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Article

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GENERAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS | LETTER

Herding behaviour in cryptocurrency and emerging financial markets

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Abstract: The letter examines herding in the most liquid cryptocurrency markets relative to traditional financial markets of 10 emerging economies within the G20. Our results reference significant symmetric crowd and imitation trading, which are dependent on time. Additionally, we report asymmetric herd behaviour in the cryptocurrency and stock markets, indicative that traders of these markets react collectively to extreme return movement with implied high risk and consequences for market informational efficiency.

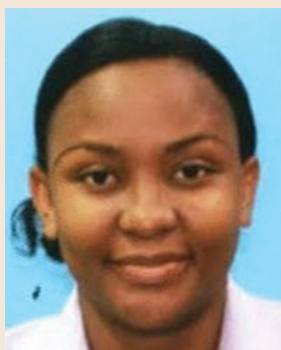
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JEL Classifications: C22; G10.

1. Introduction

Do financial asset investors simply imitate each other's trading strategies or merely follow the crowd during market stress or periods of extreme downturns without recourse to fundamentals?¹ Admittedly, these behavioural finance characteristics have received enormous attention, yet until the work of Bouri et al., (2018), the literature was silent on the phenomenon in the new global digital market, cryptocurrency, which has courted unbridled widespread interest mainly due to its price development and prospect for high returns. Nonetheless, a handful of empirical studies on herding behaviour in cryptocurrencies are now gaining gradual momentum in the literature. The works by Calderón (2018), Da Gama Silva et al. (2019), Kaiser and Stöckl (2020), Kallinterakis and Wang (2019), and Stavroyiannis and Babalos (2019) Vidal-Tomás et al. (2018), document different degrees of herding in the new financial market.

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Anna and Maurice are final year doctoral students at Wits Business School (WBS). Prior to enrolling with the School, Anna has been working with the Central Bank of Tanzania as a senior financial analyst, while Maurice is an Assistant Lecturer in Statistics. Anna's main research interest is in areas of financial markets and institution. Maurice has been publishing articles in several aspects of Statistical Finance.

Imhotep is a grand editor of a conglomerate of journals and a professor of finance at Wits Business School. George is a senior academic of the same School.

PUBLIC INTEREST STATEMENT

Crowd trading without recourse to market fundamentals has the potential to usher in high volatility and increase market risk, which may lead to huge investment losses. This letter examines the existence (or otherwise) of herding in the cryptocurrency market and compares such irrational (rational) behaviour to conventional assets of emerging market economies. Evidence of time-dependent herding is detected, with asymmetric herd trading being more pronounced in the cryptocurrency and emerging stock markets.

Bouri et al., (2018) detected significant herding with an OLS-based rolling-window approach in 14 major cryptocurrencies. Prior to their detection, the authors found no evidence of herding using a static version of the model. Vidal-Tomás et al. (2018) sampled 65 cryptocurrencies and sub-divided them into 5 major and 60 smallest currencies. Using standard testing methods, the authors concluded that “the smallest digital currencies are herding with the largest ones; thus, traders base their decisions on the performance of the main cryptocurrencies.” In another study, Calderón (2018) identified the presence of herding over multiple switching regimes. Meanwhile, a significant herd effect was found missing for the full-sample under a static model. Employing adaptations of the cross-sectional standard deviation (CSSD) and the cross-sectional absolute deviation (CSAD) with Hwang and Salmon’s (Hwang & Salmon, 2004) approaches, Da Gama Silva et al. (2019) assessed herding behaviour in 50 cryptocurrencies and found significant herding during down-market periods (with the CSSD); weak herd effect (with the CSAD); and extreme period of adverse herding with the state-space model. With or without incorporating Bitcoin into the sample of cryptocurrencies, Kallinterakis and Wang (2019) reported significant herding effects that happened to be stronger during up-markets, and for days of high volume and low volatility. Elsewhere, Stavroyiannis and Babalos (2019) employed the standard CSSD and CSAD with static models to report herding in 8 largest cryptocurrencies, but later found the absence of such effect using much robust time-varying models. Accounting for potential sampling bias, Kaiser and Stöckl (2020) provided evidence of significant herding in the cryptocurrency market. Coskun et al. (2020) found anti-herding behaviour in the cryptocurrency market using a battery of econometric approaches (i.e., the CSAD, OLS, GARCH, and a time-varying Markov-switching model) under varying sample periods; however, they reported no significant asymmetric behaviour during the “up and down” market periods. Quite differently, Philippas et al. (2020) revealed substantial asymmetries with respect to the intensity of herding in the cryptocurrency market, which the authors claimed to have stemmed from exogenous influences. In their findings on 20 mega-size cryptocurrencies, Amirat and Alwafi (2020), initially detected no herding behaviour in the static CSAD method, but later found significant herding characteristics when a rolling-window approach was employed. Similarly, Youssef (2020) used a static and time-varying version of the CSAD to document, respectively, anti-herding and herding behaviour in the cryptocurrency market, around periods from April 2013 to November 2019.

To provide fresh insight, our study augments the debate by analyzing herding behaviour in the most liquid cryptocurrencies, relative to giant emerging equities and bilateral fiat currencies. Do actors of the cryptocurrency market behave similarly (or otherwise) to those of established emerging economies markets? Although both markets are often described as relatively highly volatile, our study attempts to unlock the puzzle of whether they share (un)common behavioural characteristics.

More so, it is argued that cryptocurrencies are fast becoming a globally accepted medium of exchange (Polasik et al., 2015) and a contender for traditional currencies. This viewpoint is boosted perhaps by a report by Barontini and Holden (2019), which claims plans are far-advanced for the issuance of central bank digital currencies in the short or medium term.² Moreover, with its low transactional cost stemming from non-involvement of financial intermediaries, lack of inflation, absence of bilateral base-currency effect, and the prospects of being adopted as means of money transfers, either internally or via remittances abroad, especially by financial donors, a revolutionary economy of digital currency holds relevance for emerging economies. However, to date, investors and regulators alike are uncertain of the kind of asset that features digital currencies. Therefore, in the lens of behavioural finance, this study contributes to the narrative by comparatively examining behavioural market characteristics, with key emphasis on herding in cryptocurrencies and diverse emerging market assets using OLS- and quantile-based CSAD regression under varying time-samples, including rolling-window

estimations. Through such an empirical behavioural lens, could cryptocurrencies be designated in emerging market economies as part of securities (like equities) or monetary assets? Answers to these questions mark the contribution of our letter.

Section 2 describes the data and the empirical methods employed. Sections 3 and 4 respectively discuss the results and conclusion.

2. Empirical methodology

2.1. Data description

After initially considering a universe of 2,092 digital currencies, we filtered 8 most liquid markets (Bitcoin, Ethereum, Ripple, Litecoin, Dash, Ethereum Classic, NEO, and Zcash)³ representing 76.57% of the USD 133 billion combined market value using a three-stage criterion: (i) currencies with market cap above USD 100 million; (ii) markets with trading volumes above the third-quartile volume; and (iii) those with more than 24 months of active trading and reliable data.⁴ We also considered stocks (BOVESPA, MOEX, NIFTY50, SSE50, FTSE/JSE TOP40, BIST30, KOSPI200, MEXBOL, Indonesian-JCI, and Merval) and bilateral currencies (FXs) of emerging economies within the G20,⁵ except for Saudi Arabia, which we ruled-out for purposes of inconsistency.⁶ For uniformity, all market variables span 29.10.2016–07.06.2019⁷, sourced in US dollars, and cleaned to synchronize with each other.

2.2. Testing for herding

To measure return dispersion, we employ the cross-sectional absolute deviation (CSAD) approach of Chang et al. (2000):

$$CSAD_{m,t} = \frac{1}{N} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N (|r_{i,t} - r_{m,t}|) \right\} \quad (1)$$

where $r_{i,t}$ denotes the returns of an asset I at time t ; $r_{m,t}$ represents the cross-sectional returns average of the asset market portfolio at time t , and N gives the count of asset returns in the portfolio. To allow for a possible non-linear relationship between $r_{m,t}$ and $CSAD_{m,t}$ under periods of market stress, we apply the standard model of Chang et al. (2000):

$$CSAD_{m,t} = \alpha + \gamma_1 |r_{m,t}| + \gamma_2 r_{m,t}^2 + \nu_t \quad (2)$$

Aside from the cap-weighted market returns strategy (Bouri et al., 2018; Kaiser & Stöckl, 2020), we consider the equally weighted:

$$r_{m,t} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N r_{i,t} \quad (3)$$

as in Vidal-Tomás et al. (2018) and portfolio construction based on the global minimum-variance (GMV). Drawing from our selected portfolio of risky assets, the GMV minimizes the variance of the daily returns in an objective function stated as:

$$\min w_t' \Sigma_t w_t, \quad s.t. \quad I w_t' = 1 \quad (4)$$

Here, w_t denote $N \times 1$ vector of weights, where the optimal portfolio weights are expressed as $(\Sigma_t^{-1} I) \div (I' \Sigma_t^{-1} I)$. The rationale is to examine the sensitivity of our detection regarding portfolio construction strategies and weight effects. Appendices A.1-A.2 display summary measures of $r_{m,t}$

and $CSAD_{m,t}$ for the aggregate sample, as well as different sub-sample periods of the equally weighted and GMV-based portfolios. Noticeably, the time measures of the former are slightly higher than the latter, and comparatively, the FX market returns recorded the lowest values.

As robustness to the static Least Squares (OLS) estimations for (2), we analyze herding at different quantile distributions.⁸ Owing to our small time-samples,⁹ we designate up- and down-markets with the 25th and 75th quantiles and compare the conditional-median QR to the OLS results. Although not new, QR has rarely been applied to quantify herding in cryptocurrencies. The work by Stavroyiannis and Babalos (2019) is however noted, yet the fitted QR largely accounted for herding behaviour in the aggregate time-sample.

To further incorporate the possibility of realizing non-stable regression estimates over moving time-intervals, we augment our herding analysis with a time-varying version of the OLS,¹⁰ using a rolling-window of size 80.¹¹ As a rule of thumb, herd trading is absent if the boundary conditions $\gamma_1 > 0$ and $\gamma_2 = 0$ are satisfied. Else, we observe anti-herding (herding) if γ_1 (γ_2) has a positive (negative) and statistically significant coefficient.

RSE: residual standard error; and AIC: Akaike information criterion. Statistical significance: “”1%; “**”5%; “***”10%.*

3. Results

Of interest to us is the presence of herd trading. Tables 1–2 display the regression results. From the tables, the estimated γ_2 coefficient of the OLS is negative for all three asset classes but appears significant only for the stock under the full-sample. Except for the cryptocurrency, the QR estimations report negative and nonsignificant γ_2 for the aggregate sample. However, under the sub-sample estimations, the OLS detected a significant herding behaviour for the cryptocurrency and stock markets over 29.10.2016–30.06.2017; the FX and stock for 01.03.2018–31.10.2018; and all asset classes over 01.11.2018–07.06.2019. From the QR results, significant herding is recorded for the cryptocurrencies and stocks over the period 29.10.2016–30.06.2017; and for the stocks at 01.03.2018–31.10.2018. The crowd trading in the emerging FX and stock markets around the 2018s and onwards perhaps could have been influenced by the US–China trade war. The heightened uncertainty that characterised emerging markets during such periods could reasonably inform the trading decisions of inexperienced investors, who as a result might have merely followed the experienced crowd to avoid huge investment losses. Similarly, the 2018 cryptocurrency crash may consequentially account for the herd trade in the digital market between 2018 and 2019. This presupposes that actors of the asset classes react collectively to adverse events.

Notably, the slight difference between the OLS and QR results may be attributed perhaps to the location measure used for the return dispersion relationships. As also observed by Calderón (2018) and Da Gama Silva et al. (2019), the high variation patterns may have shredded evidence of herding behaviour in the full-sample, only to be unveiled in the sub-samples, and further corroborated by the rolling-window estimations (refer, Appendix A.3). Based on the γ_2 rolling-window t -statistics, we could observe significant time-varying herd trading which manifests strongly in the stock market. Although the cryptocurrencies witnessed a lengthy period of anti-herding, traces of herding activity mark periods from 19.10.2017 to 20.02.2018, 02.10.2018–12.11.2018, and 13.11.2018–17.01.2019, of which the herd effect of the former two periods appears somehow weak and nonsignificant.¹² In addition, the duration of significant herding in the FX market lasted for fewer days but varied with time.

This behavioural evidence implies that investment decisions are not solely based on individual priors. Meaning, traders imitate each other or merely rally behind the market consensus at different periods. More so, the herd in the fast-embryonic cryptocurrency and the emerging

Table 1. OLS estimates

		Equally-weighted portfolios			AIC	RSE
Panel A						
29.10.2016–07.06.2019						
Cryptocurrency	2.203*	0.748*	0.040**	3276.0	5.486	
Emerging FX	0.284*	0.941*	0.053*	379.4	0.326	
Emerging Stock	0.325*	1.026*	-0.015*	1458.7	0.773	
		GMV portfolios				
Cryptocurrency	2.181*	0.735*	-0.010	3803.1	5.026	
Emerging FX	0.441*	0.317*	-0.063	122.5	0.266	
Emerging Stock	0.734*	0.747*	-0.025***	1213.4	0.635	
Panel B						
29.10.2016–30.06.2017		γ_1	γ_2	AIC	RSE	
Cryptocurrency	4.737*	0.804*	-0.057	1041.1	6.559	
Emerging FX	0.165*	0.962*	0.040*	140.3	0.372	
Emerging Stock	0.220*	1.026*	-0.019	328.5	0.678	
		GMV portfolios				
Cryptocurrency	5.304*	0.834*	-0.157*	1022.8	6.188	
Emerging FX	0.426*	0.415*	-0.072	4.779	0.242	
Emerging Stock	0.393*	0.670*	-0.072*	162.4	0.400	
Panel C						
01.07.2017–28.02.2018		γ_1	γ_2	AIC	RSE	
Cryptocurrency	2.047*	0.564*	0.178*	931.4	4.009	
Emerging FX	0.358*	0.212*	0.048	-97.4	0.177	
Emerging Stock	0.294*	0.999*	-0.013	269.4	0.539	
		GMV portfolios				
Cryptocurrency	2.861*	0.358*	0.055**	832.4	2.970	
Emerging FX	0.359*	0.233*	0.061	-95.6	0.178	

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)						
Emerging Stock	0.414*	0.962*	0.086	284.8	0.565	
Panel D	Equally-weighted portfolios					
01.03.2018–31.10.2018	α	γ_1	γ_2	AIC	RSE	
Cryptocurrency	-1.578*	1.029*	-0.049	915.0	4.158	
Emerging FX	0.159*	0.924*	0.084*	178.6	0.416	
Emerging Stock	0.708*	0.904*	-0.101*	477.8	1.060	
	GMV portfolios					
Cryptocurrency	2.979*	0.206*	0.037	734.7	2.367	
Emerging FX	0.307*	0.782*	-0.036**	122.1	0.349	
Emerging Stock	0.389*	0.877*	-0.042**	364.3	0.744	
Panel E	Equally-weighted portfolios					
01.11.2018–07.06.2019	α	γ_1	γ_2	AIC	RSE	
Cryptocurrency	2.236*	0.288*	0.071**	644.4	2.228	
Emerging FX	0.223*	0.908*	-0.080**	92.3	0.328	
Emerging Stock	0.665*	0.811*	-0.096*	357.8	0.824	
	GMV portfolios					
Cryptocurrency	1.933*	0.578*	-0.101**	766.9	3.410	
Emerging FX	0.430*	0.236**	0.007	15.9	0.251	
Emerging Stock	0.629*	1.001*	0.065*	348.7	0.798	

Table 2. QR estimates

	Equally-weighted portfolios					
	tau = 0.25		tau = 0.50		tau = 0.75	
	a	Y ₁	Y ₂	a	Y ₁	Y ₂
Panel A						
29.10.2016–07.06.2019						
Cryptocurrency	0.731*	0.344*	0.107*	1.127*	0.546*	0.102**
Emerging FX	0.193*	0.627*	0.068	0.259*	0.961*	0.042
Emerging Stock	0.070	0.702*	-0.031	0.193***	0.843*	-0.062
				GMV portfolios		
Cryptocurrency	0.819*	0.296*	0.081*	1.165*	0.508*	0.073***
Emerging FX	0.286*	0.215*	0.038	0.398*	0.206*	-0.008
Emerging Stock	0.283*	0.532*	0.019	0.483*	0.609*	-0.031
Panel B						
				Equally-weighted portfolios		
29.10.2016–30.06.2017						
Cryptocurrency	0.704*	0.693*	-0.057	1.594*	0.755*	-0.061**
Emerging FX	0.009*	0.957*	0.033	0.187*	0.966*	0.040**
Emerging Stock	-0.130	0.875*	-0.120	0.041	0.911*	-0.083
				GMV portfolios		
Cryptocurrency	1.237*	0.615*	-0.060	2.065*	0.812*	-0.174**
Emerging FX	0.302*	0.327**	-0.053	0.397*	0.335*	-0.010
Emerging Stock	0.306*	0.552*	-0.090**	0.415*	0.642*	-0.073*
Panel C						
				Equally-weighted portfolios		
01.07.2017–28.02.2018						
Cryptocurrency	0.990*	0.400*	0.154*	2.001*	0.533*	0.177*

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Emerging FX	0.245*	0.143*	0.069***	0.323*	0.176**	0.118***	0.444*	0.222***	0.071	
Emerging Stock	0.015	0.757*	-0.074	0.096***	0.914*	-0.060	0.371*	0.963*	-0.008	
				GMV portfolios						
Cryptocurrency	1.563*	0.257*	0.080**	2.472*	0.290*	0.108*	3.679*	0.419*	0.120	
Emerging FX	0.243*	0.148*	0.071**	0.327*	0.136	0.151***	0.452*	0.177	0.106	
Emerging Stock	0.048	0.792*	0.164*	0.275*	0.845*	0.154*	0.463*	0.905*	0.092***	
Panel D				Equally-weighted portfolios						
		tau = 0.25			tau = 0.50			tau = 0.75		
01.03.2018–31.10.2018	<i>a</i>	γ_1	γ_2	<i>a</i>	γ_1	γ_2	<i>a</i>	γ_1	γ_2	
Cryptocurrency	-2.946*	0.848**	-0.163	-0.118	-0.478	0.891	0.299	0.943***	-0.066	
Emerging FX	-0.015	0.866*	0.117	0.160	0.933*	0.077	0.460**	0.923*	0.084	
Emerging Stock	0.127	0.724*	-0.038	0.447*	0.816*	-0.101**	0.843*	0.881*	-0.125*	
				GMV portfolios						
Cryptocurrency	1.124*	0.099**	-0.042	1.760*	0.145*	0.051	2.498*	0.261***	0.118	
Emerging FX	0.143*	0.668*	0.001	0.278*	0.775*	-0.028	0.479*	0.820*	-0.053	
Emerging Stock	0.236**	0.667*	-0.026	0.412*	0.897*	-0.034	0.746*	0.902*	-0.026	
Panel E				Equally-weighted portfolios						
		tau = 0.25			tau = 0.50			tau = 0.75		
01.11.2018–07.06.2019	<i>a</i>	γ_1	γ_2	<i>a</i>	γ_1	γ_2	<i>a</i>	γ_1	γ_2	
Cryptocurrency	0.641*	0.187*	0.019	1.258*	0.220*	0.058***	1.884*	0.323*	0.101***	
Emerging FX	0.190*	0.632*	-0.026	0.257*	0.832*	-0.044	0.351*	0.965*	-0.045	
Emerging Stock	0.309*	0.562*	-0.045	0.590*	0.593*	-0.065	0.724*	0.807*	-0.109**	
				GMV portfolios						
Cryptocurrency	0.871*	0.165*	0.031	1.131*	0.278*	0.032	1.431*	0.757*	-0.133	
Emerging FX	0.301*	0.096***	0.087**	0.405*	-0.013	0.079	0.499*	0.302	-0.050	
Emerging Stock	0.131	0.720*	0.143	0.306*	0.948*	0.072	0.667***	0.979*	0.036	

Statistical significance:***1%; **5%; and ****10%.

markets is not overly puzzling, mainly because of the low intensity of informational flow, frequent price variations, the rising expectation for higher returns, and the existence of amateur investors, and perhaps adverse economic events. Furthermore, Bouri et al., (2018) found economic policy uncertainty to be among the driving factors of the herd effect in the cryptocurrency market.

Considering periods of up- and down-market, we observe evidence of significant herding behaviour at quantile 0.75 for the cryptocurrencies and stocks over 29.10.2016–30.06.2017; while at the same period, the stocks recorded a significant value of -0.090 under quantile 0.25. γ_2 is found to be significant for the stock market at quantile 0.75 over the periods 01.03.2018–31.10.2018 and 01.11.2018–07.06.2019. The absence of significant asymmetric crowd trading in the work by Coskun et al. (2020) who investigated herding in leading cryptocurrencies with data from 28.04.2013 to 14.11.2018 is revealed in our sub-sample analysis. The difference between the two results could largely be attributed to the time-sampled data used for the empirical analysis, and perhaps the associated economic events that mark such periods.

Interestingly, in our analysis, the symmetric and asymmetric herding behaviour of the cryptocurrency market coincides with the 2017 price surge and the declaration of the currency by the Japanese Payment Services Act as legal tender.¹³ This indicates that investors of the market do not only herd during down-market, or more so, exclusively respond to bad news (as found in our earlier findings and also by Vidal-Tomás et al., 2018), but besides, they react to good news. Naïve and ill-informed traders who imitate experienced colleagues, as well as others who fear of missing out on prospective higher returns may mostly trigger such reactions.

4. Conclusion

Highlights of the above analysis are provided. (i) Significant herding looks more pronounced in the emerging stock and cryptocurrency markets, especially when considered under the GMV; (ii) Like Bouri et al., (2018) and others, evidence of time-dependent herding is documented, signalling the rationality of investors of these markets in-terms of making trading decisions over-time; (iii) Owing to the absence of significant herding behaviour, the rational asset-pricing model is best used to explain the extreme price variations at the tail distribution of the FX market; and (iv) Comparatively, the behavioural characteristics of the cryptocurrency market are qualitatively less distinctive from that of the stocks. From a behavioural perspective, we could interpret this finding to mean that the new currency, for now, evolves more than an investment asset to market actors instead of a bona fide currency. Therefore, any attempt to design a regulatory framework aimed at widely embracing the new asset into mainstream financial markets of emerging economies should incorporate its evolving featured characteristics.

In summing up, we surmise that herd trading does not just increase investors' risk but in addition, renders the markets inefficient and reduces the possibility of diversification benefits since individual traders downplay their unique trading strategies to follow other colleagues or herd on the prevailing market performance. This phenomenon fuels speculative trading that culminate to heighten market uncertainty and instability. Potential common internal and/or external drivers that induce herding in these asset markets remain a subject for future research.

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Declaration

The authors declare no conflict of interest. All deductions and conclusions are the views of authors and do not in any way represent the standpoint of their affiliations.

Brief profile

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Appendix

Table 1. Descriptive measures for $r_{m,t}$

	Equally-weighted portfolio					Global minimum-variance portfolio				
	s1	s2	s3	s4	s5	s1	s2	s3	s4	s5
A: Cryptocurrency										
mean	-0.170	-0.630	1.970	-0.730	0.022	-0.140	0.460	0.473	-0.292	-0.420
median	-0.960	-0.370	-0.870	-0.900	0.505	-0.420	0.180	0.203	0.055	-0.060
q25	-5.160	-4.390	-5.780	-5.000	-3.780	-3.720	-1.800	-3.337	-2.107	-2.340
q75	3.970	4.200	6.730	-2.500	2.385	3.900	4.740	4.865	1.723	1.470
sd	12.01	14.56	14.29	84.92	5.449	9.615	13.64	8.438	3.806	6.144
skewness	-0.117	-1.449	1.278	12.34	0.211	-1.865	-5.335	-0.112	-0.230	-1.541
kurtosis	1.606	1.761	1.514	6.831	1.342	1.630	2.137	1.379	1.390	1.694
B: Emerging FX										
mean	0.060	0.250	0.035	0.430	-0.241	-0.004	-0.003	0.032	-0.199	0.005
median	0.000	0.000	0.002	-0.040	-0.007	0.000	-0.023	0.025	-0.052	0.000
q25	-0.170	-0.360	-0.104	-0.580	-0.176	-0.150	-0.142	-0.094	-0.366	-0.115
q75	0.160	0.290	0.181	0.360	0.168	0.135	-0.096	0.147	0.270	0.145
sd	2.130	4.231	0.289	7.957	2.034	0.268	0.244	0.246	1.893	0.264
skewness	14.94	7.520	0.118	11.13	-9.319	0.079	0.394	0.025	-3.308	-0.286
kurtosis	4.723	3.507	1.382	4.612	3.663	1.387	1.398	1.401	2.114	1.402
C: Emerging Stock										
mean	-0.150	-1.130	-0.510	-0.910	-0.305	0.019	-0.102	1.690	0.114	0.620
median	0.100	0.200	-0.200	-0.140	-0.064	0.095	0.053	0.140	0.065	0.260
q25	-1.090	-0.970	-0.970	-1.640	-1.435	-1.123	-0.960	-0.640	-0.997	-0.630
q75	1.180	1.120	0.840	1.100	1.482	1.138	1.018	0.860	1.346	1.120
sd	8.837	16.57	4.539	5.240	3.134	1.996	2.411	13.09	3.192	6.214
skewness	-19.05	11.62	-4.684	-4.474	-3.217	-1.217	-2.824	11.51	-2.021	9.680
kurtosis	4.486	5.616	2.319	1.992	1.573	1.382	1.584	5.075	1.716	3.657

s1, s2, s3, s4, and s5 represent time-samples covering periods over 29.10.2016-07.06.2019, 29.10.2016-30.06.2017, 01.07.2017-28.02.2018, 01.03.2018-31.10.2018, and 01.11.2018-07.06.2019 respectively. SD denote standard deviation, while q25 and q75 are the 25th and 75th quantile values.

Table 2. Descriptive measures for CSAD_{mt}

	Equally-weighted portfolio					Global minimum-variance portfolio				
	s1	s2	s3	s4	s5	s1	s2	s3	s4	s5
A: Cryptocurrency										
mean	5.890	8.530	7.830	10.20	2.512	4.750	7.450	5.072	2.496	3.090
median	3.720	5.580	5.230	2.100	2.127	3.190	5.470	4.077	2.106	1.790
q25	2.060	3.570	2.970	1.400	1.214	1.790	3.130	2.491	1.425	1.230
q75	6.640	9.490	8.810	3.600	2.969	5.500	8.210	6.422	3.127	3.420
sd	7.412	9.823	8.735	85.12	1.969	6.047	11.17	3.652	1.752	4.134
skewness	4.515	4.127	3.135	12.47	3.088	7.402	8.539	2.020	2.771	4.909
kurtosis	2.044	2.002	1.893	9.622	1.608	2.148	2.651	1.516	1.595	2.297
B: Emerging FX										
mean	0.710	1.330	0.404	1.790	0.748	0.502	0.500	0.402	1.015	0.474
median	0.460	0.540	0.354	0.710	0.411	0.444	0.456	0.362	0.633	0.406
q25	0.330	0.370	0.270	0.440	0.322	0.325	0.347	0.270	0.420	0.324
q75	0.640	0.780	0.509	1.260	0.650	0.605	0.572	0.496	0.921	0.539
sd	2.074	4.059	0.183	7.811	1.964	0.272	0.250	0.183	1.394	0.253
skewness	16.75	8.509	1.202	11.79	10.52	2.182	2.865	1.231	5.072	1.910
kurtosis	5.393	4.334	1.321	5.755	4.515	1.514	1.613	1.340	2.384	1.566
C: Emerging Stock										
mean	1.910	2.840	1.940	2.680	1.886	1.401	1.419	2.670	2.011	1.940
median	1.140	1.110	0.980	1.480	1.342	1.131	1.105	0.880	1.406	1.120
q25	0.770	0.740	0.700	0.970	0.945	0.769	0.736	0.630	0.994	0.810
q75	1.720	1.570	1.600	2.550	2.166	1.691	1.562	1.340	2.260	1.620
sd	8.521	16.22	3.995	4.453	2.211	1.057	1.410	12.91	2.432	6.100
skewness	21.51	12.04	7.598	6.756	6.953	4.221	5.445	11.78	4.588	10.74
kurtosis	7.494	7.778	3.307	2.695	2.387	1.717	2.158	6.344	2.356	5.279

s1, s2, s3, s4, and s5 represent time-samples covering periods over 29.10.2016–07.06.2019, 29.10.2016–30.06.2017, 01.07.2017–28.02.2018, 01.03.2018–31.10.2018, and 01.11.2018–07.06.2019 respectively. SD denote standard deviation, while q25 and q75 are the 25th and 75th quantile values.

Figure 1. Time-domain evolution of γ_2 coefficient based on 80-day rolling window OLS estimation. note: (refer to the online version for colour representation).





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