed into regional data by averaging across quarter, weighted by nominal GDP in terms of USD at each quarter.