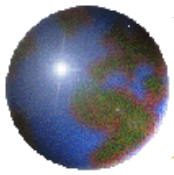


Combinatorial Prediction Markets

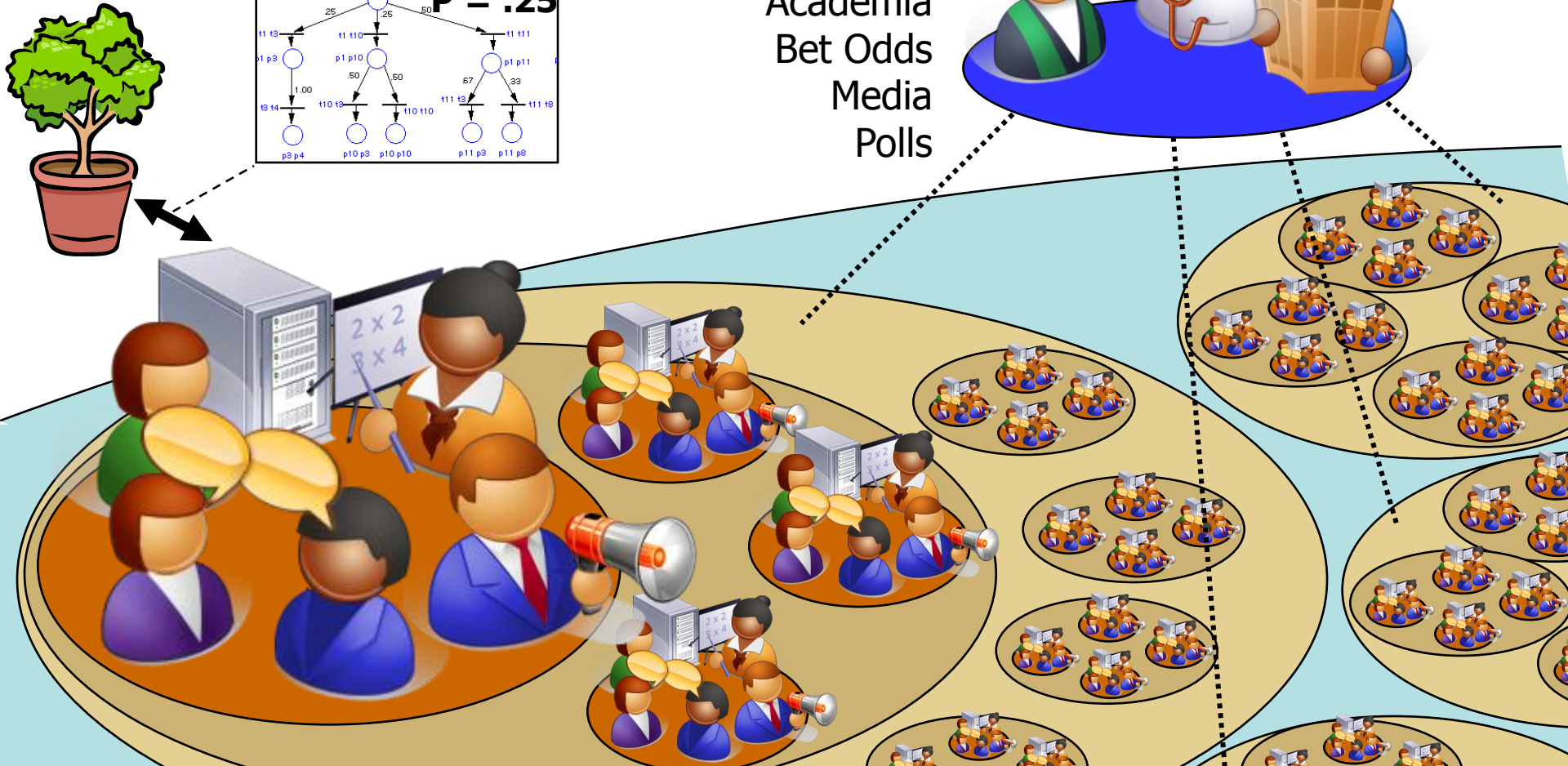
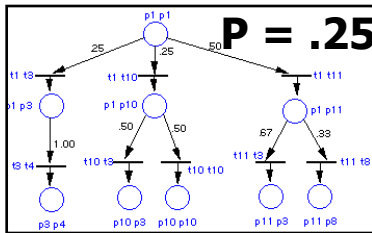
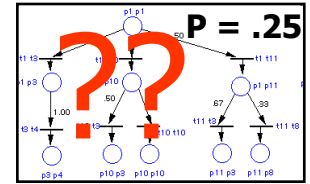
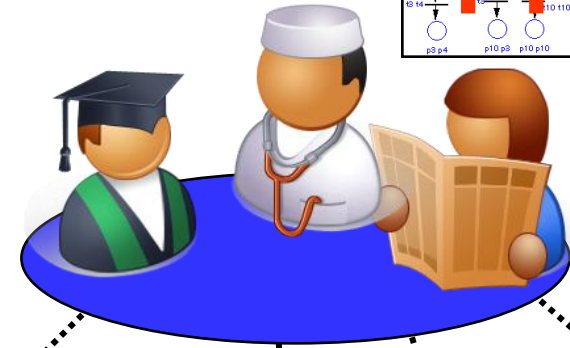
Robin Hanson

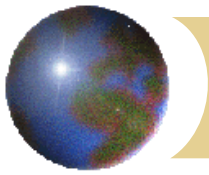
Associate Professor of Economics, GMU



What do “we” believe?

Professions
Academia
Bet Odds
Media
Polls





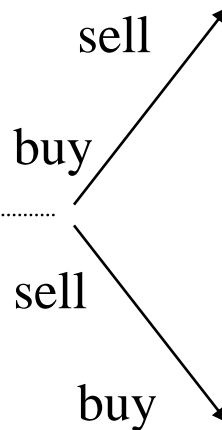
Buy Low, Sell High

“Pays \$1 if
Obama wins”

price



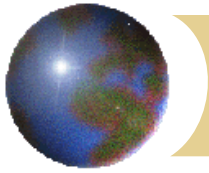
Will price
rise or fall?



$E[\text{price change} \mid ??]$

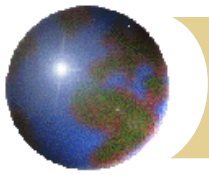
Lots of ?? get tried,
price includes all!

(All are “gambling” “prediction” “info”)



Today's Current Event Prices

- 65% Obama next US president
- 15-22% Bird Flu confirmed in US by 2009
- 6-10% 9.0 Richter Earthquake by 2009
- 40-60% Yahoo CEO Yang resigns by 2009
- 3-15% US war act on N. Korea by 4/2009
- 20-21% Bin Laden caught by 4/2009
- 40-46% US or Israel air strike on Iran by 4/2009
- 28-30% US max tax rate > 40% in 2010
- 21-40% Any nation drop Euro by 2011
- 20-28% China war act on Taiwan by 2011
- 19-29% Google Lunar Prize won by 2013



Beats Alternatives

❖ Vs. Public Opinion

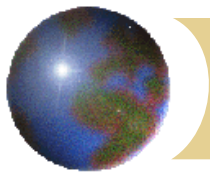
- ❑ I.E.M. beat presidential election polls 451/596 (Berg et al '01)
- ❑ Re NFL, beat ave., rank 7 vs. 39 of 1947 (Pennock et al '04)

❖ Vs. Public Experts

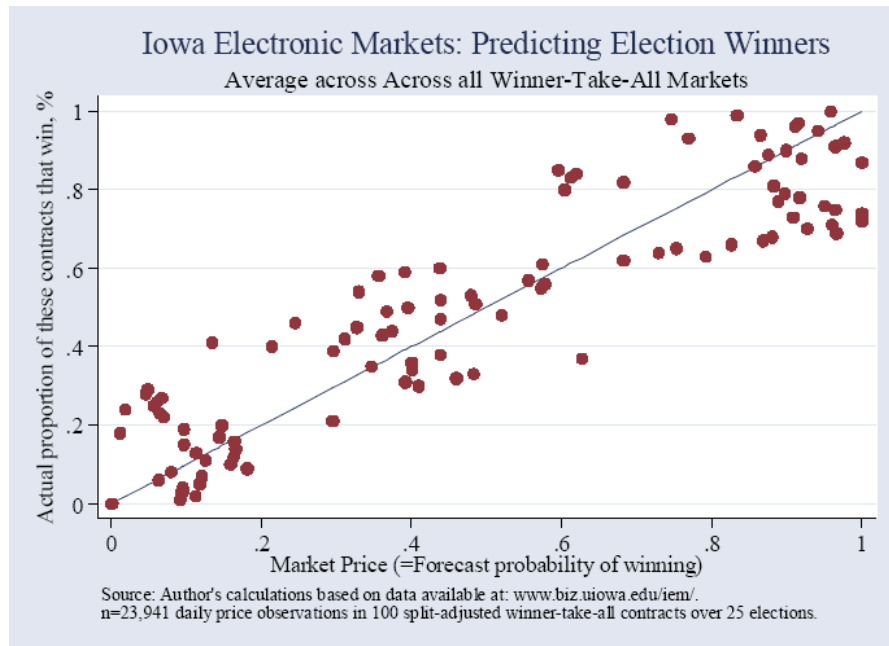
- ❑ Racetrack odds beat weighed track experts (Figlewski '79)
 - If anything, track odds weigh experts too much!
- ❑ OJ futures improve weather forecast (Roll '84)
- ❑ Stocks beat Challenger panel (Maloney & Mulherin '03)
- ❑ Gas demand markets beat experts (Spencer '04)
- ❑ Econ stat markets beat experts 2/3 (Wolfers & Zitzewitz '04)

❖ Vs. Private Experts

- ❑ HP market beat official forecast 6/8 (Plott '00)
- ❑ Eli Lilly markets beat official 6/9 (Servan-Schreiber '05)
- ❑ Microsoft project markets beat managers (Proebsting '05)
- ❑ XFree beat corp error, 3.5 vs 6.6%

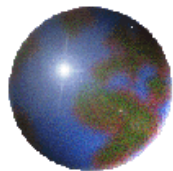


IEM | Iowa Electronic Markets



Item	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	All
# big polls	59	151	157	229	368	964
Poll "wins"	25	43	21	56	110	255
Market "wins"	34	108	136	173	258	709
% Market	58%	72%	87%	76%	70%	74%
P-value	0.148	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

"Prediction Market Accuracy in the Long Run"
Joyce Berg, Forrest Nelson and Thomas Rietz, Jan. 2008.



Policy Analysis Market

Every nation*quarter:

- Political stability
- Military activity
- Economic growth
- US \$ aid
- US military activity
- & global, special
- & all combinations



Economist Intelligence Unit



The Fuss:



Analysts often use prices from various markets as indicators of potential events. The use of petroleum futures contract prices by analysts of the Middle East is a classic example. The Policy Analysis Market (PAM) refines this approach by trading futures contracts that deal with underlying fundamentals of relevance to the Middle East. **Initially, PAM will focus on the economic, civil, and military futures of Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Turkey and the impact of U.S. involvement with each.**

[Click here for a summary of PAM futures contracts]

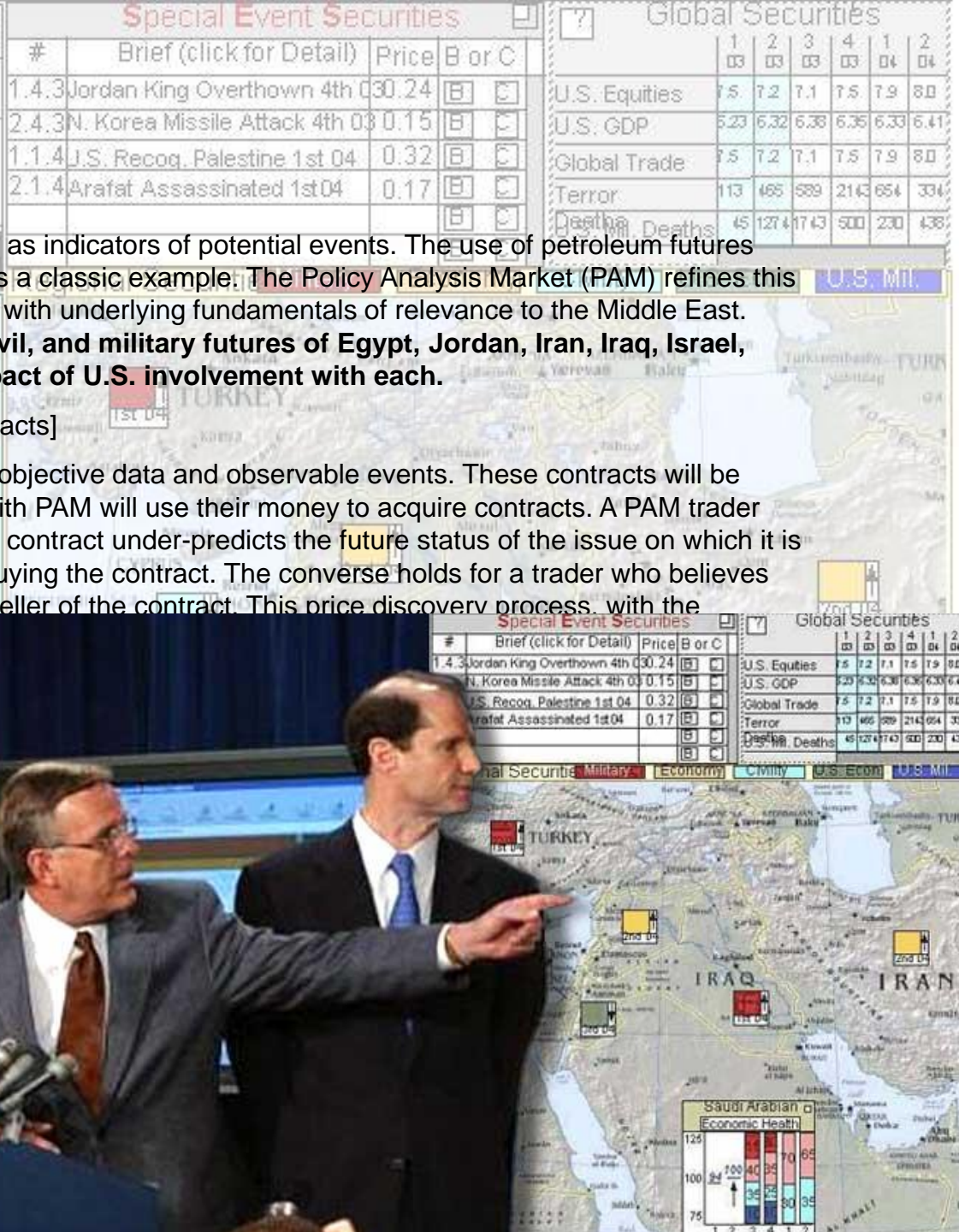
The contracts traded on PAM will be based on objective data and observable events. These contracts will be valuable because traders who are registered with PAM will use their money to acquire contracts. A PAM trader who believes that the price of a specific futures contract under-predicts the future status of the issue on which it is based can attempt to profit from his belief by buying the contract. The converse holds for a trader who believes the price is an over-prediction – she can be a seller of the contract. This price discovery process, with the prospect of profit and at pain of loss, is

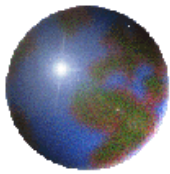
The issues represented by PAM contracts affect civil stability in the country and the country's military. The trading process affects contracts. Such combinations represent thus may be able to make money on the substantial refinement in predictive power

[Click here for an example of PAM futures]

The PAM trading interface presents a map of the region using a trading language that will be active and accessible 24/7 and should

Became:





Cummulative number of companies that have implemented an internal prediction market (lower bound estimate)

A NEW YORK TIMES BUSINESS BESTSELLER

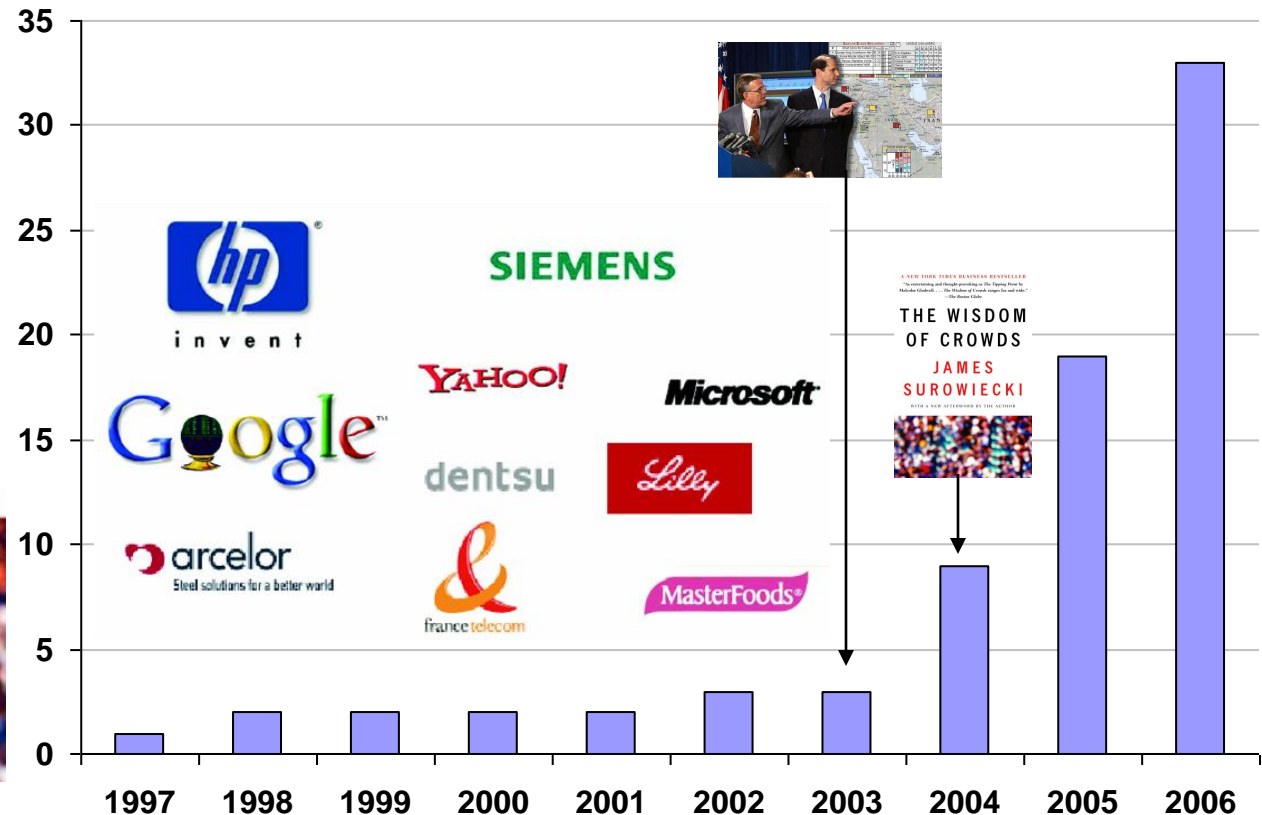
"As entertaining and thought-provoking as *The Tipping Point* by Malcolm Gladwell. . . . *The Wisdom of Crowds* ranges far and wide."

—*The Boston Globe*

THE WISDOM OF CROWDS

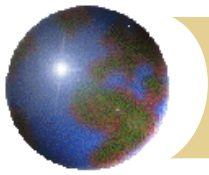
JAMES
SUROWIECKI

WITH A NEW AFTERWORD BY THE AUTHOR



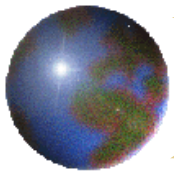
Source:





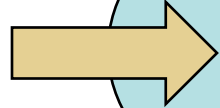
Internal Applications

- ✚ **Sales** - HP, Google, Nokia, XPre, O'Reilly, Best Buy
- ✚ **Deadlines** - Siemens, Microsoft, Misys
- ✚ **Pick Project** - Qualcomm, GE, Lily, Pfizer, Intercontinental Hotels
- ✚ **Unknown** - Novartis, GSK, Motorola, ArcelorMittal, Corning, Dentsu, Masterfoods, Thomson, Yahoo, Abbott, Chrysler, Edmunds, InfoWorld, FritoLay, Erickson, IHG, NBC, HVG, RAND, SAIC, SCA, TNT, Cisco, General Mills, Swisscom

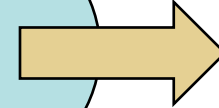


Prediction
Markets

Inputs



Theory

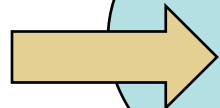


Outputs

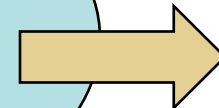
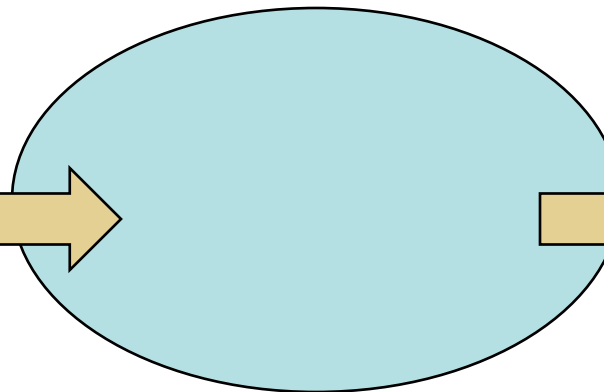
For Same

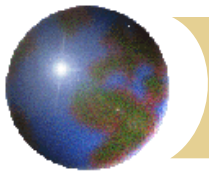


Status Quo
Institution



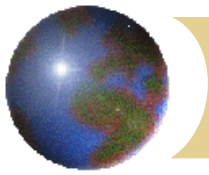
Compare!





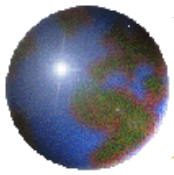
Not *Experts vs. Self-chosen Amateurs*

- ✚ Forecasting Institution Goal:
 - ▣ Given same participants, resources, topic
 - ▣ Want most accurate institution forecasts
- ✚ Separate question: who let participate?
 - ▣ Can limit who can trade in market
- ✚ Markets have low penalty for add fools
 - ▣ Hope: get more info from amateurs?

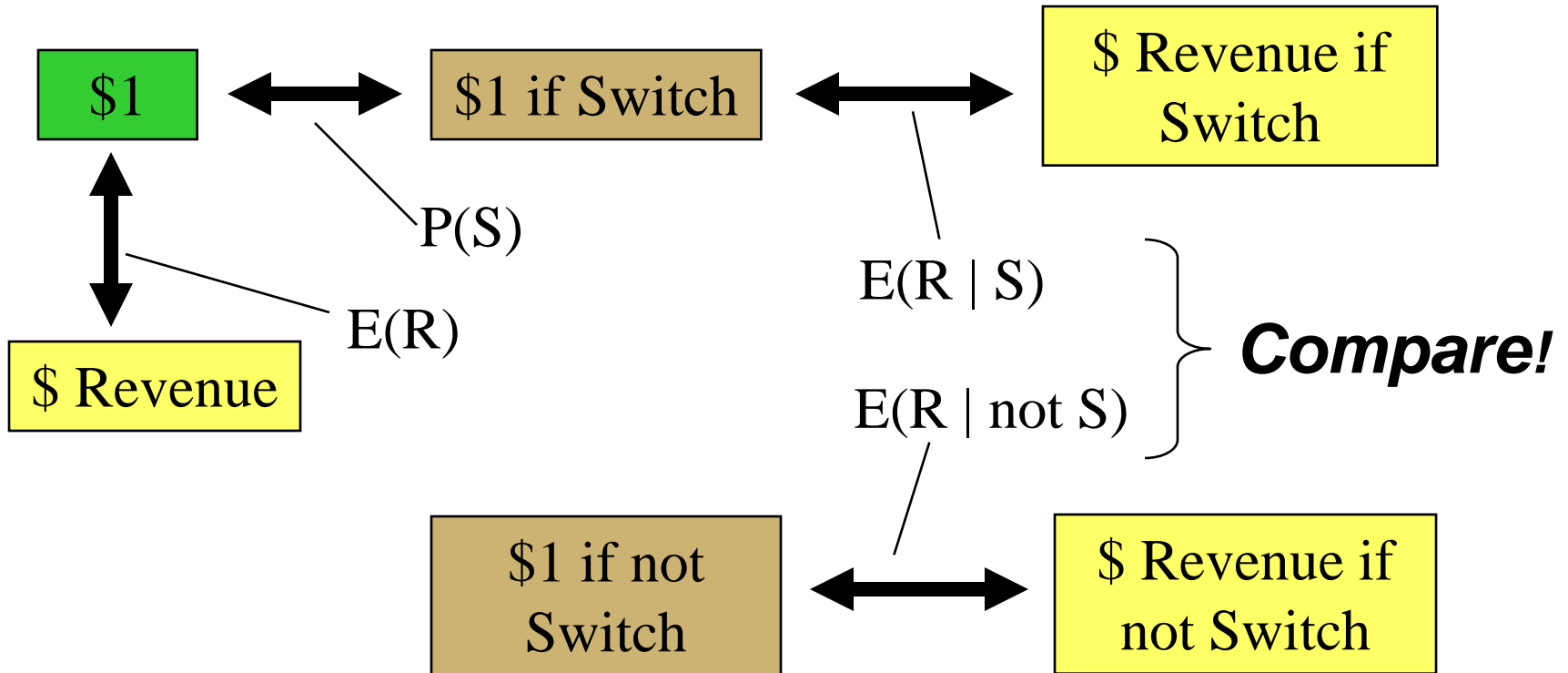


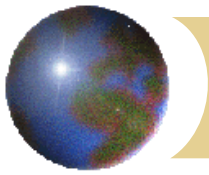
Advantages

- ⊕ Numerically precise
- ⊕ Consistent across many issues
- ⊕ Frequently updated
- ⊕ Hard to manipulate
- ⊕ Need not say who how expert when
- ⊕ At least as accurate as alternatives



Ad Agency Decision Markets





Corporate Applications

E[Revenue | Switch ad agency?]

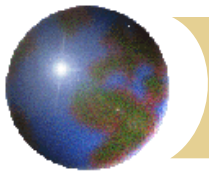
E[Revenue | Raise price 10%?]

E[Project done date | Drop feature?]

E[Project done date | Add personnel?]

E[Stock price | Fire CEO?]

E[Stock price | Acquire firm X?]



Decision Market Requirements

- ✚ Legal permission

- ✚ Outcome

- ✚ Measured
- ✚ Aggregate-enough
- ✚ Linear-enough
- ✚ Conditional-enough

- ✚ Decision

- ✚ Distinct options
- ✚ Important enough
- ✚ Enough influence

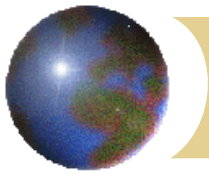
- ✚ Public credibility

- ✚ Traders

- ✚ Enough informed
- ✚ Decision-insiders
- ✚ Enough incentives
- ✚ Anonymity

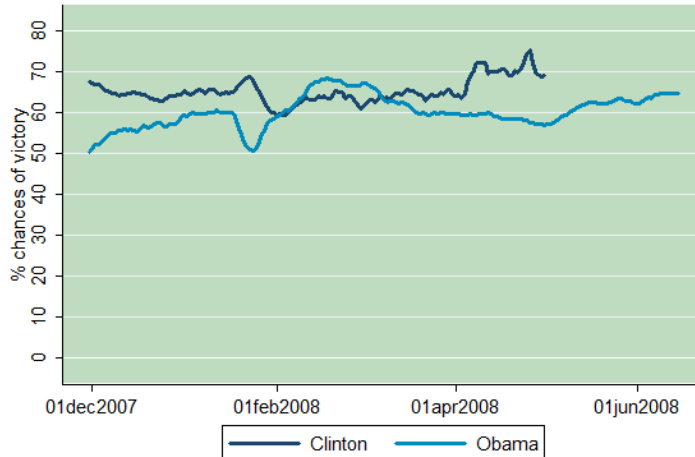
- ✚ Prices

- ✚ Intermediate-enough
- ✚ Can show enough

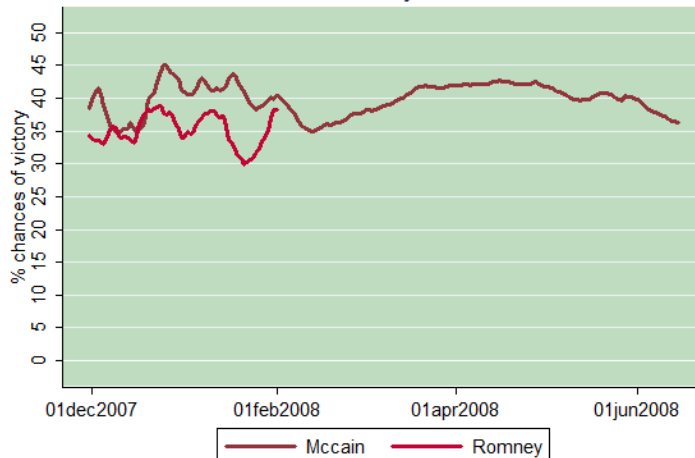


US President Decision Markets

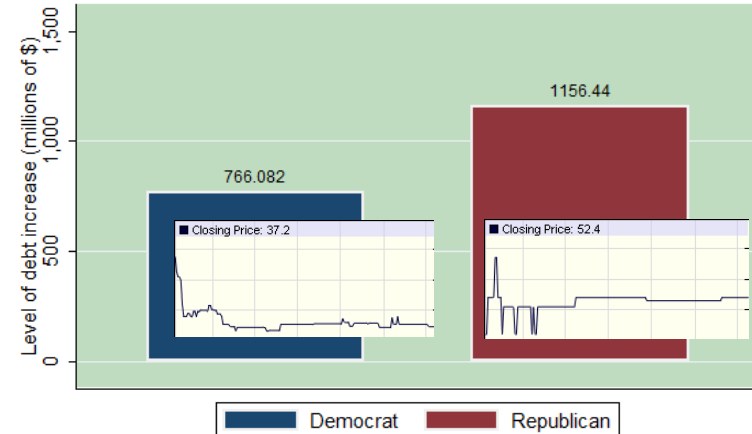
Chances of victory if nominated



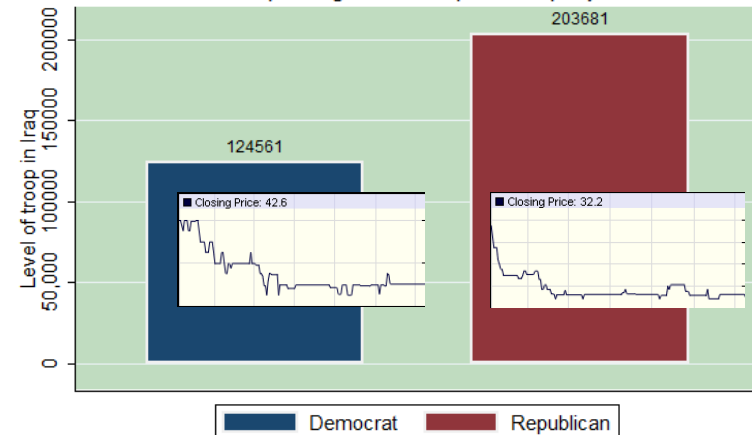
Chances of victory if nominated



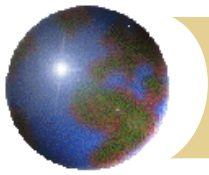
Expected level of debt increase
Depending on the next president party



Expected level of troop in Iraq
Depending on the next president party

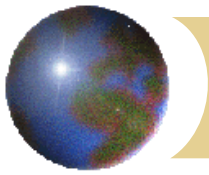


Last calculated: Jul 1, 2008



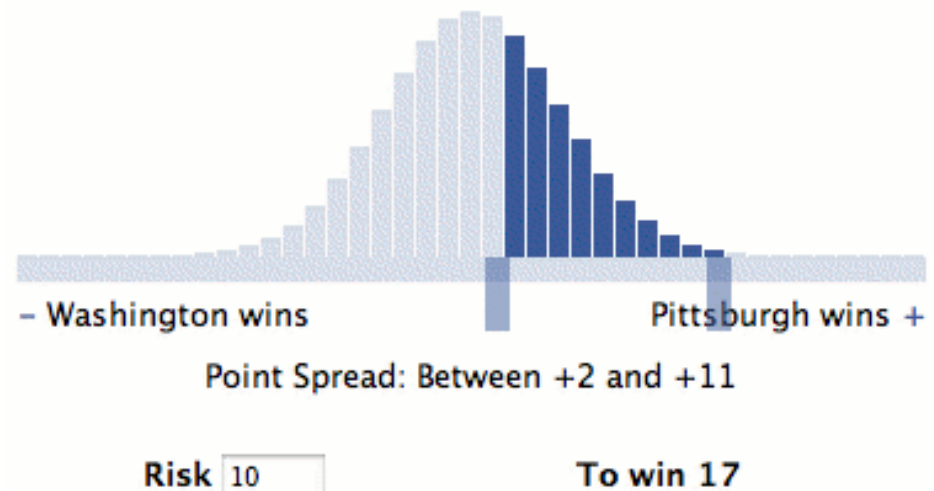
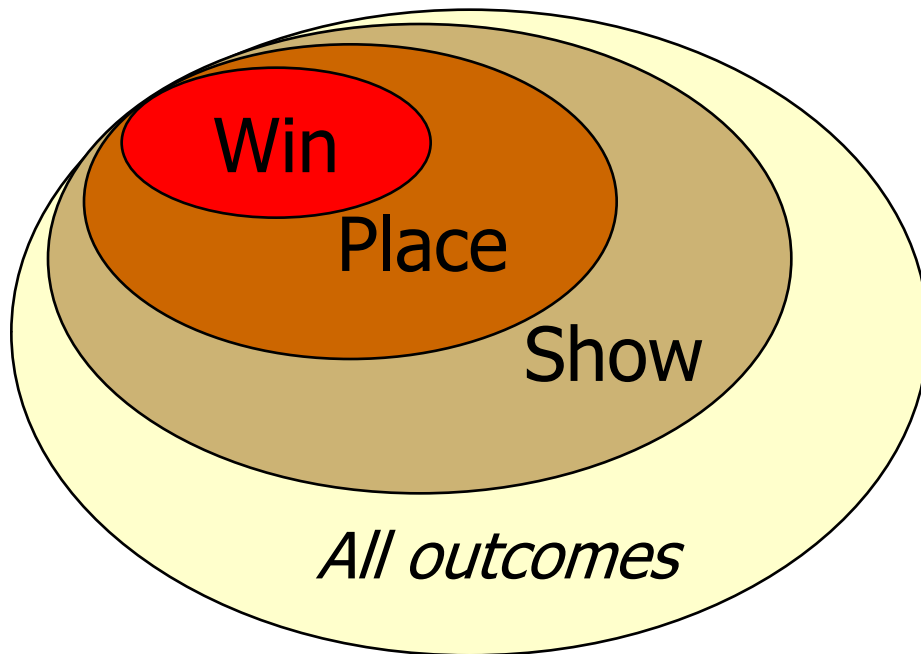
Remake CEO Oversight For \$1M!!

- ⊕ E[stock|fire CEO?] for all Fortune 500
- ⊕ Subsidize cash trading, where legal
- ⊕ Expect tons business press, CEOs look at
 - ⊞ Manipulating CEOs add liquidity
- ⊕ Track firms follow advice, vs. not
 - ⊞ Statistically signif. diff. in few years
- ⊕ Sue boards that ignore advice w/o reason
 - ⊞ Shy boards then defer to market advice!!

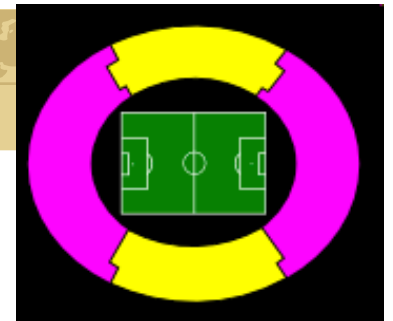
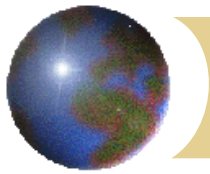


Combo Betting

Win	Place	Show
Not	Not	Not

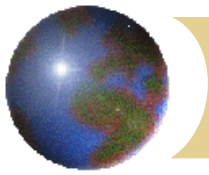


Yoopick Facebook Application

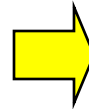
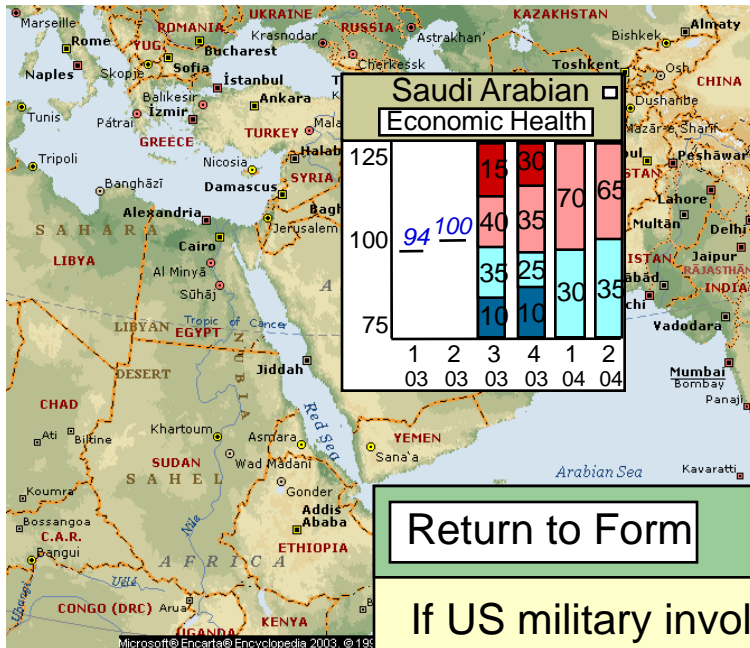


Sport Finals Tickets

UEFA EURO 2008	Austria	Croatia	Czech	Germany	Poland	Portugal	Switzerl.	Turkey
France								
Greece		Greece v. Croatia	Ticket if Greece in Finals					
Italy								
Netherl.								
Romania								
Russia								
Spain				Actual Game				
Sweden								



PAM Scenario



Return to Focus
Trade
Update
?

Payoffs: If SAum3_03 105-125 & IQcs4_03 < 85
Ave. pay

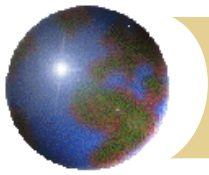
Select	New Price	IQcs4_03 < 85	IQcs4_03 > 85	Ave. pay	
Buy	<input type="checkbox"/> Max Up	95.13%	+\$34.74	-\$85.18	-\$19.72
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10% Up	68.72%	+\$2.74	-\$3.28	-\$1.07
	<input type="checkbox"/> You Pick	65 %	+1.43	-2.04	+0.34
	<input type="checkbox"/> No Trade	62.47%	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sell	<input type="checkbox"/> 10% Dn	56.79%	-\$2.61	+\$2.74	-\$1.12
	<input type="checkbox"/> Exit Issue	48.54%	-\$15.34	+\$26.02	-\$6.31
	<input type="checkbox"/> Max Dn	22.98%	-\$120.74	+\$96.61	-\$22.22



Return to Form
Execute a Trade
?

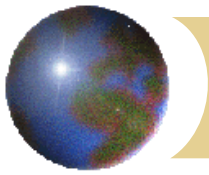
If US military involvement in Saudi Arabia in 3rd Quarter 2003 is not between 105 and 125, this trade is null and void. Otherwise, if Iraq civil stability in 4th Quarter 2003 is below 85, then I will receive \$1.43, but if it is not below 85, I will pay \$2.04.

Abort trade if price has changed
☐
Execute



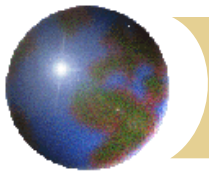
Some Consensus Mechanisms

- ✚ Competitive Forecasting – like survey
 - ▣ Formulas define consensus & score
- ✚ Continuous Double Auction
 - ▣ make or take offers to buy or sell
- ✚ Call Auction – match accumulated offers
- ✚ Market maker – always small spread



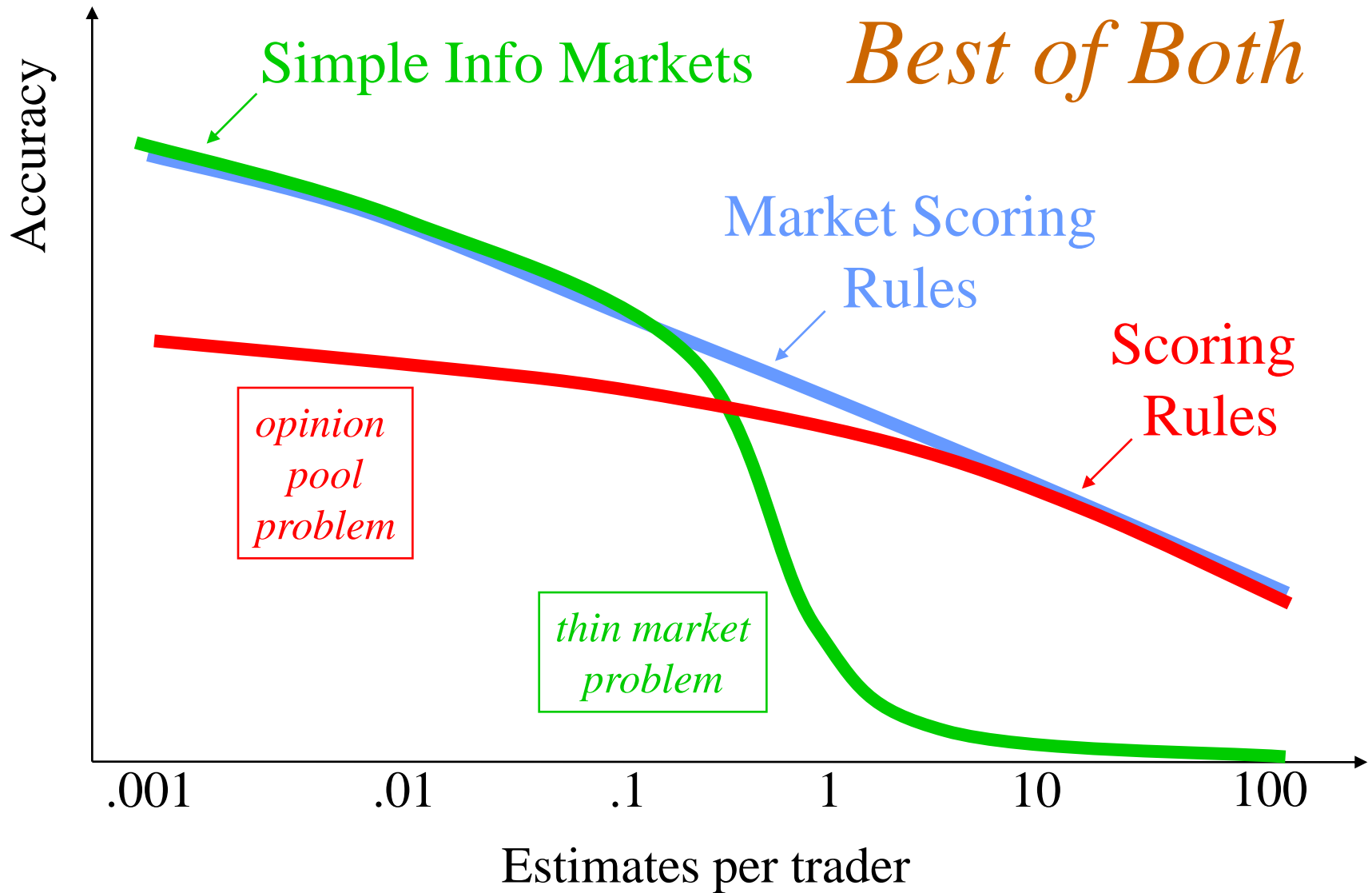
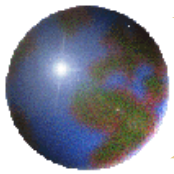
Old Tech Meets New

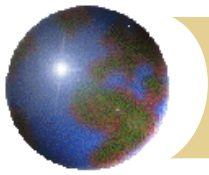
- ✚ To gain info, elicit probs $\mathbf{p} = \{p_i\}_i$, $E_{\mathbf{p}}[x | A]$
(Verify state i later, N/Q = people/questions)
- ✚ Old tech ($\sim 1950+$): *Proper Scoring Rules*
 N/Q ⑥ 1: works well, N/Q ⑦ 1: hard to combine
- ✚ New tech ($\sim 1990+$): *Info/Predict Markets*
 N/Q ⑦ 1: works well, N/Q ⑥ 1: thin markets
- ✚ The best of both: *Market Scoring Rules*
 - ✚ modular, lab tests, compute issues, ...



Opinion Pool “Impossible”

- ✚ Task: pool $T(A)$ from opinions $p^1(A), p^2(A), \dots$
- ✚ Any 2 of IPP, MP, EB \Rightarrow dictator ($T = p^d$) !
 - IPP = if A, B indep. in all p^n , are indep. in T
 - EB = commutes: pool, update on info
 - MP = commutes: pool, coarsen states $\text{phone} \diamond \text{book} \text{ field}$)
(MP $\Rightarrow T = \sum_{n=0} \omega_n p^n$, with ω_n indep. of A)
- ✚ Really want pool via belief origin theory
 - ▣ General solution: let traders figure it out?





Quantal Response Modularity

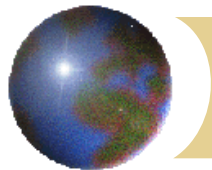
- ✿ Noisy choice: $\text{prob}(\text{act}) \propto \exp(\lambda * \text{payoff})$
- ✿ When apply to a log MSR, get user reports (= new prices) independent of the last price:

$$P(\mathbf{r} \mid \mathbf{q}) \propto \prod_i r_i^{\lambda s q_i}$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the equation:

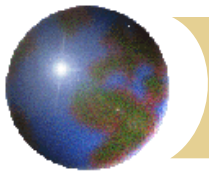
- λ : rationality
- s : state
- q_i : liquidity
- r_i : report
- $\lambda s q_i$: belief

- ✿ Simplifies inferences about beliefs from acts
- ✿ Ignores that harder to make complex changes



Laboratory Tests

- ✚ Joint work with John Ledyard (Caltech), Takashi Ishida (Net Exchange)
- ✚ Trained in 3var session, return for 8var
- ✚ Metric: *Kulback-Leibler* $\sum_i q_i \log(p_i/q_i)$
distance from market prices to Bayesian beliefs given all group info



Environments: Goals, Training

✚ ***Want in Environment:***

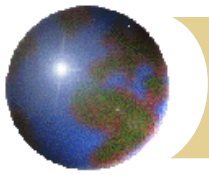
- ✚ Many variables, few directly related
- ✚ Few people, each not see all variables
- ✚ Can compute rational group estimates
- ✚ Explainable, fast, neutral

✚ ***Training Environment:***

- ✚ 3 binary variables X,Y,Z, $2^3 = 8$ combos
- ✚ $P(X=0) = .3$, $P(X=Y) = .2$, $P(Z=1) = .5$
- ✚ 3 people, see 10 cases of: AB, BC, AC
- ✚ Random map XYZ to ABC

(Actually: X Z Y)

Case	A	B	C
1	1	-	1
2	1	-	0
3	1	-	0
4	1	-	0
5	1	-	0
6	1	-	1
7	1	-	1
8	1	-	0
9	1	-	0
10	0	-	0
Sum:	9	-	3
Same	A	B	C
A	--	--	4
B	--	--	--
C	--	--	--

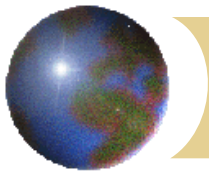


Experiment Environment

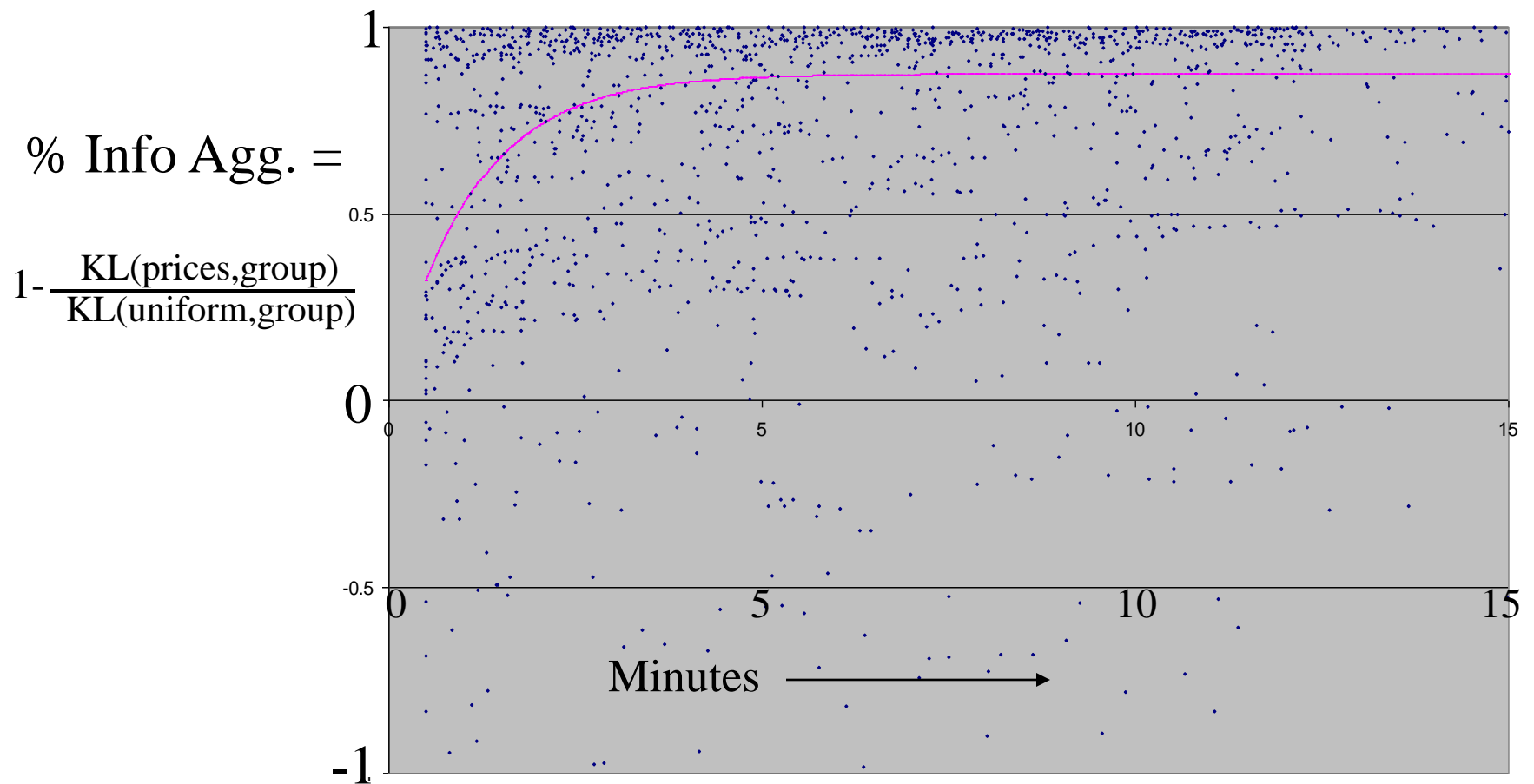
- 8 binary vars: STUVWXYZ
- $2^8 = 256$ combinations
- 20% = $P(S=0) = P(S=T)$
 $= P(T=U) = P(U=V) = \dots$
 $= P(X=Y) = P(Y=Z)$
- 6 people, each see 10 cases: ABCD, EFGH, ABEF, CDGH, ACEG, BDFH
- random map STUVWXYZ to ABCDEFGH

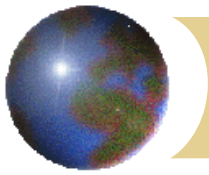
(Really: W V X S U Z Y T)

Case	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	0	1	0	1	-	-	-	-
2	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
3	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	1	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
5	0	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
6	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
7	0	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
8	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
9	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
10	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
Sum	6	3	4	10	-	-	-	-
Same A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
A	--	1	2	6	--	--	--	--
B	--	--	7	3	--	--	--	--
C	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
D	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
...								

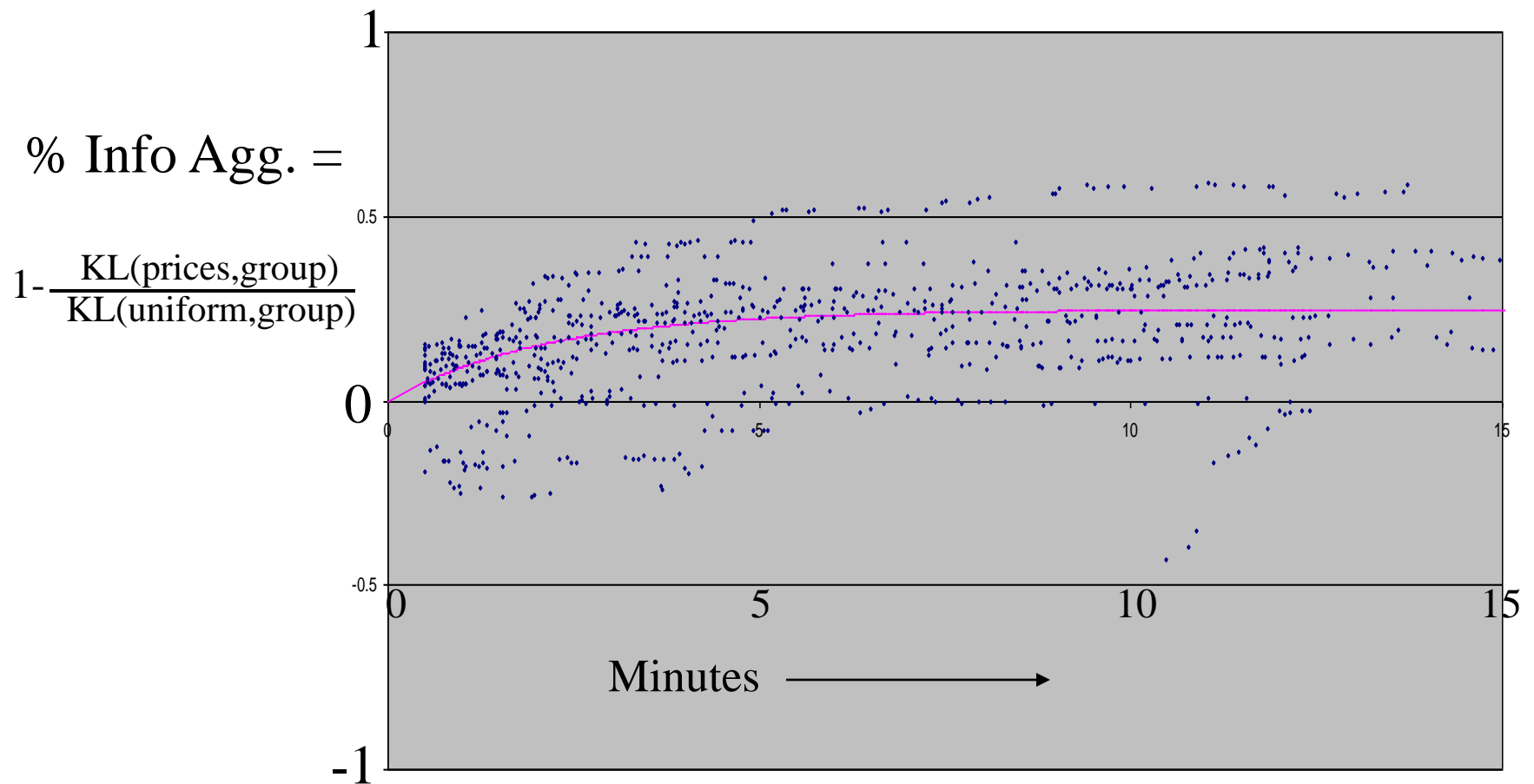


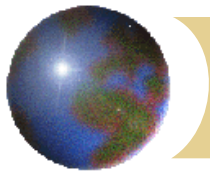
MSR Info vs. Time – 3 Variables





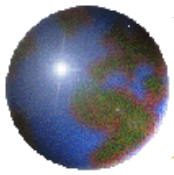
MSR Info vs. Time – 255 prices





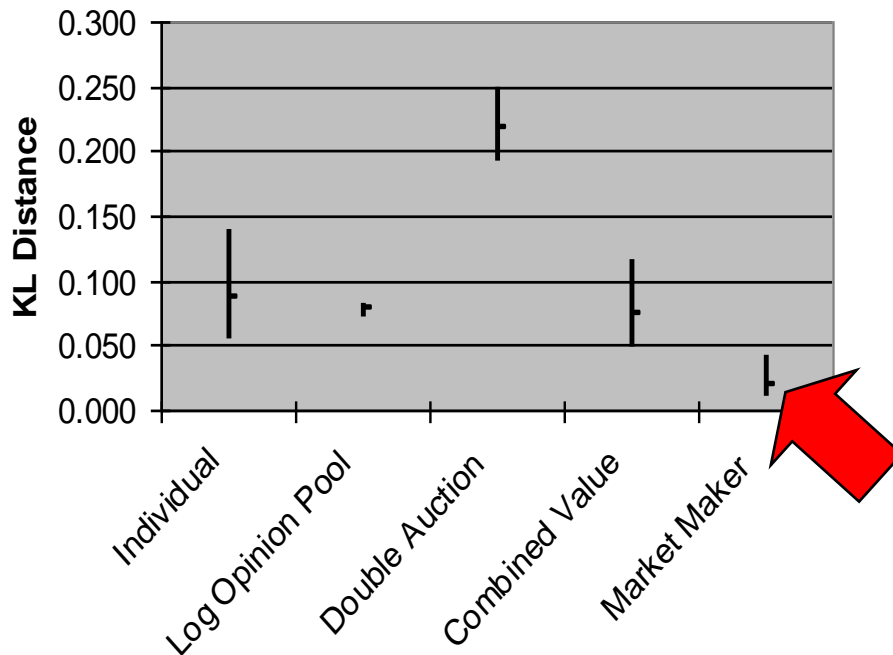
Combinatorial Lab Experiments

- ✚ 7 indep. prices from 3 folks in 4 min.
 - ▣ Simple Double Auction < Scoring Rule ~ Opinion Pool ~ Combinatorial Call < Market Scoring Rule
- ✚ 255 indep. prices from 6 folks in 4 min.
 - ▣ Combinatorial Call ~ Simple Double Auction ~ Scoring Rule < Opinion Pool ~ Market Scoring Rule

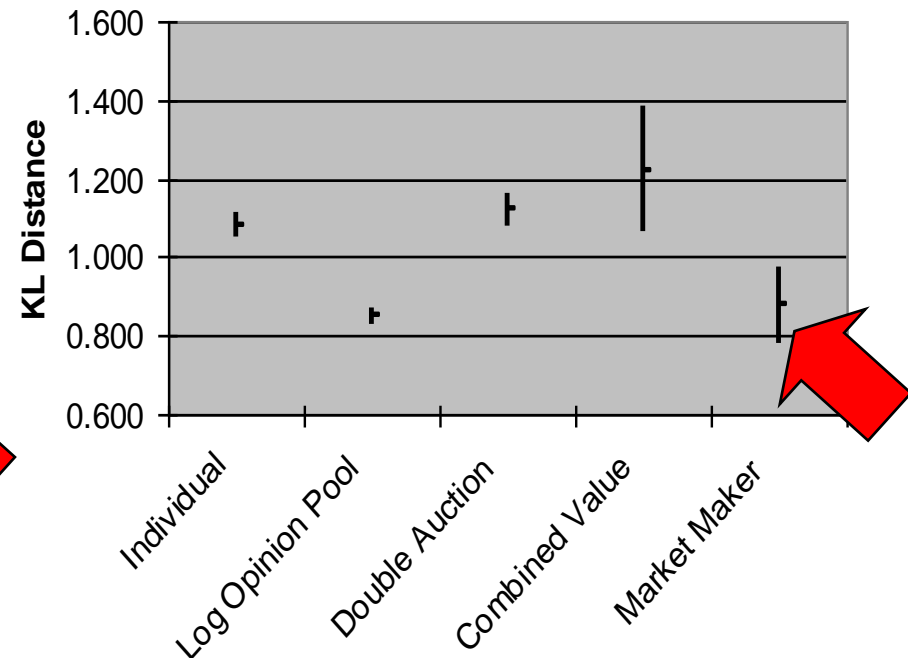


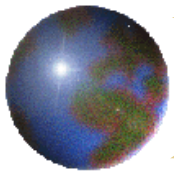
Combo Market Maker Best of 5 Mechs

3 subjects, 7 prices, 5 minutes

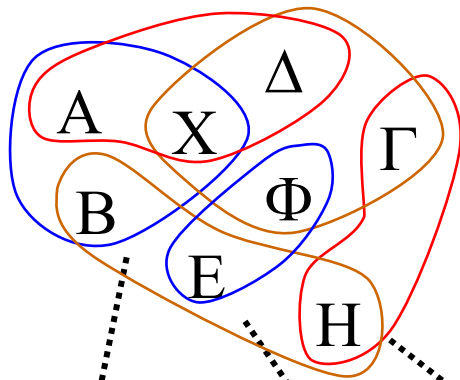


6 subjects, 256 prices, 5 minutes



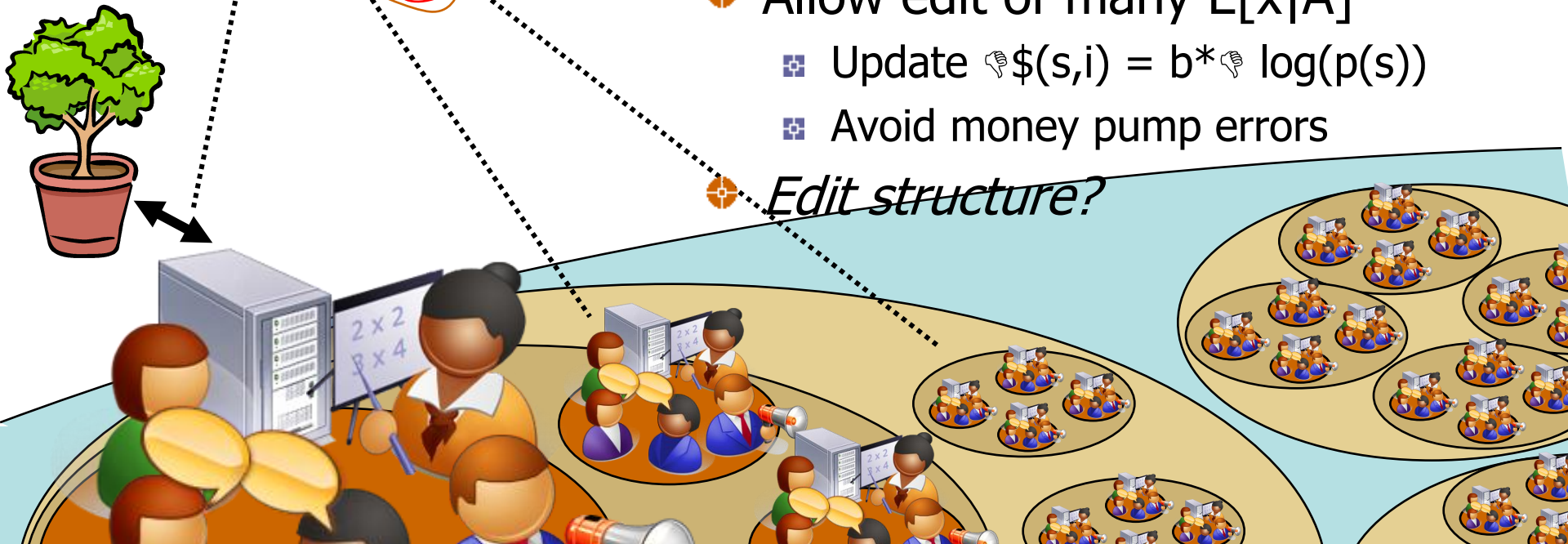


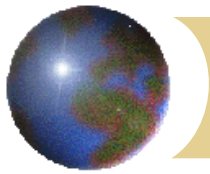
Compute Tasks



- ✚ Represent $p(s)$, $\$(s,i)$
- ✚ Add/settle var, Add/take \$
- ✚ Browse $E[x|A]$ & $E[\$(s,i)|A]$
 - ✚ & history of changes
- ✚ For each $E[x|A]$, show max/min/indifferent \$ edits
- ✚ Allow edit of many $E[x|A]$
 - ✚ Update $\$(s,i) = b^* \log(p(s))$
 - ✚ Avoid money pump errors

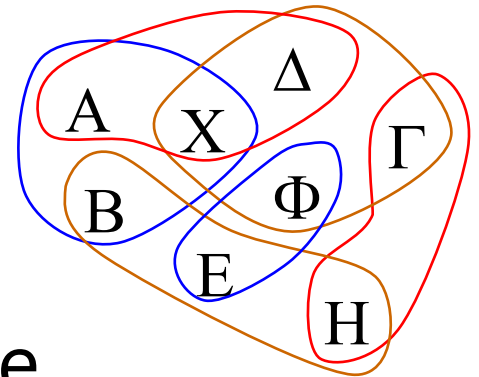
✚ *Edit structure?*

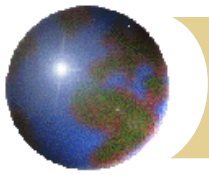




How Close Markov Nets?

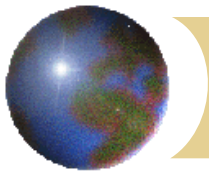
- ✓ Have no forseen error 🖐 alg.
 - ❖ But can distribute computation?
- ✓ Ways to browse $E[x|A]$
- ✓ Can allow edit if vars in same clique
 - ❖ How support other edits?
- ⊙ Need good $\$(s)$ repr. to support:
 - ▣ For i take $\$,$ max edit, must find $\min_s \$(s,i)$
 - ▣ Update 🖐 $\$$ alg without forseen min $\$$ error
- ⊙ How efficiently store histories?
- ⊙ How allow structure changes?





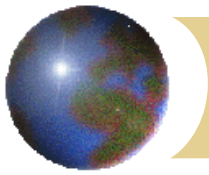
Typical Problems In Field Now

- ✚ Laws on gambling, insider trading
- ✚ “Moral” & “Culture” concerns
- ✚ Not really want to know
- ✚ Hard to find precise related events
- ✚ Little participation for cheap
- ✚ Not enough events to validate, learn
- ✚ Awkward interfaces



Concerns

- ❑ Self-defeating prophecies
- ❑ Decision selection bias
- ❑ Price manipulation
- ❑ Inform enemies
- ❑ Share less info
- ❑ Combinatorics
- ❑ Moral hazard
- ❑ Alarm public
- ❑ Embezzle
- ❑ Bozos
- ❑ Lies
- ❑ Rich more "votes"
- ❑ Risk distortion
- ❑ Bubbles



Kyle Style Market Microstructure Game Theory

Simple Manipulation Model

Market maker

$$P = E[v \mid u + x + z]$$

Manipulator

$$\max_z E[z(v - P) + wP]$$

Informed trader

$$\max_{x, \sigma_\varepsilon^2} E[x(v - P) \mid v + \varepsilon, w + \delta] - c(\sigma_\varepsilon^2)$$

Noise trader

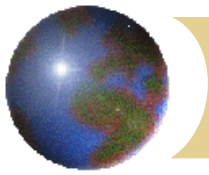
$$v \sim N(\bar{v}, \sigma_v^2) \quad w \sim N(\bar{w}, \sigma_w^2) \quad u \sim N(\bar{u}, \sigma_u^2)$$

$$\varepsilon \sim N(\bar{\varepsilon}, \sigma_\varepsilon^2) \quad \delta \sim N(\bar{\delta}, \sigma_\delta^2) \quad c' < 0, \quad c'' > 0$$

Equilibrium

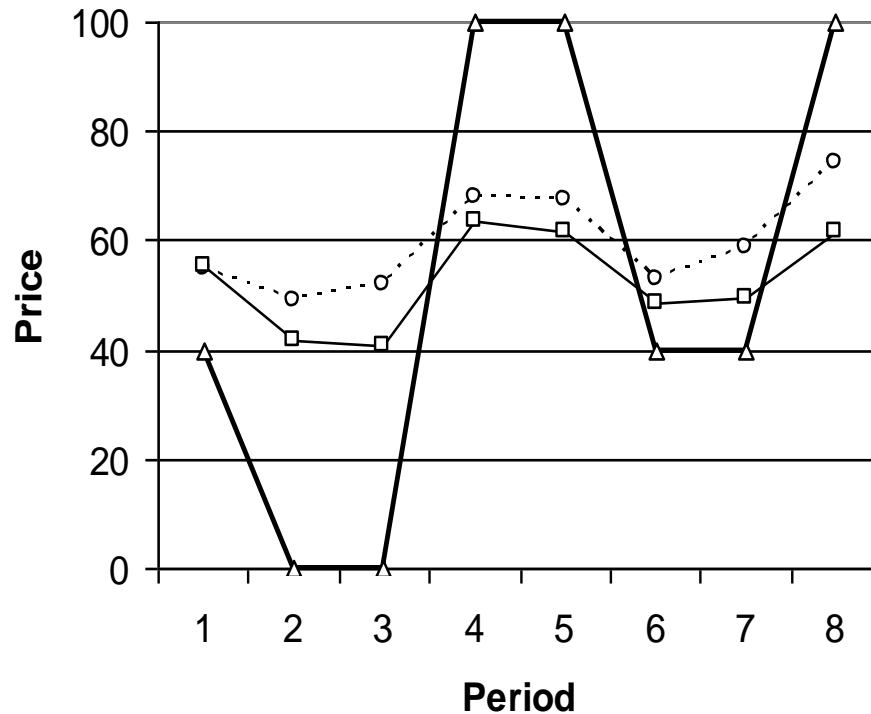
$$E[(v - P)^2] = \frac{\sigma_v^2}{2} \frac{\sigma_v^2 + 2\sigma_\varepsilon^2}{\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E[(v - P)^2]}{\partial [\sigma_w^2 \text{ or } \sigma_u^2]} < 0$$



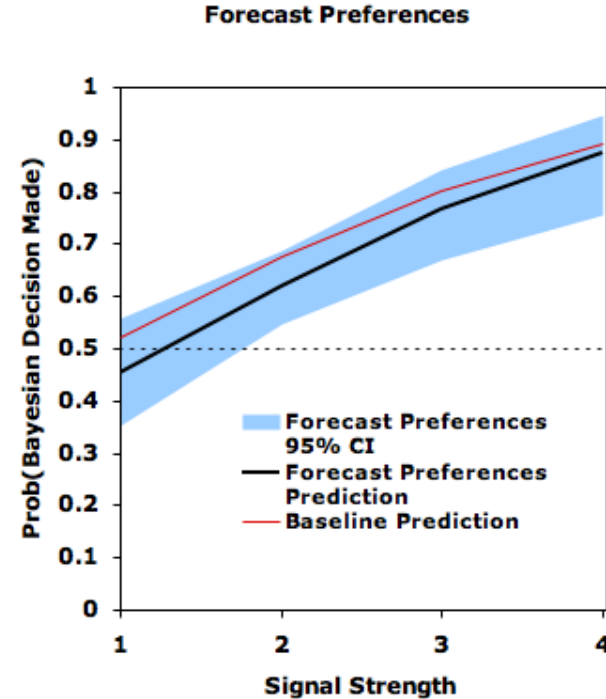
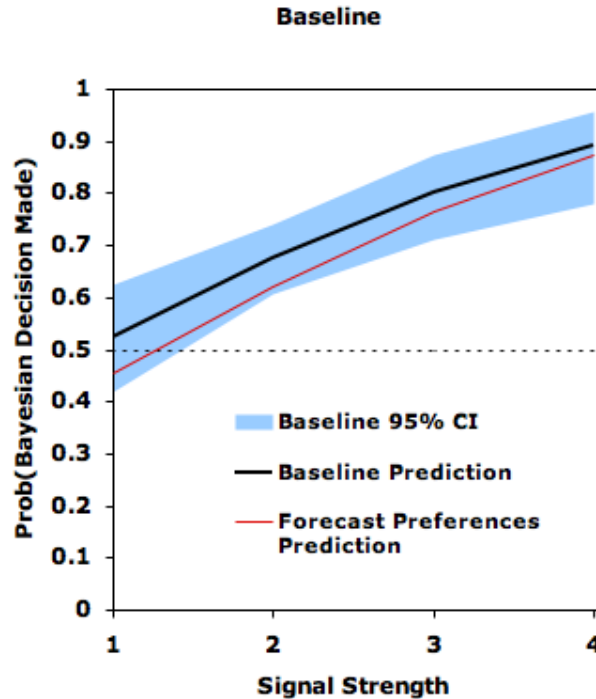
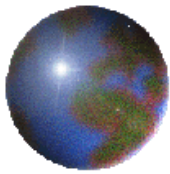
Lab Data

Average End of Period Prices



Hanson, Oprea, Porter *JEBO*, 2005

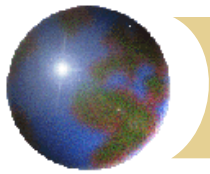
- 12 subjects, value = 0,40,100
- Each clue like “Not 100”.
- 6 manipulators, get bonus for higher price
- *Manipulators bid higher*
- *Others accept lower*
- *Prices no less accurate*



- 8 traders, Value = 0,100
- Each $\text{Prob}(\text{Clue}=V) = 2/3$
- 4 manipulators, bonus for price to hidden target 0,100

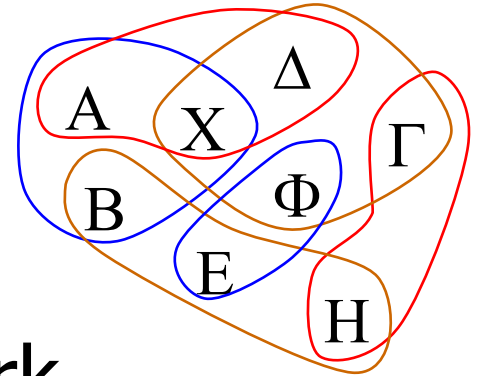
- 5 judges see prices, predict
- Manipulators bid toward target
- Prices and judges predictions no less accurate

R. Oprea, D. Porter, C. Hibbert, R. Hanson, D.Tila 2006



A Scalable Implementation

- ✚ Overlapping variable patches
- ✚ A simple MSR per patch
- ✚ If consistent, is Markov network
 - ▣ Var independent of rest given neighbors
- ✚ Allow trade if all vars in same patch
- ✚ Arbitrage overlapping patches
 - ▣ Sure to eventually agree, robust to gaming



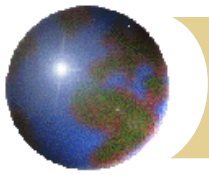


Arbitraging Patches

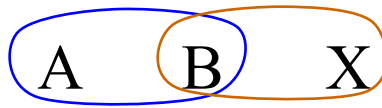
Diagram illustrating the structure of the sets \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{C} and their connections:

- Set \mathcal{A} (Left):** Contains nodes A and \underline{A} . The connections are:
 - B (top) connects to A (value .02) and \underline{A} (value .08).
 - \underline{B} (bottom) connects to A (value .2) and \underline{A} (value .7).
- Set \mathcal{C} (Right):** Contains nodes C and \underline{C} . The connections are:
 - B (top) connects to C (value .3) and \underline{C} (value .1).
 - \underline{B} (bottom) connects to C (value .3) and \underline{C} (value .3).
- Connections between sets:**
 - From \mathcal{A} to \mathcal{C} : $.1 \longrightarrow .2$ (from A to C).
 - From \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{A} : $.4 \longleftarrow .2$ (from C to A).
 - From \mathcal{A} to \mathcal{C} : $.9 \longrightarrow .734$ (from A to \underline{C}).
 - From \mathcal{C} to \mathcal{A} : $.6 \longleftarrow .734$ (from \underline{C} to A).

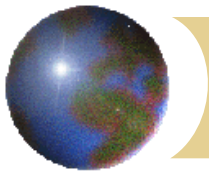
$$\frac{.065}{1.000} \leftarrow \text{Cash extracted}$$



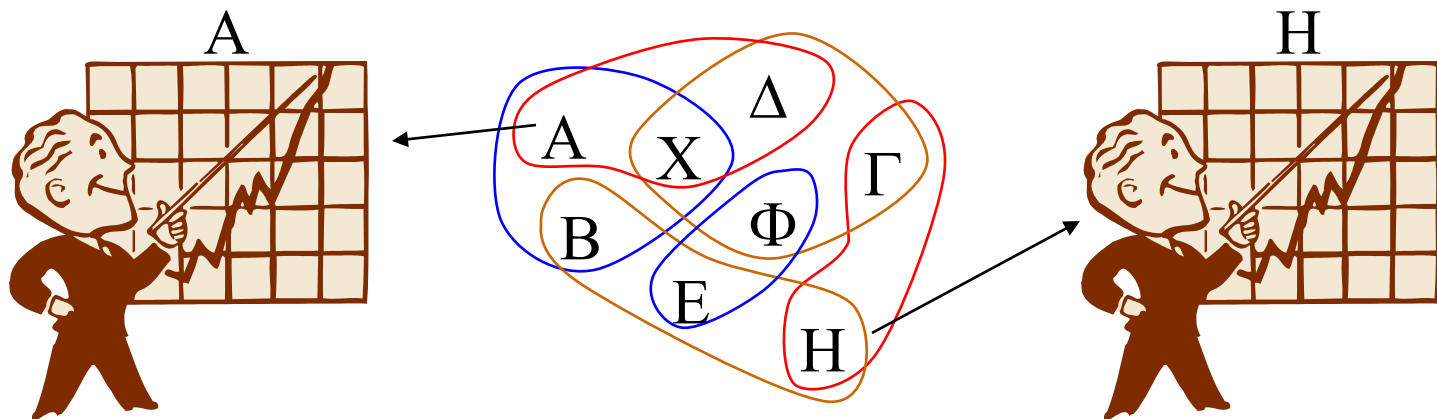
Arbitraging Patches Continued



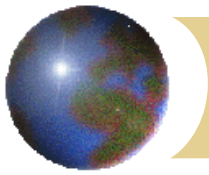
	A	<u>A</u>					C	<u>C</u>		
B	.043	.171	.214	←	.214	→	.214	.160	.053	B
<u>B</u>	.175	.611	.786	←	.786	→	.786	.393	.393	<u>B</u>



But Arbitrage Is Not Modular

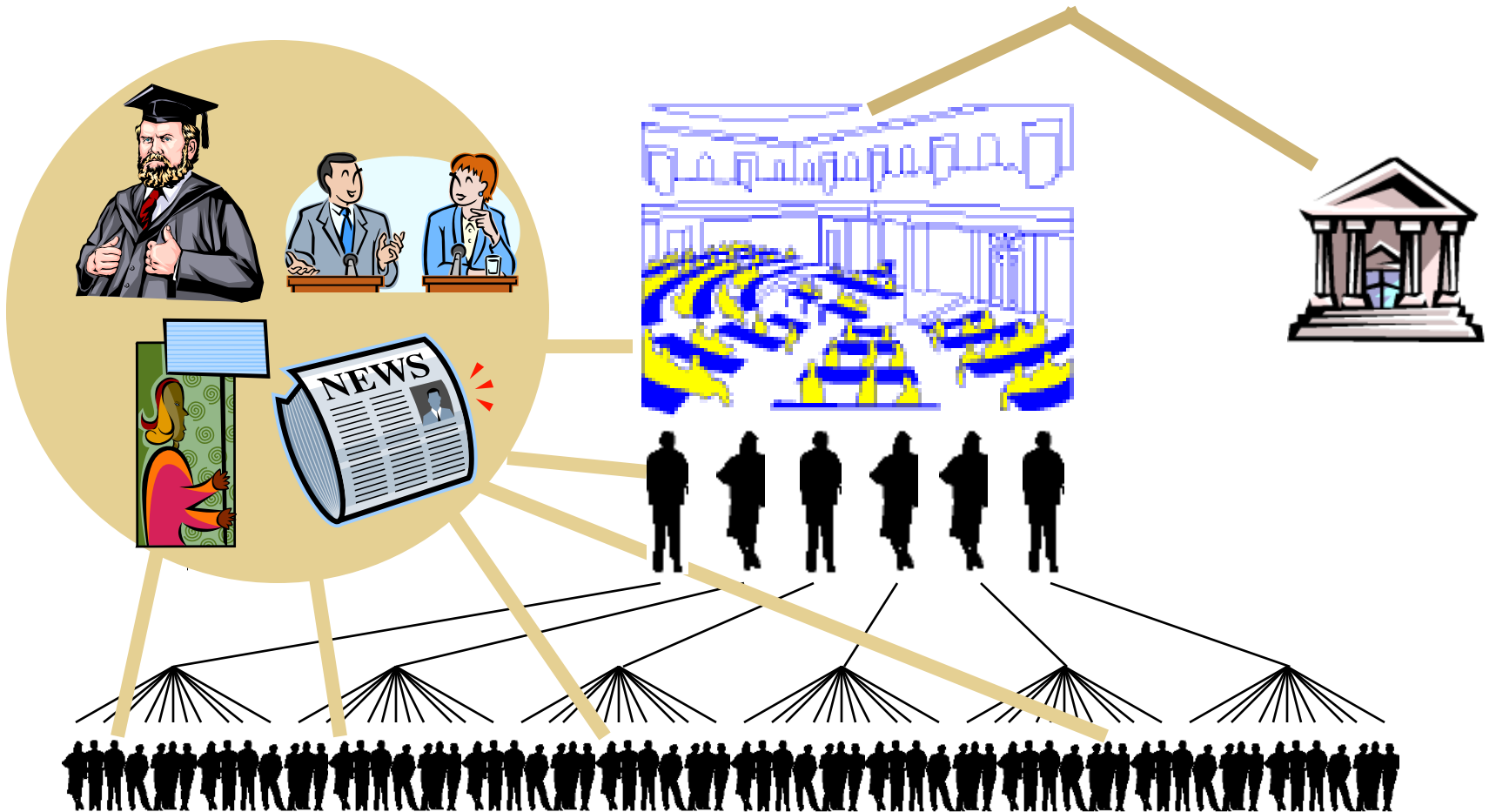


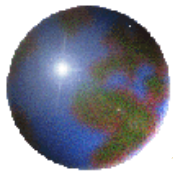
1. Everyone agrees on prices
2. Expert on A gets new info, trades
3. Arbitrage updates all prices
4. Expert on H has no new info, but must trade to restore old info!



Democracy

Law





Vote On Values *But* Bet On Beliefs

