

Markets Reveal Information

- Markets can aggregate information about buyers (valuations) and sellers (costs)
 - High valuation (> market price) buyers buy
 - Low cost (< market price) sellers sell
- Outcome of Trade is "Efficient"
 - Those who need it most would receive it

Markets Reveal Information

- This is also true for items with uncertainty
 - Stocks, antiques, iPods on eBay, permits, etc.
- The Efficient Market Hypothesis
 - All information (about a stock/item) is already contained in the market price
 - Revealing information does *not* change prices

Markets Reveal Information

- Why? Because of "Non-Arbitrage":
 - If I really think the stock price is too low based on my information, I should buy like crazy
 - I really think the stock price is too high,
 I should sell (or "short") like crazy
- But these "crazy" trading will affect prices
 - Buying like crazy would drive the price up
 - Selling like crazy would drive the price down

Markets Reveal Information

- The price change reveals your private information
- In equilibrium, the final price reveals everyone's private information
- As if the market knows all information

Prediction Markets

- Markets can aggregate information about buyers (valuations) and sellers (costs)
 - Efficient Market Hypothesis
- Can markets gather other information?
 - EX: Tradable permit markets gather private information about pollution reduction costs
- Yes, by creating markets of "new items"
 - What are these items?
- Futures about an event!

Prediction Markets

- Winner-take-all: (~看好度)
 - H stock: Pay \$100 if Frank Hsieh wins the Taiwan presidential election, \$0 otherwise.
 - M stock: Pay \$100 if Ying-Jeou Ma wins the Taiwan presidential election, \$0 otherwise.
- Vote share markets: (~支持度)
 - HVS: Pay \$y if Frank Hsieh earns y% of the votes in the Taiwan presidential election
 - MVS: Pay \$z if Ying-Jeou Ma earns z% of the votes in the Taiwan presidential election

What Do These Predict?

- Winner-take-all: (Probability of winning)
 - If H stock has price \$10, but you believe the chances of Hsieh winning is 70%, you should buy a lot of H stock (since they are a bargain)
- Vote share:
 - If MVS has a price of \$40, but you believe Ma would win 60% of the votes, you should buy a lot of MVS (since they are a bargain)

Better Than the Polls?

- Polls do not sample the population evenly
 - Some people are not reachable by phone
 - Some people decline to answer
- Polls weight all samples equally
 - Some know more information than others
- "Good" polls try to correct for these biases
 - Taiwan polls don't, and are way off
- But these corrections are ad hoc

Better Than the Polls?

- Prediction markets do not sample the population either, but
- Prediction markets encourage those who have more information to participate
 - You will earn more if you are "right" and buy more M stocks and HVS
- Prices aggregate information, and put more weight on "better information"

Prediction Markets in the World

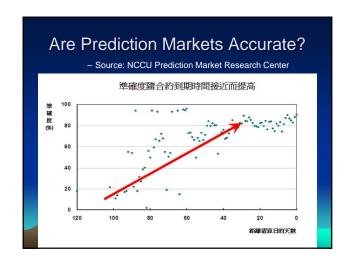
- Iowa Electronic Market: (academic, real money with a limit of US\$500)
- http://www.biz.uiowa.edu/iem/
- TradeSports: (in Ireland; real money)
- http://www.tradesports.com/
- Hollywood Stock Exchange:
 - (movie box office; play money)
- http://www.hsx.com/

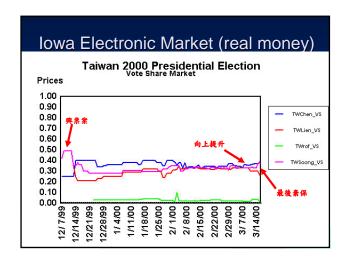


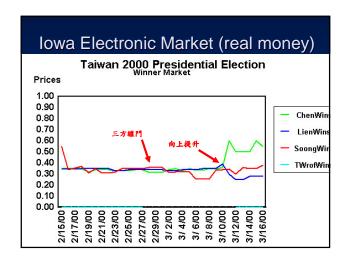




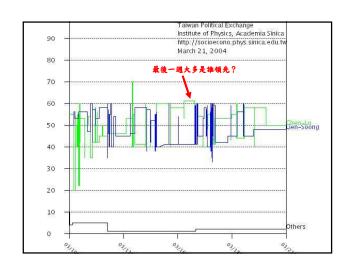




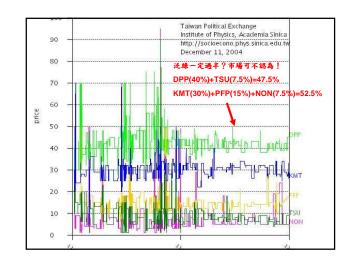




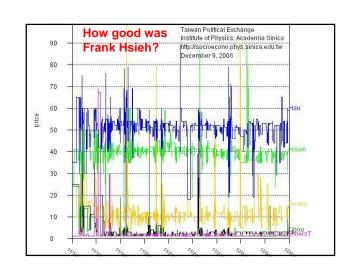
Are These Prediction Accurate? Possible... What about "319"? Unfortunately, Iowa Electronic Market did not host Taiwan's 2004 election But, Taiwan Political Exchange did! Reminder: This is a play money market...

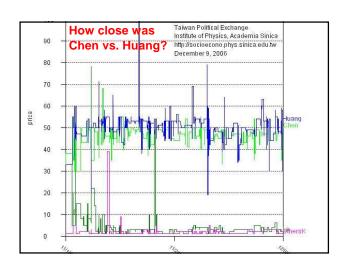


What Does the Market Tell Us? Chen-Lu were leading even BEFORE 319. 319 boosted turn-out from both camps Overall effect on winning is indetermined Markets show Chen-Lu would win anyway NOTE: This is a play market What are possible problems with play money? How about other events? 2004 Legislation:

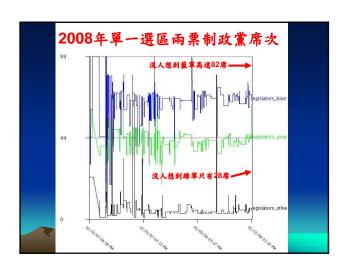


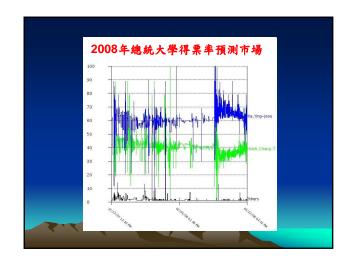












Are Prediction Markets Accurate? • Markets only "aggregate" information of all participating traders – Participation barriers matters – Credit constraints – Short-selling restrictions • Reaction speed also affects the extent prices reflect information – Liquidity matters

Conclusion Markets aggregate information Prediction markets utilize this to make predictions about future events Open Questions: Do play money or real money matter? Can one manipulate prediction markets? How is information aggregation done?