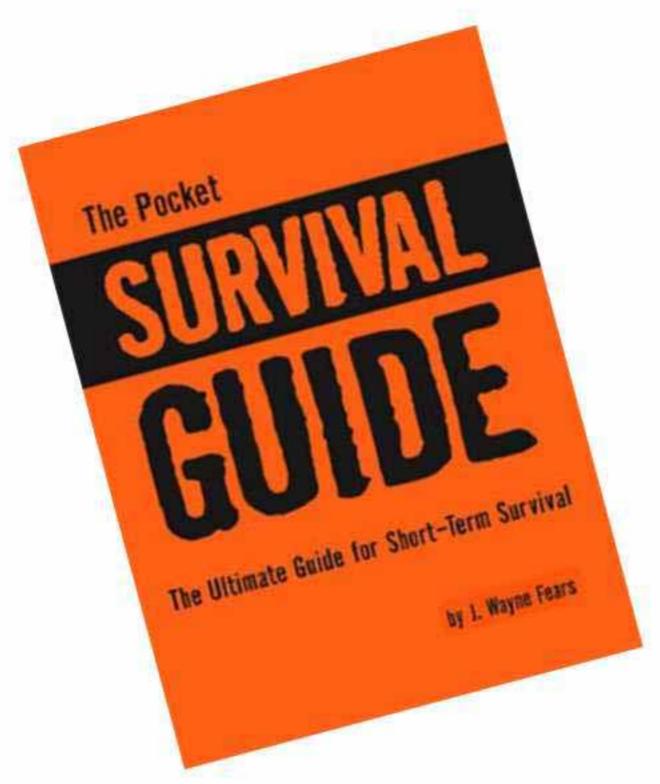
Why do we gamble and take needless risks?

Professor Keith Kendrick



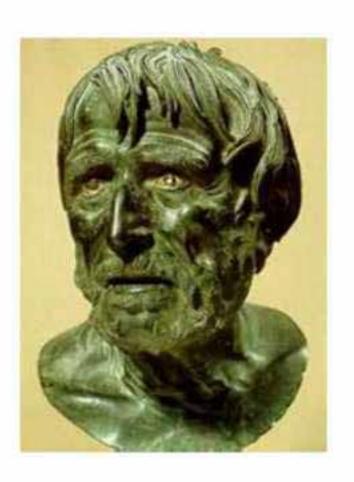
All species need to take risks in order to survive



All species need to take risks in order to survive

"It is not because things are difficult that we do not dare, it is because we do not dare that they are difficult"

Seneca



All species need to take risks in order to survive

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"Only those who risk going too far can possibly find out how far they can go" T.S. Elliot



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"Behold the turtle. He makes progress only when he sticks his neck out"

James Bryant Conant



80% of us gamble for financial gain







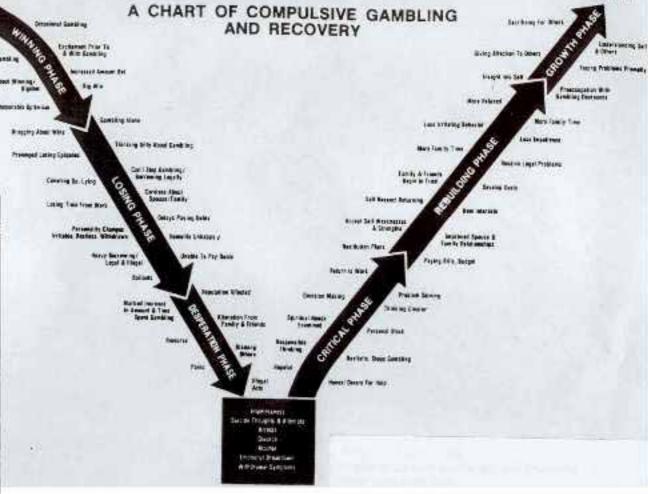


80% of us gamble for financial gain

In the US 1.6% of population are pathological

gamblers





80% of us gamble for financial gain

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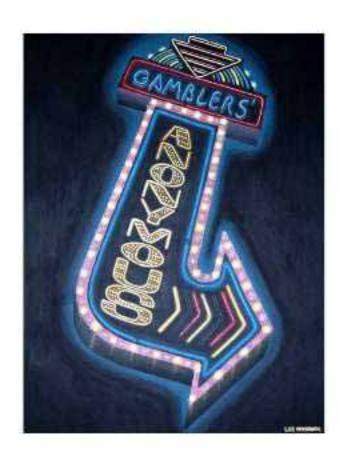
gamblers

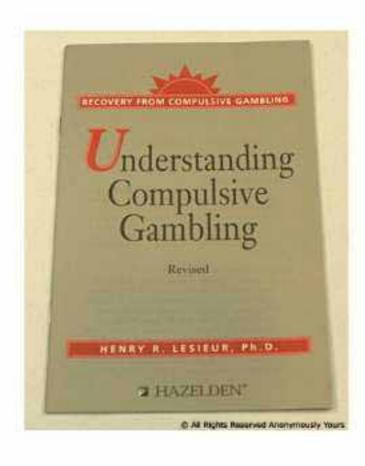


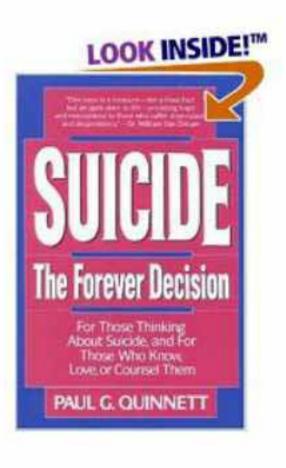
80% of us gamble for financial gain

In the US 1.6% of population are pathological gamblers

Gamblers contribute to nearly 20% of suicides







What is risk?

Conscious perception of the chance that something could happen to us which is both unwanted and represents a potential loss



What is risk?

Conscious perception of the chance that something could happen to us which is both unwanted and represents a potential loss

Some would add it also involves the perception that there is a possible gain



Fear regions of the brain are activated



Heart begins to beat wildly (up to 3 times faster)



Blood pressure increases



Mouth becomes uncomfortably dry



Feel irresistible urge to avoid what is about to happen



Feel fear and possibly elation



Your body pumps out adrenalin, noradrenalin and growth hormone



Brain releases corticotrophin-releasing hormone



Pituitary releases adrenocorticotropin



Adrenal glands produce cortisol



Your blood is diverted to your muscles



You feel butterflies in your stomach and perhaps nausea



Your pupils dilate allowing you to detect movement better



Your immune system fires up in preparation for injury



...and you jump shouting with elation...



...and you jump shouting with elation...

...or you don't, and feel anxious and sick



So why do we put ourselves through this at all?

The biology of risk is similar to that for stress, anxiety and fear

The difference is that we choose to do it

We can find it both novel and enjoyable...

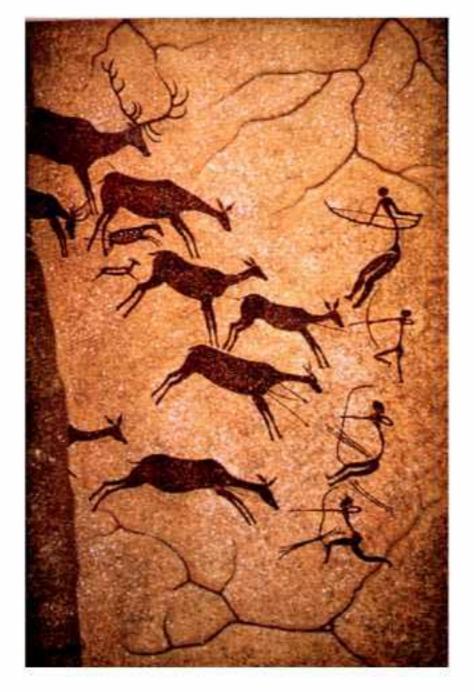
...or at least many of us do!

Our ancestors were big risk takers



Our ancestors were big risk takers

Hunting had to become a thrill



Our ancestors were big risk takers

Hunting had to become a thrill

Exploration essential



Our ancestors were big risk takers

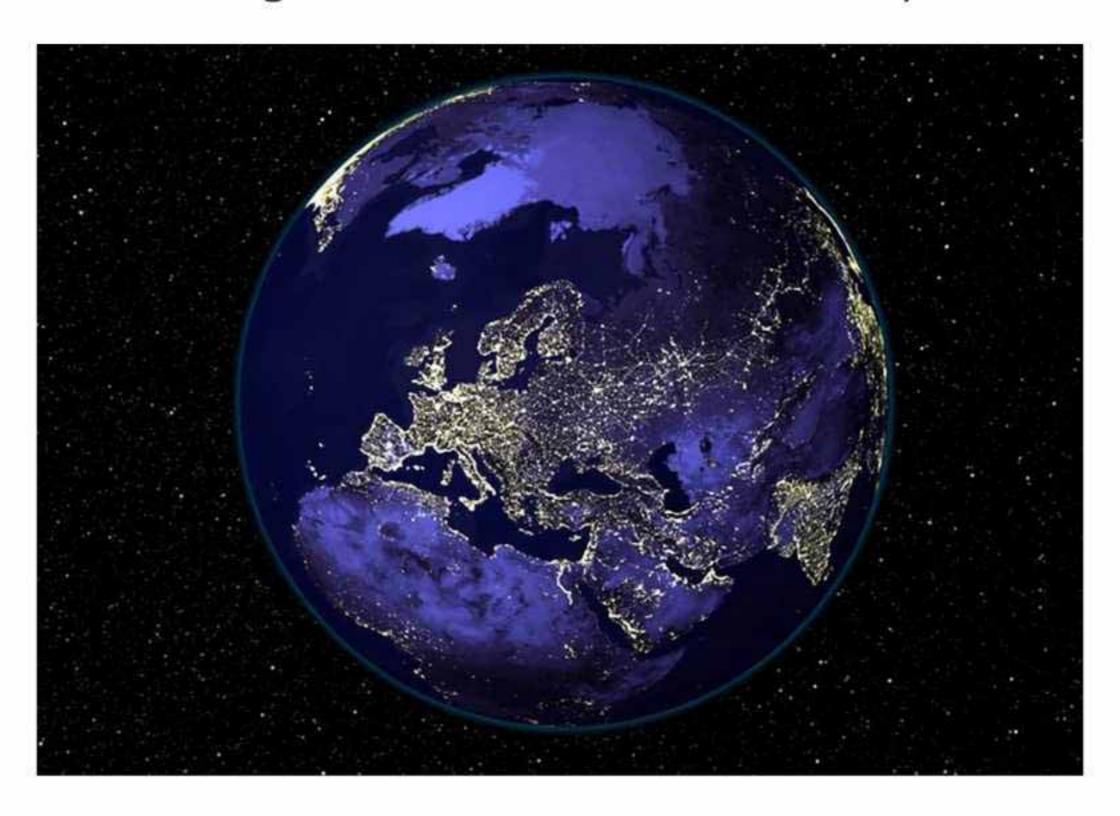
Hunting had to become a thrill

Exploration essential

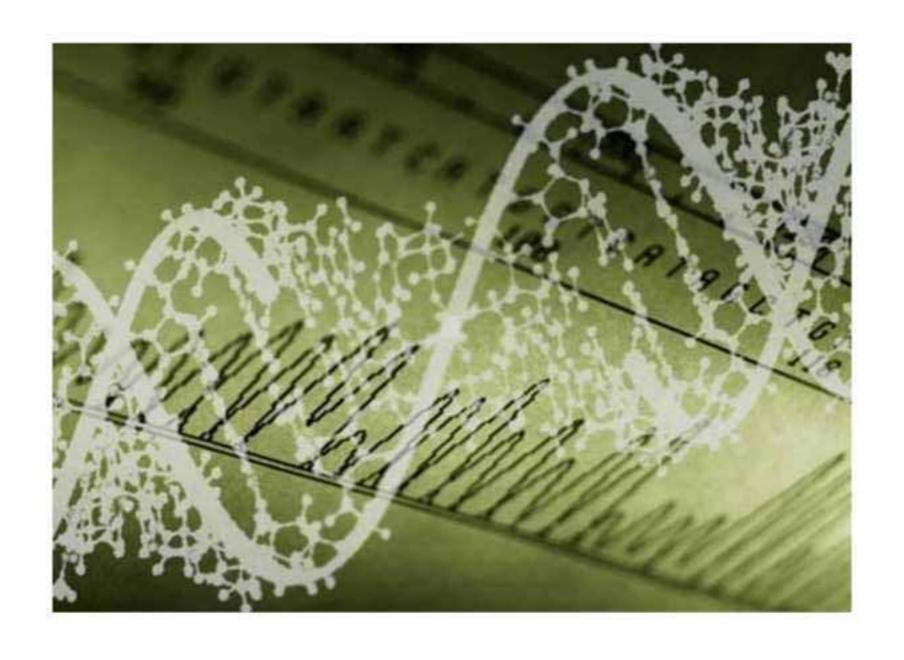
Ability to dominate by waging war



Humans are greatest risk takers on the planet



There has to be a strong genetic basis

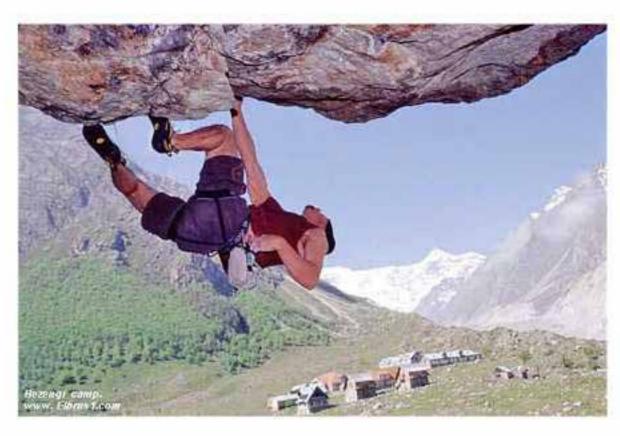


There has to be a strong genetic basis

When life has no risks we create them

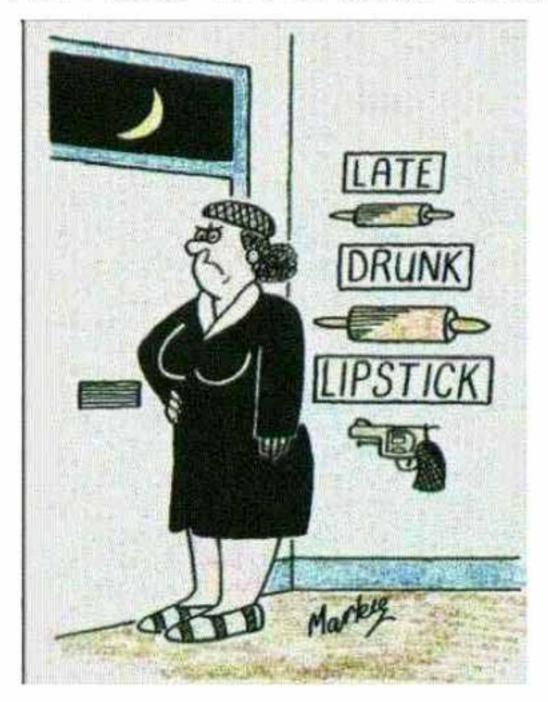




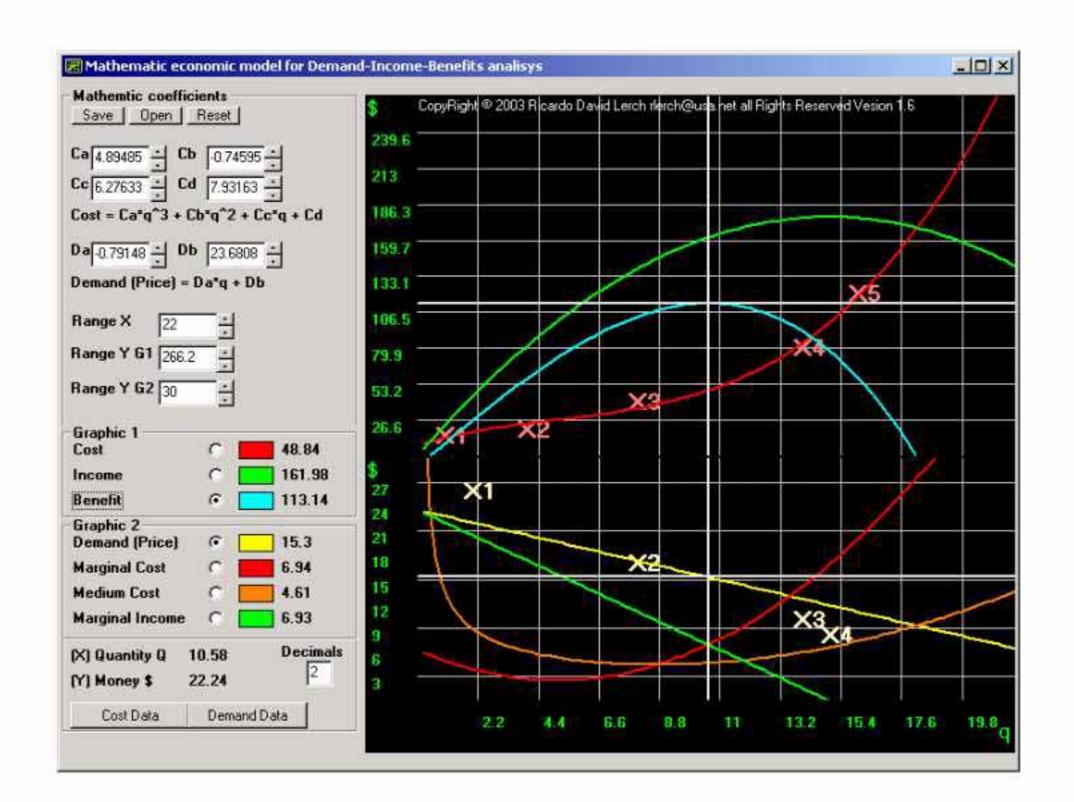


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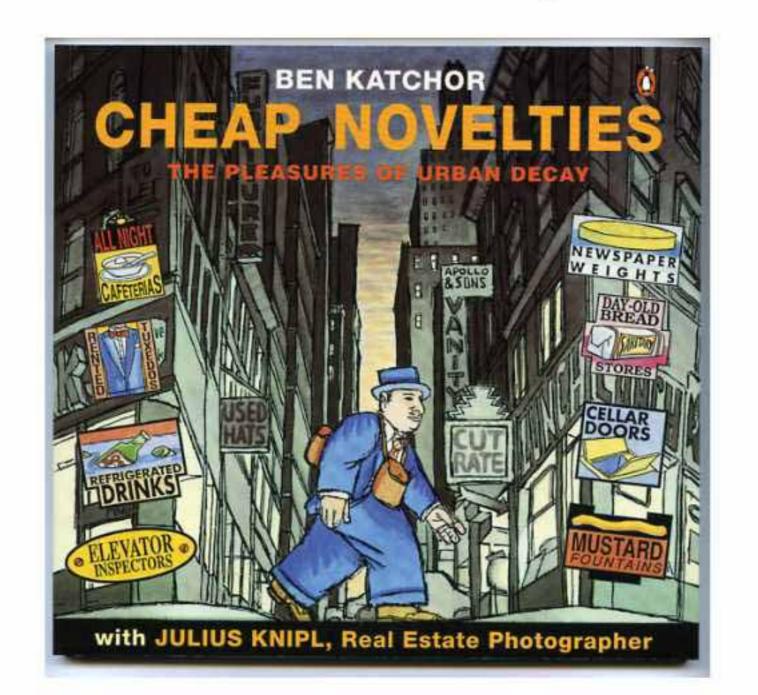


We are experts are cost-benefit analysis



We are experts are cost-benefit analysis

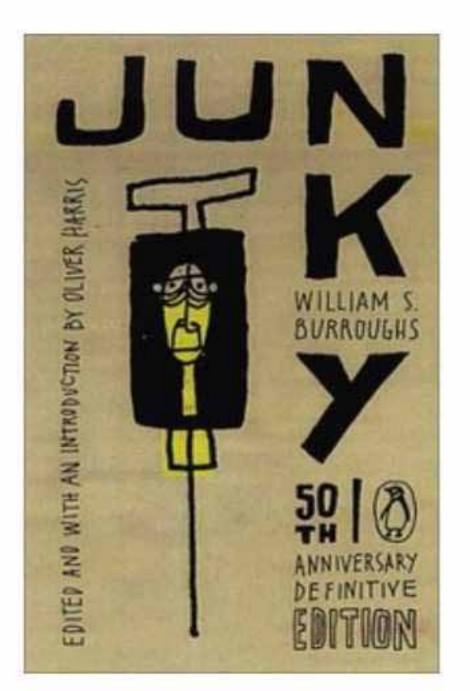
We are motivated to seek novelty and take risks



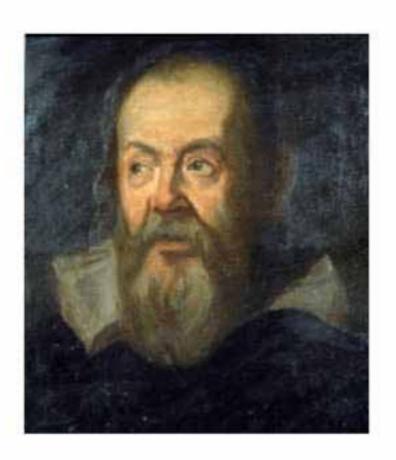
We are experts are cost-benefit analysis

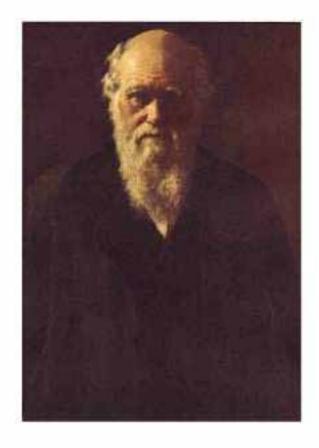
We are motivated to seek novelty and take risks

But this can lead to addiction



Risk taking is to help obtain knowledge







Risk taking is to help obtain knowledge

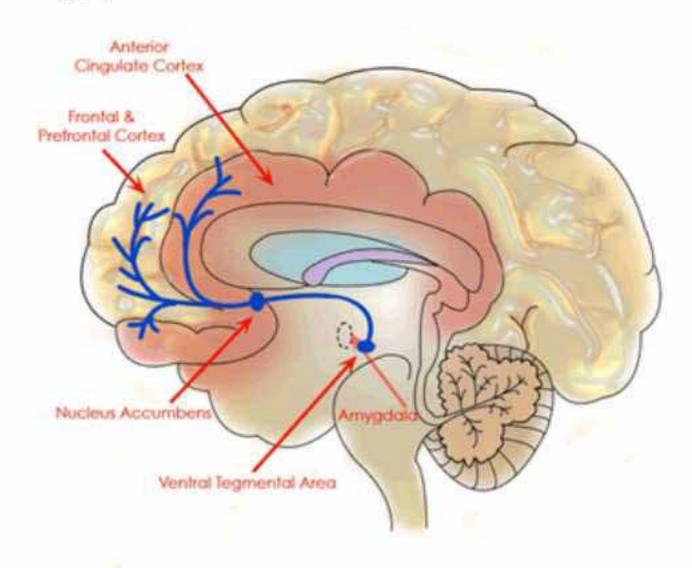
Our brains respond best to novelty



Risk taking is to help obtain knowledge

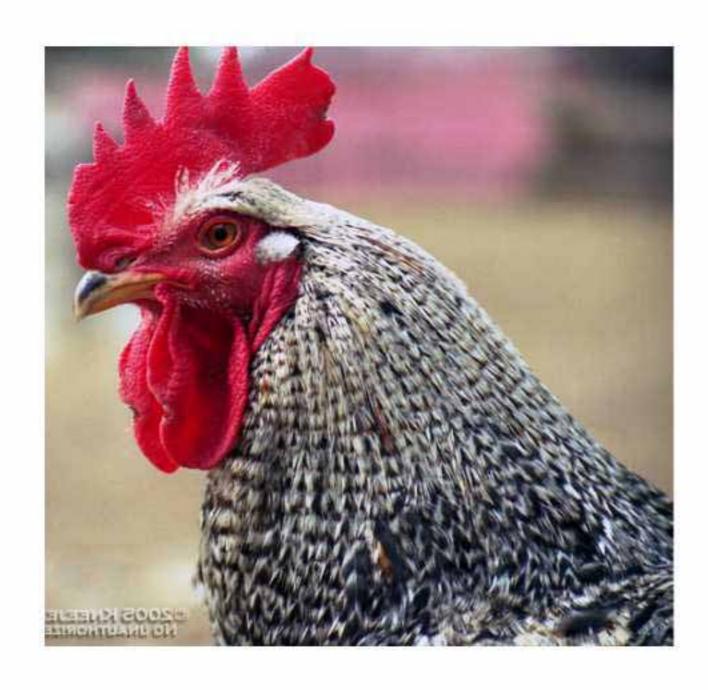
Our brains respond best to novelty

It motivates us by giving pleasure



The Coolidge effect



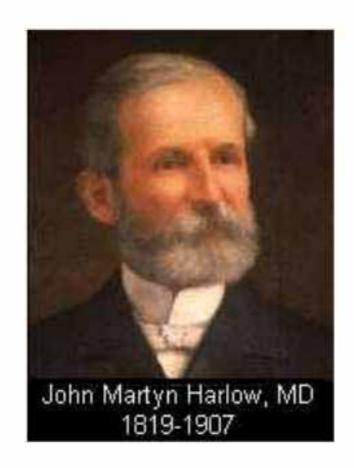


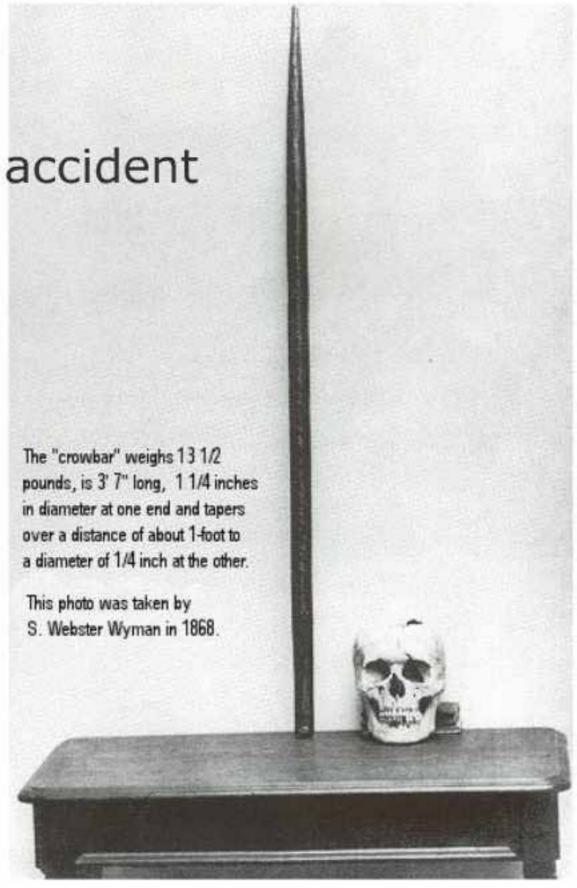
The case of Phineas Gage:



The case of Phineas Gage:

On 13th September 1848 an accident advanced Neuroscience



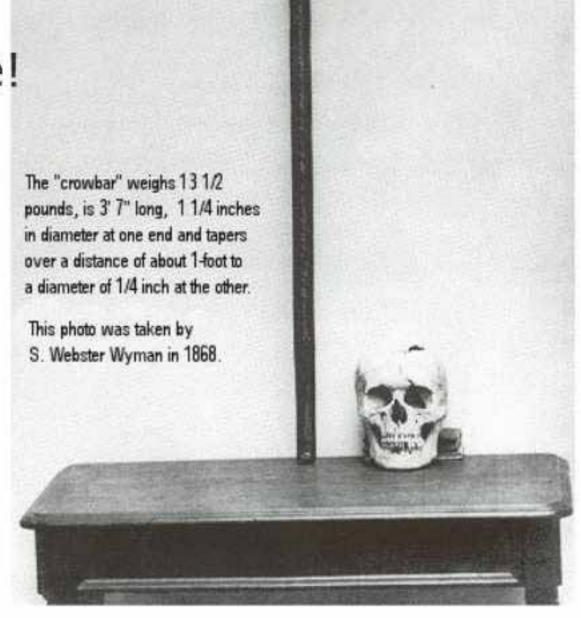


The case of Phineas Gage:

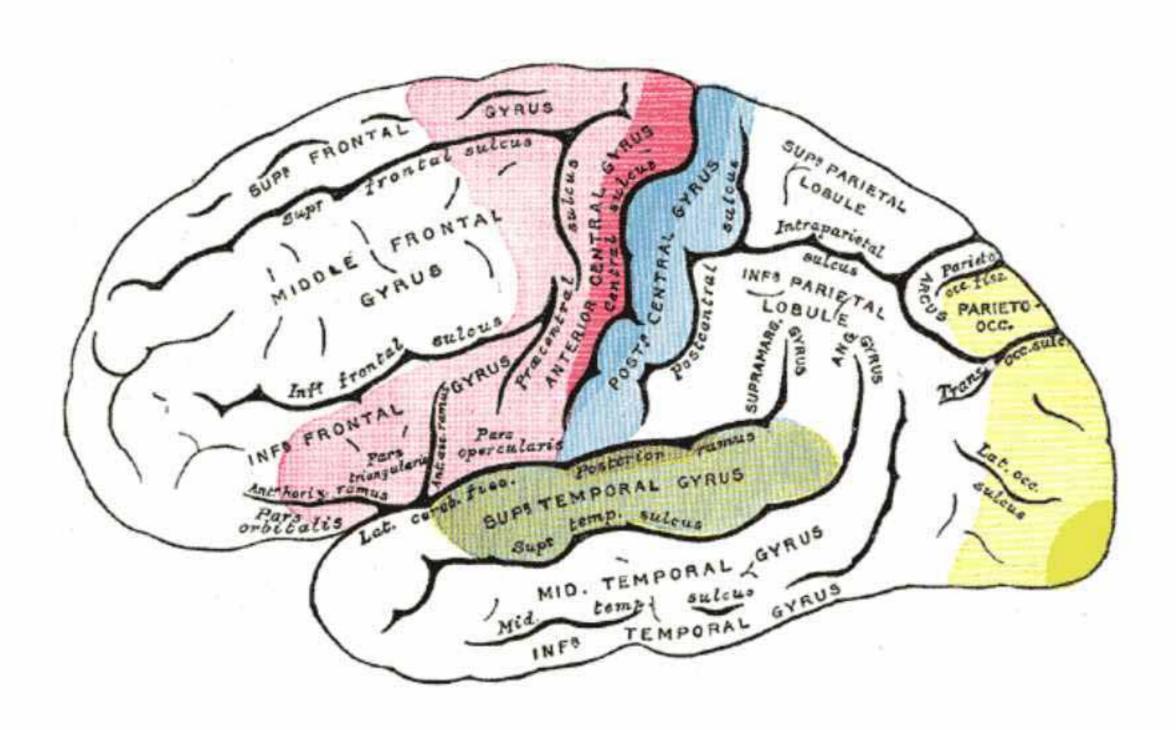
On 13th September 1848 an accident advanced Neuroscience

Phineas was 'no longer' Gage!





The frontal cortex controls impulsive behaviour and aids decision making



How does an occasional flutter turn into pathological gambling?



How does an occasional flutter turn into pathological gambling?

"Well someone's got to win so why not me?"



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"Well someone's got to win so why not me?"

We are willing to accept incredible odds...



How does an occasional flutter turn into pathological gambling?

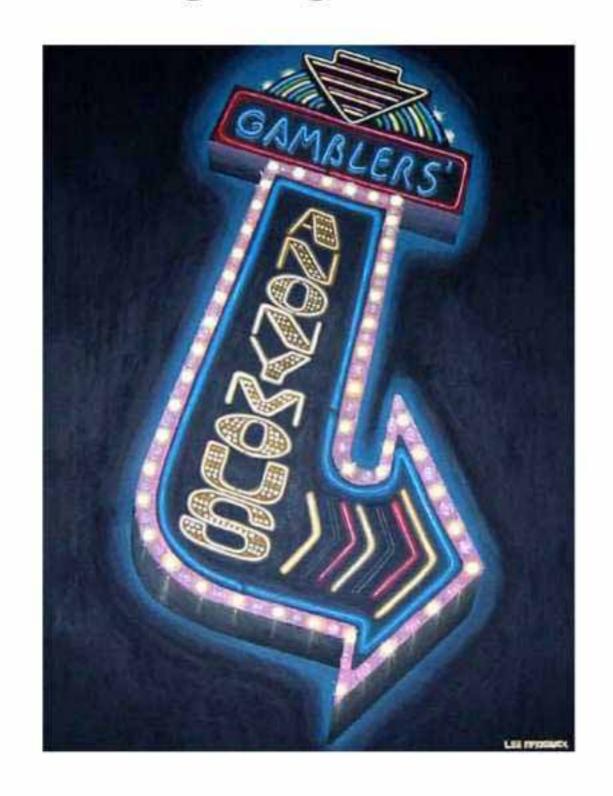
"Well someone's got to win so why not me?"

We are willing to accept incredible odds...

...but not when losing is punitive



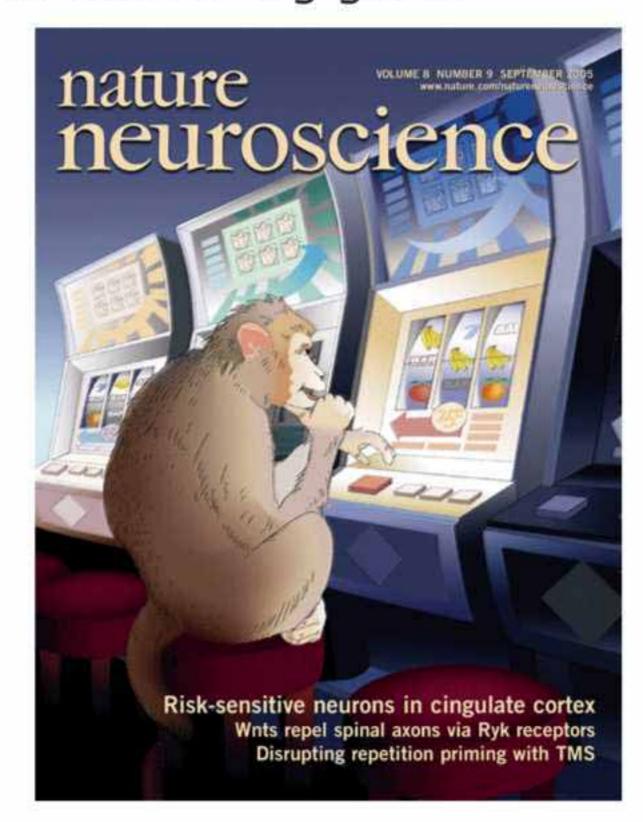
Pathological gamblers see only winning





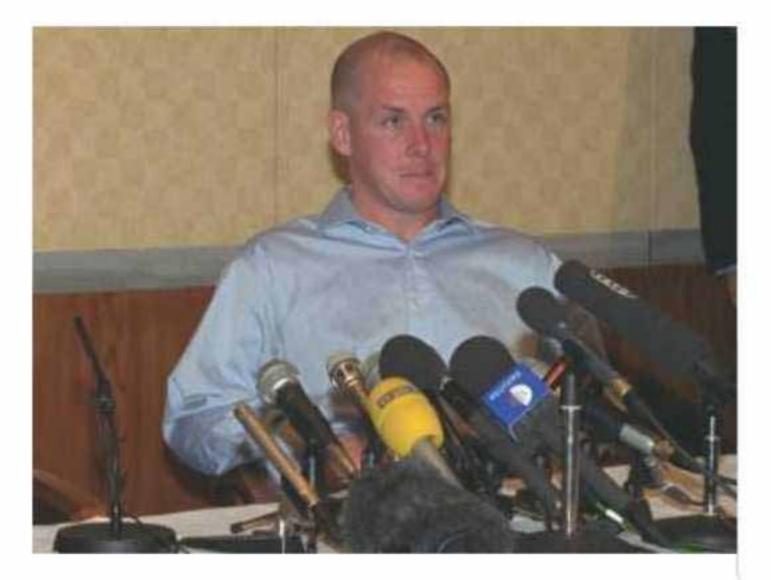
We and monkeys prefer to risk for big gains

(McCoy and Platt, 2005)



We and monkeys prefer to risk for big gains (McCoy and Platt, 2005)

Greater anticipation and excitement





We and monkeys prefer to risk for big gains (McCoy and Platt, 2005)

Greater anticipation and excitement

More, smaller prizes in the lottery would not work



The concept of personality traits dates back to the Greeks









The concept of personality traits dates back to the

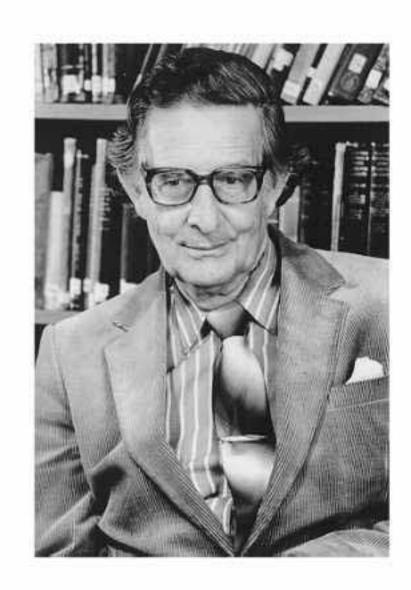
Greeks

Hans Eysenck

Extraversion vs. introversion

Emotional stability vs. neuroticism

Psychoticism vs. humaneness



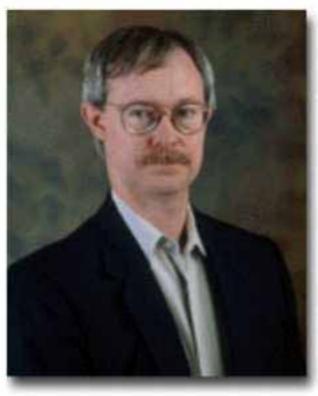
Costa and McCrae

Openness to experience

Agreeableness

Conscientiousness





These traits are 30-50% genetically determined



Risk-taking (or sensation-seeking) personality

Pursuit of novel, intense and complex sensations and experiences and the willingness to take risks for the sake of such experience

"Risk taking is not the main point of sensation seeking behaviour but the price you pay for engaging in activities that satisfy the need for novelty, change and excitement"

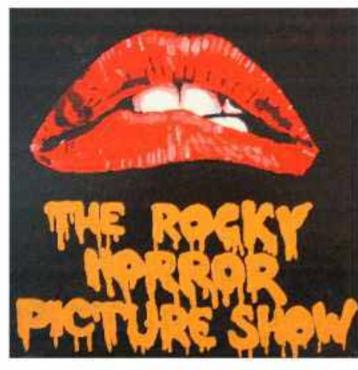


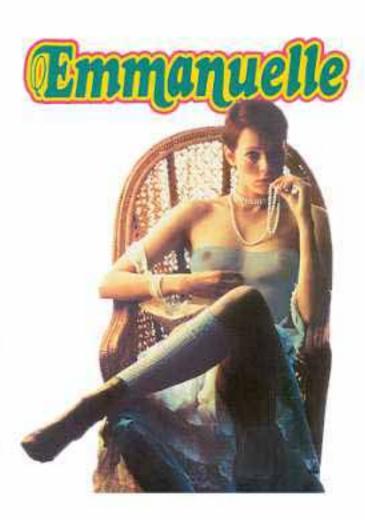
Zuckerman

Not everything sensation-seekers do is risky









There are four sub-divisions:

Sensation-seeking in extreme physical sports (thrill and adventure)



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Casting off inhibitions in a social setting (disinhibition)



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Deviant lifestyles (experience-seeking)



There are four sub-divisions:

Sensation-seeking in extreme physical sports (thrill and adventure)

Casting off inhibitions in a social setting (disinhibition)

Deviant lifestyles (experience-seeking)

Pursuit of change for change's sake (boredom susceptibility)



How are these related to six high-risk activities?

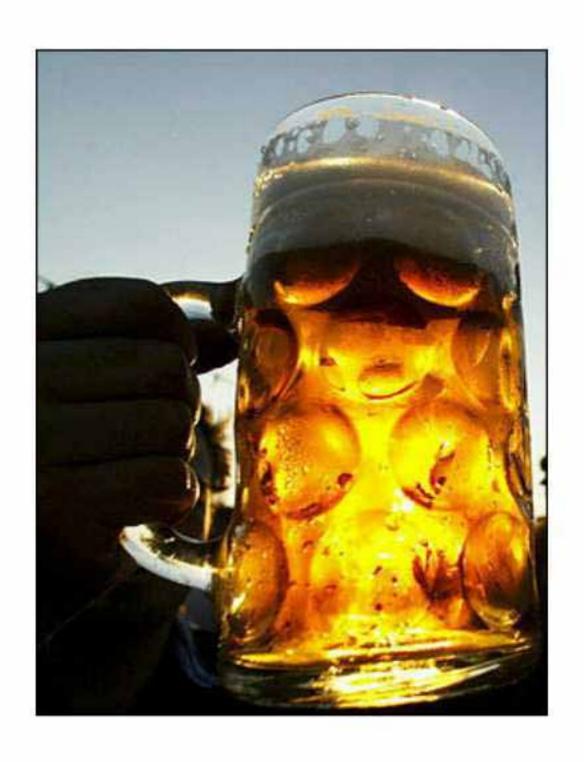
Smoking



How are these related to six high-risk activities?

Smoking

Drinking alcohol



How are these related to six high-risk activities?

Smoking

Drinking alcohol

Taking drugs of abuse



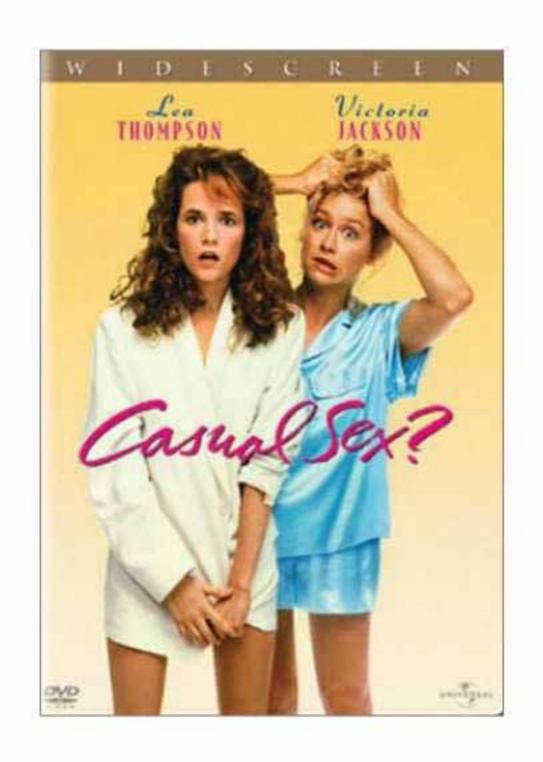
How are these related to six high-risk activities?

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How are these related to six high-risk activities?

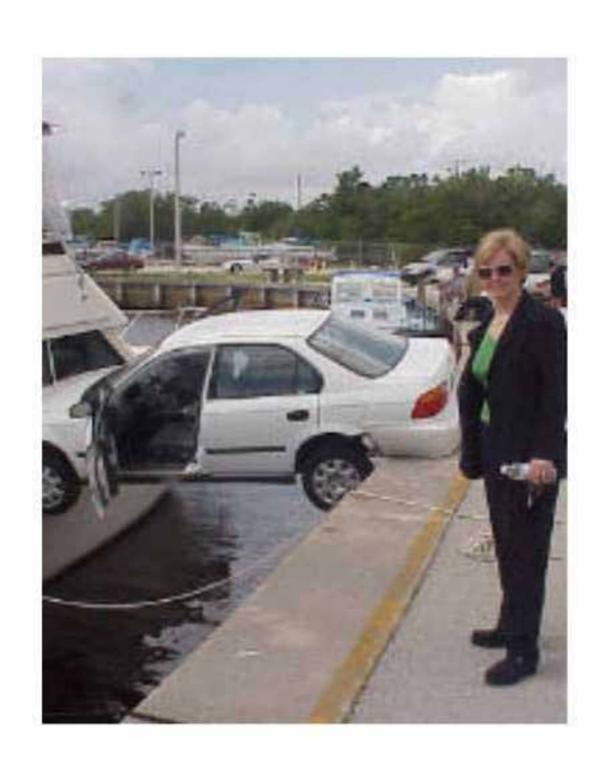
Smoking

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Reckless driving



How are these related to six high-risk activities?

Smoking

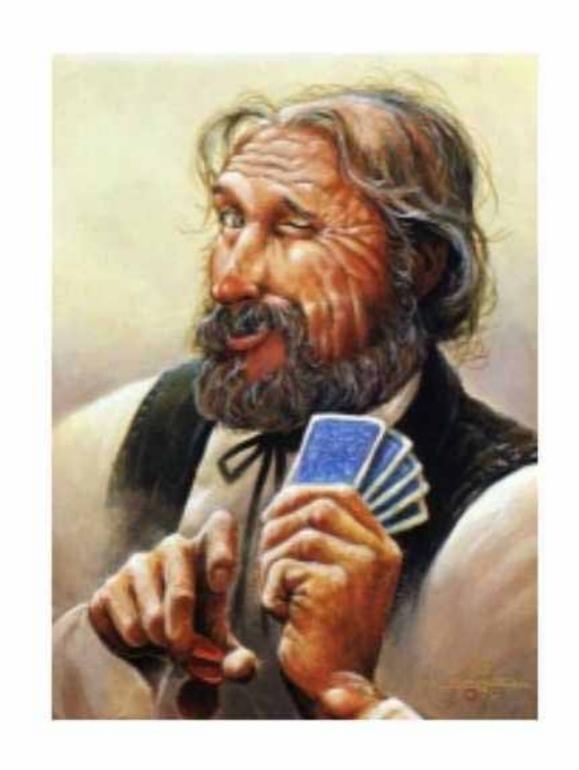
Drinking alcohol

Taking drugs of abuse

Having unsafe sex

Reckless driving

Gambling



Zuckerman-Kuhlman Personality Questionaire (ZKPQ)

High degree of concordance - smoking, drinking, sex and drugs (and rock and roll!)

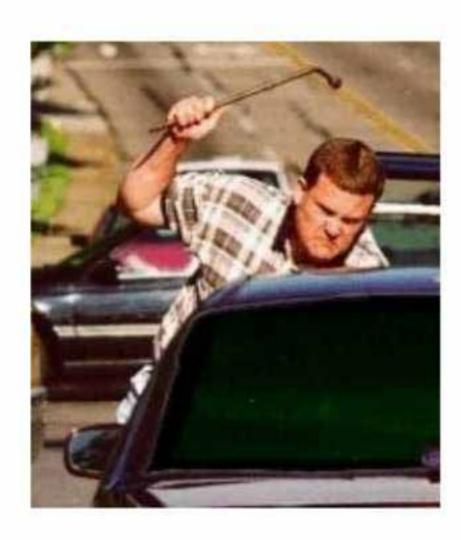
Reckless driving is only related to drinking!

For men gambling is related to drinking and sex

In women gambling is not related to any other form of risk-taking

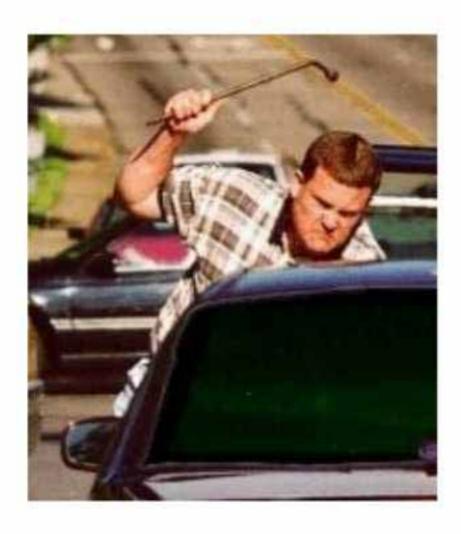


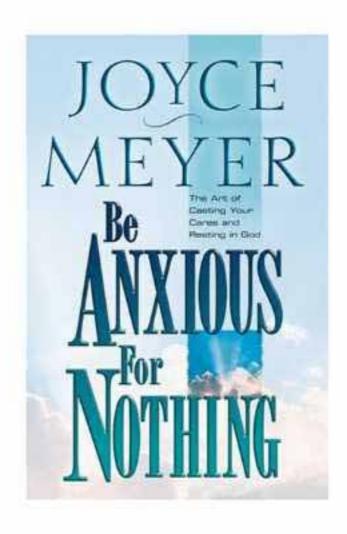
People who take risks score high on impulsive sensation-seeking, aggression hostility and sociability personality traits



People who take risks score high on impulsive sensation-seeking, aggression hostility and sociability personality traits

There is no relationship to neuroticism/anxiety





Men are higher risk takers than women due to impulsive sensation-seeking



Men are higher risk takers than women due to impulsive sensation-seeking

Risk taking personality has a 60% genetic contribution



Men are higher risk takers than women due to impulsive sensation-seeking

Risk taking personality has a 60% genetic contribution

40% experience is due mainly to factors outside the family environment



Men prefer fast action and competitive games with strategic skill



Men prefer fast action and competitive games with strategic skill

Beating other players is very important



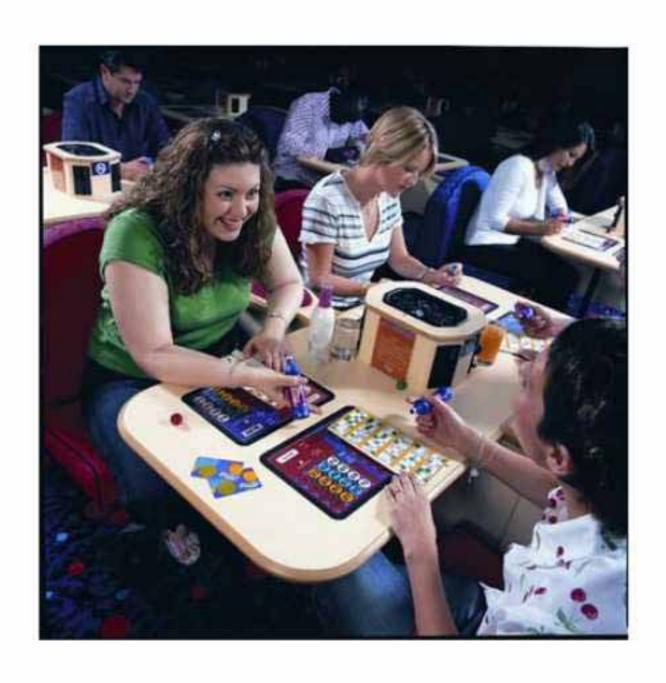
Men prefer fast action and competitive games with strategic skill

Beating other players is very important

With young men it is more about self-esteem and recognition than money



Women prioritise gambling in social situations...



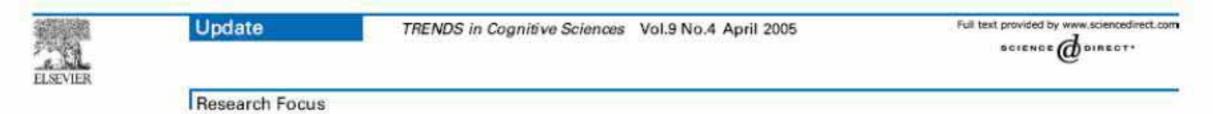
Women prioritise gambling in social situations...

...and don't tend to boast about their winnings to their fellow gamblers



How do we assess risk?

The somatic marker hypothesis



The lowa Gambling Task and the somatic marker hypothesis: some questions and answers

A. Bechara, H. Damasio, D. Tranel and A.R. Damasio

Department of Neurology (Division of Cognitive Neuroscience), University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa, USA

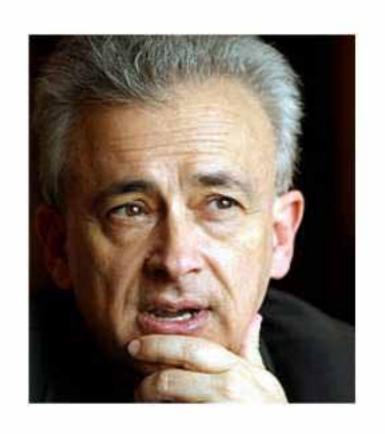
How do we assess risk?

The somatic marker hypothesis

The body's response to the stress, anxiety of risk provides an automatic feedback Antonio Damasio, University of Iowa

The Iowa Gambling Task





How do we assess risk?

The somatic marker hypothesis

The brain's cognitive centres may compute risk independently
Maia & McClelland, 2005

Research Focus Response

The somatic marker hypothesis: still many questions but no answers

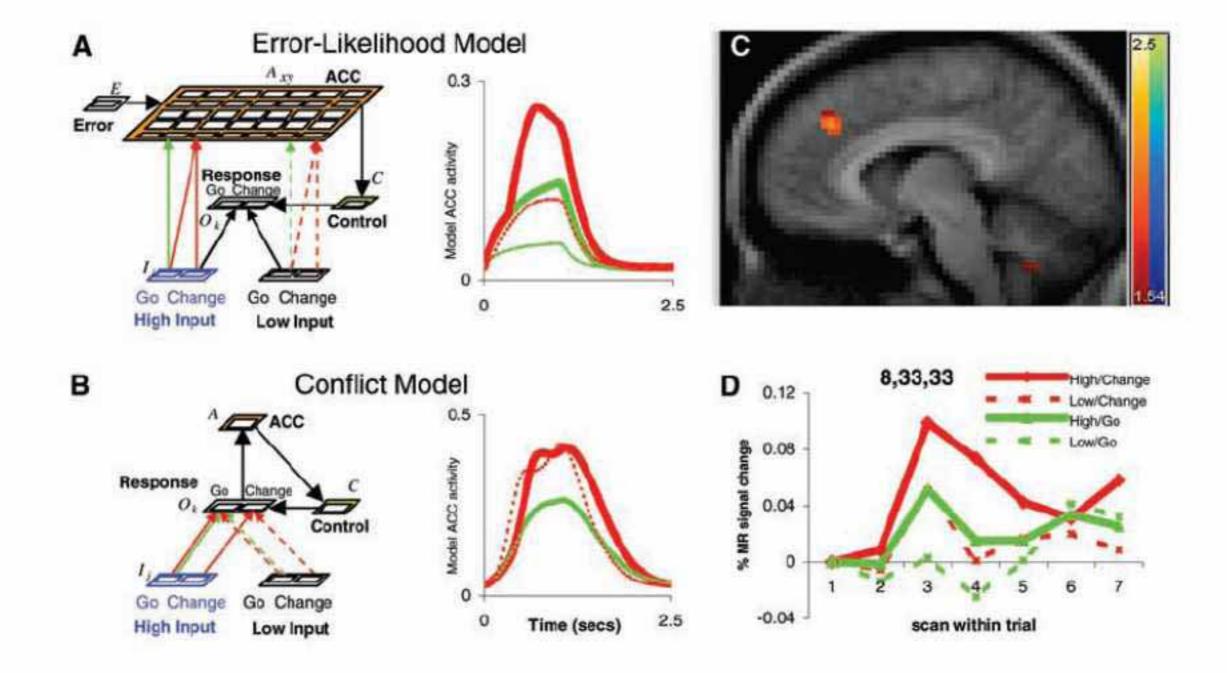
Response to Bechara et al.

Tiago V. Maia¹ and James L. McClelland^{1,2}

¹Department of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA ²Center for the Neural Basis of Cognition, Carnegie Mellon University, 115 Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA

An 'Oops' centre in the brain?

Cingulate cortex networks learn to predict mistakes accurately Brown & Braver, 2005



An 'Oops' centre in the brain?

Cingulate cortex networks learn to predict mistakes accurately Brown & Braver, 2005

Also compute the level of risk in gambling tasks

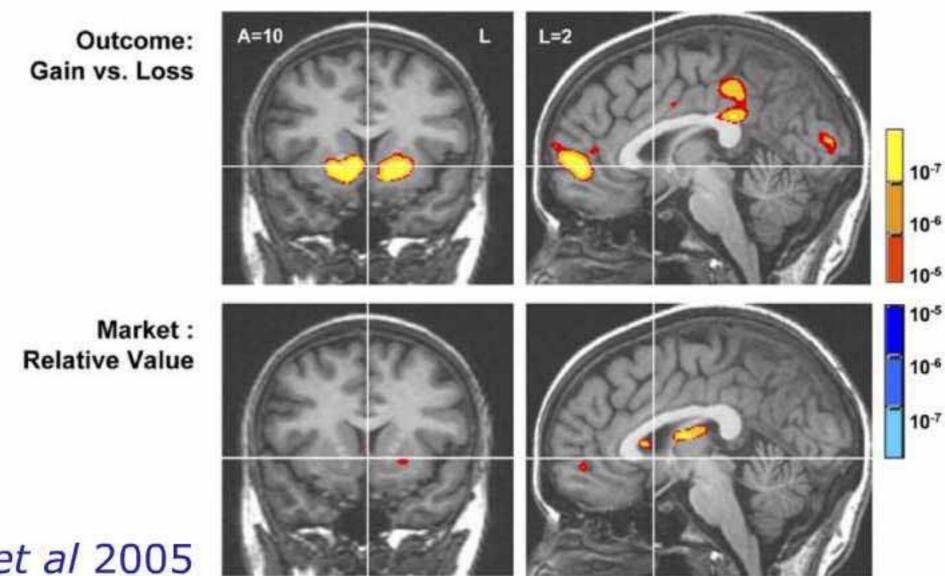
McCoy & Platt, 2005

a Reward Move Fixation Delay Target on Fixation on Time Fix Target T1 Target T2 Vertical amplitude Response (Hz) Fix Sample reward schedules Reward CV 0.0667 0.1 0.333 0.667Certain target 150 Risky target 140 160 135 165 125 175 100 200 50 trials Horizontal amplitude

Why can this go wrong?

Why can this go wrong?

Gambling with positive anticipation activates brain reward centres

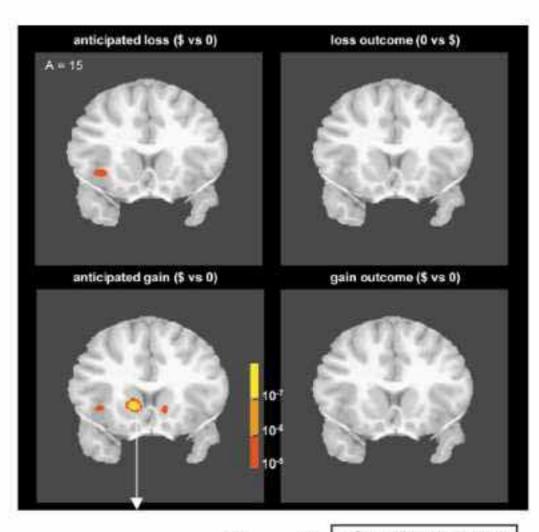


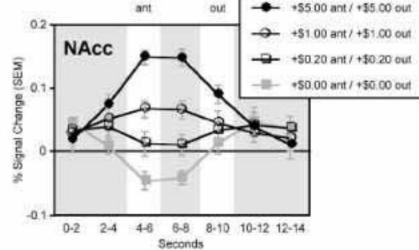
Kuhnen et al 2005

The higher the anticipated reward the greater the

activation

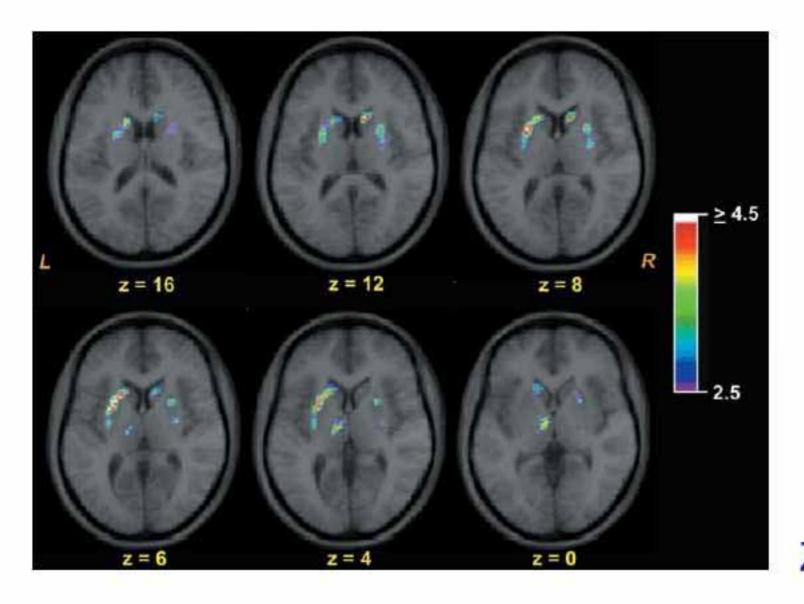






The higher the anticipated reward the greater the activation

Dopamine is released at this time

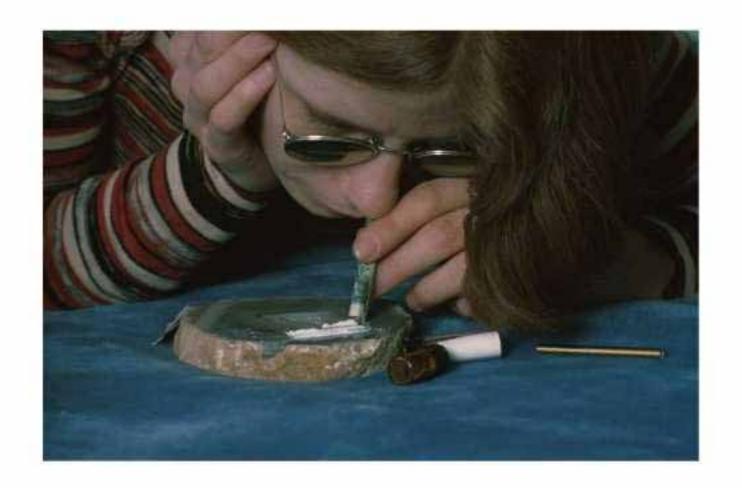


Zald et al 2004

The higher the anticipated reward the greater the activation

Dopamine is released at this time

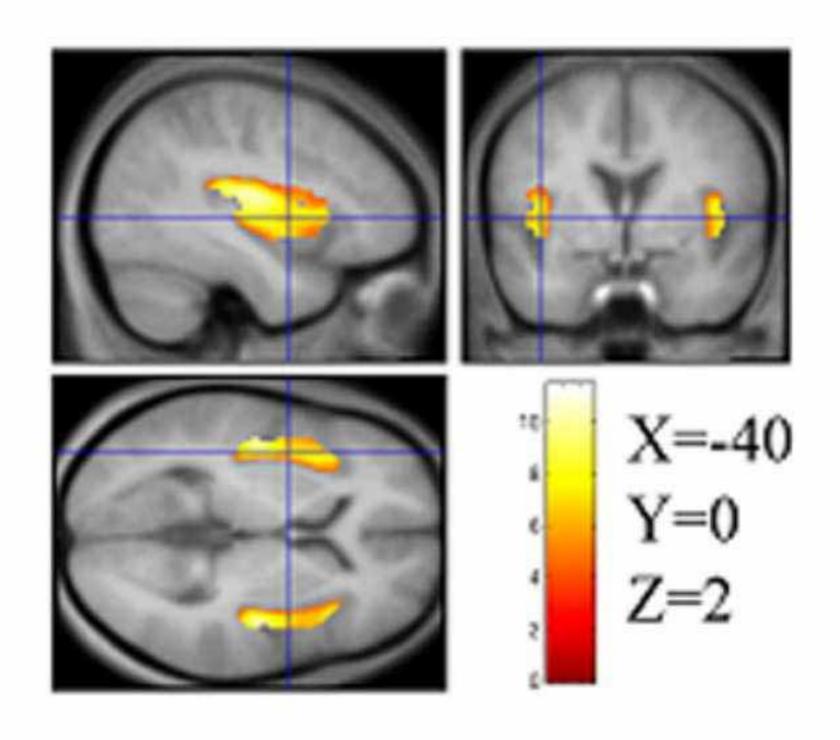
Same region as for a cocaine addict!



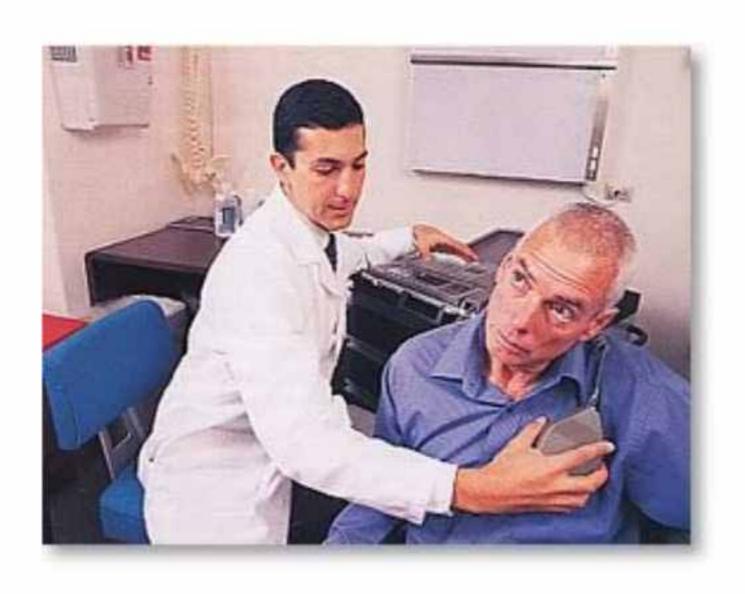
Gambling can become an addiction



Risk aversion activates anxiety brain regions



Treatment with dopamine agonists can cause pathological gambling



Treatment with dopamine agonists can cause pathological gambling

Brain opiates also involved in reward:

Naltrexone

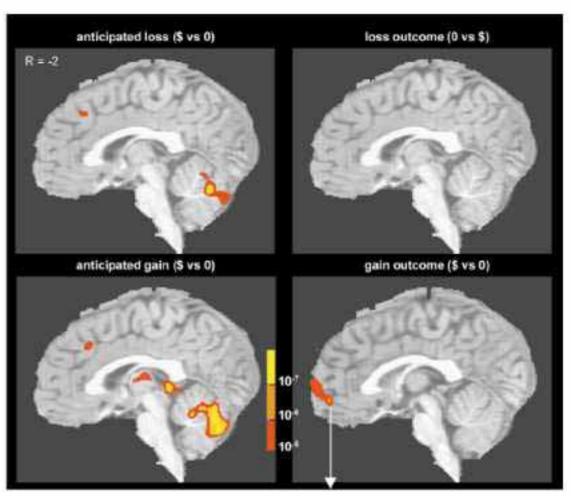
Nalmefene

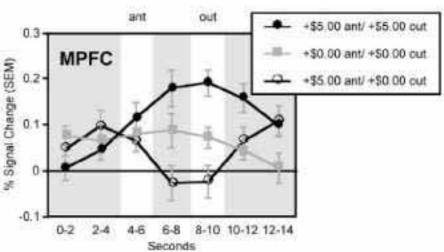
The medial prefrontal cortex is activated when

reward outcome matches expectation

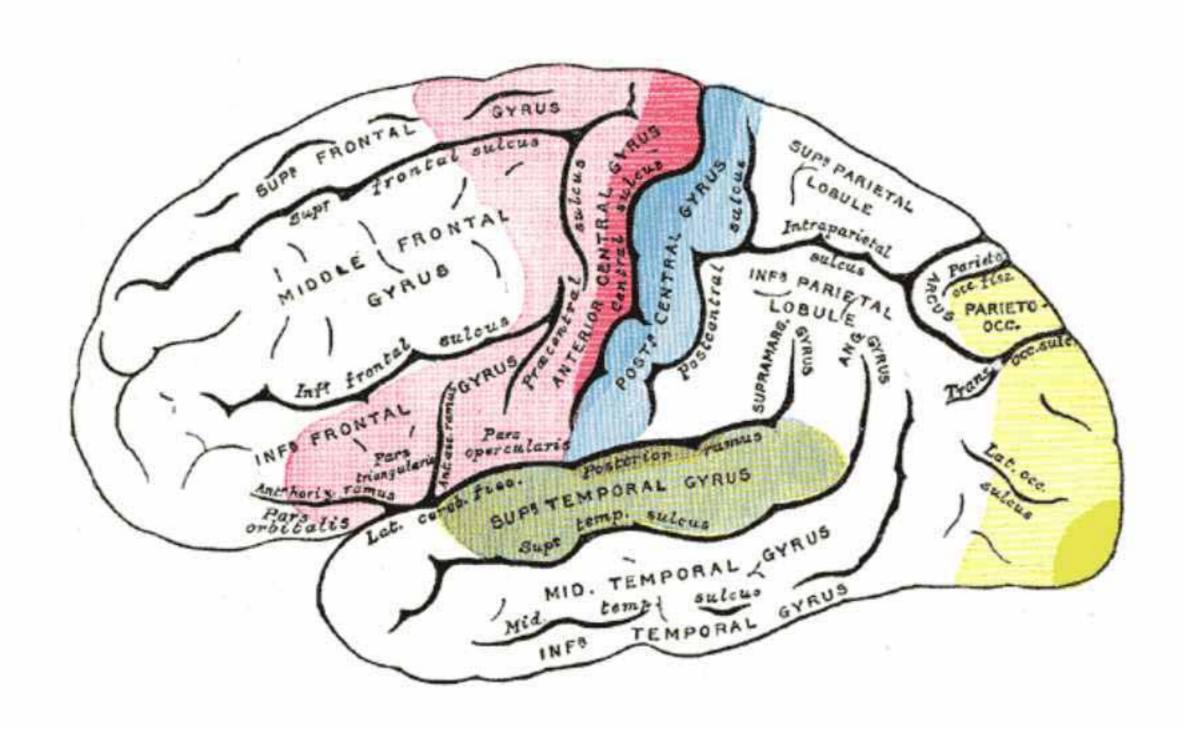
If the gamble fails there is reduced activation

So failure helps promote another attempt



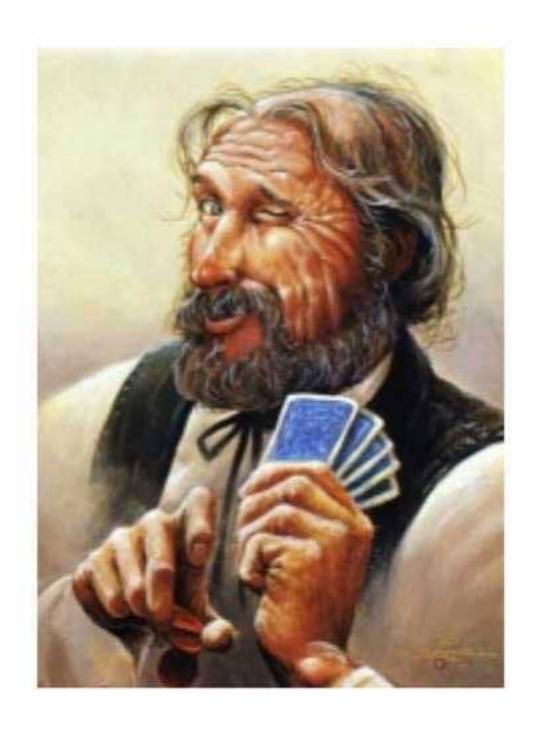


There is reduced frontal cortex activity in...



There is reduced frontal cortex activity in...

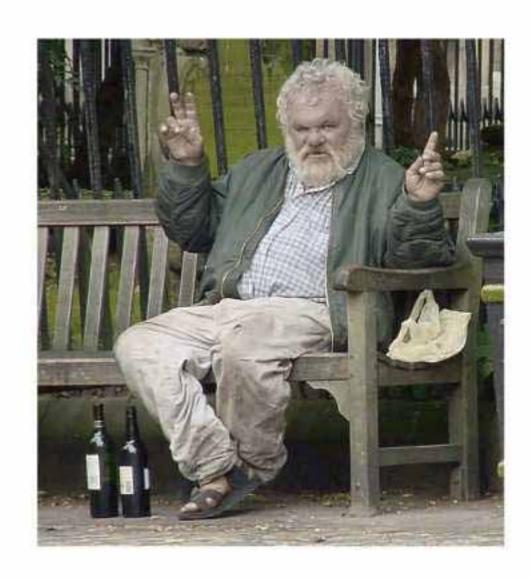
Pathological gamblers



There is reduced frontal cortex activity in...

Pathological gamblers

Alcoholics



There is reduced frontal cortex activity in...

Pathological gamblers

Alcoholics

People with:

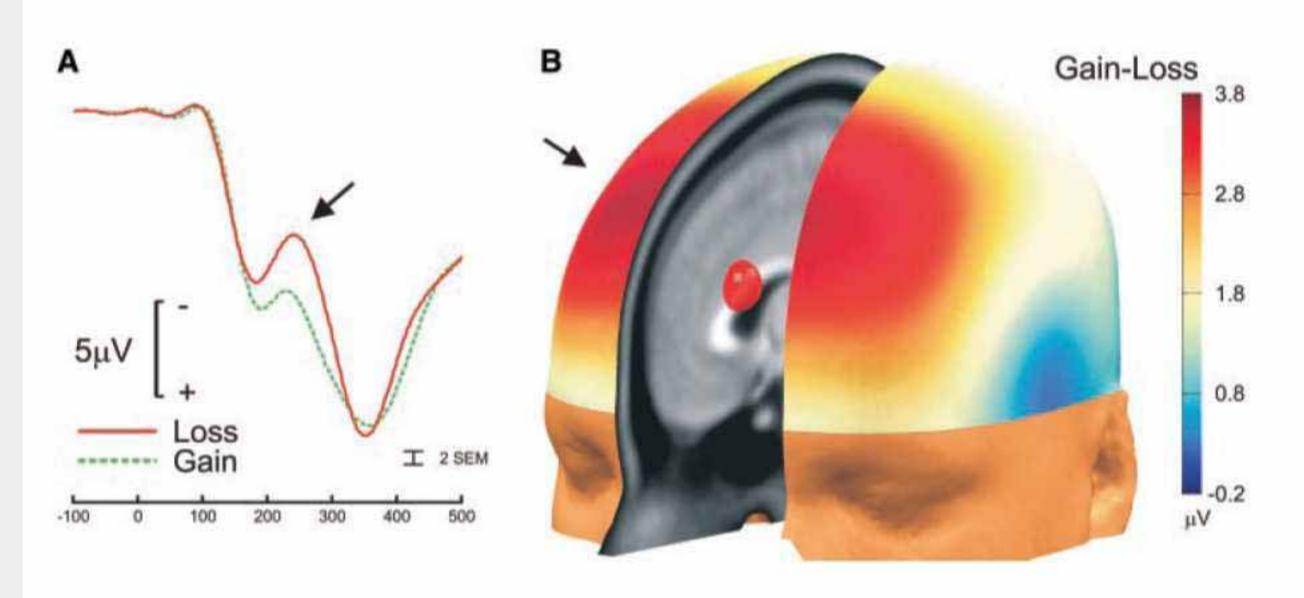
High aggression Clinical anxiety ADD OCD Depression



Decreased levels of serotonin



Frontal cortex also computes good and bad outcomes in 250ms



Gehring et al 2002

Frontal cortex also computes good and bad outcomes in 250ms

So reduced activity means high impulsivity and poor judgement



Frontal cortex also computes good and bad outcomes in 250ms

So reduced activity means high impulsivity and poor judgement

Frontal cortex function is impaired during normal

ageing

Denberg, Tranel & Bechara 2005



Frontal cortex also computes good and bad outcomes in 250ms

So reduced activity means high impulsivity and poor judgement

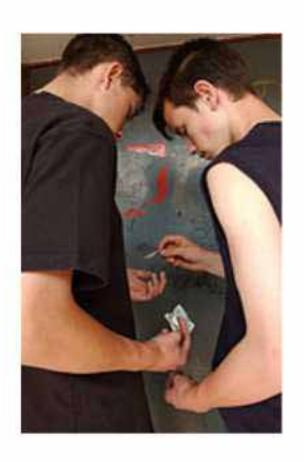
Frontal cortex function is impaired during normal ageing

Denberg, Tranel & Bechara 2005

Although motivation to gamble declines with age

The risky teenager

Teenagers are greater risk takers than older adults





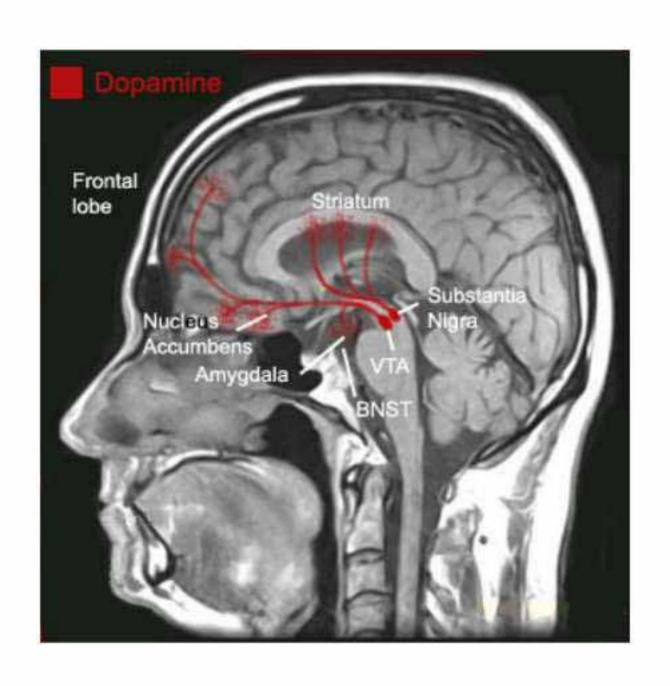




Have less developed control and risk assessment in frontal cortex

The risky teenager

Smaller response in brain dopaminergic pleasure centres



The mating game is highest risk social activity we engage in



The mating game is highest risk social activity we engage in

Females have to chose the right male...



The mating game is highest risk social activity we engage in

Females have to chose the right male...

...and find risk-taking in males sexually attractive



Taking risks together is a big turn-on



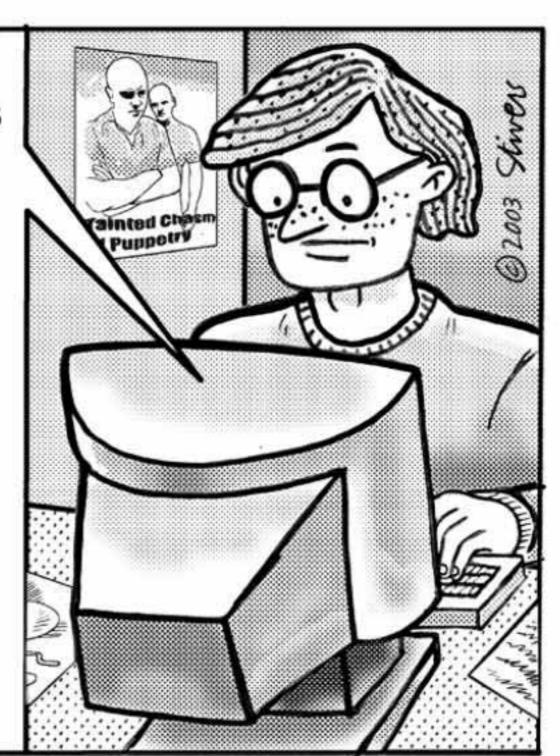


Internet dating – meeting 'offline' is a higher risk than 'online'

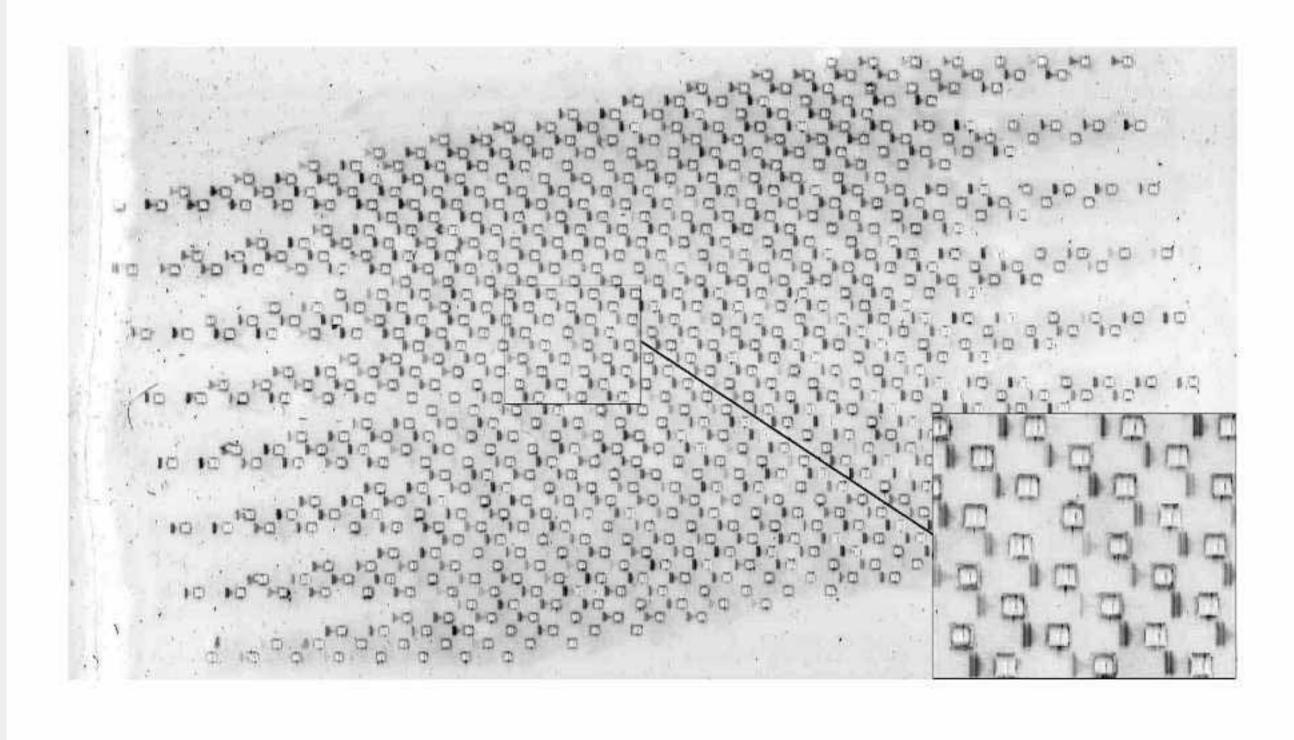
gimli55: there's this girl in trig that I really like...

hesdeadjim42: so r u going to ask her out?

gimli55: no. but i made a Sim that looks EXACTLY like her...



So the mating game actually helps promote risk-taking genes!



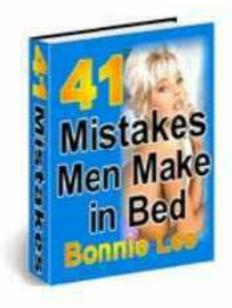
Having sex is a big risk...



Having sex is a big risk...

...which may be why men are so quick!





Yours if You Order Now -The Greatest Collection of Seduction Tactics and Mistakes to Avoid

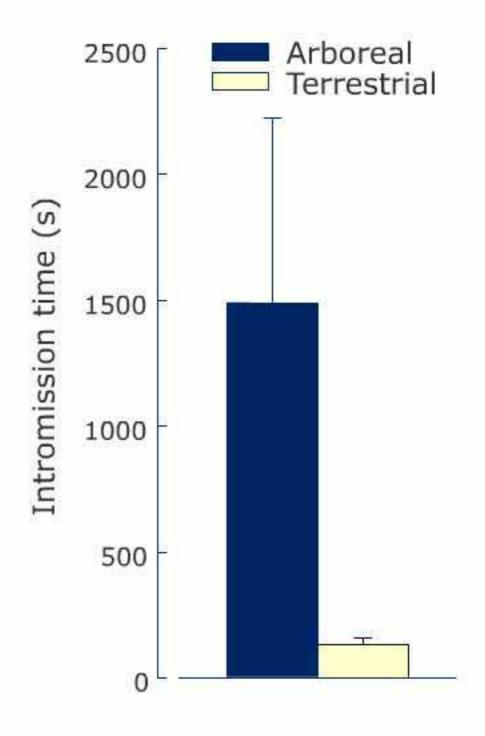
"New Resource Reveals The Common Mistakes Men Make in Bed"

Frustrated Men Only-Potent information for your sexual life with your mate. This e-book reveals some of the secrets in meeting, dating and becoming intimate with gorgeous women.

But species that live in trees take their time!

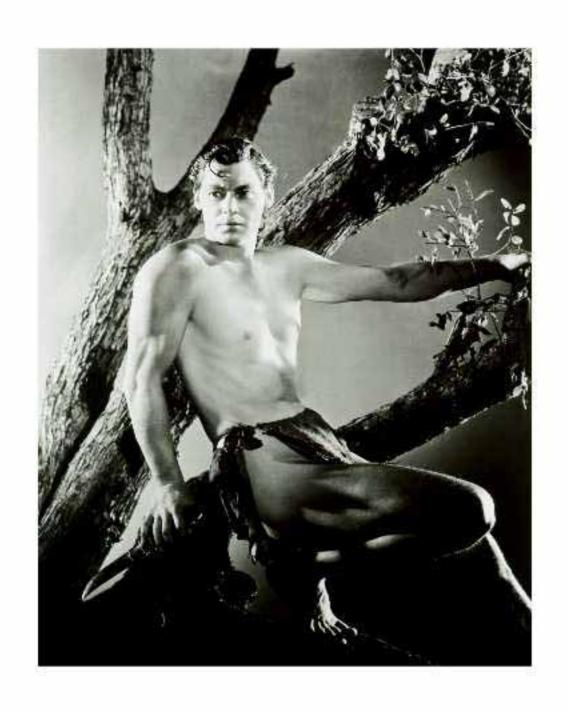
Intromission time

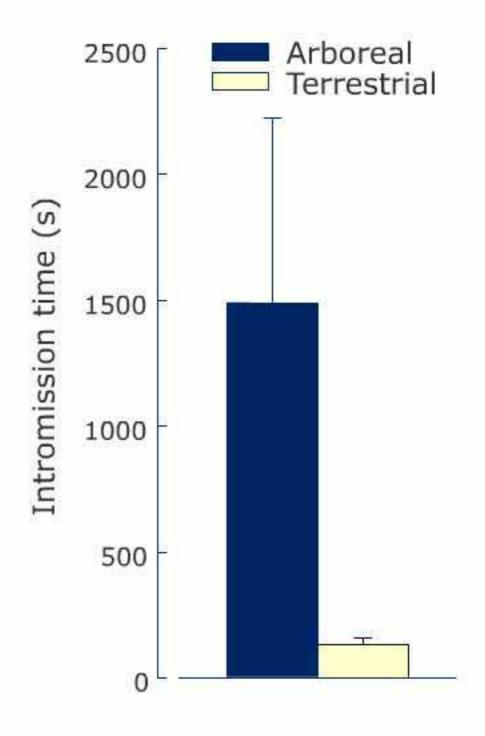




But species that live in trees take their time!

Intromission time

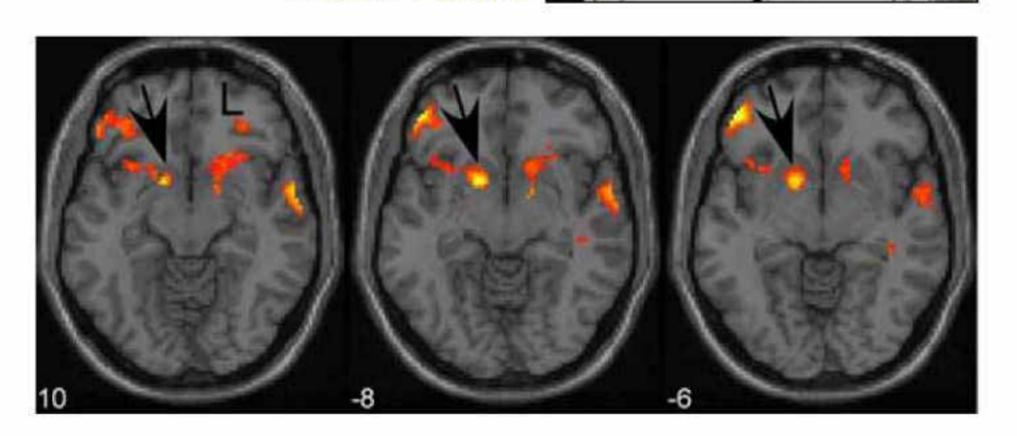




Being rejected in love is like gambling for big

gains or losses

Helen Fisher



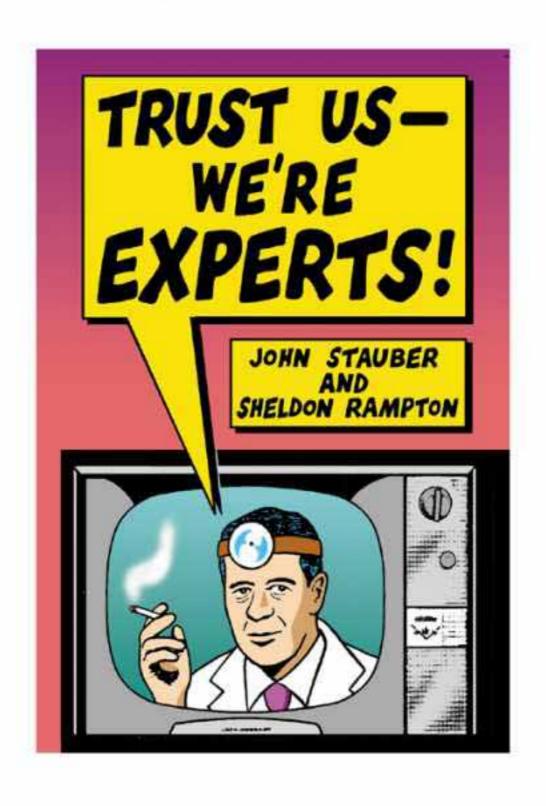
Being rejected in love is like gambling for big gains or losses

So losing in love is like taking a hit on the stock market!



The importance of trust

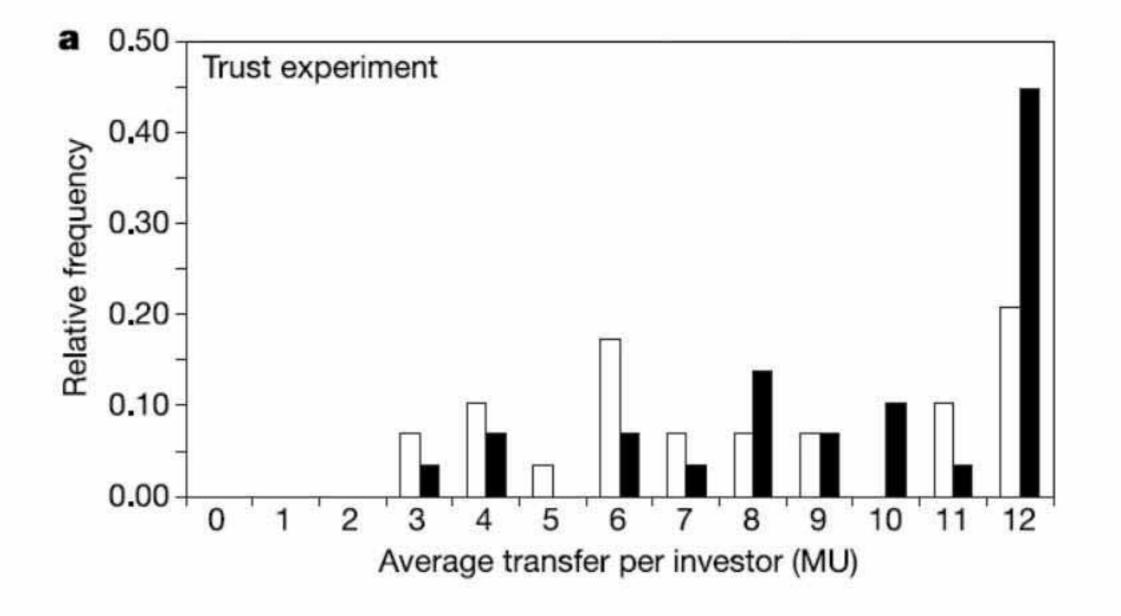
You will risk more if you trust someone



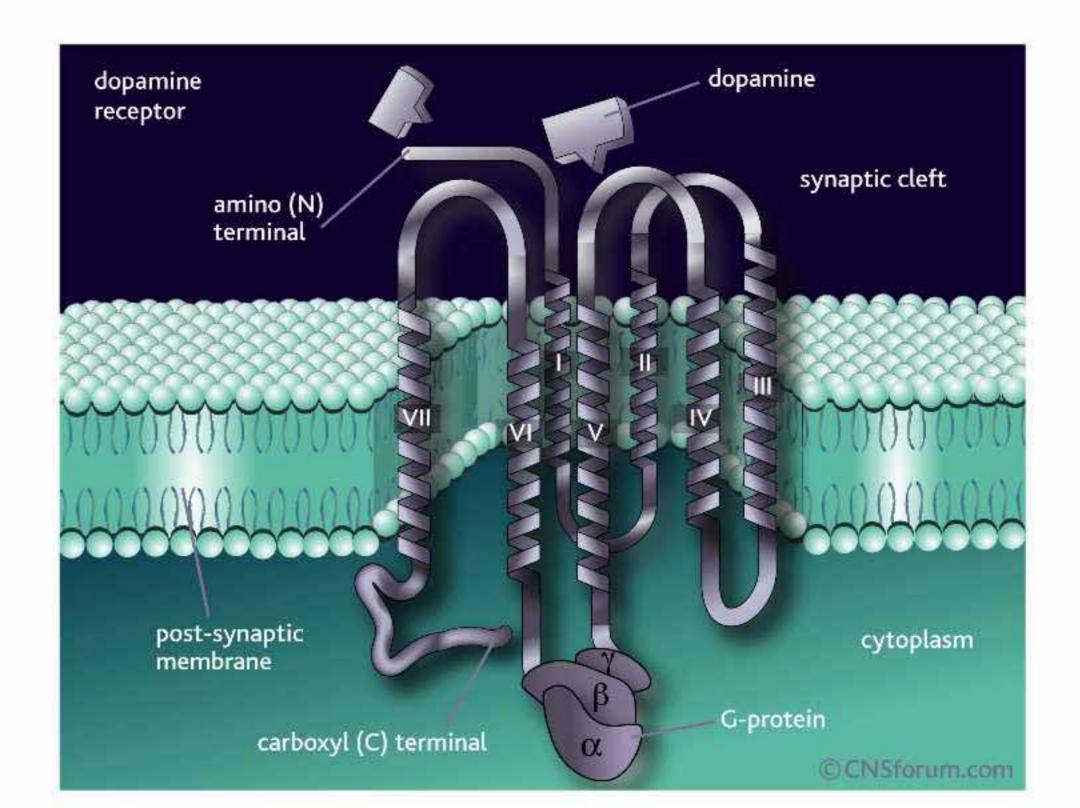
The importance of trust

You will risk more if you trust someone

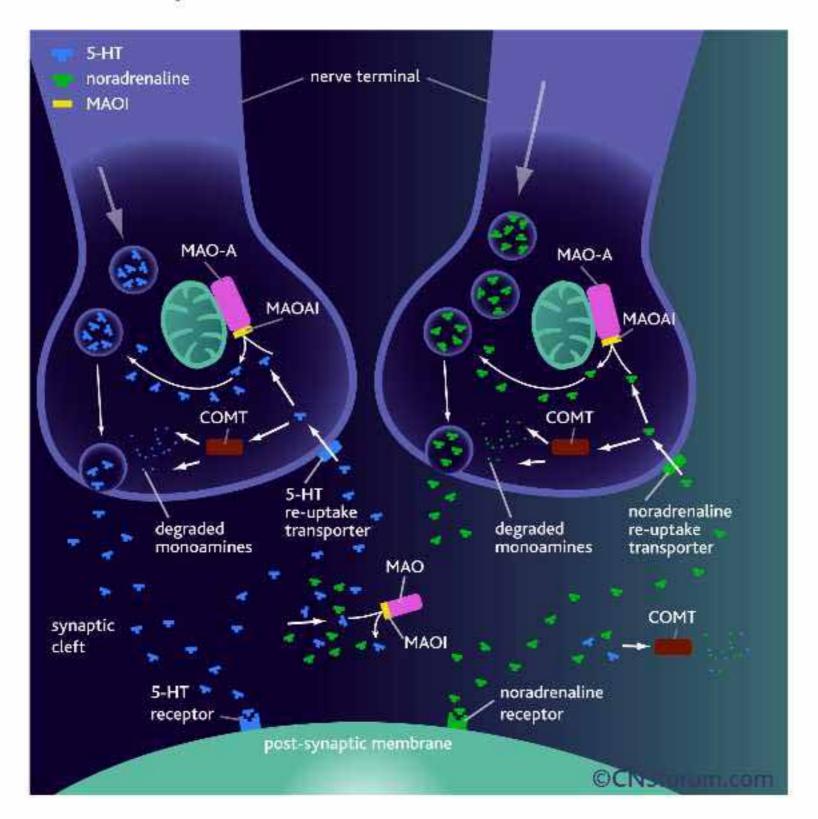
So spray oxytocin up a potential investor's nose! Kosfeld et al



Dopamine D4 and D3 receptor



Serotonin transporter and monoamine oxidase A

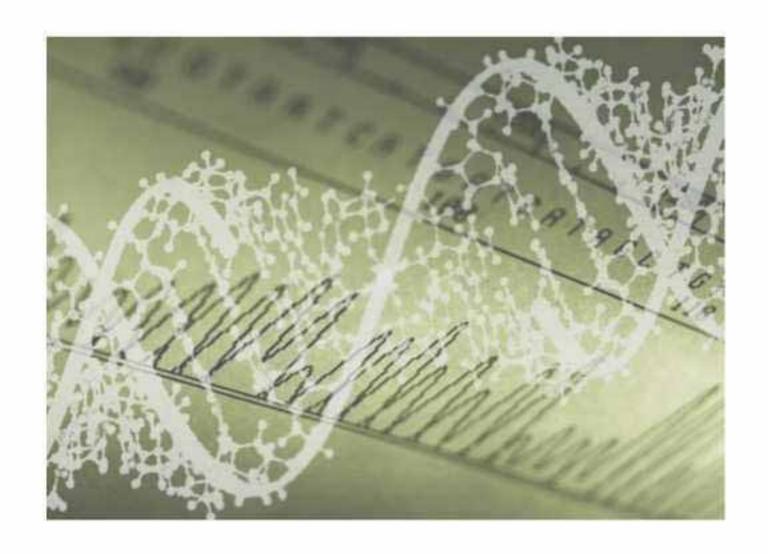


Not enough genes identified yet for DNA profiling!



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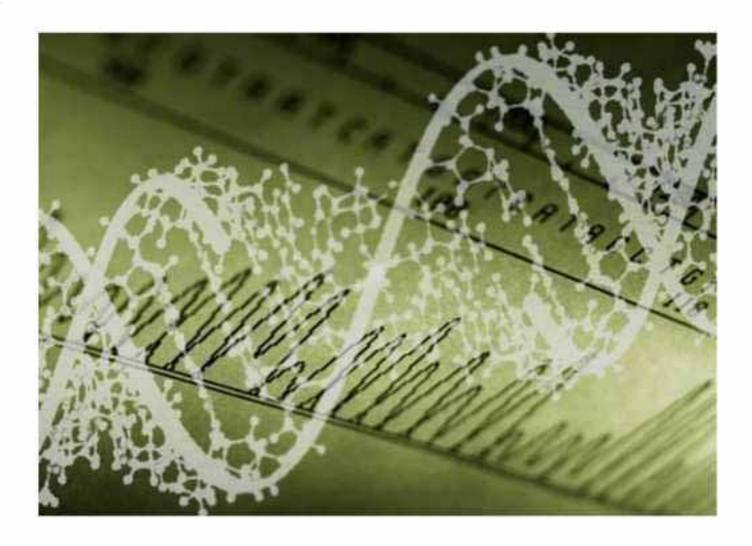
However if the trait is 60% genetic...



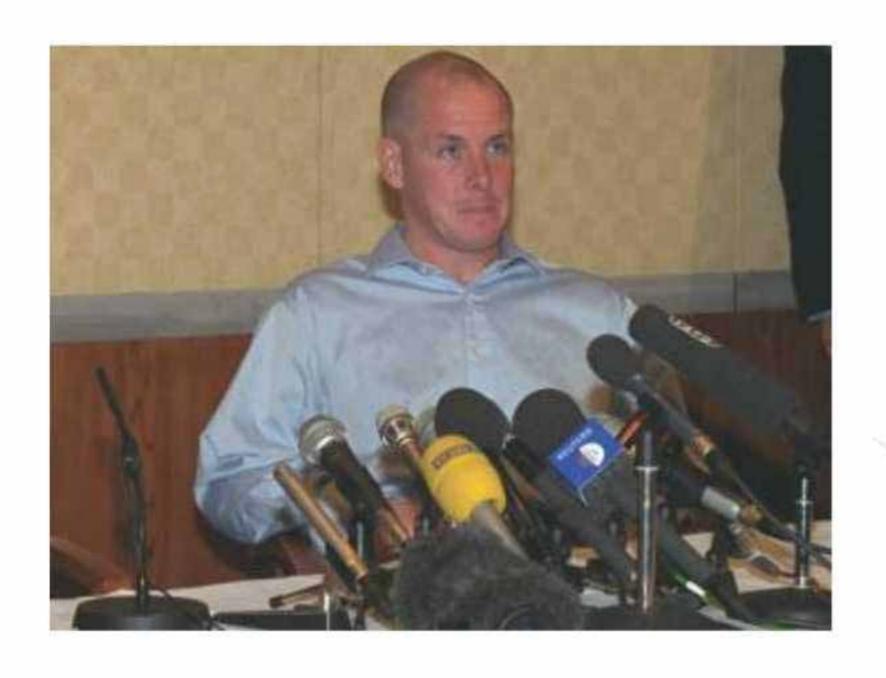
Not enough genes identified yet for DNA profiling!

However if the trait is 60% genetic...

...it's only a matter of time

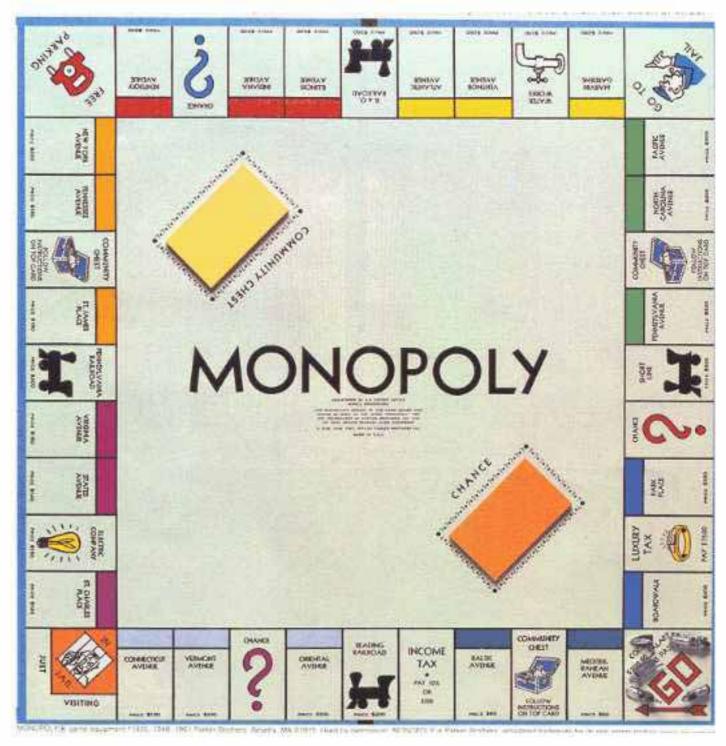


Nick Leeson ran up a debt of £827 million over around 3 years



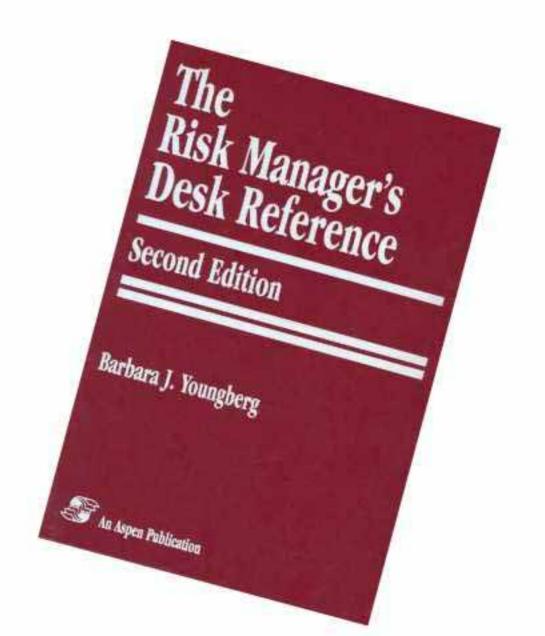


'Speculate to accumulate' system rewards risk-takers



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Most organisations have senior risk managers



'Speculate to accumulate' system rewards risk-takers

Most organisations have senior risk managers

Insurance companies conclude that high risk in one area means high risk in all



"We've considered every potential risk except the risks of avoiding all risks."

Risk taking is essential for survival

Our ancestors were big risk takers

We like novelty

Taking risks can give pleasure...

...and activate the same brain areas as cocaine

Control centres regulate impulsivity

And compute risk and likely reward outcome

Risk taking may be a personality trait

Risk aversion activates anxiety promoting regions

Pathological gambling involves reduced control...

.. and altered dopamine and serotonin activity

Teenagers take more risks

Old age impairs judgement of risk

The mating game also involves high risks

Don't trust a salesman with an oxytocin spray...

...or an employee with a long D4 receptor gene...

...unless in the business of speculation

Keep taking risks if you want to make something

of your life

But...



...remember that some risks may not be worth it!

