




# AI and Disruption in Insurance and Credit Markets

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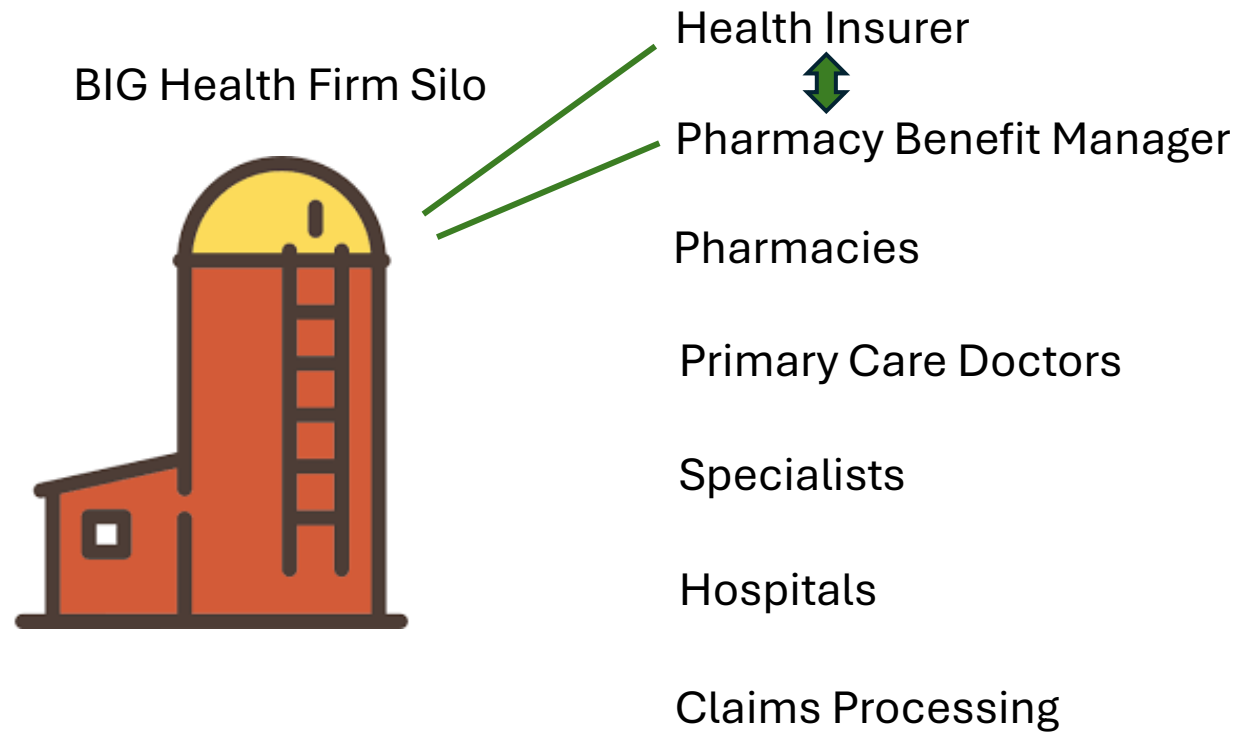


# AI, Big Data and Economies of Scale

- Insurance and credit markets depend heavily on information about customers [endogenous cost types and utilization]
- AI + Big Data allow for substantive improvements in targeted pricing, selection and utilization management strategies
- Who controls the data?
  - Proprietary, siloed within firms
  - Third-party businesses / agencies
  - Government [via regulation] disseminated to third parties

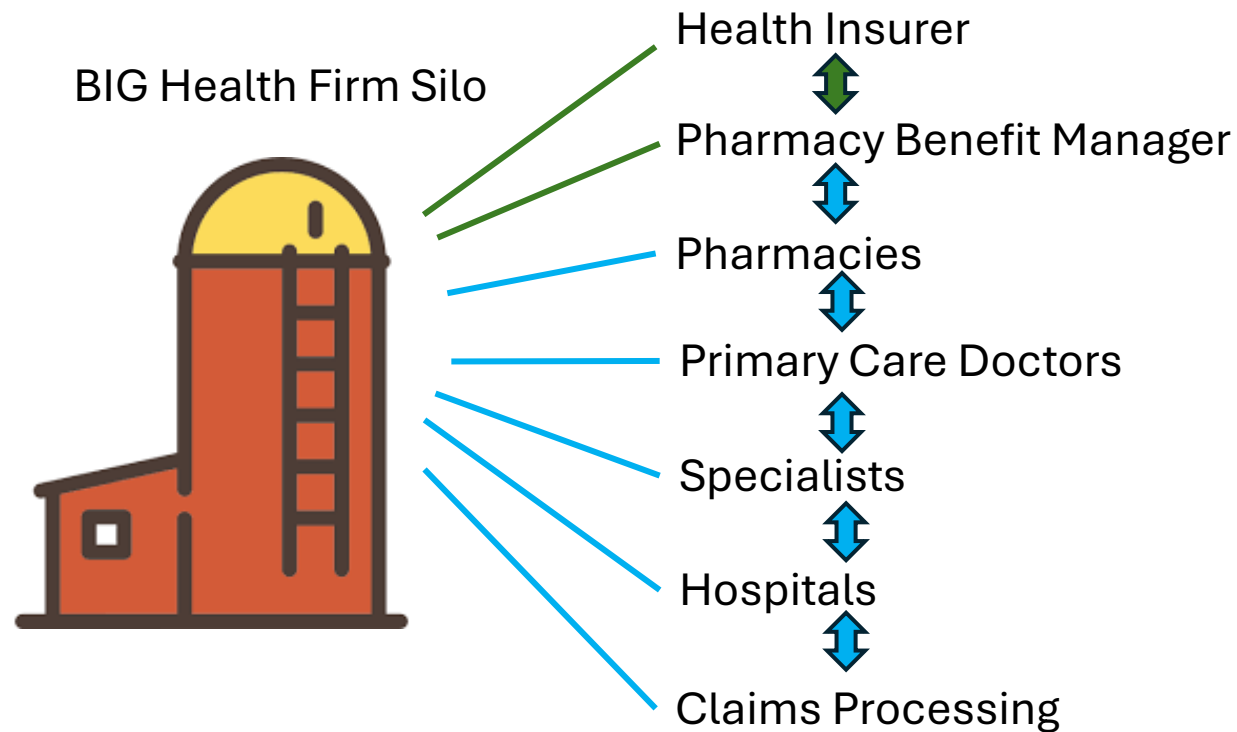
# AI, Big Data and Economies of Scale

- Who controls the data in health care markets?



# AI, Big Data and Economies of Scale

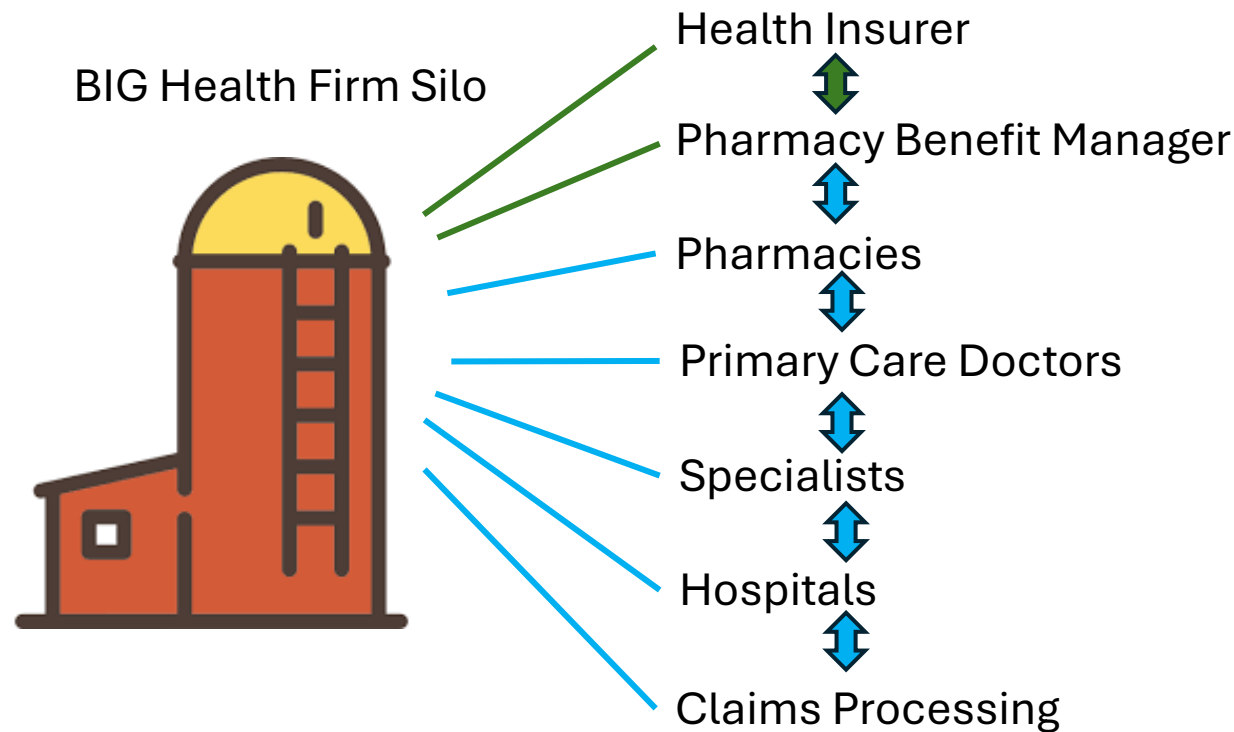
- Vertical Integration, Scale and AI complements in health markets



- HIPAA and privacy law protects data silo and firms protect “secret sauce.” May be different in other credit / insurance markets.

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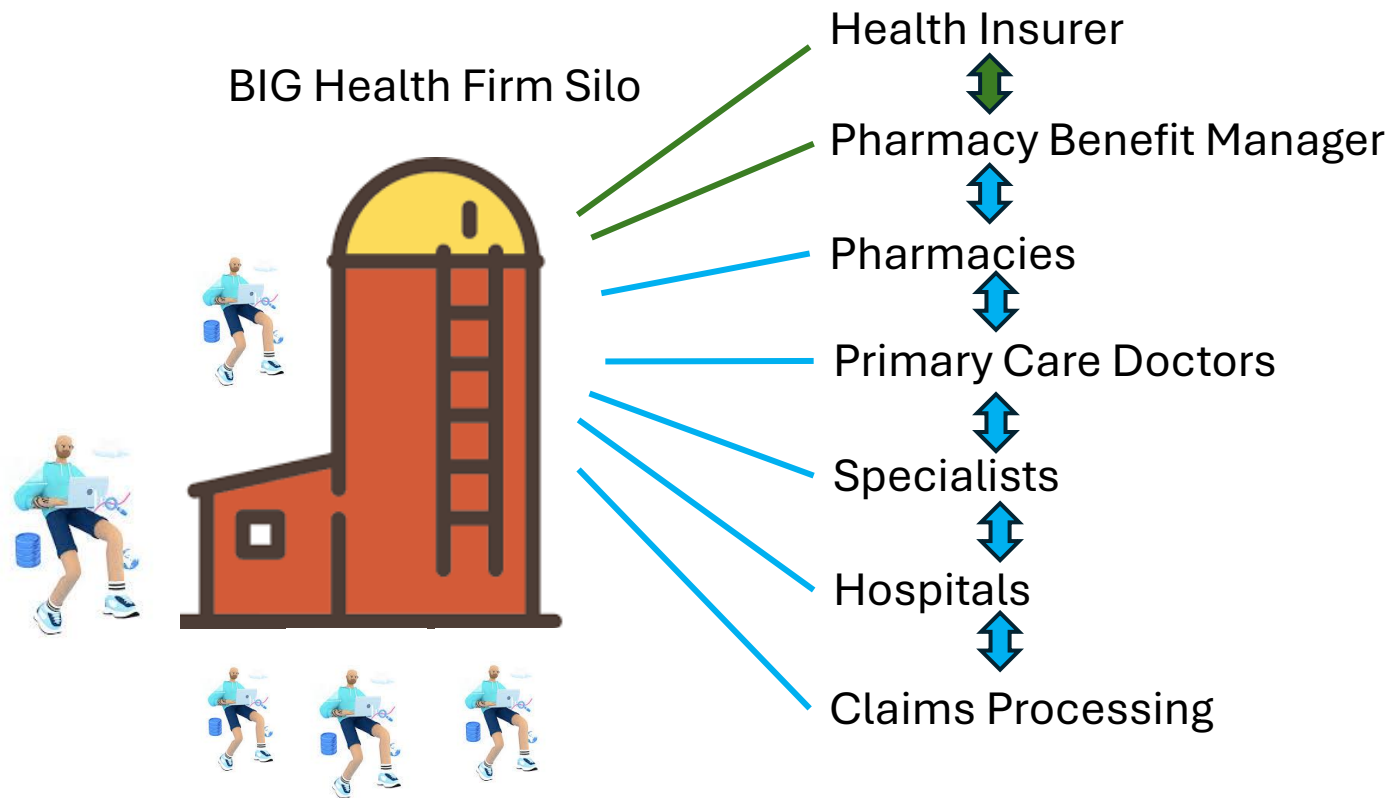
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- **Impact:** Enhanced (i) utilization management (both good and bad) (ii) risk selection (iii) referrals / supply-chain use (iv) targeting of physicians / hospitals to purchase (v) provider incentives / strategies (vi) gaming government programs. Market advantage.

# AI, Big Data and Economies of Scale

- Vertical Integration, Scale and AI complements in health markets



- Given siloing, economies of scale further enhanced by limited supply of top quality data scientists / data engineers, who collect / work in large firms



# Regulation

- Big potential benefits to regulation that anonymizes and makes available real(ish) time anonymous medical claims / chart data to aid smaller firms
- We're really really really far away from this. Current purchasable / accessible data falls far short of proprietary data.
  - Price transparency law as example of difficulty
- But, could take baby steps at different jurisdiction levels (i.e., state vs. federal) or for certain parts of supply chain.



# Additional Topics

- Targeted defaults, consumer purchases, consumer switching
  - Data availability matters a lot
  - Within / across firms, could have massive improvements in AI generated behavioral recommendations.
  - Data portability a la Thaler / Nudge cell phone plan choice example
  - Who can make the best recommendations? Third parties? Businesses with existing customers?
- Changing market fundamentals with AI-generated cost projections / pricing projections / recommendations
  - Adverse selection and moral hazard
  - Static and dynamic price discrimination [credit, car insurance]
- Collusion and AI