Inflation Expectation and Cryptocurrency Investment

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Motivation

Where do demands for cryptocurrencies come from?

- A fundamental question in cryptocurrency research
 - help appreciate how cryptocurrencies accrue values
- A myriad of possible explanations from the literature
 - ▶ financing illicit activities (Foley et al. (2019), Li et al. (2021), etc.)
 - bypassing capital controls (Makarov and Schoar (2020), Yu and Zhang (2022), etc.)
 - ensuring financial freedom (Choi et al. (2022), Pagnotta (2022), etc.),
 - ▶ supporting platforms (Cong et al. (2021), Li and Mann (2025), etc.).
- Cryptocurrencies as inflation hedges?
 - arguably one of the most oft-advocated advantages of cryptocurrencies
 - yet little theory or empirical evidence



Challenges

Lack of granular individual-level data on cryptocurrency investment

- investor-level data on off-chain exchanges are not public
- on-chain trading does not reflect fiat fund flows
- naive corr. b/w crypto returns and inflation exp. render mixed results

Ambiguous ex ante theorey: substitution or precautionary savings?

Need *direct* evidence to answer:

- Do households really regard crypto investment as inflation hedges?
 - ▶ How much does inflation expectation drive crypto investment?
 - What cryptocurrency do households view as inflation hedges?
 - Does the result differ across demographic groups?
 - What about emerging economies given cryptos being global assets?

How we address the challenges

- Proprietary trading data
 - from the dominant crypto exchange in India
- matched with granular household inflation expectation
 - from surveys run by the Reserve Bank of India

Main findings

- 1% increase in one-year ahead inflation expectation is associated with
 - about ₹1,000 more net crypto purchase per investor the next period
- Extensive margin on new customers as well
- heterogeneous effects across assets
 - significant for Bitcoin first/largest cryptocurrency with a fixed supply
 - ▶ significant for Tether (USDT) stablecoin pegged to the US dollar
 - insignificant for other cryptocurrencies
- heterogeneous effects across geography/time
- no significant difference across demography (among crypto investors)
 - although men tend to have lower inflation expectations than women;
 - young people tend to have lower inflation expectations than old people
 - within the whole population
- causal interpretations
 - current inflation as IV for inflation expectation (Weber et al., 2023)

Why India?

Significant position in the global cryptocurrency landscape

- No.1 in Chainalysis 2023 Global Crypto Adoption Index
- No.1 in population (median age 28)

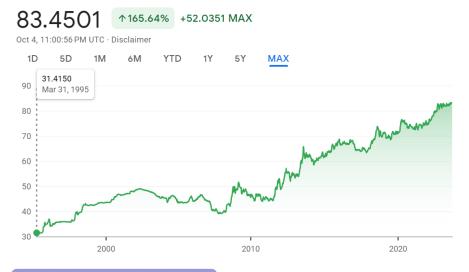
Plagued by high inflation historically

- average inflation rate 6.32% over the past decade
 - peaking at 10.91% in 2013 and bottoming at 3.59% in 2017

Difficult to hedge inflation via fiat currencies.

 strict capital controls under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) managed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

United States Dollar to Indian Rupee



Data

Largest Indian cryptocurrency exchange

- proprietary trading data from January 2018 to June 2022
 - ▶ trading pair (e.g., BTC/INR), timestamp, price, quantity, investor IDs
- demographic attributes of each investor ID
 - age, gender, city, country, pincode, date of joining, etc.

nflation Expectation Survey of Households (IESH)

- "bi-monthly" since Nov. 2006 by Reserve Bank of India, covering:
- survey period, city, pincode, gender, age group, job category
- view on current / 3 months ahead / 1 year ahead inflation rate
 - ► rate buckets (e.g., 1%-2% or actual input above 16%)

Match by pincode and period and calculate

- average inflation expectations in each match
- subsequent-period volume of each Investor_ID/trading pair/period

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Crypto investor demographics

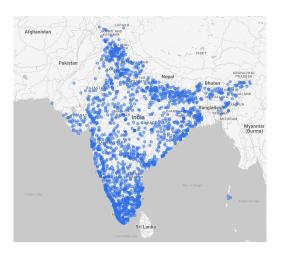
Crypto investors:

• median age: 31

gender composition:

male: 83.66%female: 11.71%undisclosed: 4.63%

- Representative pincode distribution
- Average inflation
 Expectation 14%, higher than national average



Empirical specification

Fama-MacBeth regression (investor i and survey period t)

$$\mathsf{net_inr_buy}_{i,t+1} = \alpha + \beta \times \mathsf{infl_exp}_{i,t} + \gamma \times \mathsf{age}_{i,t} + \lambda \times \mathsf{male}_{i,t} + \epsilon_{i,t+1}$$

- extract cross-sectional relationship between households'
 - ▶ inflation expectations
 - net cryptocurrency purchase amounts
- large cross-section of investors each with infrequent trades over time
- not require each individual to have multiple time-series observations
- enables estimating time-varying coefficients

Establishing causality

- Perceived current inflation as inflation expectation instrument variable
- Weber et al. (2023)

Crypto Purchase on Inflation Expectations

Dependent var: net_crypto_buy_inr_amt	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
current_inflation	1,112** (485.0)				
3_mo_infl_exp		819.3** (340.2)			
1_yr_infl_exp			998.5** (419.3)		
3_mo_infl_exp (instrumented)				965.0** (420.8)	
1_yr_infl_exp (instrumented)					1,069** (466.2)
age	354.9 (402.9)	352.9 (403.6)	347.8 (404.4)	352.2 (403.2)	351.1 (403.3)
gender	-20,080 (12,745)	-20,095 (12,726)	-20,043 (12,694)	-20,015 (12,727)	-19,973 (12,716)
Constant	-12,417 (22,633)	-10,285 (22,907)	-12,276 (22,079)	-12,770 (22,608)	-14,117 (22,524)
Obs. R ²	652,168 0.005	652,164 0.005	652,152 0.005	652,168 0.005	652,168 0.005
Groups	26	26	26	26	26





Placebo Tests

Crypto Purchases with USDT as Base Currency

Dependent var: net_crypto_buy_inr_amt	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
current_inflation	-247.9				
	(235.4)				
three_months_inflation		-257.3			
		(224.0)			
one_year_inflation			-231.6		
			(225.0)		
three_months_inflation_hat				-215.1	
				(204.2)	
one_year_inflation_hat					-238.3
					(226.2)
age	-114.1	-115.4	-118.8	-113.5	-113.2
	(119.8)	(119.5)	(119.3)	(119.4)	(119.3)
gender_index	3,453	3,418	3,315	3,439	3,429
	(2,405)	(2,392)	(2,371)	(2,403)	(2,401)
Constant	6,761	7,122	7,036	6,839	7,139
	(6,524)	(6,701)	(6,803)	(6,585)	(6,821)
Observations	652,168	652,164	652,152	652,168	652,168
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Number of groups	26	26	26	26	26

Placebo Tests

Crypto Purchases with BTC as Base Currency

Dependent var: net_crypto_buy_inr_amt	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
current_inflation	-128.0				
	(109.1)				
three_months_inflation		-119.3			
		(99.49)			
one_year_inflation			-101.9		
			(81.71)		
three_months_inflation_hat				-111.0	
				(94.65)	
one_year_inflation_hat					-123.0
					(104.9)
age	101.7	102.8	101.6	102.0	102.1
	(68.10)	(68.40)	(67.68)	(68.15)	(68.17)
gender_index	5,953**	5,950**	5,875**	5,946**	5,941**
	(2,603)	(2,607)	(2,590)	(2,601)	(2,599)
Constant	-6,130	-6,095	-6,182	-6,090	-5,935
	(3,911)	(3,865)	(3,944)	(3,909)	(3,903)
Observations	652,168	652,164	652,152	652,168	652,168
R-squared	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003
Number of groups	26	26	26	26	26

Inflation Expectations and New Customer Acquisition

	D	ependent \	/ariable: N	ew_Custon	ner
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Current Inflation	1.149***				
	(0.178)				
Three Months Inflation		1.190***			
		(0.173)			
One Year Inflation			1.037***		
			(0.150)		
Three Months Inflation Fitted				1.145***	
				(0.178)	
One Year Inflation Fitted					1.106***
					(0.172)
Number of Survey Respondents	0.611***	0.635***	0.603***	0.611***	0.610***
	(0.187)	(0.187)	(0.187)	(0.187)	(0.187)
Proportion of Self Employed	20.18***	19.75***	20.19***	19.87***	20.76***
	(6.536)	(6.518)	(6.523)	(6.534)	(6.541)
Constant	13.17***	10.27**	12.79***	11.72***	11.00**
	(4.249)	(4.417)	(4.308)	(4.397)	(4.474)
Observations	7,735	7,733	7,733	7,735	7,735
R-squared	0.008	0.011	0.010	0.008	0.008
Number of pincode_index	945	944	945	945	945

Heterogeneity across cryptocurrencies

Base Currency	INF	INR		USDT		ВТС	
	Coefficient	Std.err	Coefficient	Std.err	Coefficient	Std.err	
USDT	818.6*	(411.4)	-	-	-	_	
BTC	383.7**	(173.1)	-171.1	(188.7)	-	-	
XRP	-16.23	(27.29)	-69.47*	(35.25)	-11.34	(29.58)	
DOGE	-5.054	(8.196)	1.264*	(0.725)	-	-	
SHIB	1.186	(2.247)	0.858	(0.710)	-	-	
WIN	-0.366	(0.825)	0.688	(0.688)	-	-	
TRX	-29.61	(30.24)	21.19	(18.57)	-14.04	(18.85)	
ETH	-56.61	(34.94)	-66.36	(62.44)	-36.25	(21.92)	
BTT	-10.02**	(4.580)	5.444	(3.653)	-17.26	(18.26)	
ADA	1.232	(2.337)	-5.127**	(2.453)	1.913	(4.819)	
MATIC	-3.469	(6.445)	0.628	(2.580)	-10.42	(9.643)	
WRX	-20.64	(16.29)	15.38	(11.27)	9.310	(17.34)	
BNB	-2.797	(2.540)	2.378	(2.489)	-2.036	(3.206)	

Geographic Heterogeneity

VARIABLES	Dependent Variable: INR_Amount_Net				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
One Year Inflation	1,038**	2,629*	1,030**		
	(429.7)	(1,355)	(427.4)		
One Year Inflation (IV)				2,658*	1,107**
				(1,331)	(476.1)
Age	341.1	332.9	341.9	336.1	347.2
	(414.2)	(415.8)	(414.0)	(414.2)	(412.0)
Male	-20,347		-20,336		-20,245
	(12,886)		(12,885)		(12,896)
Semi_Urban	15,863***	15,799***		16,664***	
	(4,837)	(4,769)		(5,322)	
Rural	2,773	2,816		3,258	
	(2,902)	(2,909)		(2,917)	
Inflation*Male		-1,835			
		(1,123)			
Inflation*Semi_Urban			1,046***		
			(368.6)		
Inflation Fitted*Male			` /	-1,783	
				(1,063)	
Inflation Fitted*Semi_Urban					1,242***
					(419.9)
Constant	-12,750	-30,067*	-12,564	-31,866*	-14,598
	(22,535)	(15,263)	(22,514)	(15,786)	(22,890)
Observations	638,818	638,818	638,818	638,834	638,834
R-squared	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005
Number of groups	26	26	26	26	26

Expected Return from Independent Survey

	Dependent Variable: INR_Amount_Net					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Current Inflation	2,089**					
	(813.2)					
Three Months Inflation	,	1,403**				
		(683.6)				
One Year Inflation		, ,	1,604*			
			(827.4)			
Three Months Inflation_hat			,	1.741**		
				(677.6)		
One Year Inflation_hat				,	2,055**	
					(800.1)	
Expected Return	0.00428*	0.00430*	0.00471*	0.00453**	0.00509**	
,	(0.00219)	(0.00227)	(0.00240)	(0.00226)	(0.00242)	
Annual Income (₹5-7.5×10 ⁵)	43,021*	42,338*	41,251*	42,593*	41,243*	
,	(22,250)	(22,145)	(21.759)	(22,131)	(21,762)	
Annual Income ($7.5-10\times10^5$)	-16,428	-16,249	-16,431	-16,825	-17,155	
,	(28,776)	(28,858)	(28,770)	(28,840)	(28,894)	
Annual Income (₹10-50×10 ⁵)	15,009	14,666	15,132	14,820	15,443	
,	(18,494)	(18,537)	(18,621)	(18,470)	(18,550)	
Annual Income (> ₹50×10 ⁵)	-19.920	-20,727	-20,286	-19,077	-18,233	
,	(27,386)	(27,632)	(27,885)	(27,467)	(27,552)	
Age	-2.671**	-2.698**	-2.717**	-2.700**	-2,725**	
3	(1,356)	(1,363)	(1,370)	(1.362)	(1,367)	
Male	11,691	10,365	9,870	10.839	10,285	
	(13,659)	(13,641)	(13,698)	(13,687)	(13,709)	
Constant	33,048	41,181	39,516	34,690	31,456	
	(37,969)	(37,958)	(38,972)	(38,119)	(37,832)	
Observations	681	681	681	681	681	
R-squared	0.025	0.024	0.025	0.025	0.025	

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First-stage IV Regressions

	(1)	(2)
	$3_{mo_infl_exp}$	$1_yr_infl_exp$
current_inflation	1.153***	1.040***
	(0.000544)	(0.000890)
age	0.00277***	0.00351***
	(0.000438)	(0.000717)
gender	-0.0666***	-0.100***
	(0.00976)	(0.0160)
Constant	0.366***	1.590***
	(0.0188)	(0.0308)
Obs.	652,164	652,152
R^2	0.873	0.677





INR's Inflation Rate, Exchange Rate, and Differences

Year	Infl. Rate (%)	FX (USD/INR)	FX Change (%)	Diff. (%)
2011	8.87	46.67		
2012	9.30	53.44	14.51	-5.21
2013	10.91	58.60	9.66	1.25
2014	6.37	61.03	4.15	2.22
2015	5.87	64.15	5.11	0.76
2016	4.94	67.19	4.74	0.20
2017	3.59	64.46	-4.06	7.65
2018	4.86	69.92	8.47	-3.61
2019	4.51	70.39	0.67	3.84
2020	6.20	74.84	6.32	-0.12
2021	4.91	73.49	-1.80	6.71
2022	6.70	82.75	12.60	-5.90
2023	5.70	83.25	0.60	5.10
Avg.	6.36	66.94	5.08	1.07



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