

Should You Listen to Crypto YouTubers?

37th Workshop, Austrian Working Group on Banking and Finance

Stefanie Moser 

Alexander Brauneis 

  University of Klagenfurt, Department of Finance and Accounting

23 September 2022, Klagenfurt

Let's get rich ... ?



How to Become a Crypto Millionaire in 2022 (FOR BEGINNERS)

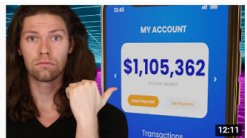
97K views • 7 months ago



All persons in this video are not financial advisors. The conversations are only opinions. Investing in cryptocurrency is very risky.

CC

Intro | Possible to Become a Millionaire in a Bear Market? | Tom Crown's Strategy to Become Wealthy ... 9 chapters ▾



How to Become a Crypto Gaming Millionaire in 1 Year

229K views • 7 months ago



Ever since Zuckerberg announced Facebook's Metaverse, blockchain gaming has been skyrocketing. We've seen billions of ...

CC

Intro | IGOs Explained | Launchpads Explained | Offer! | How to Research a Game | Criteria 1 | Criteria... 13 chapters ▾



How To Get Rich Off Cryptocurrency (And Stay Rich)

176K views • 10 months ago



Disclaimer: The video contains my opinions and is for entertainment purposes only. The information is accurate as of the release ...

4K

Let's do this | Wallets | Coingecko Categories | Blue Chips | Become A Bank | Aave | Convex | Curve |... 12 chapters ▾



How To Make Money With Crypto In 2022 (For Beginners)

299K views • 1 year ago



DISCLAIMER I am not a financial advisor and anything that I say on this YouTube channel should not be seen as financial ...

Intro | Investing | Trading | Learn and Earn by Lending Your Crypto | Social Media 5 moments ▾



Motivation

- Crypto-influencers → state to know about lucrative projects, coins, tokens ...
- 'Gems': relatively unknown, low market capitalization, massive potential
- Often state to buy/invest in the mentioned project too → promotion reinforcement
- Selling tips rarely if ever given
- 20,000 and 13,000 distinct cryptocurrencies on coingecko.com and coinmarketcap.com (as of July 2022), huge number of small/tiny crypto projects (by MC = market capitalization), also 'scam tokens' and 'shitcoins' are listed ...
- Some videos end with explicit *shopping list*, buying tips, top 5 ...



Motivation

- Crypto-influencers → state to know about lucrative projects, coins, tokens ...
- 'Gems': relatively unknown, low market capitalization, massive potential
- Often state to buy/invest in the mentioned project too → promotion reinforcement
- Selling tips rarely if ever given
- 20,000 and 13,000 distinct cryptocurrencies on coingecko.com and coinmarketcap.com (as of July 2022), huge number of small/tiny crypto projects (by MC = market capitalization), also 'scam tokens' and 'shitcoins' are listed ...
- Some videos end with explicit *shopping list*, buying tips, top 5 ...

Hypothesis

Reactions on price and trading volume can be observed after YouTubers promote crypto-coins with a small market capitalization in their videos.



Literature & Research Questions

Related works on the topic '*Social Media and Cryptos*'

- Shen et al. [2019]: 'Does Twitter predict Bitcoin?'
- Naeem et al. [2021]: 'Does Twitter happiness sentiment predict cryptocurrency?'
- Aslanidis et al. [2021]: 'The link between Bitcoin and Google Trends attention'
- Aslanidis et al. [2022]: 'The link between cryptocurrencies and Google Trends attention'
- Vakilinia [2022]: 'cryptocurrency giveaway scam with YouTube live stream'
- Prasad et al. [2022]: 'Sentiment Analysis on cryptocurrency using YouTube comments'

Research questions

What effect can be observed, after popular crypto-influencers release YouTube-videos in which they mention tokens/coins with a small market capitalization

- a) on the tokens/coins price
- b) on the trading volume?
- c) Does the market capitalization (MC) of the mentioned tokens/coins matters?



- Observation period: 08/24/2021 - 02/28/2022

Channel name	# subscribers	# events
Bitboy Crypto	1.45m	17
Alex Becker's Channel	1.30m	35
Max Maher	896,000	7
CryptoBanter	577,000	156
Lark Davis	487,000	7
Altcoin Buzz	374,000	28
Crypto Love	243,000	55

(as of 07/26/2022)

- YouTube channel criteria: 1. sufficient subscriber (more than 200,000)
2. occasionally covering lower cap coins and token
- Event = any time one of the YouTube channels listed above mentions a low-cap coin or token in one of their videos
- Low-cap: coins/tokens with a MC <USD 100m at the time of the video release
- 305 events in total, median MC USD 28m
- Data on MC, price and trading volume from Coingecko.com and Coinmarketcap.com
- Data on Royalton Crix Index from royalton-crix.com → proxy for the crypto market



Methodology I

- Standard event study, video release day = event day, $t = \tau$
- Event window: 11-days, centered around the release-date, $\{\tau - 5, \tau - 4, \dots, \tau + 5\}$
- Estimation window: 40 days prior to the event window, $\{\tau - 45, \tau - 44, \dots, \tau - 6\}$
- Price reactions: measured by daily log-returns, $r_t = \ln(P_t/P_{t-1})$,
- Trading behavior: daily dollar trading volume, normalized by its mean (due to highly heterogeneity in terms of levels)



- Standard event study, video release day = event day, $t = \tau$
- Event window: 11-days, centered around the release-date, $\{\tau - 5, \tau - 4, \dots, \tau + 5\}$
- Estimation window: 40 days prior to the event window, $\{\tau - 45, \tau - 44, \dots, \tau - 6\}$
- Price reactions: measured by daily log-returns, $r_t = \ln(P_t/P_{t-1})$,
- Trading behavior: daily dollar trading volume, normalized by its mean (due to highly heterogeneity in terms of levels)

1. Returns estimation window time series of token i:

Market model:

$$r_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i \cdot r_{mt} + \epsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

α, β → Regression coefficients

r_{mt} → Market returns derived from CRIX data

ϵ → Error term

- Abnormal returns (AR):

$$AR_{it} = r_{it} - \hat{\alpha}_i - \hat{\beta}_i \cdot r_{mt} \quad (2)$$

$\hat{\alpha}_i, \hat{\beta}_i$ → Regression coefficient estimators



- Average abnormal returns (AAR):

$$AAR_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N AR_{it} \quad (3)$$

N → Number of events (305)

- Standard deviation of AAR:

$$\sigma[AAR] = \left[\frac{1}{39} \sum_{t=-45}^{-6} (AAR_t - \overline{AAR})^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

\overline{AAR} → arithmetic mean of AAR in the estimation window

- t-test for AAR in the event window:

$$t = \frac{AAR_t}{\sigma[AAR]} \quad (5)$$

2. Trading volume:

- Abnormal trading volume:

$$AV_i = V_i - \bar{V}_i \quad (6)$$

\bar{V}_i → average trading volume in the estimation window

- Sign test (CorradoZivney, 1992):

$$G_{it} = \text{sign}(AV_{it} - \text{median}(AV_i)) \quad (7)$$

- test statistic with trading volume abnormal from zero asymptotically follows a normal distribution:

$$t_{G,t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_N \frac{G_{it}}{\sigma[G]} \quad (8)$$

$$\sigma[G] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{51} \sum_{t=-45}^5 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_N G_{it} \right)^2} \quad (9)$$

N → Number of events (304)



Results I - Price reaction

t	total (n = 305)	
	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)
-5	1.759* (1.901)	1.759* (1.901)
-4	0.829 (0.896)	2.588* (1.978)
-3	-0.9 (-0.973)	1.688 (1.053)
-2	0.427 (0.462)	2.115 (1.143)
-1	1.092 (1.18)	3.207 (1.55)
0	0.49 (0.53)	3.697 (1.631)
1	6.729*** (7.274)	10.426*** (4.259)
2	-0.354 (-0.382)	10.073*** (3.849)
3	-2.896*** (-3.13)	7.177*** (2.586)
4	-1.397 (-1.51)	5.779* (1.975)
5	-1.011 (-1.093)	4.769 (1.554)

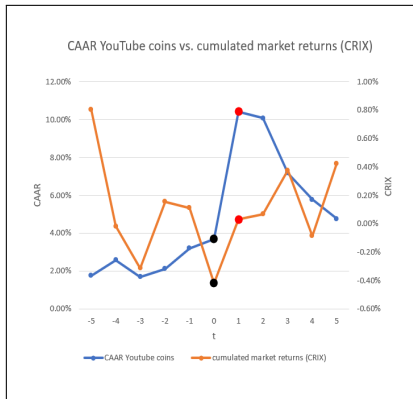
Price reaction for the total sample (N = 305). Event day set as day t = 0. AAR = average abnormal returns, CAAR = cumulative average abnormal returns. Returns as percentages, ***, ** and * denote significance at 1, 5 and 10 percent level, t-values in parenthesis.



Results I - Price reaction

t	total (n = 305)	
	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)
-5	1.759* (1.901)	1.759* (1.901)
-4	0.829 (0.896)	2.588* (1.978)
-3	-0.9 (-0.973)	1.688 (1.053)
-2	0.427 (0.462)	2.115 (1.143)
-1	1.092 (1.18)	3.207 (1.55)
0	0.49 (0.53)	3.697 (1.631)
1	6.729*** (7.274)	10.426*** (4.259)
2	-0.354 (-0.382)	10.073*** (3.849)
3	-2.896*** (-3.13)	7.177*** (2.586)
4	-1.397 (-1.51)	5.779* (1.975)
5	-1.011 (-1.093)	4.769 (1.554)

Price reaction for the total sample (N = 305). Event day set as day t = 0. AAR = average abnormal returns, CAAR = cumulative average abnormal returns. Returns as percentages, ***, ** and * denote significance at 1, 5 and 10 percent level, t-values in parenthesis.



Results II - Price reaction in subsamples by MC

t	MC < USD 15m (n = 96)		MC USD 15m - 45m (n = 109)		MC > USD 45m (n = 100)	
	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)
-5						
-4						
-3						
-2						
-1						
0						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						



Results II - Price reaction in subsamples by MC

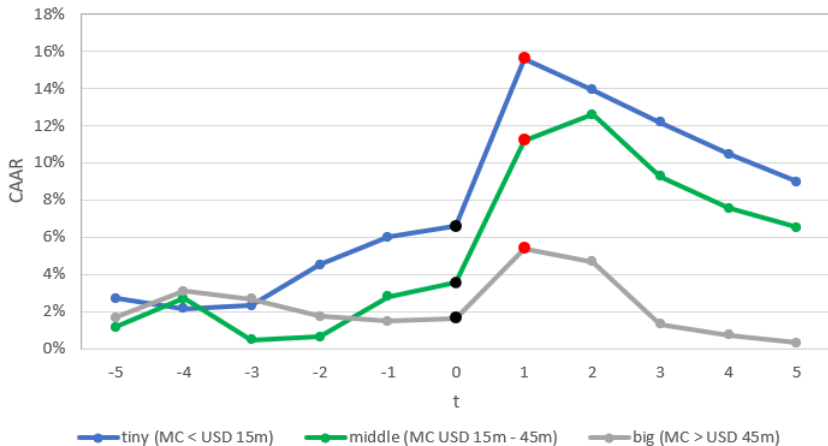
t	MC < USD 15m (n = 96)		MC USD 15m - 45m (n = 109)		MC > USD 45m (n = 100)	
	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)
-5	2.707** (2.041)	2.707** (2.041)	1.137 (0.852)	1.137 (0.857)	1.682 (1.338)	1.682 (1.268)
-4	-0.562 (-0.424)	2.145 (1.143)	1.557 (1.167)	2.694 (1.436)	1.396 (1.11)	3.078 (1.641)
-3	0.166 (0.125)	2.311 (1.006)	-2.229 (-1.671)	0.465 (0.202)	-0.403 (-0.321)	2.675 (1.164)
-2	2.195 (1.654)	4.506* -1.698	0.177 (0.133)	0.642 (0.242)	-0.940 (-0.748)	1.735 (0.654)
-1	1.511 (1.139)	6.017** (2.028)	2.164 (1.622)	2.806 (0.946)	-0.274 (-0.218)	1.461 (0.492)
0	0.582 (0.439)	6.598** (2.031)	0.751 (0.563)	3.557 (1.095)	0.190 (0.151)	1.651 (0.508)
1	9.014*** (6.795)	15.613*** (4.448)	7.653*** (5.737)	11.211*** (3.194)	3.751*** (2.983)	5.402 (1.539)
2	-1.686 (-1.271)	13.927*** (3.711)	1.379 (1.033)	12.589*** (3.355)	-0.737 (-0.586)	4.665 (1.243)
3	-1.743 (-1.314)	12.184*** (3.061)	-3.315** (-2.485)	9.274** (2.33)	-3.364** (-2.676)	1.301 (0.327)
4	-1.724 (-1.299)	10.46** (2.493)	-1.716 (-1.287)	7.558* (1.802)	-0.565 (-0.449)	0.736 (0.175)
5	-1.491 (-1.124)	8.969** (2.038)	-1.042 (-0.781)	6.516 (1.481)	-0.426 (-0.339)	0.310 (0.07)

Price reaction for the subsamples (by market capitalization). Event day set as day t = 0. AAR = average abnormal returns, CAAR = cumulative average abnormal returns. Returns as percentages, ***,** and * denote significance at 1, 5 and 10 percent level, t-values in parenthesis.



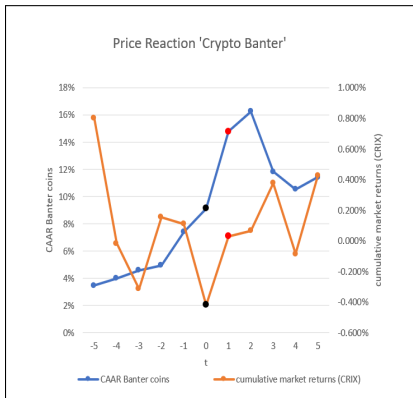
Results II - Price reaction in subsamples by MC

Cumulative Average Abnormal Returns



Results III - Price reaction in subsample 'Crypto Banter'

Crypto Banter (n = 156)		
t	AAR (in %)	CAAR (in %)
-5	3.477** (2.683)	3.477** (2.683)
-4	0.515 (0.397)	3.992** (2.178)
-3	0.610 (0.471)	4.603** (2.05)
-2	0.366 (0.282)	4.968* (1.917)
-1	2.424* (1.87)	7.392** (2.551)
0	1.748 (1.349)	9.141*** (2.879)
1	5.644*** (4.355)	14.785*** (4.312)
2	1.478 (1.14)	16.263*** (4.436)
3	-4.426*** (-3.415)	11.837*** (3.044)
4	-1.303 (-1.005)	10.534** (2.57)
5	0.890 (0.686)	11.424** (2.657)



Price reaction for the subsample 'events by crypto banter'. Event day set as day $t = 0$, AAR = average abnormal returns, CAAR = cumulative average abnormal returns. Returns as percentages, ***, ** and * denote significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, t-values in parenthesis.



Results IV - Volume reaction

	total (n = 304)				
t	AAV				
-5	0.230 (0.459)				
-4	0.301 (0.885)				
-3	0.341 (0.951)				
-2	0.299 (0.557)				
-1	0.296 (0.852)				
0	0.323* (1.508)				
1	1.008*** (3.933)				
2	0.726*** (2.655)				
3	0.358 (1.082)				
4	0.326* (1.377)				
5	0.412* (1.377)				

Volume Reaction - total sample, subgroups by MC and subgroup 'Crypto Banter'. Event day set as t = 0. Results denoted as average abnormal volume, ***,** and * denote significance at 1, 5 and 10 percent level, z-values in parenthesis.



Results IV - Volume reaction

	total (n = 304)	MC <USD 15m (n = 95)	MC USD 15m - 45m (n = 109)	MC >USD 45m (n = 100)	
t	AAV	AAV	AAV	AAV	
-5	0.230 (0.459)	0.206 (0)	0.237 (0.424)	0.245 (1.107)	
-4	0.301 (0.885)	0.257 (1.022)	0.225 (0.742)	0.427 (1.217)	
-3	0.341 (0.951)	0.424** (1.93)	0.055 (0)	0.574* (1.328)	
-2	0.299 (0.557)	0.477 (1.136)	0.121 (0)	0.324 (0.775)	
-1	0.296 (0.852)	0.213 (1.022)	0.404 (0.954)	0.259 (0.885)	
0	0.323* (1.508)	0.408* (1.59)	0.352** (1.908)	0.212* (1.55)	
1	1.008*** (3.933)	1.595*** (3.293)	0.912*** (6.361)	0.556*** (3.431)	
2	0.726*** (2.655)	0.901** (2.158)	0.846*** (4.559)	0.429** (2.103)	
3	0.358 (1.082)	0.321 (0.454)	0.448** (1.696)	0.295* (1.439)	
4	0.326* (1.377)	0.139 (0.114)	0.582*** (2.544)	0.223** (1.882)	
5	0.412* (1.377)	0.190 (0.454)	0.741** (2.226)	0.266** (1.882)	

Volume Reaction - total sample, subgroups by MC and subgroup 'Crypto Banter'. Event day set as t = 0. Results denoted as average abnormal volume, ***,** and * denote significance at 1, 5 and 10 percent level, z-values in parenthesis.



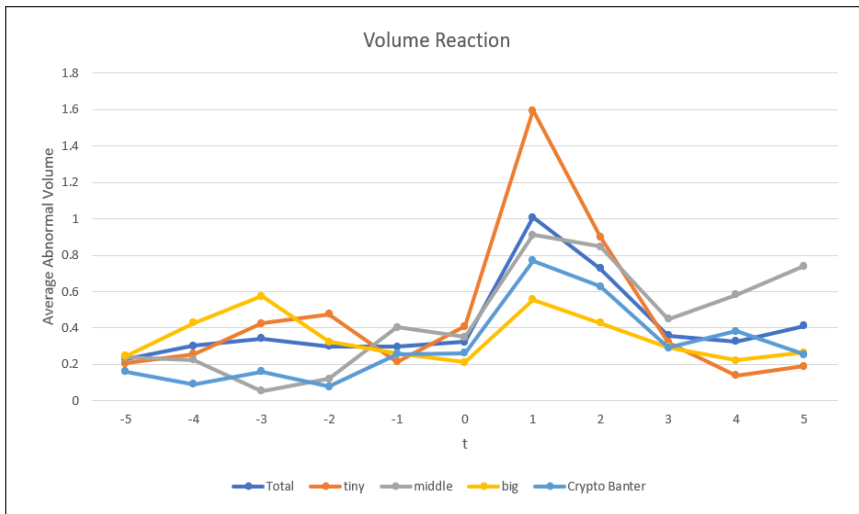
Results IV - Volume reaction

	total (n = 304)	MC <USD 15m (n = 95)	MC USD 15m - 45m (n = 109)	MC >USD 45m (n = 100)	Crypto Banter (n = 156)
t	AAV	AAV	AAV	AAV	AAV
-5	0.230 (0.459)	0.206 (0)	0.237 (0.424)	0.245 (1.107)	0.160 (-0.605)
-4	0.301 (0.885)	0.257 (1.022)	0.225 (0.742)	0.427 (1.217)	0.091 (-0.908)
-3	0.341 (0.951)	0.424** (1.93)	0.055 (0)	0.574* (1.328)	0.161 (-0.605)
-2	0.299 (0.557)	0.477 (1.136)	0.121 (0)	0.324 (0.775)	0.078 (-0.968)
-1	0.296 (0.852)	0.213 (1.022)	0.404 (0.954)	0.259 (0.885)	0.257 (-0.847)
0	0.323* (1.508)	0.408* (1.59)	0.352** (1.908)	0.212* (1.55)	0.262 (0.968)
1	1.008*** (3.933)	1.595*** (3.293)	0.912*** (6.361)	0.556*** (3.431)	0.769*** (3.874)
2	0.726*** (2.655)	0.901** (2.158)	0.846*** (4.559)	0.429** (2.103)	0.628*** (2.421)
3	0.358 (1.082)	0.321 (0.454)	0.448** (1.696)	0.295* (1.439)	0.292 (1.211)
4	0.326* (1.377)	0.139 (0.114)	0.582*** (2.544)	0.223** (1.882)	0.384 (1.029)
5	0.412* (1.377)	0.190 (0.454)	0.741** (2.226)	0.266** (1.882)	0.255 (0.061)

Volume Reaction - total sample, subgroups by MC and subgroup 'Crypto Banter'. Event day set as t = 0. Results denoted as average abnormal volume, ***,** and * denote significance at 1, 5 and 10 percent level, z-values in parenthesis.



Results IV - Volume Reaction



Conclusion

- YouTubers have a kind of (short-lived) price impact on small-cap coins (MC < USD 100m)
- The smaller the MC, the larger the effect
- Similar results for trading volume (peak 1 day after the event, largest effect for tiny coins)



Should You Listen to Crypto YouTubers?

37th Workshop, Austrian Working Group on Banking and Finance

Stefanie Moser 

Alexander Brauneis 

  University of Klagenfurt, Department of Finance and Accounting

23 September 2022, Klagenfurt

References I

- Nektarios Aslanidis, Aurelio F Bariviera, and Óscar G López. The link between bitcoin and google trends attention. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2106.07104*, 2021.
- Nektarios Aslanidis, Aurelio F Bariviera, and Óscar G López. The link between cryptocurrencies and google trends attention. *Finance Research Letters*, page 102654, 2022.
- Muhammad Abubakr Naeem, Imen Mbarki, Muhammed Tahir Suleman, Xuan Vinh Vo, and Syed Jawad Hussain Shahzad. Does twitter happiness sentiment predict cryptocurrency? *International Review of Finance*, 21(4):1529–1538, 2021.
- Gaurav Prasad, Gaurav Sharma, Dinesh Kumar Vishwakarma, et al. Sentiment analysis on cryptocurrency using youtube comments. In *2022 6th International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC)*, pages 730–733. IEEE, 2022.
- Dehua Shen, Andrew Urquhart, and Pengfei Wang. Does twitter predict bitcoin? *Economics Letters*, 174:118–122, 2019.
- Iman Vakili. Cryptocurrency giveaway scam with youtube live stream. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2205.12897*, 2022.