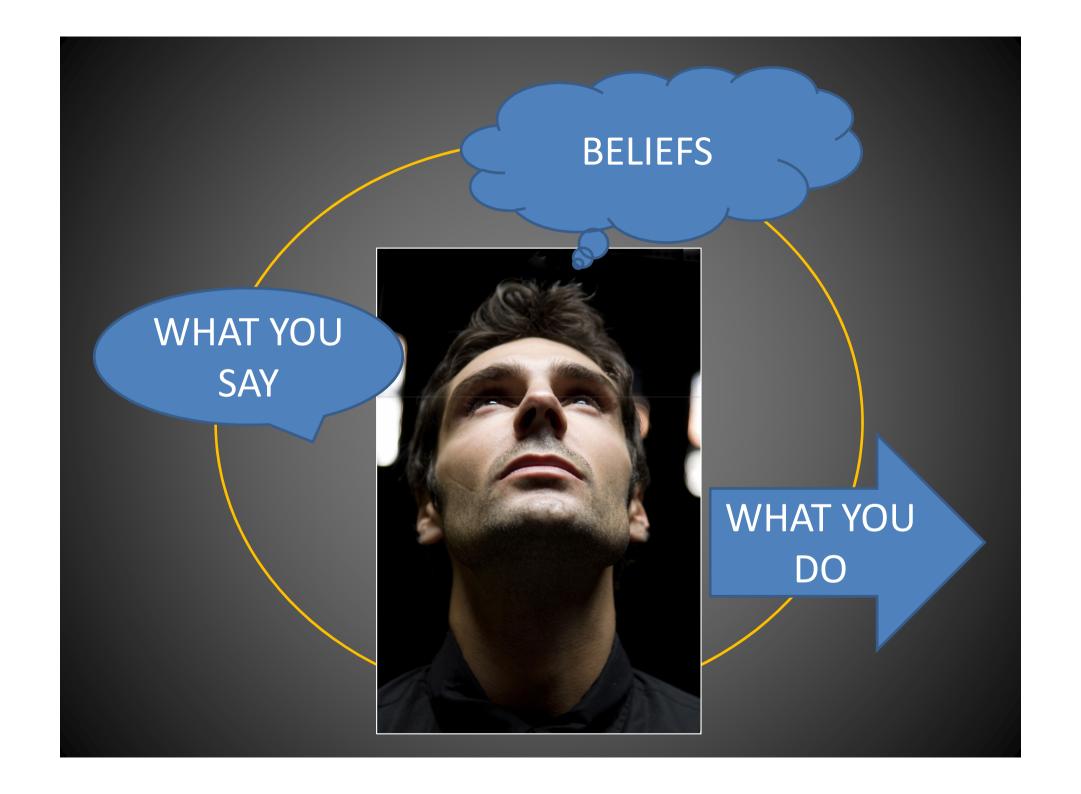
When Brains are Better Than People: Using fMRI to Predict Markets

Gregory S. Berns, M.D., Ph.D.
Center for Neuropolicy
Emory University, Atlanta GA

Outline

- The reward-prediction error model of dopamine release
- Applications to decision-making (neuroeconomics)
- Applications to forecasting music sales
- Applications to forecasting market reactions

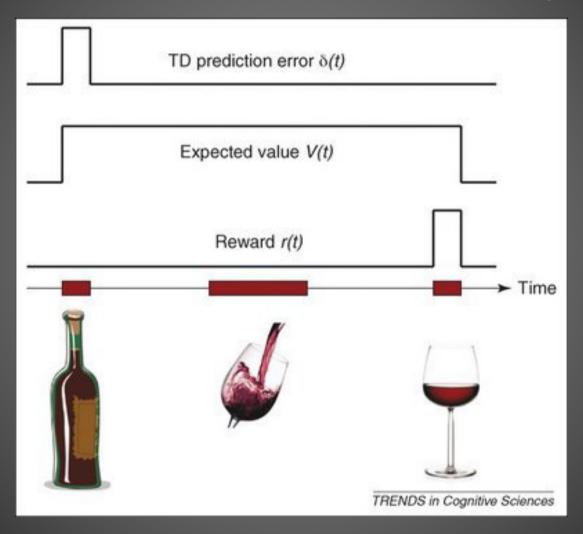


Reward-prediction

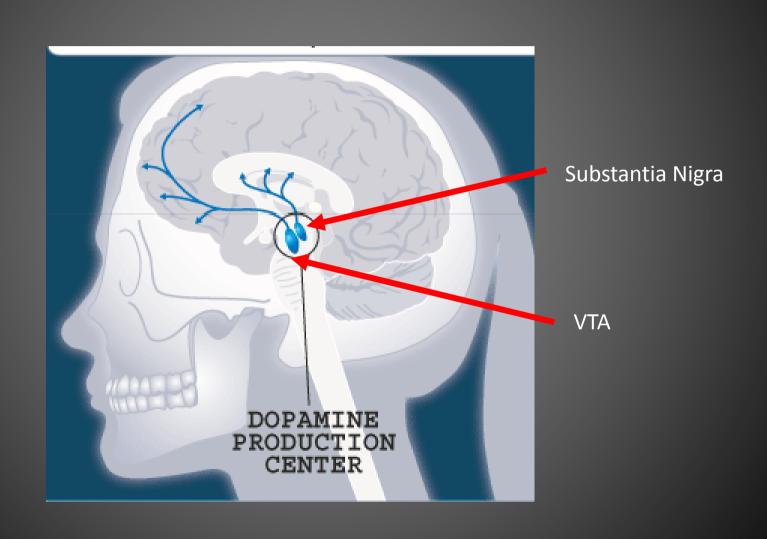


Source: New York Times

Reward Prediction Error (TD)



Dopamine System



Dopamine ≠ **Pleasure**

Dopamine = \triangle **Anticipation**

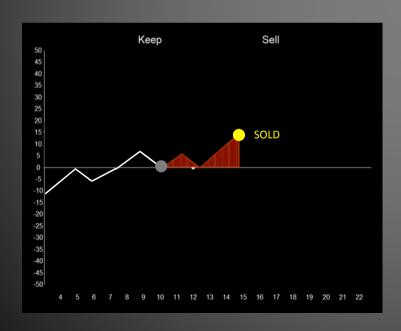


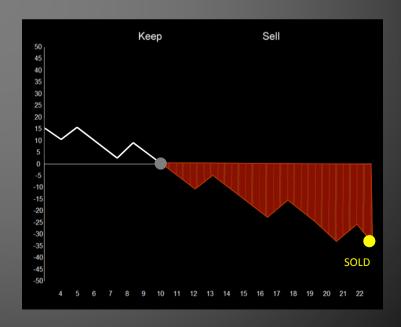
DECISIONS

Example from Neuroeconomics

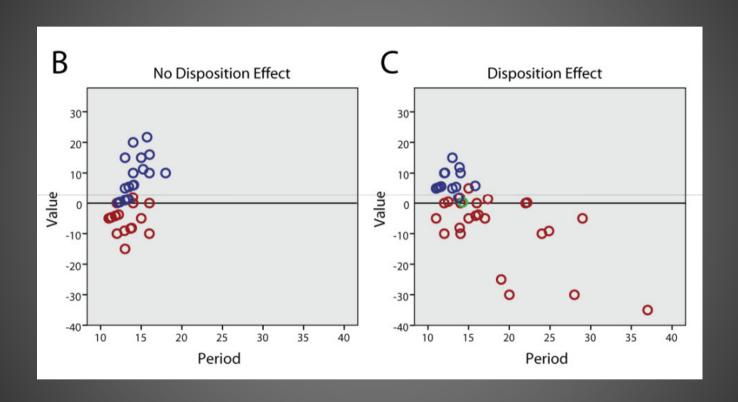
Disposition Effect (with Andrew Brooks)

- People hold onto losses longer than gains
 - Risk-preference
 - Realization Utility
 - Mean Reversion

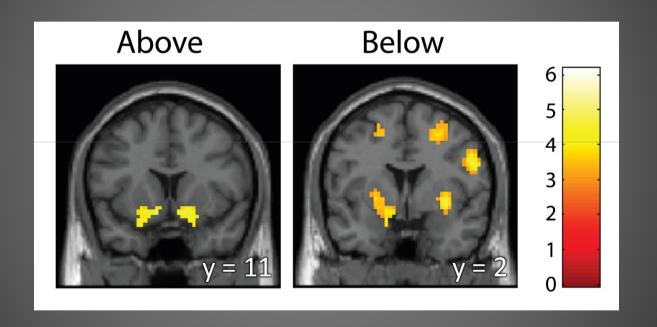




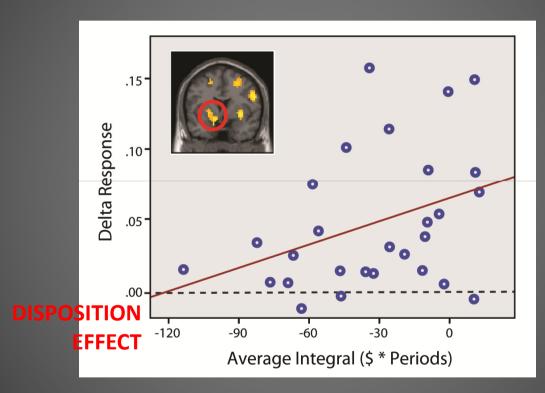
Disposition Effect



Disposition Effect



Disposition Effect Blunted Response to Upticks

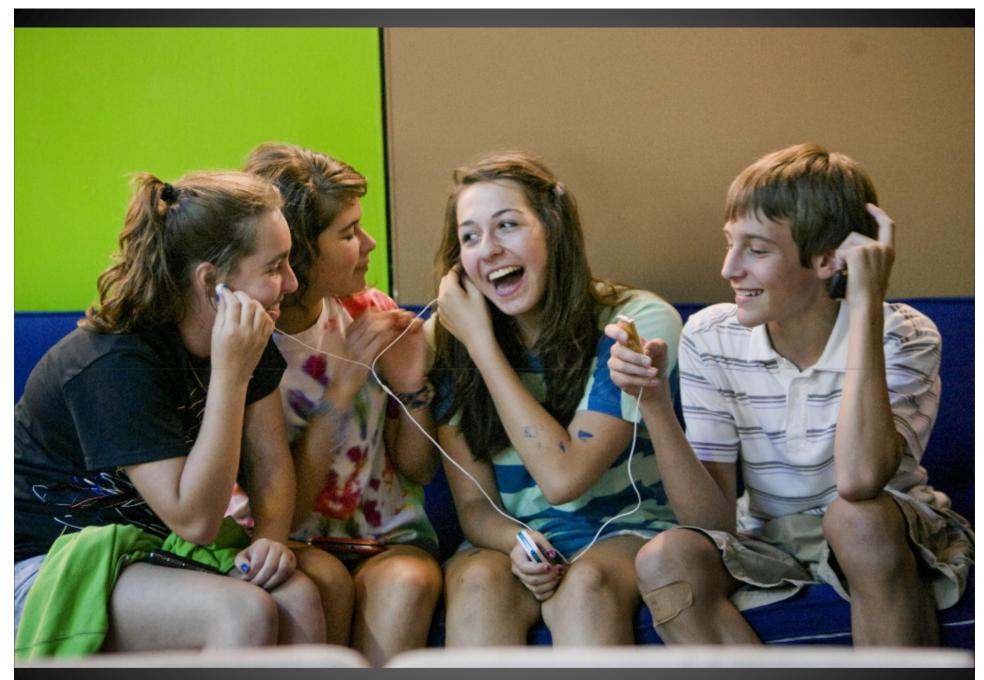


NO
DISPOSITION
FEEECT

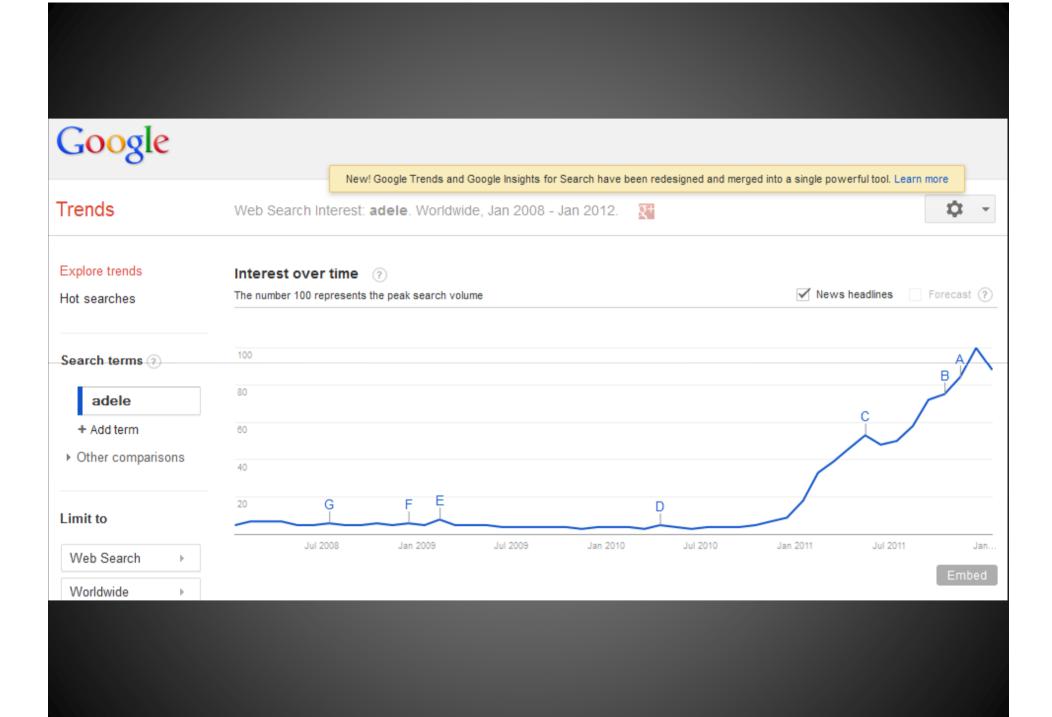
Disposition Effect Conclusions

- Consistent with mean reversion hypothesis
 - Belief that the asset will revert to mean
 - Those who show DE have expectations met when below the purchase price (blunted response)

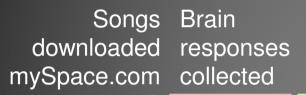
Predicting Culture Trends (Music Sales)



Source: Bruce Ely, The Oregonian



Timeline



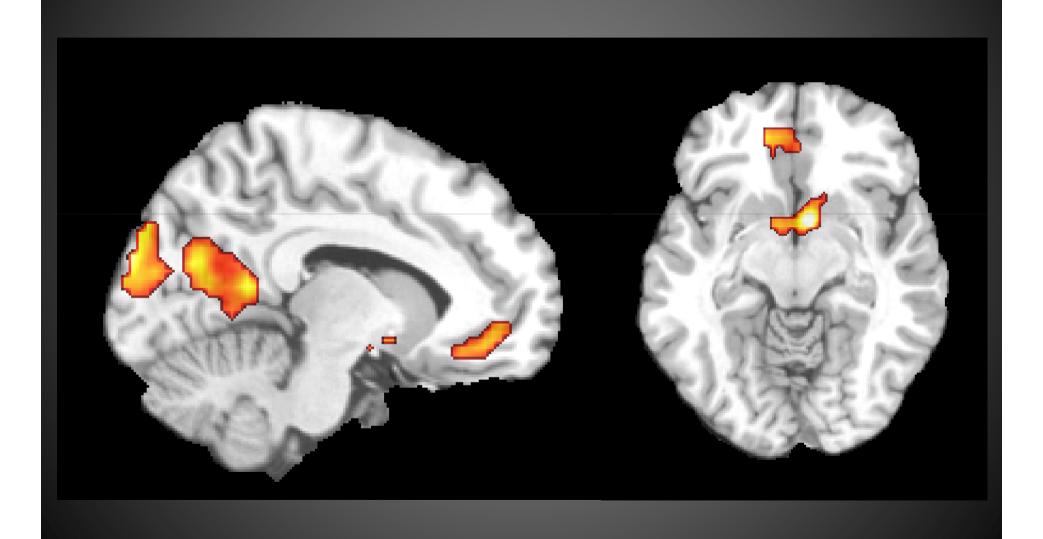
Sales data aggregated

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

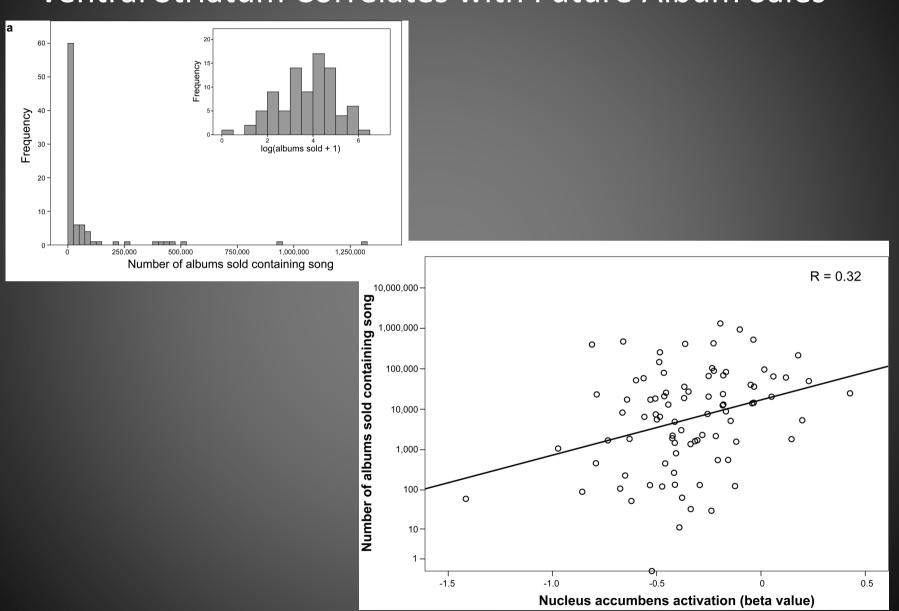


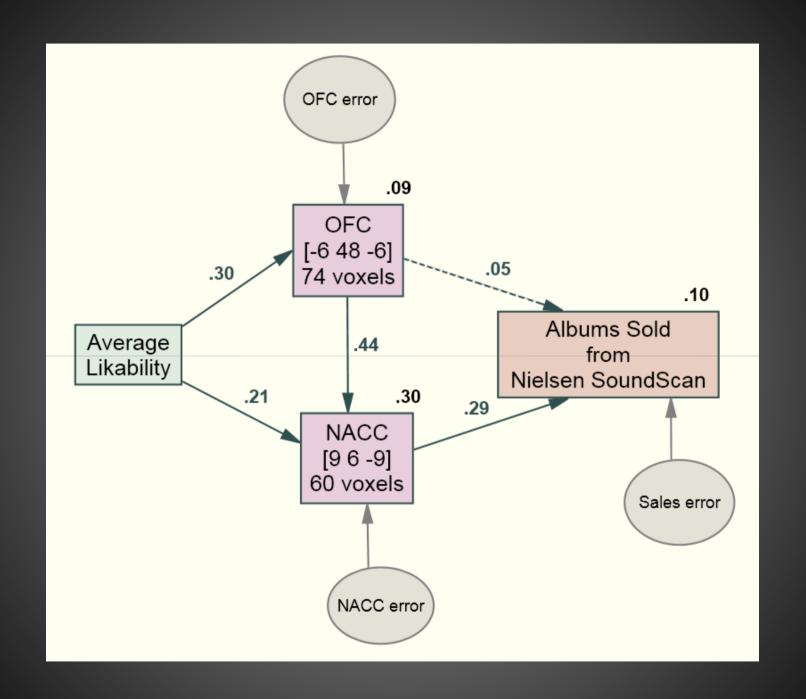


Regions that correlate with song likability

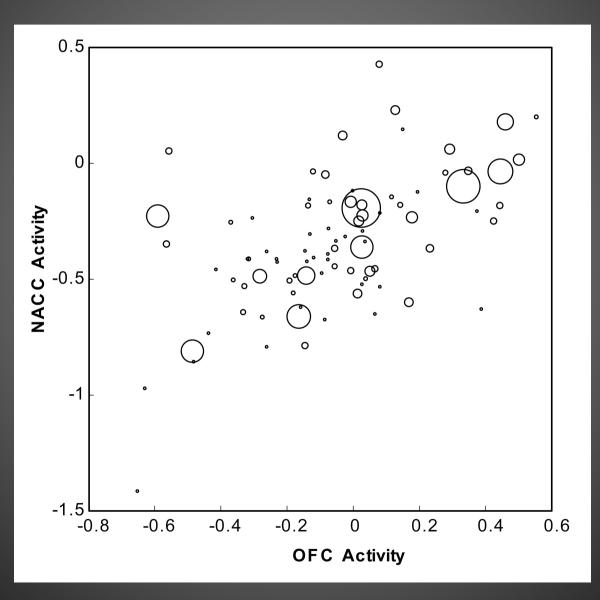


Ventral Striatum Correlates with Future Album Sales

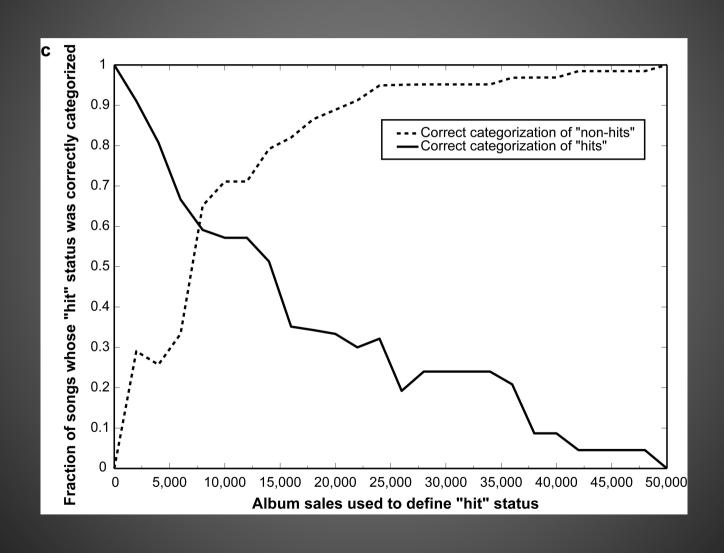




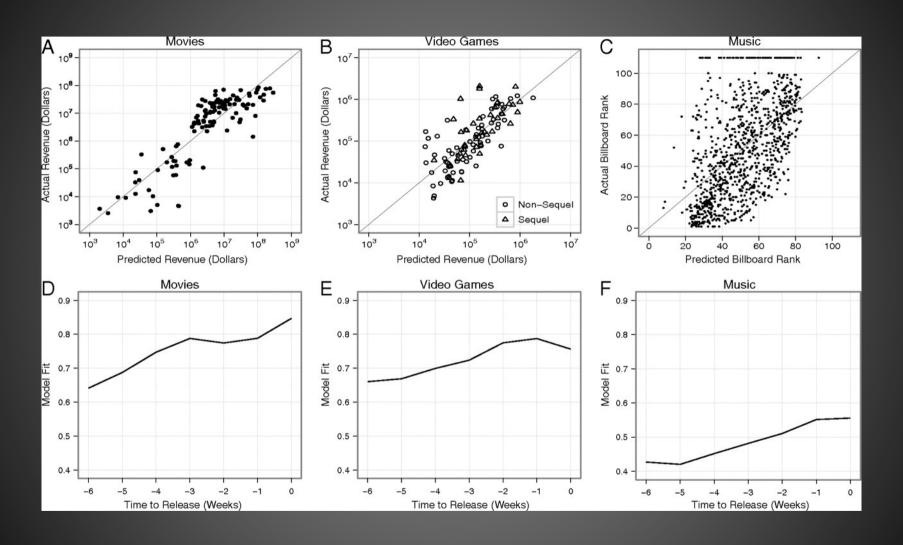
Predicting Hits from Brain Activity



Predicting Hits



Web-based hit prediction



What Does It Mean?

- NACC and OFC activation markers for both likable songs and future sales
- SEM suggests final common pathway through NACC linking likability to sales
- Possibility of neural focus groups
- Limitations to "hit prediction"

Neuroaccounting

The neuroscience behind the stock market's reaction to corporate earnings news

work with
Jan Barton and Andrew Brooks

Three questions

 How does the brain react to earnings surprises?

 Is brain reaction associated with stock market reaction?

How does market aggregate individual brain reactions?

Hypotheses Ventral Striatum Activity (VS)

Assume: VS = reward-prediction error

$$(1)VS_{BEAT} > VS_{MEET} > VS_{MISS}$$

$$(2)RETURN = f(VS)$$

	Y1	Y2	Y3	You	Analysts
Actual	1.65	2.34	2.73		?
Expected	1.50	2.24	2.55		2.62
Difference	0.15	0.10	0.18		

	Y1	Y2	Y3	You	Analysts
Actual	1.65	2.34	2.73		?
Expected	1.50	2.24	2.55	2.63	2.62
Difference	0.15	0.10	0.18		

Would you like to go:

1. Long 2. Short

	Y1	Y2	Y3	You	Analysts
Actual	1.65	2.34	2.73		?
Expected	1.50	2.24	2.55	2.63	2.62
Difference	0.15	0.10	0.18		

Would you like to go:

1. Long 2. Short

	Y1	Y2	Y3	You	Analysts
Actual	1.65	2.34	2.73		?
Expected	1.50	2.24	2.55	2.63	2.62
Difference	0.15	0.10	0.18		

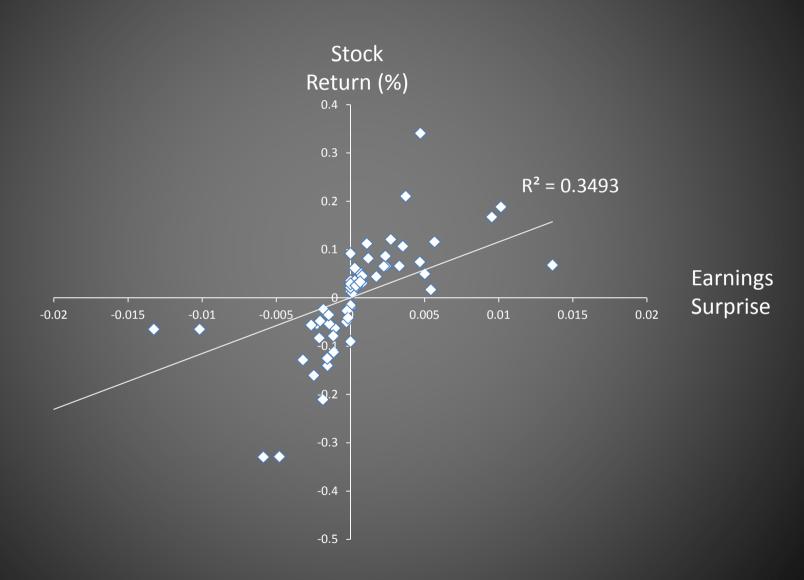
	Y1	Y2	Y3	You	Analysts
Actual	1.65	2.34	2.73	2	.76
Expected	1.50	2.24	2.55	2.63	2.62
Difference	0.15	0.10	0.18	0.13	0.14

You are long.

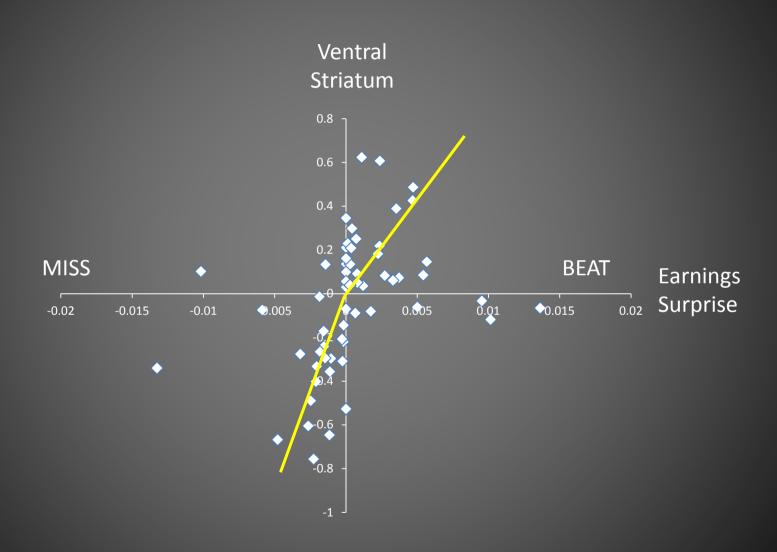
The stock price went up by 6.5%.

You won money.

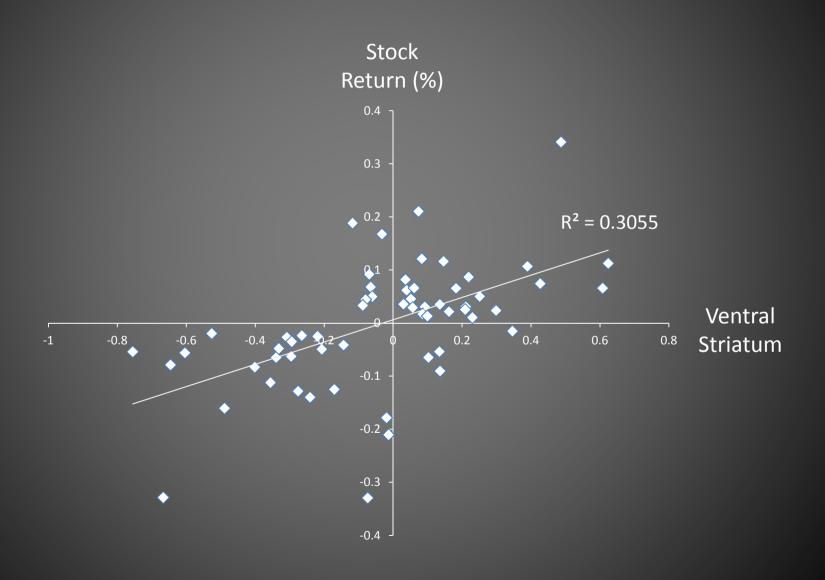
Stock Return



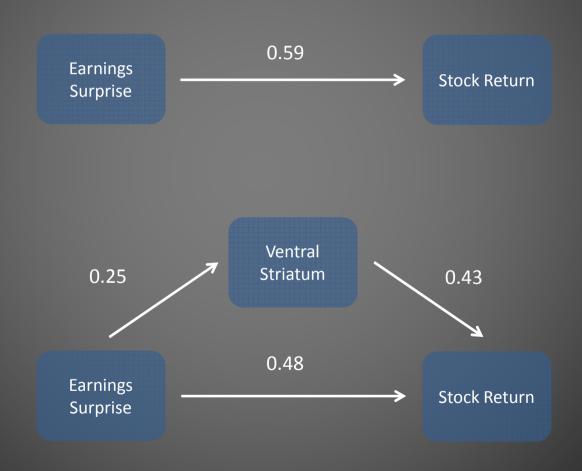
VS_{BEAT} > VS_{MEET} > VS_{MISS}



Stock Return vs. Striatum



Path Diagram for Total and Mediated Effects



Conclusions

- Disposition Effect
 - Belief that the asset will revert to mean
 - Those who show DE have blunted striatum response to upticks (when below purchase price)
- Music Sales
 - Average ventral striatum response to music correlated with future sales
- Neuroaccounting
 - Striatum mediates link between earnings surprise and market reaction
 - Better measure of information?

