

Liquidity Risk and the Cross-Section of Expected Hedge-Fund Returns*

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July 6, 2009

Abstract

This paper demonstrates that liquidity risk as measured by the covariation of fund returns with unexpected changes in aggregate liquidity is an important determinant in the cross-section of expected hedge-fund returns. Using the aggregate liquidity risk factor in Sadka (2006), this paper shows that funds that significantly load on liquidity risk subsequently outperform low-loading funds by about 6% annually, on average, over the period 1994–2008, while negative performance is observed during periods of significant liquidity crises. The returns are independent of the liquidity a fund provides to its investors as measured by lockup and redemption notice periods, and are also robust to the Fung and Hsieh (2001) seven factors, none of which carries a significant premium during the sample period. These findings highlight the importance of understanding systematic liquidity variations in the evaluation of hedge-fund performance.

JEL classification: G12; G14

Keywords: Liquidity risk; Hedge funds; Price impact; Asset pricing

*I would like to thank George Aragon, Tarun Chordia, Robert Korajczyk, Geoffrey Lasry, Ruslan Goyenko, Xiaoxia Lou, Yigal Newman, Gideon Ozik, Jun Qian, Gil Sadka, Ingrid Tierens, Matthew Rothman, and Akiko Watanabe (NBER discussant) for helpful comments and suggestions. I also appreciate the comments of seminar participants at NBER/Microstructure meeting, University of Massachusetts/Amherst, CREST-INSEE/Paris, Institutional Investors 15th annual conference (special session), Analytic Investors, Boston College, and Center for Asset Management/Boston College board member meeting. I would also like to acknowledge financial support from INQUIRE-Europe and the FDIC's Center for Financial Research. Special thanks are due to Mark Klebanov for extensive help obtaining the data. Any errors are my own.

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Introduction

Over the past decade the asset management industry has experienced a tremendous growth of hedge-fund asset value, peaking at 1.93 trillion dollars at the end of June 2008. Much of the finance literature about hedge funds has focused on understanding their risk-reward relation. Unlike asset-pricing models developed for equities or fixed-income securities, the risk attribution for hedge funds is more complex because they may hold a variety of asset classes and typically apply sophisticated financial instruments, often times with illiquid securities. For example, many hedge funds implement dynamic trading strategies which could lead to time-varying risk exposures. Fung and Hsieh (1997, 2001) and Agarwal and Naik (2004) find that option-based factors can be used to control for dynamic risk exposure. The performance analysis of hedge funds therefore typically considers linear multi-factor models that include exposures to a range of equity, bond, commodity, and option-based indices.

Recent events such as the Quant crisis of August 2007 (see, e.g., Khandani and Lo (2007, 2008)) and the financial crisis of Fall 2008 have raised questions about our understanding of hedge-fund risks. Much of the debate surrounding the risk-reward relation is the amount of a fund's returns that are attributable to alpha versus beta, i.e. to the manager's talent versus to the exposure to systematic risk. This is especially important given the incentive and fee structure applied in the industry, which largely compensates the manager for skill and essentially assumes a fund's return is mostly due to alpha. Yet, the fact that recent market events have dramatically impacted many funds that have shown little prior exposure to systematic risk suggests the risk model is not complete. For example, even though August 2007 is considered a significant negative shock amongst many hedge-fund managers, the market return during that month was 0.74%—nothing special about that month's market return that would be indicative of a significant liquidity event.

This paper demonstrates that liquidity risk, as measured by the covariation of fund returns with unexpected changes in aggregate liquidity, is an important determinant in the cross-section of expected hedge-fund returns. Using the aggregate liquidity risk factor in Sadka (2006) brought to date, this paper shows that funds that significantly load on liquidity risk subsequently outperform low-loading funds by about 6% annually, on average, over the period 1994–2008. This outperformance is independent of the illiquidity of a fund as measured by lockup and redemption notice periods. These findings are also robust to risk controls such as the Fung and Hsieh (2001)

factors, and to portfolio rebalancing frequency. The results therefore highlight the importance of understanding systematic liquidity variations in the evaluation of hedge-fund performance.

It is important to emphasize that the focus of this paper is not on the asset-specific liquidity characteristic (the liquidity level), but rather on the concept of market-wide liquidity as an undiversifiable risk factor (the liquidity risk). The stock price literature documents a premium as compensation for holding illiquid assets (e.g., Amihud and Mendelson (1986) that uses bid-ask spreads to measure illiquidity and Brennan and Subrahmanyam (1996) that uses price impacts). In contrast, a few recent studies focus on the systematic component of liquidity (liquidity risk) rather than on its actual idiosyncratic level (i.e. liquidity level). This strand of literature begins with studies that document the fact that firm-specific liquidity fluctuates over time, and also that there is a significant systematic, or market-wide component to these liquidity fluctuations (see, e.g., Chordia, Roll, and Subrahmanyam (2000), Amihud (2002)). Each using a different measure of liquidity, Pástor and Stambaugh (2003), Acharya and Pedersen (2005), and Sadka (2006) show that systematic liquidity risk is a priced risk factor, i.e. assets whose returns covary highly with aggregate liquidity earn higher expected returns than do assets whose returns exhibit low covariation with aggregate liquidity. This paper applies the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor, which is based on intraday price impact of stock trades, to the cross-section of hedge funds and shows it is priced in this universe as well.¹

This paper measures liquidity risk using the funds' monthly reported return series. Since fund holdings are not readily available, it is not possible to compare this measured risk to the liquidity risk, as well as liquidity level, of the assets that the funds actually hold. Nevertheless, Aragon (2007) uses share restrictions, such as lockup and redemption notice periods, to proxy for fund illiquidity, and shows that illiquid funds typically outperform liquid funds by about 4–7% per year.² To investigate the impact of share restriction on the liquidity risk findings here, funds are sorted into high- versus low-liquidity loading within each share restriction group. The results indicate that the premium for the liquidity risk is apparent in most categories of share restriction (as proxied by lockup and redemption notice periods). The results therefore suggest that the liquidity a fund provides to its investors need not necessarily reflect on the fund's exposure to aggregate liquidity

¹The measures of Pástor and Stambaugh (2003) and Acharya and Pedersen (2005) are also studied here; they exhibit similar, yet weaker results.

²Getmansky, Lo, and Makarov (2004) develop a return-based stale-price measure to proxy for the illiquidity of funds' assets. Aragon (2007) finds a positive correlation between this measure of illiquidity and lockup restrictions.

variations. This apparent imbalance of fund liquidity versus the liquidity of its assets is consistent with the observed practices of fund management during the financial crisis of Fall 2008, as many "liquid" funds "gated" their assets in the face of significant redemption claims by investors.

The paper also distinguishes the liquidity risk factor from the commonly used Fung and Hsieh (2001, 2004) factors. First, risk-adjusted portfolio returns are computed throughout the paper using the Fung-Hsieh seven-factor model, which includes measures of access to credit and leverage. The returns to the high-minus-low liquidity loading portfolio remain significant relative to this model, which further emphasizes the need for a liquidity risk factor, currently absent from typical models of hedge-fund performance. Moreover, the results suggest that none of the Fung and Hsieh factor loadings generate a significant return spread cross-sectionally over the sample period. In this context it is important to note that the Fung and Hsieh factors are originally designed to explain time-series return volatilities of hedge funds, not the cross-sectional variation of their expected returns. In contrast, the liquidity risk factor studied is quite unique insofar as it pertains to the cross-section of expected hedge-fund returns.

Additional analysis and discussion are provided to highlight the significance of the results. First, the liquidity-risk strategies are analyzed across different investment styles. Although most style indices are sensitive to liquidity risk (for example, Convertible Arbitrage, Emerging Markets, Equity Market Neutral, Event Driven, Fixed Income Arbitrage, Funds of Funds, Long/Short Equity, and Multi-Strategy exhibit a significant loading on the liquidity factor), the high-liquidity-loading funds also outperform low-liquidity loading funds within some investment styles. Second, a close attention is paid to three liquidity crises over the sample period: Fall of 1998 (LTCM), Summer of 2007 (the "Quant" crisis), and Fall of 2008 (the financial meltdown). The liquidity-risk strategy seems to capture these liquidity events as it underperforms over October-December 1998 (-4.32%), August-October 2007 (-4.15%), and October-December 2008 (-14.48%), which further strengthens the use of the liquidity factor as an indicator of market conditions. Moreover, the different liquidity events significantly impact the liquidity-risk strategy implemented within certain investment styles. For example, Fall 1998 has a significant impact on Fixed Income Arbitrage funds (-15.97%); August 2007 has a significant impact on Event Driven, Fixed Income Arbitrage, Global Macro, Long/Short Equity, and Multi Strategy; and Fall 2008 impacts all investment styles (except for Managed Futures), providing further insight into the economic drivers of these events.

Finally, the results of this study have several implications. First, they emphasize the robustness

of liquidity pricing because the same liquidity factor that pertains to the cross-section of stock returns also affects the broader universe of hedge-fund returns. Second, from a risk management standpoint, the paper provides a useful tool for evaluating a fund's exposure to liquidity risk. Third, from an asset-allocation perspective, a fund-of-funds manager can structure products that either load on or hedge liquidity risk using the liquidity loadings of individual funds. Fourth, some doubt the reliability of hedge-fund data because these data are mostly self-disclosed, and therefore subject to return smoothing or self-selection biases; yet, the fact that many funds have significant exposure to liquidity risk and that liquidity risk systematically impacts the cross-section of hedge-fund returns suggests that even if such biases are present, liquidity risk is not one of their important sources. Last, the returns to the high-minus-low liquidity risk strategies average about 8% per year through 2007; the financial crisis of 2008 reduces this average to 6% annually. Therefore, even in light of the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, the liquidity risk premia in the cross-section of hedge funds still seems significant from an economic point of view, further emphasizing the extent to which investors are willing to pay (or demand a premium) to avoid (carry) liquidity risk.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 1 describes the data used for this study. Section 2 investigates the exposure of various investment styles to liquidity risk, while Section 3 extends the analysis to the cross-section of individual funds. Additional tests are provided in Section 4. Section 5 concludes.

1 Data

Monthly hedge-fund return data are obtained from the TASS database for the period 1994–2008. The sample includes both operating, "Live" funds and "Graveyard" funds (that no longer report to TASS), which reduces the impact of survivorship bias. Only funds that report their returns on a monthly basis and net of all fees (management, incentive, and other expenses) are kept in the sample. The returns are based on US dollar, and are excess of the risk-free rate. For further details on the construction of the data sample see Klebanov (2008).

Table 1 reports some summary statistics of the sample used for this study. Overall, the sample includes 12,929 hedge funds, varying from 1,095 in 1994 to 8,542 in 2008. The average monthly hedge-fund return is 33 basis points and the average monthly cross-sectional standard deviation

is 6.87%. Comparing the return distribution across the sample years, Panel A shows that the minimum and the percentiles 1, 25, 50, 75, and 99, are similar across all years. Interestingly, the return distribution during 2006–2008 seems to include some very high returns: The maximum return is about an order magnitude higher than that during previous years. This is also reflected in the magnitude of the standard deviations: about 12% during 2006–2007 and 20% during 2008 compared to about 5% during 1994–2005. It is not clear whether the extreme high returns during 2006–2008 are actual returns or a result of a data error. The tests throughout the paper use the full sample of returns, yet it is important to note that unreported analysis confirms that excluding the extreme returns during the last three years of the sample does not change the results.

Panel B of Table 1 reports the summary statistics by investment style. Each fund in the sample characterizes itself as one of the following 11 investment styles: Convertible Arbitrage, Dedicated Short Bias, Emerging Markets, Equity Market Neutral, Event Driven, Fixed Income Arbitrage, Fund of Funds, Global Macro, Long/Short Equity, Managed Futures, and Multi-Strategy (see the Appendix for further details).³ Although this classification provides a general idea about a fund’s investment style, the ambiguity about the investment specifics as well as the fact that funds self-classify have been a focus of debate in the academic literature. Nevertheless, the different styles exhibit some cross-sectional variation in average returns, which would be valuable for testing the potential impact of liquidity risk.

The primary liquidity measure used here is based on the price-impact factors constructed in Sadka (2006). These measures are extracted from the Trades and Quotes (TAQ) tick-by-tick data following the empirical market microstructure model of Glosten and Harris (1988), along with various empirical findings in the literature (such as adjustments for block trades and possible auto-correlation in the order flow). The Glosten and Harris model allows the separation of price impact into permanent and transitory price effects. The distinction between permanent and transitory components of liquidity is achieved by classifying transaction-price changes into those whose effects persist in the following transaction versus those that vanish. A permanent change in the stock price is associated with a change in its perceived intrinsic value (i.e., informational effect) and is dependent on both the amount of informed trading and the amount of noise trading (see Kyle (1985) and Admati and Pfleiderer (1988)). In contrast, a transitory price change corresponds to

³Funds of funds are kept in the sample and are treated as a separate investment style because they can be viewed as targets of investment by a fund-of-funds-of-funds.

market-making costs, such as the costs associated with inventory maintenance and order processing or search (i.e., the non-informational effect). In addition, the Glosten and Harris model allows each of the permanent and transitory components to have a fixed and a variable cost with respect to trade size.

The four components of price impact, permanent-fixed, transitory-fixed, permanent-variable, and transitory-variable, are estimated in Sadka (2006) for the period 1983–2001. Here I use the same procedure to update the factors through December 2008. First, the components of price impact are estimated monthly, by stock, for the remaining period 2002–2008 using tick-by-tick data, which generally provide hundreds or even thousands of observations per month. Then, these firm-specific estimates are aggregated to form monthly market-wide estimates of each component of liquidity. As liquidity is highly persistent, I follow the literature to generate a time series of uncorrelated shocks for each price-impact component by applying an AR(3) model over the sample period 1994–2008 and using the residuals as proxies of shocks.⁴ Finally, since price impacts measure illiquidity rather than liquidity, I add a negative sign to each time series, so that a positive shock can be interpreted as an improvement to market liquidity. Sadka shows that only the permanent-variable component is priced in the cross-section of momentum and post-earnings-announcement-drift portfolios. This paper therefore also focuses on the permanent-variable component, while other measures of liquidity including the other three components of price impact are investigated in a later section. The permanent-variable component is henceforth simply referred to as the liquidity factor.⁵

Figure 1 plots the liquidity factor over the sample period. Consistent with the notion of liquidity dryouts, most notable are the negative shocks to liquidity that occur on September 1998 and September 2008, corresponding to the Russian bond default and the fall of LTCM in 1998, and the financial crisis and the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy in September 2008. Interestingly, two additional negative liquidity shocks are apparent: January 2001 and August 2007. The first is

⁴The literature typically applies an adjustment with only two lags (e.g. Pástor and Stambaugh (2003)), however over 1994–2008 liquidity seems to be somewhat more persistent and therefore AR(3) seems to work better in estimating shocks. Using AR(2) or first differences only strengthens the results of this paper. Unreported tests also show that the results remain significant when constructing the liquidity risk series using expanding windows.

⁵Note that the liquidity factor is based on transactions of NYSE-listed equities, while hedge-fund returns may originate from a variety of financial assets. Yet, there is a fair amount of evidence for cross-market liquidity correlation between stocks and bonds (see, e.g., Chordia, Sarkar, and Subrahmanyam (2005) and Goyenko (2007)) and co-movement in stock liquidity across countries over time (see, e.g., Karolyi, Lee, and van Dijk (2009)). Therefore, the liquidity factor used here may reflect a general state of liquidity, including markets other than the NYSE as well.

somewhat counter intuitive, because the decimalization on NYSE that began in January 2001 would imply improvement in market liquidity. In contrast, the transitory-fixed liquidity factor, which is likely highly related to the bid-ask spread, significantly increases during January 2001. The opposite pattern of the permanent-variable component during January 2001 suggests that although bid-ask spreads dropped considerably following decimalization, the variable price-impact cost has increased. One possible explanation is that the reduction in bid-ask spread forced many relatively small liquidity providers to exit the market, and with less liquidity providers price impact increases. The second negative liquidity shock corresponds to the Quant liquidity crisis of Summer 2007. It seems this shock marks the beginning of a volatile period insofar as market liquidity variations, which peaked with the negative shock of September 2008.

In addition to the liquidity factor, the paper also includes various factors shown to be important in the hedge-fund literature (see, e.g., Fung and Hsieh (1997, 2001, 2004)). These are: MKT-RF and SMB of Fama and French (1993), the change in the term spread (the monthly change in the 10-year treasury constant maturity yield), the change in the credit spread (the monthly change in Moody's Baa yield less 10-year treasury constant maturity yield), and the trend-following factors of Fung and Hsieh (2001, 2004), namely, PTFSD (bonds), PTFSTX (currencies), and PTFSCOM (commodities).⁶ Put together, these seven factors are known as the Fung-Hsieh seven-factor model. Table 2 presents the pairwise time-series correlation of these factors and the liquidity factor. The main conclusion pertaining to liquidity is that liquidity does not seem to significantly covary with any of the other factors. The factor most correlated with liquidity (in absolute value) is credit spread—the correlation is -0.34 . This negative correlation suggests that deterioration in credit (credit spread widening) is contemporaneously correlated with a drop in liquidity, which is consistent with some views about the driving forces of the liquidity crisis of August 2007 and Fall 2008. Interestingly, the market return does not exhibit a significant correlation with liquidity. For example, the market return during September 1998 and August 2007 is 5.92% and 0.74%, respectively. In other words, there is nothing special about the market return during these months that would indicate they exhibit the severe liquidity shocks during the sample period. Similarly, the trend-following factors also do not correlate significantly with liquidity.

⁶I thank Ken French and David Hsieh for providing their risk factors on their respective web sites: http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/data_library.html and <http://faculty.fuqua.duke.edu/~dah7/DataLibrary/TF-FAC.xls>.

2 Investment Style Exposure to Liquidity Risk

I begin the analysis of hedge-fund returns and liquidity risk with an examination of the different hedge-fund indices. Table 3 reports the results of two time-series regressions for each investment style index: (1) regression of index returns on the market return and the liquidity factor, and (2) the latter regression while adding the rest of the Fung-Hsieh factors. The results indicate that eight of the eleven indices (Convertible Arbitrage, Emerging Markets, Equity Market Neutral, Event Driven, Fixed Income Arbitrage, Fund of Funds, Long/Short Equity, and Multi-Strategy) exhibit a positive and significant loading on the liquidity factor for both regression specifications. One index (Dedicated Short Bias) has a negative, albeit statistically insignificant, liquidity loading.

Generally, the liquidity risk of the different indices makes economic sense. For example, strategies based on corporate news such as the post-earnings-announcement drift would be included in the Event Driven investment style. Sadka (2006) shows this earnings momentum strategy significantly loads on liquidity risk, the intuition being that such a strategy requires relatively high turnover; therefore an arbitrageur following this strategy would be averse to unexpected market liquidity declines that increase the cost of rebalancing the portfolio. Thus, it is perhaps not surprising that the Event Driven investment style is also significantly related to liquidity risk. Another example is the Dedicated short bias investment style. This style has a negative loading on liquidity risk, which suggests managers whose funds are characterized under this style engage in short positions in assets whose value decreases when market liquidity drops.

Nevertheless, as style definitions are quite broad and hedge funds typically engage in multiple strategies, the analysis in Table 3 may be viewed as a way of understanding the actual liquidity risk imbedded in each style, rather than a confirmation of our prior notion of liquidity risk of each style. From a practical standpoint, the fact that liquidity loading varies across investment styles is important for the viability of liquidity as a potential pricing factor in the space of hedge funds—if all investment styles were to exhibit a similar liquidity loading then liquidity risk would not be able to explain the difference in their performances. Figure 2 plots the average monthly return (excess of risk-free rate) of each investment style along with its liquidity loading (controlling for Fung-Hsieh factors). Dedicated Short Bias has both the lowest return and liquidity loading, while the top three performing indices, Long/Short Equity, Multi-Strategy, and Emerging Markets, exhibit the top three liquidity loadings. Although not a formal test, the evidence is consistent with the pricing of

liquidity risk in the cross-section of hedge-fund styles: The higher the liquidity loading the higher the average performance (a cross-sectional regression of the average investment style return on its liquidity beta yields a slope coefficient of 0.28% with a t -statistic of 2.08).

A more formal test can be obtained using the cross-sectional regression framework of Fama and MacBeth (1973). However, using the cross-section of the eleven investment style portfolios alone does not provide sufficient degrees of freedom for obtaining meaningful cross-sectional estimates of the coefficient of liquidity beta while controlling for Fung-Hsieh seven factors. When I use the entire cross-section of individual funds (with at least 24 monthly return observations over the sample period), estimating each fund's full-sample factor loadings using a single regression of fund return on the seven Fung-Hsieh factors and the liquidity factor, and running cross-sectional regressions (normalized) of monthly fund returns on the factor loadings each month (180 months), the time-series mean of the liquidity beta coefficient is 1.43% per month (t -statistic of 2.24), which indicates that liquidity risk is significantly priced in the cross-section.

3 Liquidity Risk Sorted Portfolios

The previous section investigates liquidity risk at the investment style level. This section and those that follow investigate the pricing of liquidity risk using portfolios of individual hedge funds while allowing for time variation in liquidity loadings. Specifically, I form ten portfolios of hedge funds every month (with equal number of funds in each portfolio) using two-year rolling liquidity factor loadings (funds are kept in the portfolios for one month). The liquidity loading of each fund is calculated using a simple regression of the fund's monthly return on the market return and the liquidity factor. In any given month, I only include funds with at least 18 non-missing return observations over the prior 24 months. Two years provide sufficient observations to estimate the liquidity loading, while allowing for time variation, and without losing too many years in the beginning of the sample. Note the results below are robust to using longer rolling windows, and to the inclusion of some of the other hedge-fund factors in the rolling regressions (provided a sufficiently long rolling window). Portfolio formation therefore begins January 1996 and ends December 2008 (156 monthly observations). This portfolio approach makes it easy to compare the liquidity risk to the risks captured by the Fung-Hsieh factors; such a comparison can be done by simply regressing the monthly liquidity-beta portfolio returns on the seven hedge-fund factors: The intercept of this

regression is the Fung-Hsieh alpha.

Figure 3 plots the Fung-Hsieh alpha of each liquidity-loading decile (in bars) along with the respective t -statistic (in symbols). The figure shows that the high-liquidity-loading portfolio has the highest average monthly risk-adjusted return (0.65%) and the low-liquidity-loading portfolio has the lowest average monthly risk-adjusted return (0.11%), while the rest of the portfolio returns generally increase with liquidity loading. The figure also includes the high-minus-low portfolio, whose monthly alpha is 0.54% with a t -statistic of 2.71. The performance of the portfolio spread suggests that high-liquidity-loading funds significantly outperform low-liquidity-loading funds in the future, consistent with the interpretation of an expected return premium to holding liquidity risk.

These results are also reported in Table 4. For completion, this table also reports the returns of decile portfolios sorted on factor loadings with respect to each of the Fung-Hsieh factors. For example, funds whose returns are highly sensitive to changes in the credit spread marginally outperform funds with low such sensitivity by 25 basis points per month (t -statistic of 0.67). The results indicate that over the period 1994–2008, none of these factor sensitivities significantly predict returns (t -statistics vary from -1.14 to 0.75 for the high-minus-low factor loading portfolio spread).⁷ Therefore, although the Fung-Hsieh factors perform quite well insofar as explaining the time-series variation of hedge-fund returns (as typically reflected by high regression R^2 in the time series), they do not seem to generate a spread in expected returns in the same manner as the liquidity factor.

A couple of more comments here. First, the portfolio analysis provides a simple way of gauging the economic magnitude of the impact of liquidity risk in the cross-section of hedge-fund returns. The spread is about 6% annually, and the t -statistic of 2.71 is quite high considering the short time period of 13 years. For comparison, many studies in asset-pricing that utilize monthly stock returns span across about three times the number of months in this study, which makes the t -statistic comparable to 4.51 over a 36-year time period ($\sqrt{36/13} \times 2.71 = 4.51$). Sadka (2006) reports an average return spread (high minus low) of 0.44% per month or 5.3% annually, with a t -statistic of 2.43, using liquidity-loading portfolios of equities for the period 1988–2001 (similar magnitudes are reported in Pástor and Stambaugh (2003), Acharya and Pedersen (2005)). Therefore, liquidity risk seems to have a similar impact in the cross-section of hedge funds and in the cross-section of

⁷In comparison, none of the Fung-Hsieh factors exhibit a significant average monthly return over the sample period either (t -statistics vary from -1.05 to 1.73).

equities. Second, the high-minus-low liquidity beta portfolio of hedge funds is shown to emphasize the significant difference in the cross-section of funds, yet, in contrast to equities, its construction is not straightforward in practice. For example, some funds may be closed for new investors, and even if open—may not provide entering points every month. In addition, the monthly portfolio rebalancing would require frequent redemptions, which are subject to notice periods and lockups (addressed below). Finally, short selling a hedge fund is not possible, although a negative position with respect to a particular hedge fund can be achieved by assuming the opposite positions to those in which the particular hedge fund is invested, provided information about the fund’s positions.

4 Additional Tests

The previous sections introduce the main result of the paper about the impact of liquidity risk exposure on the cross-section of hedge-fund returns. In what follows, the paper provides additional analysis and discussion to highlight the significance of the results.

4.1 Share Restrictions

This paper emphasizes the role of liquidity risk as measured by the covariance of hedge-fund returns with unexpected changes in aggregate liquidity. Yet, a comparison to a fund’s level of illiquidity, as viewed by investors, is naturally called for. For example, funds may include a lockup provision that requires that all initial monies allocated to the fund not be withdrawn before the end of a pre-specified period (lockup period). Also, funds typically include a redemption notice period, which is the amount of notice investors are required to provide before redeeming shares. Unlike the lockup period, the notice period is a rolling restriction and applies throughout the investor’s tenure. These restrictions provide a well-defined window in which investors could redeem their shares, and therefore may well proxy the degree of share illiquidity for hedge fund investors. Lockup and notice periods are easily observable on by reviewing a funds’ limited partnership agreements and they are readily available on the TASS database. Aragon (2007) investigates the impact of share restrictions on fund performance. He finds that funds that include a lockup period outperform funds that do not include lockups. Similarly, the longer the redemption notice period the higher the fund’s return. These finding suggest investors are compensated for investing in illiquid funds, which is analogous to the illiquidity premium observed for stocks (see, e.g., Amihud and Mendelson (1986)).

To investigate the relation of share restrictions and exposure to liquidity risk, funds are separated into groups according to their lockup and redemption notice periods and then the funds in each group are sorted into ten liquidity-loading portfolios as in Table 4. I generally follow Aragon (2007) in the construction of the lockup and redemption notice period variables. Since lockups are heavily clustered around zero and 12 months, in the tests below lockup is assigned a value of 0 if there is no lockup period, and 1 otherwise. As for redemption notice periods, funds are divided into groups corresponding to intervals using 0, 30, 60, 90, and 365 days. Note that 12,171 funds of the 12,929 included in the sample report a lockup period and a redemption notice period. These variables remain constant for each fund throughout the sample period. Ex-ante, the relation between the illiquidity of a fund and the fund's liquidity risk is not obvious. For example, the performance of a fund with high liquidity risk and weak share restriction may suffer during a market-wide liquidity shock if investors pull out rapidly, which would cause additional price pressure thereby exacerbating the fund's losses. A fund that has more time to "work the trades" may experience less losses, however, such a fund may choose to invest in more illiquid assets to begin with.

The Fung-Hsieh alphas of the different portfolios are reported in Table 5. First noticeable is that the results in Aragon (2007) for 1994–2001 continue to hold throughout 2008: Panel A shows that for each liquidity loading portfolio, the funds with a lockup value of 1 outperform those with a value of 0. The results in Panel B are a bit weaker insofar as the funds with long redemption notice periods generally outperform those with short periods, but only for notice periods of up to 60 days. Nevertheless, the main results about liquidity risk remain significant within most share restriction groups. The alphas of the high-minus-low liquidity-loading portfolio varies in the range 0.46–0.69% per month (statistically significant), with the exception of funds with notice periods of 60–90 days, which exhibits insignificant alpha, and the funds with notice periods of above 90 days, which exhibit a high monthly alpha of 1.17% (albeit a t -statistic of 1.47). The conclusion is that the liquidity a fund provides to its investors need not necessarily reflect on the fund's exposure to aggregate liquidity variations.

The results therefore suggest that the impact of liquidity risk on the cross-section of hedge-fund returns is independent of the share restriction effect. In fact, it seems liquidity risk has a stronger impact within the funds that offer low share restriction: funds with no lockup exhibit an alpha spread of 0.57% while funds with lockup earn 0.46%; similarly the alpha spread seems to decrease with redemption notice period. Overall, these results point to a significant imbalance between

the liquidity a fund promises to its investors and the sensitivity of its assets to market liquidity conditions. This conclusion is further strengthened by the observed actions undertaken by hedge-fund managers during the financial crisis of 2008. In their quest for liquidity, many investors in hedge funds turned to Long/Short Equity funds with redemption requests because, until then, such funds were perceived relatively liquid. However, in light of the massive redemption requests, many hedge-fund managers implemented the practice of "raising gates," i.e. temporarily not allowing withdrawals, perhaps to protect the value of their investment. This suggests that managers may have invested in illiquid assets all along, or that their investment in assets that had been generally perceived liquid in normal times have suddenly turned illiquid during the financial crisis. Either way, the significant negative return spread on the high-minus-low liquidity loading portfolio during the fourth quarter of 2008 (-14.48% across all funds) emphasizes the importance of understanding the liquidity risk assumed by hedge funds.

4.2 Liquidity Risk Sorted Portfolios: Style Analysis

To provide some insight as to whether liquidity risk pricing is an inter- versus intra-style effect, Table 6 reports the performance (returns and alphas) of liquidity-loading sorted portfolios separately using the funds in each investment style (these are dependent sorts—the funds in each style are divided into ten equal size groups each month). The results show that alpha of the high-minus-low portfolio is significant for the styles Emerging Markets, Event Driven, and Fund of Funds. Equity Market Neutral, Fixed Income Arbitrage, and Managed Futures funds exhibit alphas with t -statistics above 1, and the rest of the styles are insignificant. Two investment styles—Convertible Arbitrage and Global Macro—earn negative yet insignificant risk-adjusted returns. Note that as an index, Long/Short Equity exhibits a significant positive liquidity loading (Table 3), yet the insignificant return spread suggests these type of funds do not vary much in their exposure to liquidity risk (which is plausible if many such funds engage in similar investment strategies). Most notable is the Emerging Markets style that exhibits a 2.24% monthly risk-adjusted return spread, which implies quite a large difference in the liquidity-risk exposure of hedge funds in this style. To summarize, the results in Tables 3 and 6 give a mixed view: For some investment styles such as Long/Short Equity the effect seems to be inter-style, with no return spread observed intra-style, while others such as Emerging Markets exhibit both inter- and intra-style liquidity risk pricing.

4.3 Long-Run Performance

The voluntary nature of a fund's reporting to TASS and its impact on the reliability of the reported returns has been a center of debate in the literature. One effect that is often mentioned is return "smoothing". The underlying reasoning is that a fund applies discretion while reporting its returns, typically resulting with returns that are smoothed over a few months, which reduces the fund's measured volatility. This is possible particularly when a fund holds illiquid, infrequently traded assets that are not marked-to-market often. Such "smoothing" suggests that measuring a fund's performance over a long period may be more indicative of its performance. To study this effect, Table 7 reports long-run returns of the liquidity-loading portfolios of Table 4. Specifically, the table uses multiple month cumulative returns computed for non-overlapping intervals. For example, to calculate a three-month holding period return, portfolios are rebalanced only in the beginning of January, April, July, and October of each year. The reported returns are annualized to facilitate easy comparison across different holding periods. Overall, the results indicate that the performance of the liquidity-loading portfolios does not significantly vary with the holding period and rebalancing frequency. The high-minus-low return spread varies over 5.90–6.23% per year, which is comparable to the 6% obtained using monthly rebalancing (Table 4). From a practical point of view, the long-run performance of the high-minus-low return spread also relaxes some concerns about the monthly portfolio rebalancing, which would require redemptions subject to notice periods and lockups.

Figure 4 provides another way of presenting these results. Each panel plots the time series of the returns to the high-minus-low return spread assuming the portfolio is formed in the beginning of each month, yet returns are cumulated over the following few months without rebalancing. For example, Panel C plots the 12-month-ahead return for the high-minus-low portfolio while keeping the funds fixed for 12 months, and the portfolio is reformed in each month. In other words, the return for March 2003 is the return to the strategy over March 2003 through February 2004 (funds are kept for 12 months), then in April 2003 the portfolio is formed again (according to the prior 24-month liquidity loading) and the return for April 2003 is computed for April 2003 through March 2004. This is a way of gauging the profitability of the strategy over longer holding periods without a particular starting month. Panel C suggests that no matter when the portfolio is formed during the sample period, as long as it is not rebalanced for 12 months, it is likely to earn positive profits most of the time. This result reflects the fact that extreme negative liquidity shocks are rare during the sample period (see more discussion below).

4.4 A Close Look at Three Liquidity Crises

I would like to pay a closer attention to the events of Fall of 1998 (LTCM), Summer of 2007 (the Quant crisis; see Khandani and Lo (2007) for a potential explanation for this crisis), and Fall of 2008 (the financial meltdown). It is difficult to apply formal tests given single events, nevertheless some simple statistics pertaining to liquidity risk may prove useful for our understanding of these events. Table 8 reports the three-month cumulative returns of the high-minus-low liquidity-loading return spread portfolio over 1998, 2007, and 2008; funds are kept in the portfolios for three months; and portfolios are formed each month.

The portfolio that uses all funds seems to capture the three liquidity events as it underperforms over October-December 1998 (-4.32%), August-October 2007 (-4.15%), and October-December 2008 (-14.48%). Thus, not only does the liquidity factor exhibit a significant drop during these periods as mentioned earlier in the discussion of Figure 1, but also the liquidity-loading sorted portfolio captures the same liquidity event.

Additional insight can be drawn from analyzing the portfolios of different investment styles. Eyeballing the returns reported in Table 8 suggests that some investment styles are more affected by these liquidity event than others. For example, Fall 1998 has a significant impact on Fixed Income Arbitrage funds (-15.97%), which is consistent with the fall of LTCM due to Russia's bond default. It also seems that August 2007 has significant impact on the styles Convertible Arbitrage, Event Driven, Fixed Income Arbitrage, Global Macro, Long/Short Equity, and Multi-Strategy and less impact on the other styles. This evidence suggests that the August 2007 effect is not necessarily concentrated in a single strategy. Some may view the evidence as suggesting that the style classification is not sufficiently fine to significantly distinguish between fund strategies, and/or that funds that self-classify in a particular style apply multiple strategies, some of which may be related/exposed to other styles. Nonetheless, the results are consistent with conventional wisdom suggesting that at the heart of the crisis were Multi-Strategy funds suffering loss of credit, and securitized, structured, and real-estate related portfolios (Fixed Income Arbitrage), which were forced to meet Value-at-Risk (VAR) requirements and margin calls by liquidating their more liquid strategies (Long/Short Equity and quantitative strategies). As for the most recent financial crisis, it seems that all investment styles exhibit a considerable negative return to the high-minus-low liquidity loading strategy (except for Managed Futures), ranging from -7.84% to -30.15% during

the fourth quarter of 2008.

4.5 Alternative Measures of Aggregate Liquidity

It is well recognized that liquidity can be measured in various ways. Some measures may produce somewhat different results because they may capture different aspects of liquidity (see Korajczyk and Sadka (2008)). Table 9 repeats the liquidity-loading portfolio sorts of Table 4 with five additional measures of liquidity: Pástor and Stambaugh (2003), Acharya and Pedersen (2005), and the other three price-impact components of Sadka (2006).⁸ The results show that the most significant high-minus-low alpha spread is obtained using the transitory-fixed factor (0.38% per month with a t -statistic of 1.65), while none of the other measures produce significant return spreads. The fact that of the four price-impact measures only the permanent-variable affects the cross-section of hedge funds is perhaps not surprising given similar results in the cross-section of stock returns (Sadka (2006)). Yet, the fact that the measures of Pástor and Stambaugh (2003) and Acharya and Pedersen (2005) do not produce significant alpha spreads is perhaps more puzzling. Nevertheless, two comments are noteworthy in this respect. First, the return spread is positive for both measures, and returns seem to increase from the low to the high decile portfolio (especially for the Pástor and Stambaugh (2003) measure) but the difference is not statistically significant. Second, the Pástor and Stambaugh (2003) measure is based on price reversals, while the Amihud (2002) measure used in Acharya and Pedersen (2005) is highly correlated with the bid-ask spread (also typically associated with reversals, temporary price effects). Therefore, the evidence may also suggest that the aspect of liquidity associated with permanent rather than transitory effects is important for pricing. The intuition from Kyle (1985) and Admati and Pfleiderer (1988) about the economic interpretation of permanent price effects may imply that the exposure to the variation in the informed to uninformed ratio is important for understanding the cross-section of hedge-fund returns.

⁸The aggregate measure of Pástor and Stambaugh (2003) is available via Wharton Research Data Services (WRDS) through December 2006 (the results using this measure are therefore for the period 1994–2006). To obtain the aggregate measure of Acharya and Pedersen (2005), I follow the procedures described in that study using data through December 2008.

5 Conclusion

This paper provides empirical evidence for the importance of considering liquidity as a risk factor in hedge-fund returns. Funds that significantly load on liquidity risk earn high future returns during 1994–2008, suggesting that the performance of many funds over this time period may be due to beta (systematic liquidity risk) rather than alpha (risk-adjusted returns; management skill). The results of this study have several implications. First, they emphasize the robustness of liquidity pricing because the same liquidity factor that pertains to the cross-section of stock returns also affects the universe of hedge-fund returns. Second, from a risk management standpoint, the paper provides a useful tool for evaluating the liquidity risk the fund is exposed to. Third, from an asset allocation perspective, a fund-of-fund manager can structure products that either load on or hedge liquidity risk using the liquidity risk attributes of individual funds. Last, some doubt the reliability of hedge-fund data because they are mostly self-disclosed, and therefore subject to return smoothing or self-selection biases; yet, the fact that many funds have significant exposure to liquidity risk and that the liquidity risk systematically impacts the cross-section of hedge-fund returns suggests that even if such biases are present, liquidity risk is not one of their important sources.

Appendix

The investment styles used in TASS are based on the definitions of Credit Suisse Tremont Index LLC's series of sub-indices, which are designed to track the primary categories of investment styles used by hedge fund managers. Below are the definitions of the different styles.

- **Convertible Arbitrage:** This strategy is identified by hedge investing in the convertible securities of a company. A typical investment is to be long the convertible bond and short the common stock of the same company. Positions are designed to generate profits from the fixed income security as well as the short sale of stock, while protecting principal from market moves.
- **Dedicated Short Bias:** Dedicated short sellers were once a robust category of hedge funds before the long bull market rendered the strategy difficult to implement. A new category, short biased, has emerged. The strategy is to maintain net short as opposed to pure short exposure. Short bias managers take short positions in mostly equities and derivatives. The

short bias of a manager's portfolio must be constantly greater than zero to be classified in this category.

- **Emerging Markets:** This strategy involves equity or fixed income investing in emerging markets around the world. Because many emerging markets do not allow short selling, nor offer viable futures or other derivative products with which to hedge, emerging market investing often employs a long-only strategy.
- **Equity Market Neutral:** This investment strategy is designed to exploit equity market inefficiencies and usually involves being simultaneously long and short matched equity portfolios of the same size within a country. Market neutral portfolios are designed to be either beta or currency neutral, or both. Well-designed portfolios typically control for industry, sector, market capitalization, and other exposures. Leverage is often applied to enhance returns.
- **Event Driven:** This strategy is defined as equity-oriented investing designed to capture price movement generated by an anticipated corporate event. There are four popular sub-categories in event-driven strategies: risk arbitrage, distressed securities, Regulation D and high yield investing.

Risk Arbitrage: Specialists invest simultaneously in long and short positions in both companies involved in a merger or acquisition. Risk arbitrageurs are typically long the stock of the company being acquired and short the stock of the acquirer. The principal risk is deal risk, should the deal fail to close.

Distressed Securities: Fund managers invest in the debt, equity or trade claims of companies in financial distress and generally bankruptcy. The securities of companies in need of legal action or restructuring to revive financial stability typically trade at substantial discounts to par value and thereby attract investments when managers perceive a turn-around will materialize.

Regulation D, or Reg. D: This subset refers to investments in micro and small capitalization public companies that are raising money in private capital markets. Investments usually take the form of a convertible security with an exercise price that floats or is subject to a look-back provision that insulates the investor from a decline in the price of the underlying stock.

High Yield: Often called junk bonds, this subset refers to investing in low-graded fixed-income securities of companies that show significant upside potential. Managers generally buy and

hold high yield debt.

- **Fixed Income Arbitrage:** The fixed income arbitrageur aims to profit from price anomalies between related interest rate securities. Most managers trade globally with a goal of generating steady returns with low volatility. This category includes interest rate swap arbitrage, US and non-US government bond arbitrage, forward yield curve arbitrage, and mortgage-backed securities arbitrage. The mortgage-backed market is primarily US-based, over-the-counter and particularly complex.
- **Global Macro:** Global macro managers carry long and short positions in any of the world's major capital or derivative markets. These positions reflect their views on overall market direction as influenced by major economic trends and/or events. The portfolios of these funds can include stocks, bonds, currencies, and commodities in the form of cash or derivatives instruments. Most funds invest globally in both developed and emerging markets.
- **Long/Short Equity:** This directional strategy involves equity-oriented investing on both the long and short sides of the market. The objective is not to be market neutral. Managers have the ability to shift from value to growth, from small to medium to large capitalization stocks, and from a net long position to a net short position. Managers may use futures and options to hedge. The focus may be regional, such as long/short US or European equity, or sector specific, such as long and short technology or healthcare stocks. Long/short equity funds tend to build and hold portfolios that are substantially more concentrated than those of traditional stock funds.
- **Managed Futures:** This strategy invests in listed financial and commodity futures markets and currency markets around the world. The managers are usually referred to as Commodity Trading Advisors, or CTAs. Trading disciplines are generally systematic or discretionary. Systematic traders tend to use price and market specific information (often technical) to make trading decisions, while discretionary managers use a judgmental approach.

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Table 1
Summary Statistics

This table reports summary diagnostics for the sample of hedge funds in TASS. The statistic N is either the number of different hedge funds each year (Panel A) or for each investment style over the entire sample period (Panel B). The rest of the statistics (minimum; 1, 25, 50, 75, and 99 percentiles; maximum; and standard deviation) are time-series averages of monthly cross-sectional statistics: In Panel A statistics are averages over the 12 months of each year; in Panel B the statistics are first obtained each month from the cross-section of hedge funds in each investment style and then averaged over the 180 months of the sample. Panel C reports the total number of hedge funds in the sample as well as other statistics averaged over the 180 months of the sample.

	N	Min	P1	P25	P50	P75	P99	Max	Std
<i>Panel A. All funds, per year</i>									
1994	1,095	-0.3243	-0.1284	-0.0228	-0.0024	0.0160	0.1381	0.3703	0.0477
1995	1,382	-0.3803	-0.1108	-0.0102	0.0061	0.0236	0.1557	0.8627	0.0559
1996	1,693	-0.4420	-0.1173	-0.0089	0.0078	0.0256	0.1617	0.4852	0.0498
1997	1,959	-0.3820	-0.1419	-0.0110	0.0083	0.0282	0.1639	0.5953	0.0530
1998	2,264	-0.5454	-0.1975	-0.0224	0.0012	0.0239	0.1726	0.8985	0.0668
1999	2,613	-0.4268	-0.1300	-0.0093	0.0099	0.0333	0.2111	0.6728	0.0596
2000	2,972	-0.4861	-0.1762	-0.0214	0.0025	0.0254	0.1972	0.5598	0.0642
2001	3,497	-0.4164	-0.1406	-0.0139	0.0019	0.0166	0.1434	0.6530	0.0491
2002	4,085	-0.3889	-0.1083	-0.0104	0.0026	0.0180	0.1207	0.5292	0.0401
2003	4,841	-0.3168	-0.0654	-0.0013	0.0108	0.0292	0.1227	0.6461	0.0362
2004	5,775	-0.2620	-0.0646	-0.0048	0.0060	0.0188	0.0894	0.3676	0.0277
2005	6,505	-0.5271	-0.0686	-0.0124	0.0015	0.0139	0.0880	0.4343	0.0304
2006	6,879	-0.3882	-0.0664	-0.0052	0.0067	0.0204	0.0921	7.9542	0.1241
2007	6,727	-0.4796	-0.0801	-0.0075	0.0056	0.0199	0.1023	7.8496	0.1243
2008	8,542	-0.6765	-0.1850	-0.0443	-0.0185	0.0097	0.1109	13.2450	0.2012
<i>Panel B. Full sample, by investment style</i>									
Convertible Arbitrage	258	-0.0936	-0.0767	-0.0067	0.0023	0.0114	0.0740	0.0890	0.0251
Dedicated Short Bias	54	-0.0828	-0.0828	-0.0253	0.0014	0.0266	0.0844	0.0844	0.0440
Emerging Markets	656	-0.1852	-0.1352	-0.0233	0.0024	0.0309	0.1840	0.2746	0.0572
Equity Market Neutral	664	-0.1100	-0.0811	-0.0088	0.0037	0.0183	0.0884	0.1327	0.0308
Event Driven	785	-0.1499	-0.0758	-0.0066	0.0038	0.0148	0.1060	0.2091	0.0321
Fixed Income Arbitrage	501	-0.1262	-0.1013	-0.0066	0.0038	0.0142	0.0939	0.1365	0.0318
Fund of Funds	4,268	-0.1843	-0.0722	-0.0102	0.0023	0.0156	0.0738	0.1978	0.0274
Global Macro	608	-0.1775	-0.1371	-0.0183	0.0027	0.0244	0.1537	0.2166	0.0491
Long/Short Equity	3,574	-0.2812	-0.1161	-0.0164	0.0058	0.0295	0.1446	1.3490	0.0731
Managed Futures	964	-0.2799	-0.1509	-0.0231	0.0040	0.0317	0.1714	0.3443	0.0608
Multi-Strategy	1,177	-0.1832	-0.1134	-0.0104	0.0039	0.0192	0.1203	1.0133	0.0710
<i>Panel C. All funds, full sample</i>									
	12,929	-0.4295	-0.1187	-0.0137	0.0033	0.0215	0.1380	2.4082	0.0687

Table 2
Correlations

The table reports the pairwise time-series Pearson correlations of the Fung and Hsieh (2001) factors and the permanent-variable liquidity factor in Sadka (2006). The Fung-Hsieh seven factors are the market portfolio (excess of risk-free rate), SMB of Fama and French (1993), change in term spread, change in credit spread, and the trend-following factors, PTFSBD (bonds), PTFSFX (currencies), and PTFSKOM (commodities). P-values are reported in square brackets. The sample period is January 1994 to December 2008.

	MKT-RF	SMB	Δ TERM	Δ CREDIT	PTFSBD	PTFSFX	PTFSKOM
SMB	0.21 [0.00]						
Δ TERM	0.03 [0.66]	0.05 [0.48]					
Δ CREDIT	-0.38 [0.00]	-0.23 [0.00]	-0.48 [0.00]				
PTFSBD	-0.17 [0.02]	-0.03 [0.71]	-0.13 [0.04]	0.15 [0.03]			
PTFSFX	-0.19 [0.01]	0.02 [0.79]	-0.17 [0.00]	0.29 [0.42]	0.19 [0.01]		
PTFSKOM	-0.15 [0.05]	-0.01 [0.89]	-0.08 [0.01]	0.19 [0.66]	0.18 [0.02]	0.36 [0.00]	
Liquidity	0.13 [0.08]	0.07 [0.33]	0.08 [0.28]	-0.34 [0.00]	-0.01 [0.89]	-0.10 [0.16]	-0.08 [0.27]

Table 3
Time-Series Regressions of Hedge Fund Returns on Different Factors

The table reports the results of time-series regressions of hedge-fund returns portfolios on the Fung and Hsieh (2001) factors and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor. Hedge funds are sorted monthly into eleven portfolios according to investment style (portfolio returns are equally weighted). The factors are the market portfolio (excess of risk-free rate), SMB of Fama and French (1993), the change in the term spread, the change in the credit spread, and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor. T-statistics are reported in square brackets. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2008.

Investment Style	Intercept	MKT-RF	SMB	Δ TERM	Δ CREDIT	PTFSBD	PTFSFX	PTFSCOM	Liquidity	R-Square / Adj. R-Square
Convertible Arbitrage	0.0016	0.2094							1.2795	0.41
	[1.46]	[8.50]							[6.08]	0.41
	0.0026	0.1232	0.0232	-0.0274	-0.0564	-0.0069	-0.0058	-0.0053	0.7759	0.61
	[2.80]	[5.40]	[0.92]	[-6.15]	[-8.00]	[-1.09]	[-1.13]	[-0.76]	[4.17]	0.59
Dedicated Short Bias	0.0034	-0.9563							0.3272	0.74
	[1.79]	[-22.23]							[0.89]	0.73
	0.0053	-0.9686	-0.4162	-0.0178	-0.0698	0.0018	0.0040	0.0056	-0.1554	0.85
	[3.54]	[-26.06]	[-10.14]	[-2.45]	[-6.07]	[0.18]	[0.48]	[0.49]	[-0.51]	0.84
Emerging Markets	0.0034	0.6414							1.5267	0.48
	[1.44]	[11.91]							[3.32]	0.48
	0.0039	0.5434	0.1882	-0.0034	-0.0358	-0.0334	-0.0003	0.0016	1.1302	0.54
	[1.67]	[9.45]	[2.96]	[-0.30]	[-2.01]	[-2.08]	[-0.02]	[0.09]	[2.41]	0.52
Equity Market Neutral	0.0044	0.0983							0.7026	0.30
	[6.26]	[6.17]							[5.16]	0.29
	0.0049	0.0659	-0.0173	-0.0160	-0.0313	-0.0011	0.0051	0.0016	0.4686	0.45
	[7.54]	[4.11]	[-0.98]	[-5.11]	[-6.32]	[-0.25]	[1.43]	[0.33]	[3.59]	0.42
Event Driven	0.0042	0.2579							0.8787	0.60
	[5.28]	[14.40]							[5.74]	0.60
	0.0048	0.1901	0.0710	-0.0077	-0.0362	-0.0180	0.0039	-0.0030	0.5316	0.76
	[7.43]	[11.97]	[4.05]	[-2.49]	[-7.37]	[-4.06]	[1.10]	[-0.60]	[4.10]	0.74
Fixed Income Arbitrage	0.0026	0.1131							0.9383	0.24
	[2.63]	[5.06]							[4.91]	0.24
	0.0038	0.0303	-0.0176	-0.0269	-0.0631	-0.0042	-0.0047	0.0015	0.3924	0.57
	[4.92]	[1.58]	[-0.83]	[-7.18]	[-10.66]	[-0.78]	[-1.09]	[0.25]	[2.51]	0.55
Fund of Funds	0.0017	0.2394							1.0914	0.43
	[1.54]	[9.50]							[5.07]	0.42
	0.0023	0.1808	0.0726	-0.0203	-0.0462	-0.0058	0.0130	0.0134	0.7393	0.58
	[2.29]	[7.39]	[2.69]	[-4.25]	[-6.11]	[-0.85]	[2.36]	[1.77]	[3.71]	0.56
Global Macro	0.0032	0.1570							0.4228	0.18
	[2.58]	[5.69]							[1.79]	0.17
	0.0030	0.1554	0.0185	-0.0137	-0.0217	-0.0065	0.0337	0.0139	0.3772	0.37
	[2.70]	[5.68]	[0.61]	[-2.56]	[-2.56]	[-0.86]	[5.49]	[1.65]	[1.69]	0.34
Long/Short Equity	0.0065	0.4901							0.9068	0.67
	[5.27]	[17.73]							[3.84]	0.66
	0.0062	0.4472	0.2175	-0.0065	-0.0081	-0.0065	0.0047	0.0100	0.8109	0.76
	[5.73]	[16.75]	[7.38]	[-1.24]	[-0.98]	[-0.87]	[0.78]	[1.21]	[3.73]	0.75
Managed Futures	0.0053	-0.0620							0.3399	0.01
	[2.38]	[-1.24]							[0.79]	0.00
	0.0051	-0.0165	-0.0024	-0.0250	-0.0235	0.0331	0.0397	0.0530	0.3949	0.27
	[2.55]	[-0.34]	[-0.04]	[-2.63]	[-1.56]	[2.43]	[3.64]	[3.53]	[0.99]	0.24
Multi-Strategy	0.0048	0.2702							1.5325	0.35
	[3.05]	[7.65]							[5.08]	0.35
	0.0046	0.2419	0.0787	-0.0401	-0.0261	0.0094	0.0043	0.0139	1.4195	0.49
	[3.19]	[6.80]	[2.00]	[-5.76]	[-2.37]	[0.95]	[0.54]	[1.27]	[4.89]	0.46

Table 4
Factor-Beta Sorted Portfolios

Each month hedge funds are sorted into 10 equally weighted portfolios according to various historical factor betas. The factor beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the market portfolio and the factor (other than the market portfolio itself), using the 24 months prior to portfolio formation. Portfolio returns begin January 1996, using funds with at least 18 months of returns during the prior years. The factors analyzed are the Fung and Hsieh (2001) seven factors and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor. The table reports the average monthly excess return (in percent) of the decile portfolios, as well as of the high-minus-low portfolio. The Fung-Hsieh alpha (in percent) is also calculated for the liquidity-beta deciles. T-statistics are reported in square brackets. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2008.

Factor	Factor Beta Deciles										
	1 [low]	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 [high]	10 - 1
MKT	0.44 [1.98]	0.32 [2.97]	0.35 [3.52]	0.28 [2.53]	0.29 [2.21]	0.58 [2.01]	0.37 [1.99]	0.44 [1.94]	0.41 [1.41]	0.45 [1.00]	0.02 [0.03]
SMB	0.34 [1.50]	0.42 [1.34]	0.28 [1.80]	0.29 [2.07]	0.32 [2.28]	0.47 [2.47]	0.40 [2.54]	0.45 [2.48]	0.47 [2.09]	0.48 [1.39]	0.13 [0.36]
ΔTERM	0.67 [2.63]	0.42 [2.63]	0.38 [2.52]	0.35 [2.29]	0.36 [2.73]	0.33 [2.35]	0.36 [2.35]	0.32 [1.71]	0.47 [1.44]	0.26 [0.80]	-0.41 [-1.14]
ΔCREDIT	0.23 [0.68]	0.34 [1.47]	0.61 [1.88]	0.41 [2.41]	0.41 [2.66]	0.33 [2.58]	0.32 [2.56]	0.35 [2.73]	0.45 [2.53]	0.46 [2.72]	0.23 [0.75]
PTFSBD	0.31 [0.83]	0.21 [0.97]	0.39 [1.84]	0.27 [1.72]	0.33 [2.29]	0.36 [2.54]	0.47 [3.31]	0.52 [3.42]	0.51 [2.99]	0.56 [2.31]	0.25 [0.67]
PTFSFX	0.51 [1.80]	0.30 [1.51]	0.52 [1.67]	0.32 [2.23]	0.32 [2.30]	0.33 [2.29]	0.38 [2.48]	0.41 [2.31]	0.34 [1.77]	0.49 [2.01]	-0.02 [-0.06]
PTFSCOM	0.57 [2.14]	0.38 [2.02]	0.43 [2.10]	0.32 [2.18]	0.25 [1.83]	0.29 [2.06]	0.33 [2.10]	0.54 [1.84]	0.32 [1.75]	0.48 [1.60]	-0.09 [-0.26]
Liquidity											
Returns	0.17 [0.88]	0.30 [1.92]	0.29 [2.12]	0.43 [2.32]	0.38 [2.91]	0.30 [2.01]	0.56 [1.89]	0.40 [2.10]	0.45 [2.10]	0.63 [2.16]	0.46 [1.99]
Fung-Hsieh alpha	0.11 [0.73]	0.19 [1.70]	0.24 [2.59]	0.38 [2.53]	0.35 [4.45]	0.29 [3.43]	0.42 [1.77]	0.38 [3.53]	0.46 [3.70]	0.65 [3.48]	0.54 [2.71]

Table 5
Share Restriction

Each month hedge funds are sorted into 10 equally weighted portfolios according to historical liquidity beta. The liquidity beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the market portfolio and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor, using the 24 months prior to portfolio formation. Portfolio returns begin January 1996, using funds with at least 18 months of returns during the prior years. The table reports the Fung and Hsieh (2001) alpha (in percent) for the decile portfolios, as well as the high-minus-low portfolio for different holding periods for funds with different share restrictions. Portfolios are sorted within each category of share restriction. In Panel A, lockup period is 1 if there exists some positive lockup period, and zero in case of no lockup. Redemption notice period is measured in days, for example (0,30] includes funds with a redemption notice period of above zero days and less than or equal to 30 days. The variable N indicates the number of funds within each share restriction category. T-statistics are reported in square brackets. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2008.

Share Restriction	Liquidity Beta Deciles										
	1 [low]	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 [high]	10 - 1
Panel A. Lockup Period											
0	0.02	0.16	0.21	0.40	0.30	0.24	0.42	0.37	0.41	0.58	0.57
[N=9,693]	[0.11]	[1.48]	[2.16]	[1.93]	[3.79]	[2.66]	[1.44]	[3.23]	[3.09]	[2.96]	[2.68]
1	0.61	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.55	0.45	0.52	0.46	0.66	1.06	0.46
[N=2,478]	[3.81]	[3.24]	[4.54]	[5.74]	[6.28]	[5.28]	[5.62]	[4.44]	[5.86]	[5.61]	[1.94]
Panel B. Redemption Notice Period (days)											
0	-0.30	-0.15	0.01	0.14	0.04	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.39	0.69
[N=2,351]	[-1.24]	[-0.95]	[0.10]	[1.21]	[0.30]	[1.51]	[1.57]	[1.60]	[1.36]	[1.63]	[2.42]
(0,30]	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.53	0.39	0.34	0.56	0.45	0.52	0.77	0.57
[N=5,324]	[1.16]	[2.10]	[2.55]	[1.81]	[4.71]	[3.85]	[1.09]	[4.07]	[3.97]	[3.83]	[2.65]
(30,60]	0.29	0.30	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.47	0.61	0.87	0.58
[N=2,866]	[1.86]	[2.76]	[4.57]	[4.52]	[4.95]	[4.54]	[3.66]	[4.36]	[4.80]	[4.59]	[2.69]
(60,90]	0.42	0.44	0.41	0.54	0.41	0.33	0.46	0.40	0.37	0.58	0.16
[N=1,294]	[2.38]	[4.15]	[4.13]	[6.81]	[4.56]	[3.39]	[4.20]	[3.61]	[2.40]	[2.00]	[0.50]
(90, 365]	0.33	0.42	0.03	0.35	0.52	0.41	0.40	0.54	0.34	1.50	1.17
[N=336]	[1.09]	[1.06]	[0.16]	[3.74]	[4.72]	[3.88]	[2.74]	[3.02]	[1.04]	[1.88]	[1.47]

Table 6
Liquidity-Beta Sorted Portfolios: Style Analysis

Each month hedge funds are sorted into 10 equally weighted portfolios according to historical liquidity beta. The liquidity beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the market portfolio and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor, using the 24 months prior to portfolio formation. Portfolio returns begin January 1996, using funds with at least 18 months of returns during the prior years. The table reports the average monthly excess return and the Fung-Hsieh (2001) 7-factor alpha (in percent) of the decile portfolios, as well as the high-minus-low portfolio. The portfolios are separately formed using hedge funds in particular investment styles. T-statistics are reported in square brackets. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2008.

Investment Style	Liquidity Beta Deciles										Decile Spreads	
	1 [low]	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 [high]	Returns	10 - 1 Fung-Hsieh alpha
Convertible Arbitrage	0.17 [0.65]	0.02 [0.15]	0.20 [1.69]	0.09 [0.61]	0.20 [1.42]	0.21 [1.13]	0.18 [0.93]	0.24 [1.30]	0.06 [0.21]	0.13 [0.38]	-0.03 [-0.11]	-0.15 [-0.52]
Dedicated Short Bias	0.33 [0.53]	-0.25 [-0.32]	-0.40 [-0.66]	0.21 [0.39]	-0.35 [-0.74]	-0.11 [-0.25]	0.13 [0.31]	0.24 [0.48]	0.27 [0.53]	-0.11 [-0.13]	-0.44 [-0.50]	0.04 [0.05]
Emerging Markets	-0.26 [-0.50]	0.12 [0.39]	0.15 [0.43]	0.23 [0.72]	0.58 [1.75]	0.35 [0.99]	0.72 [1.90]	0.81 [1.89]	0.53 [1.06]	1.92 [2.69]	2.18 [3.87]	2.24 [4.03]
Equity Market Neutral	0.28 [1.89]	0.25 [1.46]	0.36 [3.37]	0.34 [4.81]	0.41 [5.21]	0.36 [3.41]	0.21 [1.57]	0.17 [1.19]	0.29 [1.73]	0.49 [2.18]	0.22 [0.82]	0.26 [1.03]
Event Driven	0.35 [1.62]	0.32 [2.47]	0.27 [2.89]	0.30 [2.82]	0.28 [2.03]	0.31 [2.56]	0.37 [2.57]	0.35 [2.08]	0.41 [2.18]	0.77 [2.65]	0.42 [1.94]	0.59 [3.16]
Fixed Income Arbitrage	0.11 [0.43]	0.22 [1.62]	0.26 [2.81]	0.20 [2.08]	0.27 [2.57]	0.13 [0.77]	0.06 [0.31]	0.09 [0.43]	-0.02 [-0.10]	0.26 [0.75]	0.15 [0.54]	0.53 [1.62]
Fund of Funds	-0.08 [-0.43]	0.24 [1.63]	0.26 [1.77]	0.31 [2.06]	0.24 [1.54]	0.21 [1.23]	0.28 [1.53]	0.35 [1.78]	0.27 [1.24]	0.25 [0.90]	0.33 [1.26]	0.49 [2.15]
Global Macro	0.46 [1.85]	0.19 [1.11]	0.44 [2.71]	0.25 [1.74]	0.14 [0.80]	0.33 [2.10]	0.60 [3.03]	0.24 [1.09]	0.27 [1.02]	-0.10 [-0.28]	-0.56 [-1.51]	-0.49 [-1.52]
Long/Short Equity	0.67 [2.28]	0.73 [2.96]	0.52 [2.37]	0.96 [1.87]	0.62 [3.07]	0.43 [2.08]	0.52 [2.39]	0.54 [2.36]	0.48 [1.84]	0.60 [1.75]	-0.07 [-0.28]	0.01 [0.03]
Managed Futures	0.46 [1.20]	0.30 [1.01]	0.34 [1.34]	0.37 [1.61]	0.49 [2.10]	0.51 [2.12]	0.66 [2.71]	0.46 [1.80]	0.89 [2.85]	0.99 [2.54]	0.53 [1.35]	0.43 [1.11]
Multi-Strategy	0.55 [2.15]	0.50 [3.04]	0.39 [2.57]	0.34 [2.21]	0.34 [2.59]	3.18 [1.07]	0.33 [1.78]	0.45 [2.24]	0.47 [2.16]	0.41 [1.24]	-0.14 [-0.46]	0.23 [0.69]

Table 7
Long-Run Performance

Each month hedge funds are sorted into 10 equally weighted portfolios according to historical liquidity beta. The liquidity beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the market portfolio and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor, using the 24 months prior to portfolio formation. Portfolio returns begin January 1996, using funds with at least 18 months of returns during the prior years. The table reports the average excess return (in percent, annualized) for the decile portfolios, as well as the high-minus-low portfolio for different holding periods. The portfolios use non-overlapping returns, for example, the 3-month holding period sorts hedge funds in the beginning of January, April, July, and October. T-statistics are in square brackets. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2007.

Holding period	Liquidity Beta Deciles										10 - 1
	1 [low]	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 [high]	
3 months	2.50 [1.02]	3.49 [1.70]	3.45 [1.84]	3.87 [2.13]	4.18 [2.27]	5.32 [2.13]	4.23 [1.82]	5.41 [2.06]	6.18 [2.12]	8.70 [2.12]	6.20 [1.95]
6 months	2.73 [1.03]	4.10 [2.08]	3.75 [1.76]	3.80 [2.05]	5.98 [5.00]	4.07 [1.87]	4.28 [1.81]	5.07 [1.92]	5.87 [1.98]	8.64 [2.47]	5.90 [2.14]
12 months	3.40 [1.27]	3.92 [1.65]	3.91 [1.68]	3.97 [1.82]	4.67 [2.09]	5.48 [3.71]	5.04 [1.91]	5.77 [2.04]	6.70 [1.97]	9.63 [2.47]	6.23 [3.34]

Table 8
The High-Minus-Low Liquidity Beta Strategy During Liquidity Crises

During each of the first ten months of 1998, 2007, and 2008 hedge funds are sorted into 10 equally weighted portfolios according to historical liquidity beta. The liquidity beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the market portfolio and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor, using the 24 months prior to portfolio formation. Portfolios are constructed using funds with at least 18 months of returns during the prior two years, and funds are kept in the portfolios for three months. The table reports the three-month cumulative return (in percent) for the top-minus-bottom decile portfolio. For example, the August column reports the portfolio cumulative return over August-October; the October column reports return over October-December. The portfolios are separately formed using hedge funds in particular investment styles as well as the entire universe of hedge funds.

Investment Style	Portfolio Formation Month During 1998									
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Convertible Arbitrage	12.70	14.93	2.19	-4.32	-5.41	-15.26	-6.00	-4.41	17.90	7.66
Dedicated Short Bias	7.36	-10.36	-9.40	-0.97	-7.79	38.87	-14.20	-60.83	-79.19	-80.34
Emerging Markets	1.60	1.13	-13.43	-13.58	-11.81	9.30	31.56	49.20	25.31	9.95
Equity Market Neutral	5.58	4.23	2.38	2.33	7.54	6.62	8.76	-3.42	-4.92	3.18
Event Driven	-3.47	-2.93	-4.40	-1.33	-2.02	6.01	5.48	0.84	-1.07	3.74
Fixed Income Arbitrage	-1.86	0.57	-5.28	-5.28	-5.91	-9.87	-21.10	-21.74	-25.36	-15.97
Fund of Funds	2.21	-7.64	-7.36	-7.02	-2.37	13.47	20.37	31.57	9.18	-0.02
Global Macro	1.06	-4.02	-3.50	8.57	3.99	8.67	-7.65	-2.71	-13.24	2.09
Long/Short Equity	5.11	4.27	0.97	4.01	4.47	4.69	-0.41	-6.41	2.94	-9.03
Managed Futures	0.19	4.54	3.26	-0.15	3.98	-0.17	-6.15	-10.05	-3.26	6.44
Multi-Strategy	-0.27	4.33	-1.55	-4.35	1.57	8.67	13.66	10.76	-4.20	-17.49
All	1.24	-0.65	-5.27	-5.93	-1.66	13.66	16.31	15.14	0.12	-4.32
Investment Style	Portfolio Formation Month During 2007									
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Convertible Arbitrage	0.93	-3.98	-5.14	-4.26	-3.93	-6.74	-8.74	-11.07	-12.95	-11.03
Dedicated Short Bias	11.29	16.23	13.64	3.03	-6.30	-6.50	0.17	18.56	19.28	15.90
Emerging Markets	2.67	0.30	-0.40	4.03	1.92	4.63	4.07	-2.62	1.01	-1.28
Equity Market Neutral	-2.97	-3.69	-2.04	-3.39	-2.14	-1.18	-2.36	-4.87	-1.67	-0.10
Event Driven	0.37	1.00	1.51	1.54	1.77	1.70	1.60	-3.98	-4.51	-3.90
Fixed Income Arbitrage	0.43	-2.01	-0.21	0.00	4.97	5.24	3.75	-5.17	-10.05	-4.14
Fund of Funds	-0.19	-2.10	1.16	0.79	1.08	-0.22	-1.13	-3.79	-1.02	1.92
Global Macro	-2.02	-1.78	4.28	6.55	3.84	-2.14	-2.10	-8.62	-7.86	-7.74
Long/Short Equity	-0.74	-2.20	-0.03	0.73	-0.06	-1.84	0.35	-4.55	-4.08	0.02
Managed Futures	-15.53	-6.46	10.21	17.89	-6.27	-11.68	-10.17	-0.40	8.58	6.87
Multi-Strategy	-0.66	-3.72	-1.92	3.95	4.21	2.20	-4.38	-6.63	-2.68	-2.53
All	-1.17	-1.77	1.85	3.41	1.79	-0.02	-0.49	-4.15	-1.82	0.80
Investment Style	Portfolio Formation Month During 2008									
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Convertible Arbitrage	-21.62	-8.48	8.93	-4.55	1.25	10.00	13.94	7.34	8.56	-30.15
Dedicated Short Bias	-7.87	3.30	-5.43	1.29	-5.27	-12.27	-11.55	13.48	4.71	-13.46
Emerging Markets	-0.28	0.58	-5.68	2.15	7.44	-2.80	-9.92	-5.31	-11.04	-28.13
Equity Market Neutral	-3.85	0.37	0.12	-4.62	-1.84	-3.35	-10.34	-9.21	-10.52	-11.97
Event Driven	-6.52	-4.05	-3.03	-4.75	0.88	2.10	4.42	-10.65	-11.49	-16.41
Fixed Income Arbitrage	-13.63	-7.26	7.94	7.32	1.58	-3.50	-8.05	-3.57	-18.64	-7.84
Fund of Funds	-2.68	1.42	0.04	-2.92	0.84	-0.04	-3.62	-11.03	-14.61	-14.86
Global Macro	-9.19	0.60	-1.95	-5.35	-3.62	-4.74	0.18	-2.93	-3.58	-17.11
Long/Short Equity	-6.99	-2.29	-3.43	-1.50	2.02	2.54	-4.87	-12.63	-8.00	-11.72
Managed Futures	10.73	5.08	0.36	-11.66	1.60	-3.15	-11.99	4.70	22.40	7.18
Multi-Strategy	-4.46	-0.87	-2.96	-1.05	3.85	3.35	-5.54	-10.91	-14.43	-24.94
All	-3.31	-0.32	-1.74	-2.27	2.39	1.23	-3.85	-6.79	-7.04	-14.48

Table 9
Alternative Measures of Liquidity

Each month hedge funds are sorted into 10 equally weighted portfolios according to historical liquidity beta. The liquidity beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the market portfolio and a liquidity factor, using the 24 months prior to portfolio formation. The liquidity factors considered are the permanent-fixed, transitory-fixed, and transitory-variable constructed in Sadka (2006), the aggregate liquidity measure in Pástor and Stambaugh (2003) (only available through December 2006), and the Amihud (2002) measure in Acharya and Pedersen (2005). Portfolio returns begin January 1996, using funds with at least 18 months of returns during the prior years. The table reports the average monthly excess return (in percent) for the decile portfolios, as well as the high-minus-low portfolio and its Fung and Hsieh (2001) 7-factor alpha. T-statistics are reported in square brackets. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2008.

Liquidity measure	Liquidity Beta Deciles										Decile Spreads	
	1 [low]	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 [high]	10 - 1 Returns	Fung-Hsieh alpha
Permanent-fixed	0.64 [3.21]	0.31 [2.59]	0.23 [1.77]	0.22 [1.69]	0.31 [2.28]	0.62 [2.22]	0.42 [2.54]	0.45 [2.33]	0.39 [1.67]	0.32 [0.95]	-0.32 [-1.13]	-0.43 [-1.91]
Transitory-fixed	0.33 [1.42]	0.40 [2.04]	0.32 [2.40]	0.30 [2.35]	0.27 [2.00]	0.30 [2.01]	0.34 [2.05]	0.39 [2.00]	0.62 [1.94]	0.65 [2.37]	0.32 [1.34]	0.38 [1.65]
Transitory-variable	0.67 [2.63]	0.45 [2.30]	0.36 [1.95]	0.57 [2.05]	0.30 [2.23]	0.31 [2.43]	0.28 [2.21]	0.30 [1.95]	0.25 [1.29]	0.44 [1.40]	-0.23 [-0.83]	-0.31 [-1.14]
Pástor-Stambaugh	0.52 [1.70]	0.45 [2.53]	0.51 [3.47]	0.55 [4.30]	0.48 [4.04]	0.54 [4.77]	0.53 [4.42]	0.58 [4.03]	0.69 [3.69]	0.78 [2.91]	0.26 [0.79]	0.08 [0.26]
Acharya-Pedersen	0.43 [3.05]	0.35 [3.06]	0.43 [2.63]	0.26 [2.26]	0.26 [2.03]	0.34 [2.24]	0.36 [2.04]	0.64 [1.92]	0.38 [1.45]	0.47 [1.32]	0.04 [0.12]	-0.04 [-0.21]

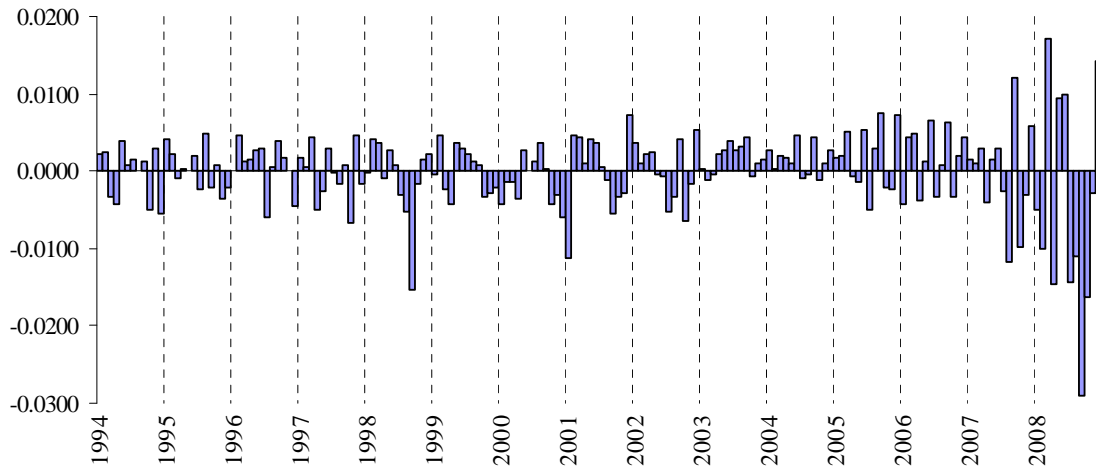


Figure 1. The time series of liquidity innovations. The graph presents the unexpected changes in the permanent-variable component of price impact (Sadka 2006) for the period January 1994 to December 2008. The vertical dotted lines represent January of each calendar year.

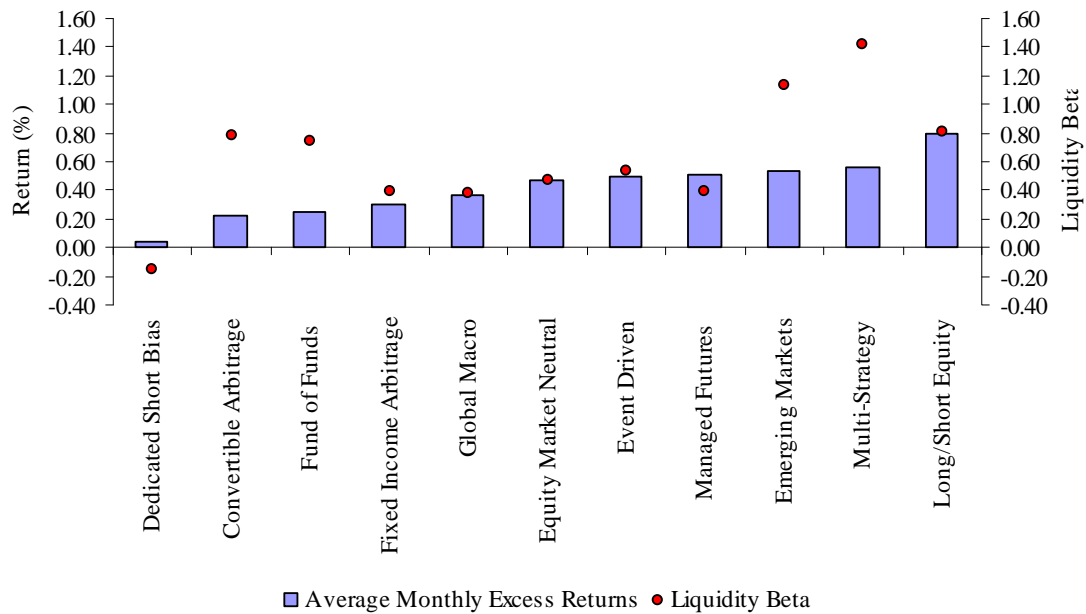


Figure 2. Average hedge fund portfolio excess returns and liquidity beta. Hedge funds are sorted monthly into eleven portfolios according to investment style (portfolio returns are equally weighted). The liquidity beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the Fung-Hsieh 7 factors and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2008.

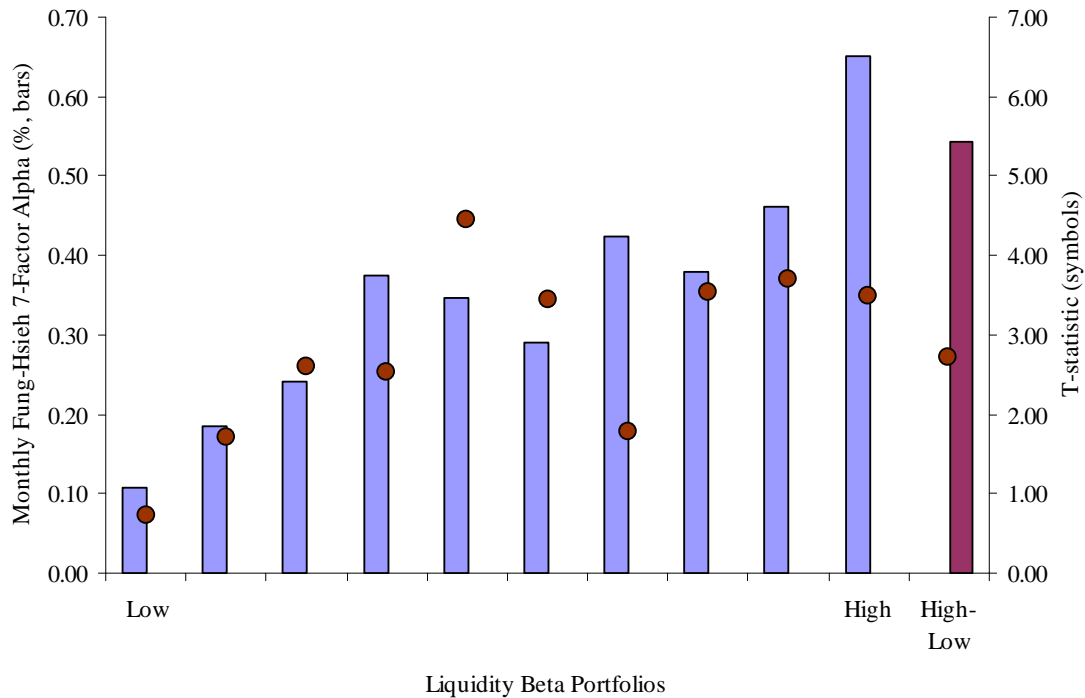


Figure 3. Risk-adjusted returns of liquidity-beta sorted portfolios of hedge funds. Each month hedge funds are sorted into 10 equally weighted portfolios according to historical liquidity beta. The liquidity beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the market portfolio and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor, using the 24 months prior to portfolio formation. Portfolio returns begin January 1996, using funds with at least 18 months of returns during the prior years. The bars represent monthly portfolio alphas calculated using the Fung-Hsieh 7-factor model and the symbols present the respective t -statistics. The figure also displays the alpha of the high-minus-low liquidity-beta portfolio. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2008.

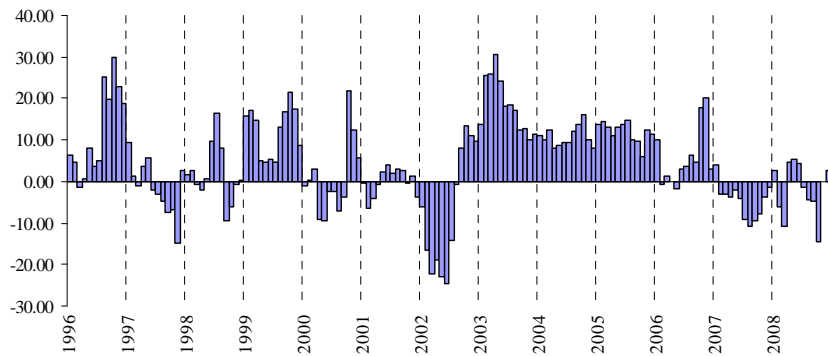
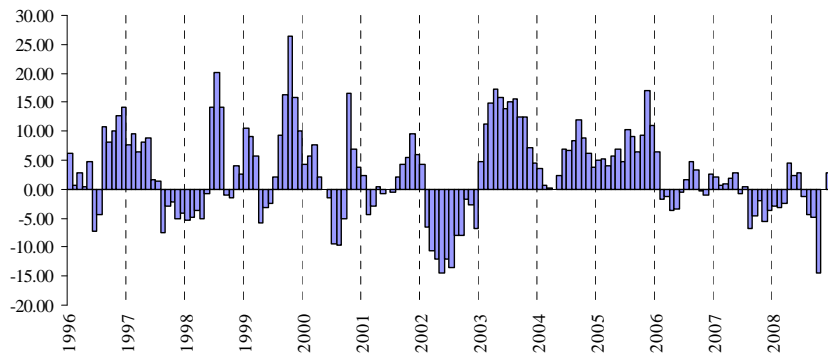
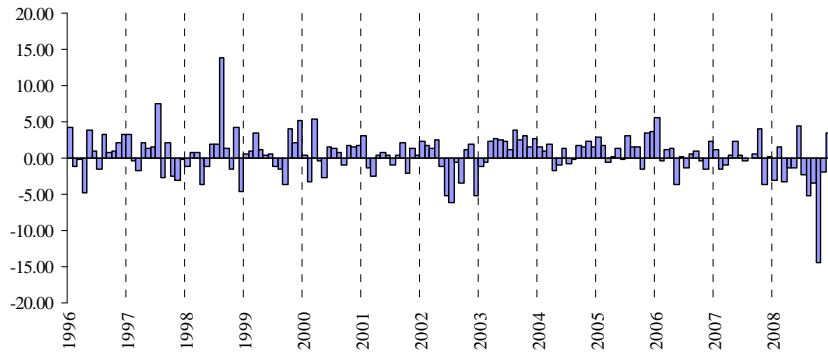


Figure 4. The time series of high-minus-low liquidity beta portfolios. Each month hedge funds are sorted into 10 equally weighted portfolios according to historical liquidity beta. The liquidity beta is calculated using a regression of monthly portfolio returns on the market portfolio and the Sadka (2006) liquidity factor, using the 24 months prior to portfolio formation. Portfolio returns begin January 1996, using funds with at least 18 months of returns during the prior years. The panels plot the returns to the high-minus-low portfolio for periods of one, six, and twelve months after portfolio formation. The figure also displays the high-minus-low liquidity-beta portfolio. The analysis includes the hedge-fund universe on TASS for the period January 1994 to December 2008.